



The United Republic of Tanzania

**Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report
Tanzania Mainland**

National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

Dar es Salaam

and

Office of Chief Government Statistician

Ministry of State, President Office, State

House and Good Governance

April, 2014



TANZANIA MAINLAND, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania was carried out on the 26th August, 2012. This was the fifth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002. The 2012 PHC, like previous censuses, will contribute to the improvement of quality of life of Tanzanians through the provision of current and reliable data for policy formulation, development planning and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

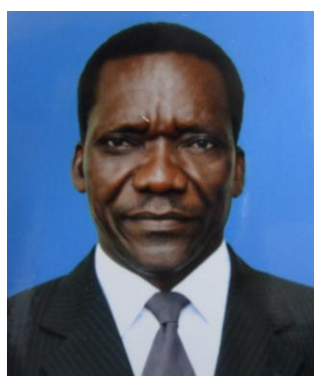
The 2012 PHC is unique as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) commonly known as MKUZA. The Census will also provide information for the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, which is the monitoring tool for NSGRP and ZSGRP, mapped out core indicators for poverty monitoring against the sequence of surveys, with the 2012 PHC being one of them. Several of these core indicators for poverty monitoring are measured directly from the 2012 PHC. The Census provides a denominator for the determination of other indicators such as enrolment and literacy rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, unemployment rate and others.

The success of the census depended upon the cooperation and contributions from the Government, development partners, various institutions and the public at large. A special word of thanks should go to Government leaders at all levels particularly, Minister for Finance; Minister of State, President's Office, Finance, Economy and Development Planning, Zanzibar; Members of Parliament; Members of House of Representatives; Councilors; Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners; Supervisors; Field Assistants; Enumerators; Local Leaders and Heads of households.

Our special gratitude should go to the following; DfID, Government of Japan, JICA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank and other development partners for providing assistance in terms of equipment, long and short term consultancies, training and funding. We would like to thank religious and political party leaders, as well as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs),

mass media and the general public for their contribution towards successful implementation of the Census.

Last but not least, we would wish to acknowledge the vital contributions to the Census project by Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said, the 2012 Commissioner for Population and Housing Census and Mr. Mwalim Haji Ameir, the Census Commissar for Zanzibar. Special thanks should also go to the Management and staff of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS). Their commitment and dedication made significant contribution to the overall efficiency of the Census operations. We would also like to convey our appreciation to all other Government Officials who worked tirelessly to ensure successful implementation of the 2012 Population and Housing Census.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'M. Pinda'.

**Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP),
Prime Minister, United Republic of Tanzania**



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Seif Ali Iddi'.

**Hon. Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi (MP and MHR),
Second Vice President, Zanzibar**

April, 2014

Executive Summary

The 2012 Tanzania Mainland Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered are population size; growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; citizenship; birth registration and disability. Other topics are survival of parents; education and literacy; economic activity; housing conditions; household assets and amenities; agriculture and livestock; fertility and mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and where possible comparisons have been made with past Census(es) to observe the trend over time. Related tables are presented in a separate publication (Detailed Statistical Tables for Tanzania Mainland Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile - Volume IIIE).

The new topics that were covered in 2012 PHC for the first time since 1967 which was the first Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar were; Birth Registration, Agriculture and Livestock, Day Population, Diaspora, Social Security Schemes, Refuse Disposal, Cause of Death and Maternal Health.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights the brief history of census undertaking in the country, main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of Census activities and highlights challenges associated with age data in most developing countries including Tanzania. Subsequently, it is observed that the 2012 PHC data is affected by misreporting of age and sex data. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males. Nonetheless, this may not affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are internationally recommended procedures for correcting the anomalies.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding of the size, growth and distribution of Tanzania Mainland population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The chapter reveals that Tanzania Mainland had a population of 43.6 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 95. Population of Tanzania Mainland is growing at a rate of 2.7 percent annually, representing an increase of 30 percent over a 10 year period since 2002. This rate of increase is higher even by African standards. With this growth, the population of Tanzania Mainland will double in the next 26 years.

Furthermore the results show that Tanzania Mainland population is predominantly rural with 71 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Tanzania Mainland population. The chapter gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 18 years. Forty four (44) percent of the population is aged below 15 years, and only four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. The results also depict a higher percentage of females compared to males in almost all age groups, except below 10 years, 50 – 54 and 55 – 59 years.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Tanzania Mainland had a total of 9,026,785 private households, out of which 6,054,641 (67 percent) were in Rural Areas and 2,972,144 (33 percent) were in Urban Areas. Two thirds of households in both Rural and Urban Areas were headed by males. Percentage of households in Urban Areas had increased from 26 percent in 2002 Census to 33 percent in 2012 Census indicating an increasing level of urbanization in the country. Average household size was 4.7 persons per household. Rural households were found to have an average household size of 5.0 persons per household which is relatively larger than urban households (4.2 persons per household). On the other hand, female headed households were twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.3 compared to 3.5 for male headed households.

Chapter Five reveals that marriage is almost universal in the country. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. The trend being that as age increases the proportion of the never married category decreases. Comparison between 2002 and 2012 censuses show that there were changes in the proportion of marital status categories between the two censuses. The results also show that, females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.7 years for males and 22.3 years females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased slightly from 21.1 years in 2002 to 22.3 in 2012. Likewise the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 25.8 to 25.7 years over the same period.

Citizenship and Birth Registration is found in Chapter Six. Results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated populations were Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from neighbouring countries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. A large number of Burundians may be explained by refugees who were in Tanzania at the time of 2012 PHC. On the

other hand, India and China represented a relatively large number of Asians in the country. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the country were Great Britain and United States of America.

Furthermore, it was noted that despite, an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only thirteen (13) percent of Tanzania Mainland population had birth certificates. The number of persons with birth certificates was higher among younger persons than older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven provides information regarding survival of parents. Results revealed that 70 percent of all persons in Tanzania Mainland and 92 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further showed that one (1) percent of population below 18 years had both parents' dead. However, in international and Tanzania context, "orphan" is a person who has lost one or both parents. By that broad definition, eight (8) percent of the population were orphans. Incidences of orphanhood were highest in Iringa Region (14.4 percent) followed by Njombe Region (13.8 percent) and lowest was in Kigoma Region (5.8 percent).

The 2012 PHC collected data on diaspora. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that one (1) percent of total private households in Tanzania Mainland reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad. Results reveal that 405,417 persons were living abroad at the time of the Census. Most of the diasporas were living in Kenya, Mozambique, USA, Zambia, Uganda and Great Britain. On remittances, results show that 16 percent of diasporas sent remittances to Tanzania Mainland 12 months prior the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 72 percent. Literacy rate was highest for five year age groups between 10 and 44 years and was also higher among the urban population (89 percent) than the rural population (64 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 78 percent and higher in Urban Areas (92 percent) than in Rural Areas (71 percent). Adult literacy for males (83 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (73 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among regions, ranging from 96 percent in Dar es Salaam to 59 percent in Tabora. Comparison between 2002 and 2012 revealed an increase in level of literacy in

Tanzania. Literacy rate for persons aged five (5) years and above increased from 63 percent in 2002 to 72 percent in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 78 percent in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 77 in 2012. In 2012, NER was higher in urban areas (91 percent) than in Rural Areas (72 percent). Female net enrolment ratio at 78 percent was relatively higher than that of males at 75 percent. At least nine (9) in every ten (94 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (109 percent) compared to rural areas (90 percent). There were differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected data on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 64 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that three (3) percent of the population was unemployed. A slight difference is observed with regard to current activity where results show that 61 percent were employed. Results further show that 63 percent of the employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation among majority of working population in Tanzania Mainland was farming (63 percent) followed by elementary occupation (6 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected based on activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported. About two (2) percent of the population reported having this type of disability. Other disabilities reported were difficult in walking (1.2 percent), hearing (1.0 percent), remembering (0.9), self-care (0.7) and albinism (0.04 percent).

Information on housing conditions, assets and amenities is given in Chapter Twelve. The results show that, three quarters of the households were living in their own houses. However percentage of households in Urban Areas living in their own houses was 47 percent. Thirty one (31) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority of land ownership was customary (51 percent). The 2012 PHC also collected information on the building

material of the main house. Results showed that 66 percent of all private households had used modern materials (65 percent iron sheets, 0.4 percent tiles, 0.2 percent concrete and 0.3 percent asbestos) as main roofing material. Usage of modern roofing materials was higher in Urban Areas (93 percent) compared with 53 percent in Rural Areas. Data on type of flooring materials revealed that 61 percent of total private households had used earth or sand as main flooring materials and only 36 percent used cement. Fifty four (54) percent of all private households in Tanzania Mainland had their houses' walls built of sundried or baked bricks (27 percent each). Other commonly used wall materials were poles and mud (24 percent) and cement bricks (19 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 62 percent of the households in Tanzania Mainland had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 36 of all households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (11 percent had water piped into their houses, eight (8) percent piped into yard and 17 percent used public taps). In urban areas percentage of households using piped water was 58 percent compared to 25 percent in rural area where the main source was unprotected dug well (25 percent).

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Tanzania Mainland was low even in urban areas. Only three (3) percent of households reported using modern source of energy for cooking. Majority of households (94 percent) used wood-fuel (68.6 percent firewood and 25.6 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 58 percent of all households used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. Main source of energy in urban areas was electricity (48 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps (51 percent) for rural areas. Percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has more than doubled since 2002. Twenty one percent of households reported using electricity for lighting in 2012 compared to 10 percent in 2002.

With regard to toilet facilities, most of the private households used pit latrine without washable slab/soil slab (31 percent) and pit latrine without slab/open pit (28 percent) on the other hand eight (8) percent of the households had no toilet facilities.

Thirty seven percent of households reported to bury or use of pit as the most common type of refuse disposal and only 5 percent of households reported that household refuse was regularly collected.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show that a hand hoe and house was the most owned asset by household (75 percent each) followed by land or farm (71 percent), mobile phones (63 percent) and radio(61 percent) . Ownership of assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be main activity for the majority of Tanzania Mainland private households. Results revealed that 66 percent of all private households in the country were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season. Agriculture is also an economic activity even in Urban Areas where 15 percent of urban households reported to be engaged in agriculture in 2011/12 season. Forty two percent of all private households reported keeping at least one livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming was not common in Tanzania Mainland as only less than one (1) percent of households reported the activity.

To avoid production of voluminous reports, the NBS has decided to produce three different publications on Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles for United Republic of Tanzania (Vol. IIIA), Tanzania Mainland (Vol. IIIB) and Tanzania Zanzibar (Vol. IIIC). Separate publications titled Detailed Statistical Tables for Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles were also produced (Vol. IIID - National, Vol. IIIE – Tanzania Mainland and Vol. IIIF – Tanzania Zanzibar). These publications are available on the NBS and OCGS websites via web database for easy access.

Summary of Key Indicators for Tanzania Mainland, Rural and Urban 2012 Census

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	43,625,354	100.0	30,924,116	70.9	12,701,238	29.1
Male	21,239,313	48.7	15,119,036	48.9	6,120,277	48.2
Female	22,386,041	51.3	15,805,080	70.6	6,580,961	29.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.7	-	1.8	-	5.2
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	7,069,895	16.2	5,392,159	17.4	1,677,736	13.2
Male	3,535,673	16.6	2,695,697	17.8	839,976	13.7
Female	3,534,222	15.8	2,696,462	17.1	837,760	12.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	19,171,107	43.9	14,581,976	47.2	4,589,131	36.1
Male	9,586,897	45.1	7,330,010	48.5	2,256,887	36.9
Female	9,584,210	42.8	7,251,966	45.9	2,332,244	35.4
Young Population (0–17 years)	21,866,258	50.1	16,423,183	53.1	5,443,075	42.9
Male	10,922,412	51.4	8,284,873	54.8	2,637,539	43.1
Female	10,943,846	48.9	8,138,310	51.5	2,805,536	42.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	2,449,257	5.6	1,922,713	6.2	526,544	4.1
Male	1,170,323	5.5	914,097	6.0	256,226	4.2
Female	1,278,934	5.7	1,008,616	6.4	270,318	4.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	1,700,125	3.9	1,357,887	4.4	342,238	2.7
Male	801,509	3.8	641,402	4.2	160,107	2.6
Female	898,616	4.0	716,485	4.5	182,131	2.8
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	9,026,785	100.0	6,054,641	67.1	2,972,144	32.9
Male Headed Households	6,005,826	66.6	4,075,288	67.4	1,930,538	65.1
Female Headed Households	3,020,959	33.4	1,979,353	32.6	1,041,606	34.9
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.7	-	5.0	-	4.2
Average Household Size (Male Headed) ¹	-	3.5	-	3.6	-	3.1
Average Household Size (Female Headed) ¹	-	7.3	-	7.9	-	6.2
Marital Status (15 years and above)						
Married	12,155,757	50.9	8,558,673	53.4	3,597,084	45.9
Never Married	8,465,009	35.5	5,255,601	32.8	3,209,408	41.0
Living together	1,573,992	6.6	1,056,933	6.6	517,059	6.6
Divorced	683,617	2.9	445,745	2.8	237,872	3.0
Separated	230,755	1.0	154,144	1.0	76,611	1.0
Widows	749,736	3.1	555,415	3.5	194,321	2.5

¹ The values of these items are averages and not percentages

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	42,969,131	98.5	30,529,061	98.7	12,440,070	97.9
Non - Tanzanians	656,223	1.5	395,055	1.3	261,168	2.1
Birth Registration:						
Population with Birth Certificates	5,699,672	13.3	1,787,806	5.9	3,911,866	31.7
Population with Birth Notification	2,352,344	5.5	1,701,890	5.6	650,454	5.3
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	1,659,704	7.7	1,174,305	7.3	485,399	9.1
Male	823,460	7.7	597,177	7.3	226,283	8.7
Female	836,244	7.8	577,127	7.2	259,117	9.4
Diaspora						
Tanzanians Living Abroad	405,417	0.9	196,419	48.4	208,998	51.6
Male	225,390	1.1	109,187	48.4	116,203	51.6
Female	180,027	0.8	87,232	48.5	92,795	51.5
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	25,600,038	71.5	16,125,437	64.3	9,474,601	88.6
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	18,588,783	77.9	11,363,916	70.9	7,224,867	92.2
Literacy Rate (15 – 24 years)	6,897,466	85.7	4,204,934	80.1	2,692,532	99.1
Literacy rate (15 – 35 years)	12,274,548	83.5	7,289,416	77.1	4,985,132	95.2
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	6,298,896	76.6	4,506,882	72.1	1,792,014	90.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	7,753,395	94.2	5,594,457	89.5	2,158,938	109.1
Highest level of education attainment						
Total	14,172,350	100.0	8,601,553	100.0	5,570,797	100.0
Primary school	11,799,695	83.3	7,856,925	91.3	3,942,770	70.8
Training After Primary	105,625	0.7	58,442	0.7	47,183	0.8
Secondary School	1,829,927	12.9	602,019	7.0	1,227,908	22.0
Training after secondary	112,212	0.8	39,027	0.5	73,185	1.3
University and others	324,891	2.3	45,140	0.5	279,751	5.0
Economic Activity						
Main Occupation in:						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	245,673	1.4	130,416	1.0	115,258	2.4
Professional	277,481	1.5	96,369	0.7	181,114	3.7

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Technicians and Associate Professionals	731,348	4.1	381,690	2.9	349,661	7.2
Clerks	171,287	1.0	63,407	0.5	107,877	2.2
Small Business Managers	171,001	1.0	39,102	0.3	131,900	2.7
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	995,515	5.6	255,131	2.0	740,387	15.3
Street Vendors and Related Workers	546,436	3.0	121,856	0.9	424,577	8.8
Crafts and Related Workers	807,767	4.5	271,666	2.1	536,099	11.1
Farmers	11,245,117	62.8	9,953,032	76.2	1,292,087	26.7
Livestock Keepers	427,869	2.4	384,585	2.9	43,282	0.9
Fishermen	155,619	0.9	108,270	0.8	47,350	1.0
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers inc. Drivers	195,985	1.1	29,944	0.2	166,039	3.4
Elementary Occupations	1,107,548	6.2	680,788	5.2	426,760	8.8
Others	837,507	4.7	553,411	4.2	284,097	5.9
Disability						
Type of Disability:						
Albinism	16,127	0.04	10,653	0.04	5,474	0.04
Seeing	821,213	1.92	616,170	2.03	205,043	1.66
Hearing	410,182	0.96	328,174	1.08	82,008	0.66
Walking	513,558	1.20	403,645	1.33	109,913	0.89
Remembering	391,281	0.91	311,552	1.02	79,729	0.65
Self-Care	317,224	0.74	254,793	0.84	62,431	0.51
Other Disability	97,503	0.23	83,792	0.28	13,711	0.11
Housing Condition						
Tenure:						
Owned by Household	6,709,672	74.3	5,314,935	87.8	1,394,737	46.9
Living without paying any rent	380,378	4.2	241,179	4.0	139,200	4.7
Rented privately	1,678,601	18.6	383,066	6.3	1,295,536	43.6
Rented by employer	71,893	0.8	27,417	0.5	44,477	1.5
Rented by government at subsidized rent	74,787	0.8	23,330	0.4	51,456	1.7
Owned by employer (free)	88,588	1.0	54,590	0.9	33,998	1.1
Owned by employer (rent)	22,866	0.3	10,125	0.2	12,741	0.4
Main Materials Used for Walls:						
Stone	55,557	0.6	24,011	0.4	31,545	1.1
Cement Bricks	1,743,695	19.3	231,598	3.8	1,512,097	50.9
Sundried Bricks	2,434,368	27.0	1,994,728	32.9	439,640	14.8
Backed Bricks	2,441,336	27.0	1,697,974	28.0	743,362	25.0
Timber	54,604	0.6	45,949	0.8	8,655	0.3
Timber and Iron Sheets	23,955	0.3	17,742	0.3	6,212	0.2
Poles and Mud	2,117,593	23.5	1,900,179	31.4	217,414	7.3
Grass	147,227	1.6	137,362	2.3	9,864	0.3
Tent	8,451	0.1	5,097	0.1	3,354	0.1

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Materials Used for Flooring:						
Earth or Sand	5,498,025	60.9	4,839,728	79.9	658,296	22.1
Non Earth	3,528,760	39.1	1,214,912	20.1	2,313,848	77.9
Main Materials Used for Roofing:						
Iron Sheets	5,872,877	65.1	3,165,243	52.3	2,707,634	91.1
Grass/leaves	2,315,153	25.6	2,136,641	35.3	178,512	6.0
Mud and Leaves	728,000	8.1	699,467	11.6	28,533	1.0
Others	110,755	1.2	53,290	0.8	57,464	1.9
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting:						
Kerosene (Wick lamps)	5,270,271	58.4	3,998,252	66.0	1,272,019	42.8
Electricity	1,866,966	20.7	451,068	7.4	1,415,897	47.6
Others	1,889,548	20.9	1,605,321	26.5	284,227	9.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking:						
Firewood	6,192,436	68.6	5,462,881	90.2	729,555	24.5
Charcoal	2,311,471	25.6	466,291	7.7	1,845,180	62.1
Kerosene	219,751	2.4	61,055	1.0	158,696	5.3
Electricity	149,109	1.7	19,802	0.3	129,307	4.4
Others	154,016	1.7	44,612	0.7	109,405	3.7
Main Source of Drinking Water:						
Piped Water	3,232,043	35.8	1,511,144	25.0	1,720,898	57.9
Other Protected Sources	1,873,232	20.8	1,111,898	18.4	761,334	25.6
Unprotected Sources	3,921,510	43.4	3,431,597	56.7	489,912	16.5
Main Type of Toilet Facilities:						
Flush Toilet	1,222,833	13.5	193,207	3.2	1,029,626	34.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	129,959	1.4	43,649	0.7	86,310	2.9
Pit Latrine	6,976,084	77.3	5,148,849	85.0	1,827,236	61.5
Others	19,202	0.2	15,622	0.3	3,580	0.1
No Toilet Facility	678,707	7.5	653,315	10.8	25,392	0.9
Type of Refuse Disposal:						
Collected by Company or Authority	751,850	8.3	17,197	0.3	734,653	24.7
Burnt	2,049,915	22.7	1,386,605	22.9	663,310	22.3
Roadside Dumping	112,406	1.2	65,004	1.1	47,402	1.6
Burying/ Pit	3,340,402	37.0	2,299,839	38.0	1,040,563	35.0
Other Dumping Methods (bush, open space)	2,772,211	30.7	2,285,995	37.8	486,217	16.4

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	5,539,545	61.4	3,508,623	57.9	2,030,922	68.3
Mobile Phone	5,725,937	63.4	3,254,919	53.8	2,471,019	83.1
Hand Hoes	6,760,257	74.9	5,373,607	88.8	1,386,650	46.7
Television	1,362,241	15.1	229,109	3.8	1,133,132	38.1
Land/ Farm	6,423,155	71.2	5,240,245	86.5	1,182,911	39.8
House	6,752,418	74.8	5,380,963	88.9	1,371,455	46.1
Bicycle	3,590,797	39.8	2,767,661	45.7	823,136	27.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	438,459	4.9	254,999	4.2	183,460	6.2
Power Tiller	65,524	0.7	45,872	0.8	19,652	0.7
Household Membership to Social Security scheme						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	507,717	5.6	317,945	5.3	189,772	6.4
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	163,746	1.8	74,536	1.2	89,210	3.0
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	4,248	0.1	1,803	0.0	2,445	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	73,617	0.8	15,437	0.3	58,180	2.0
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	223,305	2.5	49,500	0.8	173,805	5.8
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	38,827	0.4	15,062	0.2	23,765	0.8

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List of Abbreviations

CHF	-	Community Health Fund
DCC	-	District Census Coordinator
DfID	-	Department for International Development
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	-	Enumeration Area
EAC	-	East African Community
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
JICA	-	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MHR	-	Member of House of Representatives
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NA	-	Not Applicable
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	-	National Health Insurance Fund
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OMR	-	Optical Mark Reader
PES	-	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SMAM	-	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
SWMT	-	Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
UN	-	United Nations
USA	-	United States of America
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

Census Night is a reference night of the Census. According to the Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, the Census night was the night of 25th /26th August, 2012.

De facto Methodology means persons were enumerated where they slept on the Census night.

Enumeration Area (EA) is a designated area with an average of 60 to 100 households.

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage and present all types of geographical data.

Optical Mark Reader (OMR) is the process of capturing data by optical scanner by measuring the reflectivity of light at pre-determined positions on a surface.

Population and Housing Census (PHC) is defined as the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delineated part of a country (United Nations definition).

Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is the sample survey conducted immediately after the census for the primary purpose of evaluating the census. It helps in identifying areas of deficiencies that need improvement in subsequent censuses.

Quality Assurance are planned and systematic activities implemented in a quality system so that, quality requirements for the product are fulfilled.

Quality Control refers to observations, techniques and activities used to fulfill requirements for quality.

Urban Area for the purpose of the 2012 PHC, urban population consist of people living in areas legally recognized (gazetted) as urban and all areas recognized by Local Government Authorities as urban (Countries differ in their definitions of urban, although it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities of a few thousand persons or more especially if the population of such areas is largely non-agricultural).

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Population Growth refers to the change in population over time, and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals in a population using "per unit time" for measurement.

Population Growth Rate is the fractional rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases. It specifically refers to the change in population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period.

Age and Sex Profile

Age is the number of years one had lived as at last birthday i.e. in reference to the census night.

Age-Dependency Ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and age 65 and older) to those in the “working age population” (15-64 years).

Elderly Population refers to persons aged 65 years and above (according to international definition). However, according to Tanzania National Ageing Policy, an elderly is an individual who is 60 years and above.

Median Age is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Population Pyramid is a graphical presentation of population’s age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group.

Sex Ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

Working Age Population is the population age 15 to 64 years (international definition).

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

Youth Population is the population aged 15-24 years (international definition). However, according to Tanzania’s Youth Policy, Youth Population is the population aged 15 to 35 years.

Household Composition

Average Household Size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households.

Collective Households is a group of persons residing in one dwelling or compound having no head of household. Boarding schools, hospitals and camps are examples of collective households.

Head of Household is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members.

Household refers to a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head except for collective household.

Private Household is defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, having the same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head.

Marital Status

Divorced Persons are those persons who were once married but their marriages were permanently terminated and have not remarried since then. Note that in polygamous marriages the divorce of one or more wives does not categorize the husband as divorced if he still lives with the other wife (wives).

Living Together is an act of persons who are not formally married but are in a consensual unions or are living in a socially recognized stable unions.

Marriage is an act of persons who are living together or separately but are formally married irrespective of the type of marriage, which may be customary, civil or religious marriage.

Mean Age at First Marriage is defined as the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.

Never Married means persons who have remained single all their lives excluding persons who have lived with another person and are now living alone.

Separated is the act of persons who were once married but now are living apart. Those who live apart because their spouses are employed far away from home or for similar reasons are considered to be married.

Widowed is the act of persons whose marriages were terminated by death and have not remarried since. Note that in polygamous marriages the death of one or more wives does not make the husband a widower if he still has other wife (wives).

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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 of or representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

Birth Registration is the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the civil register by the Government authority.

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside the country.

Literacy and Education

Educational Attainment is the highest grade completed according to the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the number of children attending primary school regardless of age divided by the total number of children age 7-13 years.

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding a short simple sentence in everyday life.

Literacy Rate is the percentage of a population that can read and write in Kiswahili, English, both Kiswahili and English or in any other language(s) (2012 PHC).

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children age 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group.

School Attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census.

Economic Activity

Agriculture Worker is a person working either in agriculture, hunting, forestry, livestock or fishing as either a self-employed person or unpaid family helper, where production is primarily for own consumption rather than for the market.

Apprentice is a person working with or without payment as a part of training.

Employee is a person who performs work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind. Employee categories included are; permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

Employer is a person who engages other people to work for him/her for profit or family gain.

Family Worker is a person working without payment in cash or kind in a family enterprise.

Full Time Student is a person who is not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to schooling.

Home Maintenance Worker is a person, who during the reference period, performed household chores without pay. These include cooking, cleanliness, caring for elderly, children and the sick.

Non-Agriculture Worker is a person who performs work other than agriculture activities for profit or family gain.

Not Looking but Available for Work is a person who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity nor take any efforts to seek employment although he/she was available for work.

Not Working but Looking for Work is a person who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity but were available for work and actively seeking employment.

Unable to Work is a person who was not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to either sickness, old age, young age, disability and the like.

Working Person is a person who, during a reference period, was performing economic activities for pay, exchange or family gain.

Disability

Persons with Disabilities are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

Household Conditions and Amenities

Room for Sleeping is defined as any space within a dwelling which is currently used for sleeping by the household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by the household members for sleeping purposes and can be a sitting room, a dining room or even a store.

Social Security Fund is a fund that provides its members with long and short term financial security which can be used as “social safety nets” especially at older ages.

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delineated part of a country (United Nations).

Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions and hence the title Population and Housing Census.

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

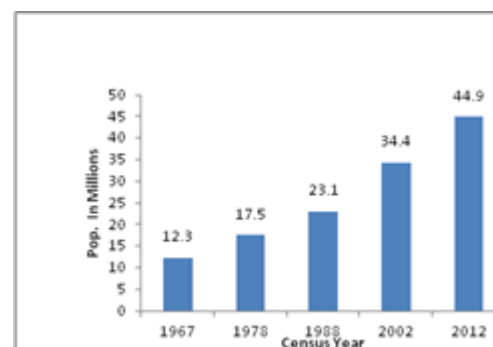
The history of population counts or censuses in Tanzania dates back to 1910. The first modern census was conducted in 1958. After the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, A total of five other censuses have been successfully conducted in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. All the post-independence Tanzanian censuses have been conducted in accordance with the global United Nation Principles and recommendations for population counts.

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census in the series conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25th and 26th August, 2012, the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26th August to 8th September 2012. The second week was mainly dedicated to enumerate populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for Data Processing Centre.

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the night of the official date of the census, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas (EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population were in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or

citizenship and for the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania, Diplomats were enumerated.

Data collected by the censuses show that Tanzania's population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average annual growth rate however, has decreased from 3.3 percent annually between 1967–1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.



1.2 Objectives of the 2012 PHC

The 2012 PHC objective was to provide the Government with information on the size, distribution, composition and other social economic characteristics of the population as well as information on housing conditions. This information is important in providing updated benchmark data for formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population programmes and policies, including Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Vision 2020 for Tanzania Zanzibar.

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

The 2012 PHC was carried out in accordance with the Statistics Act No. 1, of 2002. The Act, *inter alia*, mandates the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania. In this respect, the Director General of NBS was responsible for planning the overall organization and technical administration of the Census. Furthermore, the NBS Director General was the Accounting Officer and in charge of all Census operations. The Order to conduct the 2012 Population and Housing Census on 26th August, 2012 was made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, on 9th March, 2012 and gazetted on the 20th July, 2012 as directed by the Act.



The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, his wife and family being enumerated at the State House on 26th August, 2012.

1.3.2 Census Organization

A population census is an enormous and challenging national exercise with many and varied stakeholders and requires the participation of Government or public administration. To ensure a successful census, careful planning, monitoring and evaluation of census activities is fundamental. A proper census organization is vital to this end.

Preparations for the 2012 PHC were facilitated by various committees established at national, regional and district levels to guide and monitor the Census processes. The committees drew members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); higher learning institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The main committees were: the Central Census Committee, National Advisory Committee, Technical Advisory Committee and Regional and Districts Census Committees.

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, responsibility was vested in the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners were formed in each region and district. They were in charge with the responsibility of ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

The Commissioner of Population Census and the Census Commissar (Zanzibar) were responsible for educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people for the census exercise, resource mobilization and acted as a link between the Government and National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively. The Census Commissioner was also in-charge of massive data processing exercise.

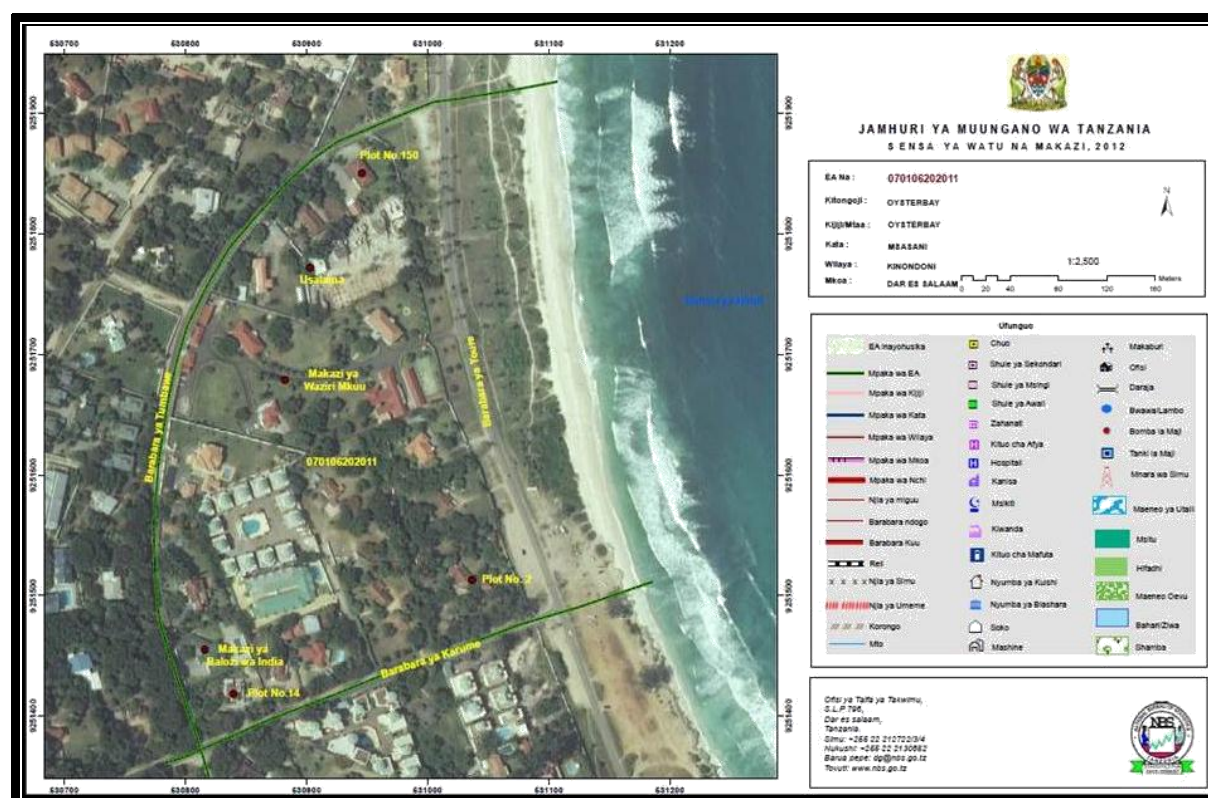
1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topic to current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses and recommendations of regional bodies of which Tanzania is a member (e.g. EAC and SADC). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholder workshops and the established Census Committees. The draft questionnaires were discussed and cleared by the Census Technical Committee, National Advisory Committee and the Central Census Committee for final approval.

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Fund. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had extra sections on Survival of Parents, Economic Activity Fertility, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires

Data collected were mainly demographic characteristics (Relationship, Sex, Age, Disability, Marital Status, Citizenship and Place of Residence); Literacy and Education; Migration; Economic Activity; Fertility; General and Maternal Mortality; Social Security Funds; Tanzanians Living Abroad (Diaspora); Agriculture; Ownership of Assets and Housing Conditions.

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumeration was preceded by extensive cartographic work covering the entire country. Besides its Census objective, the cartographic work also had other equally important national applications. The main Census-related objective of cartographic work was to delineate the entire country into Enumeration Areas (EAs) in order to produce large scale maps required for Census operations. The EA sizes ranged from 60 to 100 households in both rural and urban areas.



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous the population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012 Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also picked and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

One of the most important aspects of the Census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration as a rehearsal. The Pilot Census was intended to test all Census protocol for the 2012 PHC. The Pilot Census started on the 2nd October, 2011 and involved a complete enumeration of the population in 44 randomly sampled EAs (38 for Tanzania Mainland and 6 for Tanzania Zanzibar). Experience and results obtained from the Pilot Census, provided valuable inputs in the final preparations towards 2012 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2012 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitize and mobilize people to participate in the Census process. The 2012 PHC advocacy campaign was officially launched in Mbeya by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP) on 11th May, 2012 at the start of the Uhuru Torch Race. Strategically, the Census message was incorporated as one of the key Uhuru Torch Messages.

To standardize publicity and advocacy campaigns throughout the country, the NBS and OCGS developed publicity guidelines that were used during the Census operations. The guidelines explained in brief, the meaning and purpose of the Census, and broad topics covered.

Given the importance of Census publicity, resources were availed to regional authorities through the Regional and District Census Committees to carry out the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas.

The Government's collaboration with a private media consulting firm, facilitated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the Prime Minister on behalf of

His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17th August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event provided, the not only much needed momentum but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC which lasted throughout the enumeration period. The campaign hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



Prime Minister Hon. Mizengo Pinda and Zanzibar Second Vice President Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi in a group photograph with government leaders and representatives of development partners during the Official Launching of the Publicity and Advocacy Campaign for the 2012 PHC on 17th August, 2012.

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

Several activities were undertaken in preparation for the main enumeration exercise, including recruitment and training of field personnel and distribution of enumeration materials to all parts of the country.

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census enumerators and supervisors was performed by the Regional and District Census Committees in their respective geographical areas. Guidelines were provided the total number of enumerators and supervisors needed for each ward or *shehia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

A range of other preparatory activities were carried out in the second and third weeks of August 2012. The activities included distribution of enumeration materials to supervisors and enumerators, physical identification of EA boundaries and meeting the local authorities in their respective areas.

Zonal Supervisors and Regional Trainers moved around the country to make sure that all supervisors and enumerators were well equipped for the enumeration roles or duties.

The Regional Census Coordinators were assisted by Assistants Census Coordinators. This team, together with the Regional and District Census Committees coordinated and monitored preparatory enumeration activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

1.4.3 Enumeration

The target population for the 2012 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 25th/26th August, 2012 within the borders of Tanzania. The actual enumeration was conducted by enumerators and supervisors in their respective assigned areas. Two types of enumerators were used; junior enumerators who administered the short questionnaire and senior enumerators who administered the long questionnaire. For the short questionnaire, one enumerator worked in one EA whereas two senior enumerators administered the long questionnaire in one EA. The short questionnaire with 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of all EAs while the long questionnaire with 62 questions was administered to the remaining 30 percent. Other enumerators were stationed at mass transit points to enumerate passengers on buses, trains, airplanes and ships. Special enumeration labels or tags were issued to each traveller after enumeration to avoid double-counting. Special arrangements were also made to enumerate the homeless.



The President of Zanzibar, H.E. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein and his wife being enumerated at the State House on 26th August, 2012.

Enumerators were duly instructed to compile EA summaries upon completion of the enumeration and record the total population for each household and each EA in a Special Control Form: “*Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania 15A*” (SWMT 15A). Also checking of the enumerators’ work by the supervisors was a continuous exercise throughout the period.

The duration for enumeration as per the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26th August to 8th September, 2012. In most areas the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26th August to 1st September, 2012. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the first 7 days period due to various reasons. Most of these areas were those where the long questionnaire was administered and some of those EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and accuracy. Thereafter, all materials inclusive of the questionnaires, EA maps and the population summaries (SMWT 15A) were transported to the respective Regional Census Offices from where they were in turn shipped to the Census Data Processing Centre at Kibaha, Pwani Region.

1.5 Data Processing

Data capture and processing of the 2012 PHC was carried out at the Census Data Processing Center in Kibaha, Pwani Region. Data processing started with validation of the EAs, followed by sorting and separation of the questionnaires. The data was captured electronically from the questionnaires using the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) scanning technology, and through manual data entry for special questionnaires such as community questionnaires. The scanning of the 2012 PHC questionnaires was completed in a record time of 66 days, starting from the 25th September, 2012 to 30th November, 2012. Manual data entry was completed on 12th December, 2012.



Scanning exercise at the Kibaha Data Processing Centre, Pwani Region, October, 2012

A total of 420 temporary staff was recruited as scanner operators, data editors or entrants, batch registers, box handlers and technicians. The registration and training of the staff started on 16th up to 24th September 2012. During the scanning exercise, the staff worked for 24 hours in three shifts of eight hours each. The whole process of data capture and compilation of basic counts was completed in three months after receipt of questionnaires from the field. The basic counts at National level were released by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 31st December, 2012.

Further editing, verification and tabulation of data collected was done in phases and the first publication, *Population Distribution by Administrative Units* was launched by Honorable Mizengo Peter Pinda, the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania on 5th April, 2013. The second publication; *Population Distribution by Age and Sex* was released by Honorable Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi, the Second Vice President, Zanzibar on 25th September, 2013. The launching of other publications will adhere to the Census Results Release Calendar that was posted on the NBS and OCGS websites. The Release Calendar is reviewed as and when necessary.

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

Quality assurance procedures are extremely important throughout any data collection process, i.e. during pre-enumeration, enumeration and post enumeration. In order to minimize errors in the 2012 PHC, quality standards were established and maintained in all three stages of the Census operation. A quality control team from NBS and OCGS worked hand in hand with the respective regional and district Census personnel to make sure that, activities were performed in accordance to the required standards. A Quality Control Procedure Handbook for the 2012 PHC was developed and used throughout the Census activities in pre-enumeration, enumeration and post enumeration stages to standardize the process.

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

A population is a resource for labour supply for production of goods and services as well as consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. Likewise, population growth increases the demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources for its survival and development. The growth and distribution of population also determines the demand for and location of essential social services such as education, health, water, transport and housing. To maintain a sustainable socio-economic development simply means improving the well-being of most people. However reducing poverty levels in a society without environmental degradation. Such development is more difficult to achieve with a rapidly growing population. As such, the population growth should be kept at a sustainable level.

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows Enumerated Population by Record Type in Rural and Urban Areas. In Rural Areas of Tanzania Mainland, the smallest number of people was found in orphanage centres (3,701 population) while in the Urban Areas it was found in refugee camps (865 population).

Table 2. 1: Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Record Type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	100.00	30,924,116	100.00	12,701,238	100.00
Private Households	42,764,449	98.03	30,410,180	98.34	12,354,269	97.27
Special Institutions	35,465	0.08	18,145	0.06	17,320	0.14
Inmates Institutions	33,502	0.08	5,830	0.02	27,672	0.22
Hotel and Tourist Camps	86,609	0.20	22,894	0.07	63,715	0.50
Refugee Camps	117,493	0.27	116,628	0.38	865	0.01
Homeless Person	24,095	0.06	17,449	0.06	6,646	0.05
Travellers/In-transit	23,291	0.05	9,132	0.03	14,159	0.11
Health Institutions/Facilities	39,191	0.09	13,659	0.04	25,532	0.20
Educational Institutions	116,535	0.27	44,706	0.14	71,829	0.57
Orphanage Centres	10,621	0.02	3,701	0.01	6,920	0.05
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	374,103	0.86	261,792	0.85	112,311	0.88

Table 2.2 shows that smallest number of male population was found in orphanage centres with 0.03 percent and smallest number of female population was found in inmates' institution with 0.01percent.

Table 2. 2: Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Record type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	100.00	21,239,313	100.00	22,386,041	100.00
Private Households	42,764,449	98.03	20,765,147	97.77	21,999,302	98.27
Special Institutions	35,465	0.08	24,720	0.12	10,745	0.05
Inmates Institutions	33,502	0.08	31,506	0.15	1,996	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	86,609	0.20	61,491	0.29	25,118	0.11
Refugee Camps	117,493	0.27	58,283	0.27	59,210	0.26
Homeless People	24,095	0.06	17,474	0.08	6,621	0.03
Travellers/In-transit	23,291	0.05	15,081	0.07	8,210	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	39,191	0.09	13,368	0.06	25,823	0.12
Educational Institutions	116,535	0.27	56,374	0.27	60,161	0.27
Orphanage Centres	10,621	0.02	5,367	0.03	5,254	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps	374,103	0.86	190,502	0.90	183,601	0.82

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Tanzania Mainland in 2012 was 43.6 million (Table 2.3). Furthermore the table shows that the total population of Tanzania Mainland increased by 30.4 percent from 2002 to 2012. In a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Tanzania Mainland increased by 49 percent. Population increase was recorded in all regions during the period 2002-2012. The

largest population change was recorded in Dar es Salaam region (75.5 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Njombe region (8.3 percent).

The annual rate of population growth in Tanzania Mainland in 2012 was 2.7 percent. The average annual growth rate of Tanzania Mainland declined from 2.8 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Rate by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 1988 to 2012 Censuses

Region	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Tanzania Mainland	22,455,207	33,461,849	43,625,354	49.0	30.4	2.8	2.7	24.3	26.1
Rural	18,411,523	25,907,011	30,924,116	40.7	19.4	2.4	1.8	28.4	39.2
Urban	4,043,684	7,554,838	12,701,238	86.8	68.1	4.5	5.2	15.5	13.3
Dodoma	1,235,327	1,692,025	2,083,588	37.0	23.1	2.2	2.1	30.8	33.3
Arusha	744,135	1,288,088	1,694,310	73.1	31.5	3.9	2.7	17.7	25.3
Kilimanjaro	1,104,673	1,376,702	1,640,087	24.6	19.1	1.6	1.8	44.1	39.6
Tanga	1,280,212	1,636,280	2,045,205	27.8	25.0	1.8	2.2	39.5	31.1
Morogoro	1,220,564	1,753,362	2,218,492	43.7	26.5	2.6	2.4	26.8	29.5
Pwani	636,103	885,017	1,098,668	39.1	24.1	2.4	2.2	29.4	32.1
Dar es Salaam	1,360,865	2,487,288	4,364,541	82.8	75.5	4.3	5.6	16.1	12.3
Lindi	646,494	787,624	864,652	21.8	9.8	1.4	0.9	49.1	74.3
Mtwara	889,100	1,124,481	1,270,854	26.5	13.0	1.7	1.2	41.3	56.6
Ruvuma	779,875	1,113,715	1,376,891	42.8	23.6	2.5	2.1	27.2	32.7
Iringa	1,193,074	840,404	941,238	25.0	12.0	1.6	1.1	43.5	61.2
Mbeya	1,476,278	2,063,328	2,707,410	39.8	31.2	2.4	2.7	29.0	25.5
Singida	792,387	1,086,748	1,370,637	37.1	26.1	2.3	2.3	30.7	29.9
Tabora	1,036,150	1,710,465	2,291,623	65.1	34.0	3.6	2.9	19.4	23.7
Rukwa	698,718	729,060	1,004,539	62.6	37.8	3.5	3.2	20.0	21.6
Kigoma	856,770	1,674,047	2,127,930	95.4	27.1	4.8	2.4	14.5	28.9
Shinyanga	1,763,800	1,249,226	1,534,808	58.6	22.9	3.3	2.1	21.1	33.7
Kagera	1,313,594	1,791,451	2,458,023	54.4	37.2	3.1	3.2	22.3	21.9
Mwanza	1,876,635	2,058,866	2,772,509	56.1	34.7	3.2	3.0	21.8	23.3
Mara	946,418	1,363,397	1,743,830	44.1	27.9	2.6	2.5	26.6	28.2
Manyara	604,035	1,037,605	1,425,131	71.8	37.3	3.9	3.2	17.9	21.8
Njombe	N/A	648,464	702,097	N/A	8.3	N/A	0.8	N/A	87.2
Katavi	N/A	408,609	564,604	N/A	38.2	N/A	3.2	N/A	21.4
Simiyu	N/A	1,317,879	1,584,157	N/A	20.2	N/A	1.8	N/A	37.7
Geita	N/A	1,337,718	1,739,530	N/A	30.0	N/A	2.6	N/A	26.4

Note: N/A=Not Applicable

The Census results show that the Tanzania Mainland population growth rate has fluctuated from 1967 to 2012. The population increased from 3.2 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.8 percent in 1978-1988 and then increased to 2.9 percent in 1988-2002 before decreasing to 2.7 percent in 2002-2012 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-censal Population Growth Rates, Tanzania Mainland, 1967 to 2012 Census

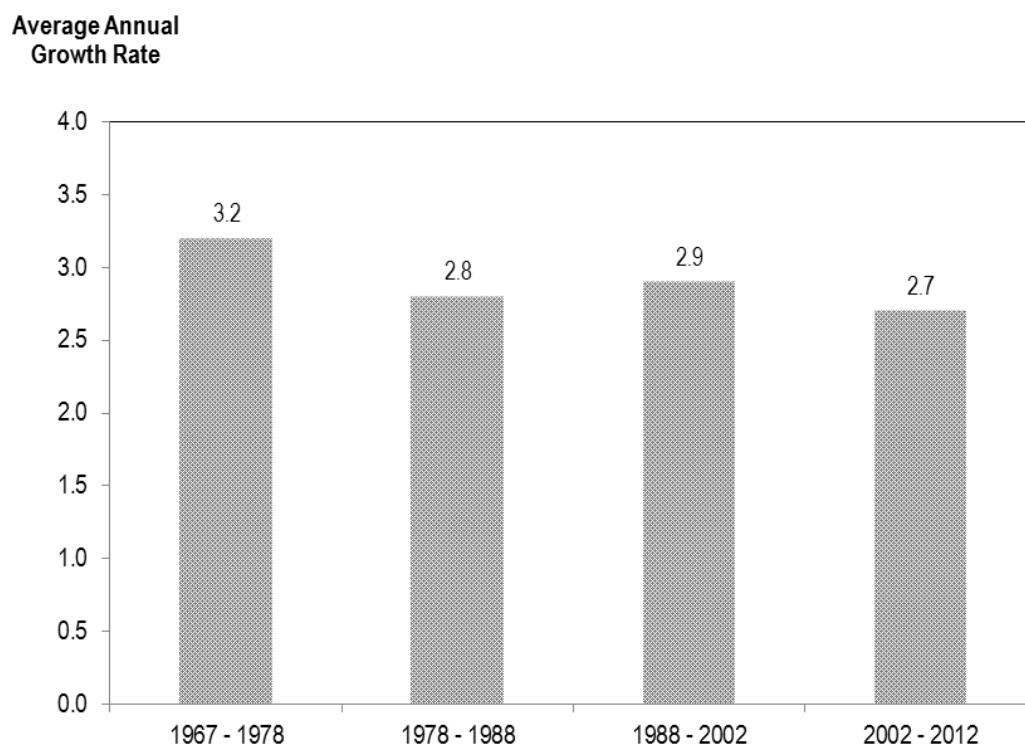
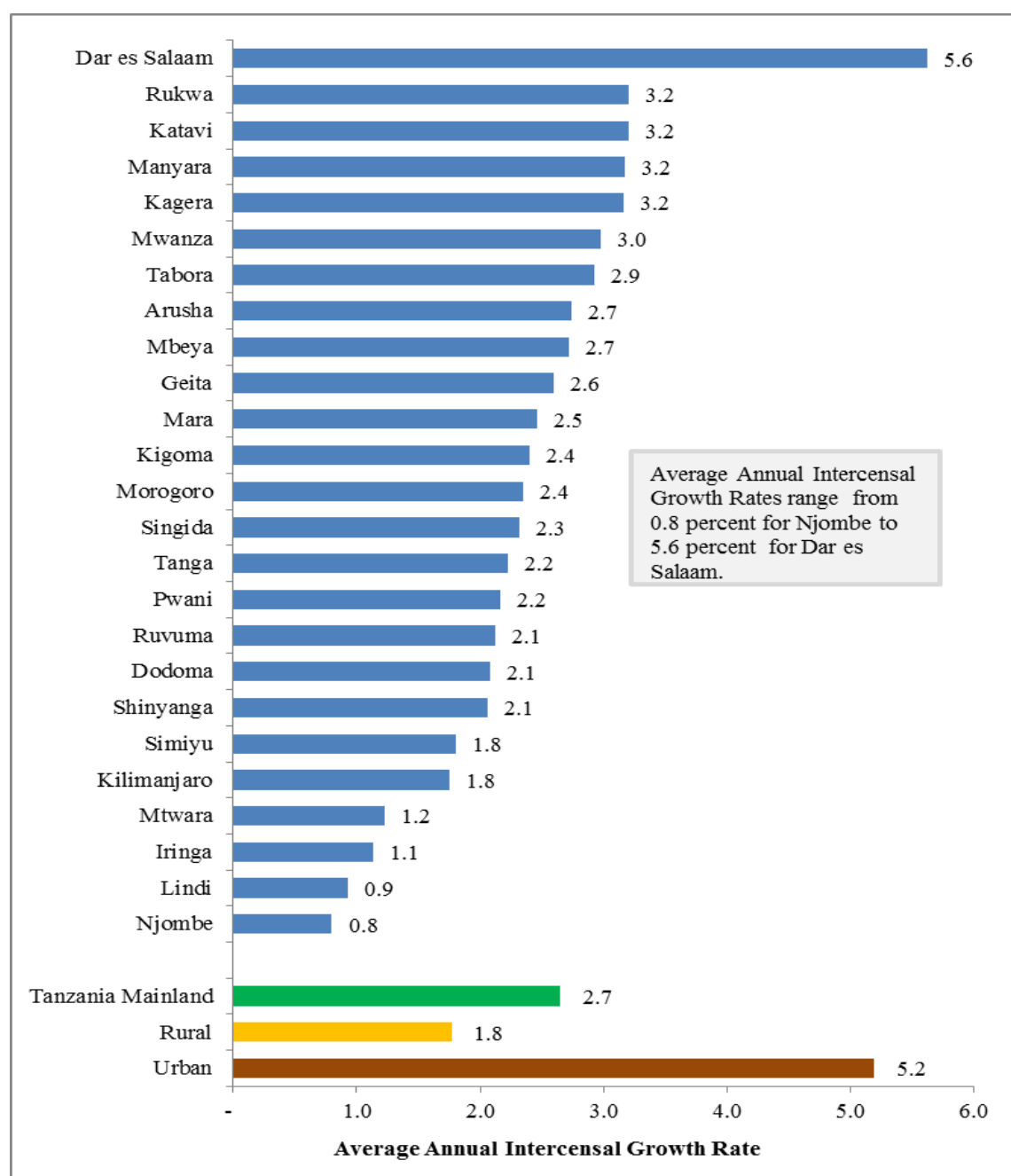


Figure 2.2 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 period vary across regions ranging from 0.8 percent recorded in Njombe region to 5.6 percent in Dar es Salaam.

Figure 2. 2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

2.4 Population Distribution

Table 2.4 shows that there were large regional variations in the distribution of population in the country. Dar es Salaam region with the population of 4,364,541 had 10 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population while Katavi region with a population of 564,604 had the smallest proportion of 1.3 percent.

Table 2. 4: Population Distribution by Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	100.0	30,924,116	100.0	12,701,238	100.0
Dodoma	2,083,588	4.8	1,762,394	5.7	321,194	2.5
Arusha	1,694,310	3.9	1,135,188	3.7	559,122	4.4
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	3.8	1,242,712	4.0	397,375	3.1
Tanga	2,045,205	4.7	1,604,297	5.2	440,908	3.5
Morogoro	2,218,492	5.1	1,582,434	5.1	636,058	5.0
Pwani	1,098,668	2.5	738,297	2.4	360,371	2.8
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	10.0	N/A	N/A	4,364,541	34.4
Lindi	864,652	2.0	702,603	2.3	162,049	1.3
Mtwara	1,270,854	2.9	979,350	3.2	291,504	2.3
Ruvuma	1,376,891	3.2	1,038,071	3.4	338,820	2.7
Iringa	941,238	2.2	684,890	2.2	256,348	2.0
Mbeya	2,707,410	6.2	1,809,298	5.9	898,112	7.1
Singida	1,370,637	3.1	1,199,936	3.9	170,701	1.3
Tabora	2,291,623	5.3	2,004,114	6.5	287,509	2.3
Rukwa	1,004,539	2.3	768,002	2.5	236,537	1.9
Kigoma	2,127,930	4.9	1,762,669	5.7	365,261	2.9
Shinyanga	1,534,808	3.5	1,280,137	4.1	254,671	2.0
Kagera	2,458,023	5.6	2,231,033	7.2	226,990	1.8
Mwanza	2,772,509	6.4	1,848,288	6.0	924,221	7.3
Mara	1,743,830	4.0	1,440,418	4.7	303,412	2.4
Manyara	1,425,131	3.3	1,231,913	4.0	193,218	1.5
Njombe	702,097	1.6	536,189	1.7	165,908	1.3
Katavi	564,604	1.3	407,532	1.3	157,072	1.2
Simiyu	1,584,157	3.6	1,473,639	4.8	110,518	0.9
Geita	1,739,530	4.0	1,460,712	4.7	278,818	2.2

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Table 2.5 presents the rural and urban population changes in Tanzania Mainland by region from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. The rural population in 2012 was 30.9 million, an increase of 19.4 percent from the 2002 rural population. The urban population increased from 7.6 million in 2002 to 12.7 million in 2012, an increase of 68 percent. The region that recorded the largest rural population change was Manyara (37.4 percent), whereas Pwani region recorded the smallest rural population change of 5.7 percent.

Table 2. 5: Population Size and Growth by Region, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 1988 to 2012 Censuses

Region	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012	2002-2012	2002	2012	2002-2012
Tanzania Mainland	25,907,011	30,924,116	19.4	7,554,838	12,701,238	68.1
Dodoma	1,478,782	1,762,394	19.2	213,243	321,194	50.6
Arusha	884,491	1,135,188	28.3	403,597	559,122	38.5
Kilimanjaro	1,088,611	1,242,712	14.2	288,091	397,375	37.9
Tanga	1,335,084	1,604,297	20.2	301,196	440,908	46.4
Morogoro	1,279,513	1,582,434	23.7	473,849	636,058	34.2
Pwani	698,156	738,297	5.7	186,861	360,371	92.9
Dar es Salaam	151,233	N/A	N/A	2,336,055	4,364,541	86.8
Lindi	661,228	702,603	6.3	126,396	162,049	28.2
Mtwara	895,942	979,350	9.3	228,539	291,504	27.6
Ruvuma	944,045	1,038,071	10.0	169,670	338,820	99.7
Iringa	1,234,560	684,890	N/A	256,332	256,348	N/A
Mbeya	1,642,183	1,809,298	10.2	421,145	898,112	113.3
Singida	938,081	1,199,936	27.9	148,667	170,701	14.8
Tabora	1,490,581	2,004,114	34.5	219,884	287,509	30.8
Rukwa	936,232	768,002	N/A	200,122	236,537	N/A
Kigoma	1,471,240	1,762,669	19.8	202,807	365,261	80.1
Shinyanga	2,540,578	1,280,137	N/A	256,052	254,671	N/A
Kagera	1,901,407	2,231,033	17.3	126,750	226,990	79.1
Mwanza	2,328,387	1,848,288	N/A	601,257	924,221	N/A
Mara	1,109,791	1,440,418	29.8	253,606	303,412	19.6
Manyara	896,886	1,231,913	37.4	140,719	193,218	37.3
Njombe	N/A	536,189	N/A	N/A	165,908	N/A
Katavi	N/A	407,532	N/A	N/A	157,072	N/A
Simiyu	N/A	1,473,639	N/A	N/A	110,518	N/A
Geita	N/A	1,460,712	N/A	N/A	278,818	N/A

Note:

(i) Population of Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, and Mwanza includes population of new regions; that is Njombe was part of Iringa; Katavi was part of Rukwa; Simiyu was part of Shinyanga and Mwanza; and Geita was part of Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera

(ii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

Age and sex data are important and critical for understanding and using demographic and socio-economic data to support development processes. They are vital for making key decisions in public administration such as determining the segments of the population qualified for school enrolment, voting, labour force participation, pensions, provision of health services, food and shelter, and for population forecasting. The age and sex data is also used to calculate levels of fertility and mortality which are vital components of population dynamics and subsequently for population growth forecasting.

In many developing countries, the quality of data on age is affected by age misreporting mainly due to ignorance of correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording, and age preference. As was the case with preceding censuses in Tanzania, the 2012 Census information on age and sex was collected using both short and long questionnaires. All persons who spent the census night in the country were asked to state their sex and ages in completed years.

The quality of age and sex data in the 2012 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices, and was observed to have suffered significant errors associated with misreporting. In particular, strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9” was noted. Age misreporting was generally higher among females compared with males. Nonetheless, this may not necessarily affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are recommended conventional procedures for correcting the deficiencies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

This Chapter provides highlights of the Census data on age and sex distribution. The detailed findings are presented in 2012 PHC publication: *Volume II: Population Distribution by Age and Sex*.

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population and sex ratio by five year age groups, Rural and Urban Areas.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is to gradually decline with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages.

The overall sex ratio for Tanzania Mainland was 95 males for every 100 females, 96 for Tanzania Mainland Rural and 93 for Tanzania Mainland Urban which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for age group 0-4 and 5-9 was equal to 100 indicating nearly equal numbers of females and males in that particular age group.

Table 3. 1: Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	43,625,354	100.0	21,239,313	100.0	22,386,041	100.0	94.9
0–4	7,069,895	16.2	3,535,673	16.6	3,534,222	15.8	100.0
5–9	6,475,364	14.8	3,242,111	15.3	3,233,253	14.4	100.3
10–14	5,625,848	12.9	2,809,113	13.2	2,816,735	12.6	99.7
15–19	4,466,674	10.2	2,171,355	10.2	2,295,319	10.3	94.6
20–24	3,831,098	8.8	1,737,849	8.2	2,093,249	9.4	83.0
25–29	3,292,866	7.5	1,503,841	7.1	1,789,025	8.0	84.1
30–34	2,827,482	6.5	1,342,110	6.3	1,485,372	6.6	90.4
35–39	2,369,100	5.4	1,149,418	5.4	1,219,682	5.4	94.2
40–44	1,840,336	4.2	916,020	4.3	924,316	4.1	99.1
45–49	1,453,465	3.3	694,318	3.3	759,147	3.4	91.5
50–54	1,172,559	2.7	587,555	2.8	585,004	2.6	100.4
55–59	751,410	1.7	379,627	1.8	371,783	1.7	102.1
60–64	749,132	1.7	368,814	1.7	380,318	1.7	97.0
65–69	481,271	1.1	232,811	1.1	248,460	1.1	93.7
70–74	466,077	1.1	220,651	1.0	245,426	1.1	89.9
75–79	287,096	0.7	141,974	0.7	145,122	0.6	97.8
80+	465,681	1.1	206,073	1.0	259,608	1.2	79.4
Median Age	18.0		17.4		18.5		

Table 3. 2: Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	30,924,116	100.0	15,119,036	100.0	15,805,080	100.0	95.7
0–4	5,392,159	17.4	2,695,697	17.8	2,696,462	17.1	100.0
5–9	4,979,659	16.1	2,503,450	16.6	2,476,209	15.7	101.1
10–14	4,210,158	13.6	2,130,863	14.1	2,079,295	13.2	102.5
15–19	2,991,709	9.7	1,513,002	10.0	1,478,707	9.4	102.3
20–24	2,388,099	7.7	1,092,683	7.2	1,295,416	8.2	84.3
25–29	2,041,241	6.6	924,065	6.1	1,117,176	7.1	82.7
30–34	1,787,650	5.8	834,325	5.5	953,325	6.0	87.5
35–39	1,555,790	5.0	739,045	4.9	816,745	5.2	90.5
40–44	1,254,331	4.1	609,813	4.0	644,518	4.1	94.6
45–49	1,011,926	3.3	478,928	3.2	532,998	3.4	89.9
50–54	845,834	2.7	414,583	2.7	431,251	2.7	96.1
55–59	542,847	1.8	268,485	1.8	274,362	1.7	97.9
60–64	564,826	1.8	272,695	1.8	292,131	1.8	93.3
65–69	374,198	1.2	178,110	1.2	196,088	1.2	90.8
70–74	371,855	1.2	176,235	1.2	195,620	1.2	90.1
75–79	231,772	0.7	115,334	0.8	116,438	0.7	99.1
80+	380,062	1.2	171,723	1.1	208,339	1.3	82.4
Median Age	16.5		15.8		17.2		

Table 3. 3: Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	12,701,238	100.0	6,120,277	100.0	6,580,961	100.0	93.0
0–4	1,677,736	13.2	839,976	13.7	837,760	12.7	100.3
5–9	1,495,705	11.8	738,661	12.1	757,044	11.5	97.6
10–14	1,415,690	11.1	678,250	11.1	737,440	11.2	92.0
15–19	1,474,965	11.6	658,353	10.8	816,612	12.4	80.6
20–24	1,442,999	11.4	645,166	10.5	797,833	12.1	80.9
25–29	1,251,625	9.9	579,776	9.5	671,849	10.2	86.3
30–34	1,039,832	8.2	507,785	8.3	532,047	8.1	95.4
35–39	813,310	6.4	410,373	6.7	402,937	6.1	101.8
40–44	586,005	4.6	306,207	5.0	279,798	4.3	109.4
45–49	441,539	3.5	215,390	3.5	226,149	3.4	95.2
50–54	326,725	2.6	172,972	2.8	153,753	2.3	112.5
55–59	208,563	1.6	111,142	1.8	97,421	1.5	114.1
60–64	184,306	1.5	96,119	1.6	88,187	1.3	109.0
65–69	107,073	0.8	54,701	0.9	52,372	0.8	104.4
70–74	94,222	0.7	44,416	0.7	49,806	0.8	89.2
75–79	55,324	0.4	26,640	0.4	28,684	0.4	92.9
80+	85,619	0.7	34,350	0.6	51,269	0.8	67.0
Median Age	21.0		21.1		20.9		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.4 show population pyramids by five year age groups, Rural and Urban Areas. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broad bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Dar es Salaam (Figure 3.4) which is a major commercial city of the country shows a bulge in age group 20–29 an indication of in-migration from other regions.

Figure 3. 1:Population Pyramid by Five Year Age Groups, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

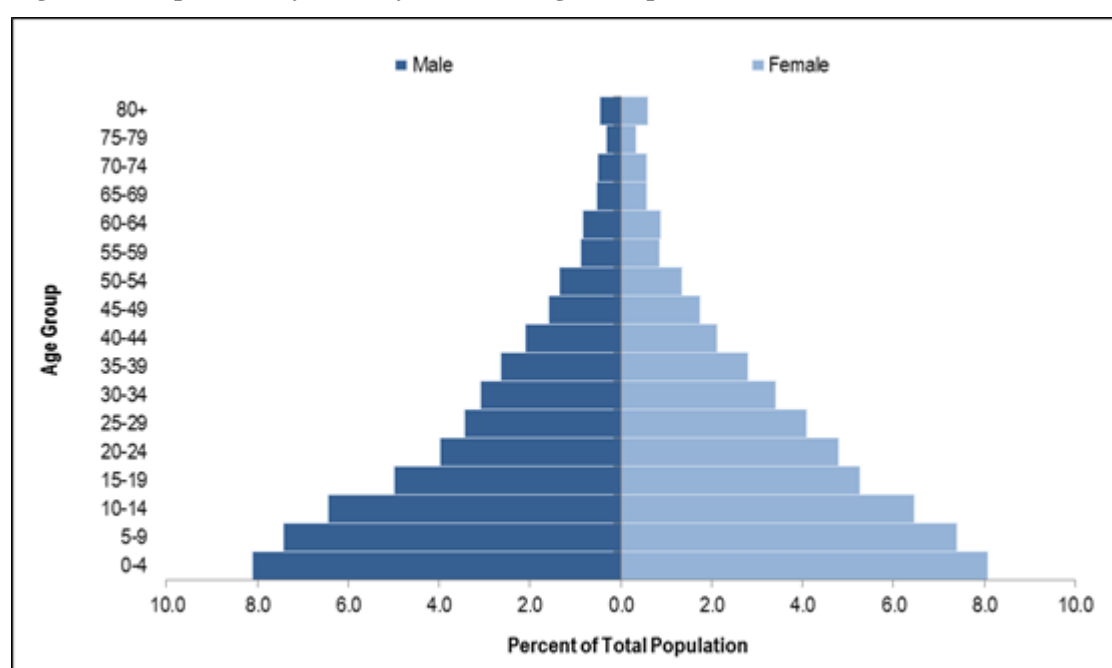


Figure 3. 2:Population Pyramid by Five Year Age Groups, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

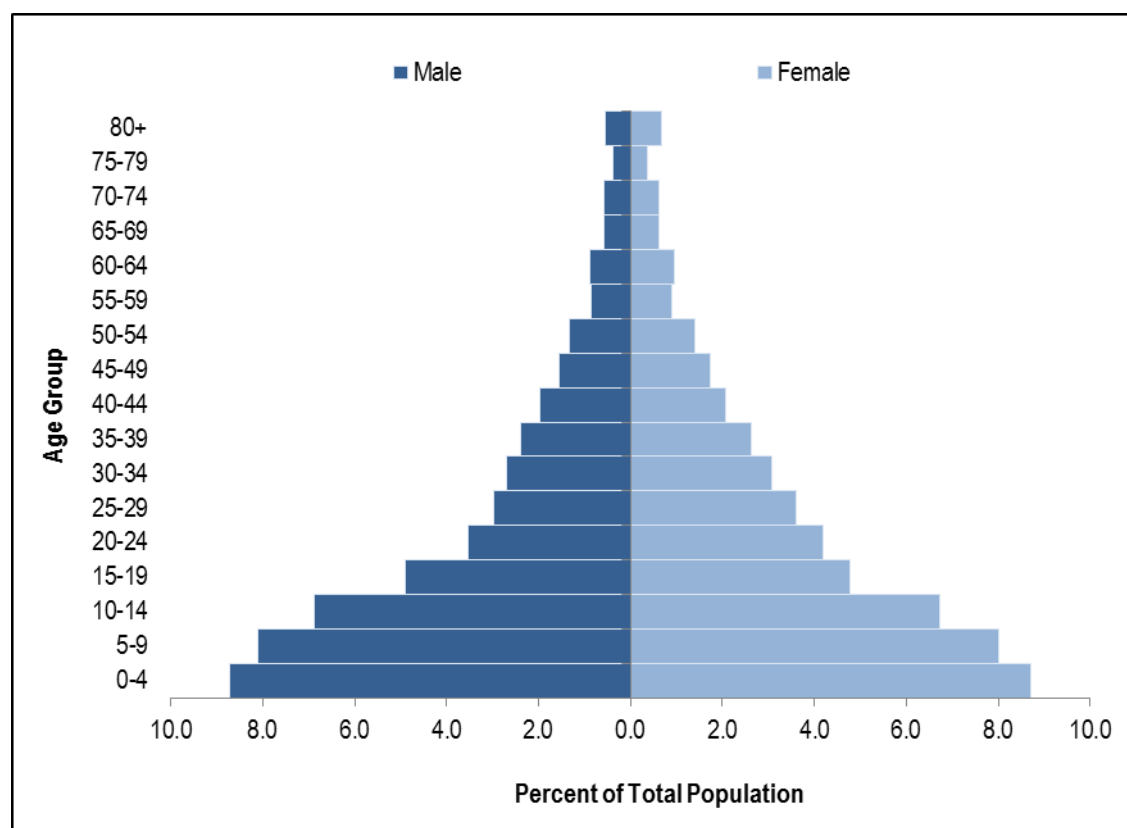


Figure 3. 3:Population Pyramid by Five Year Age Groups, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

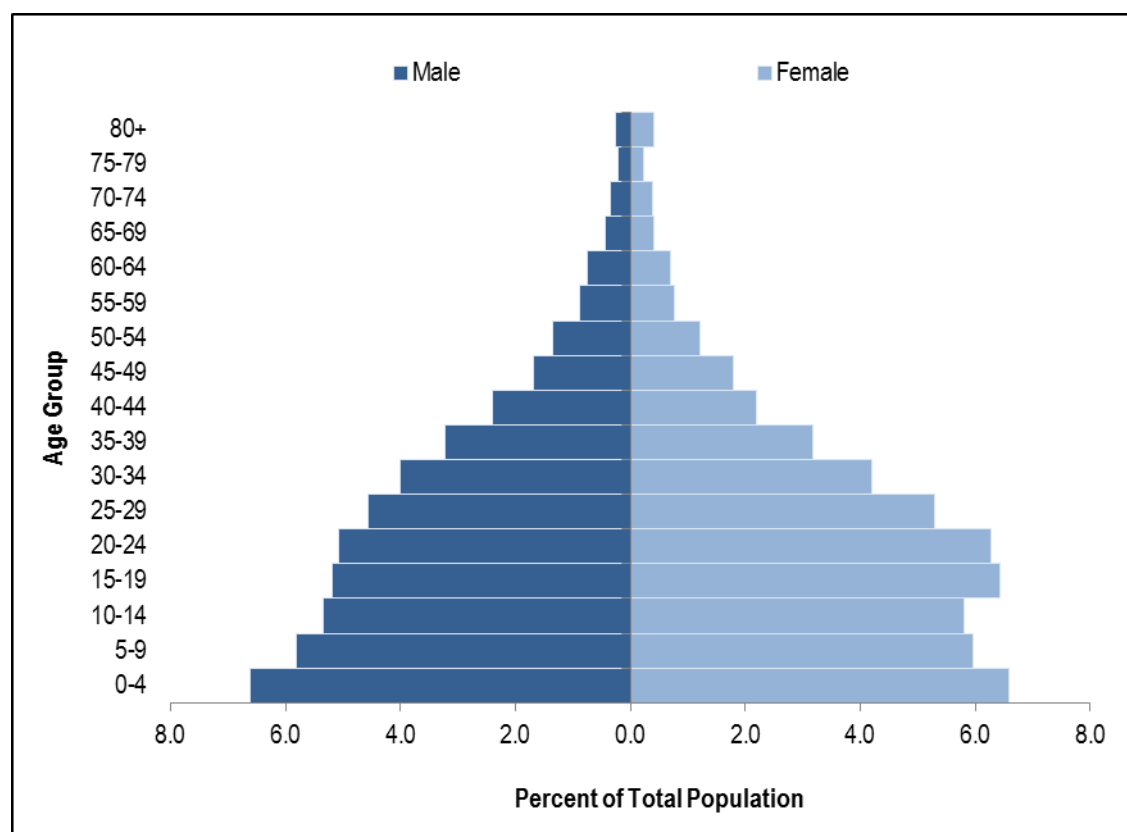
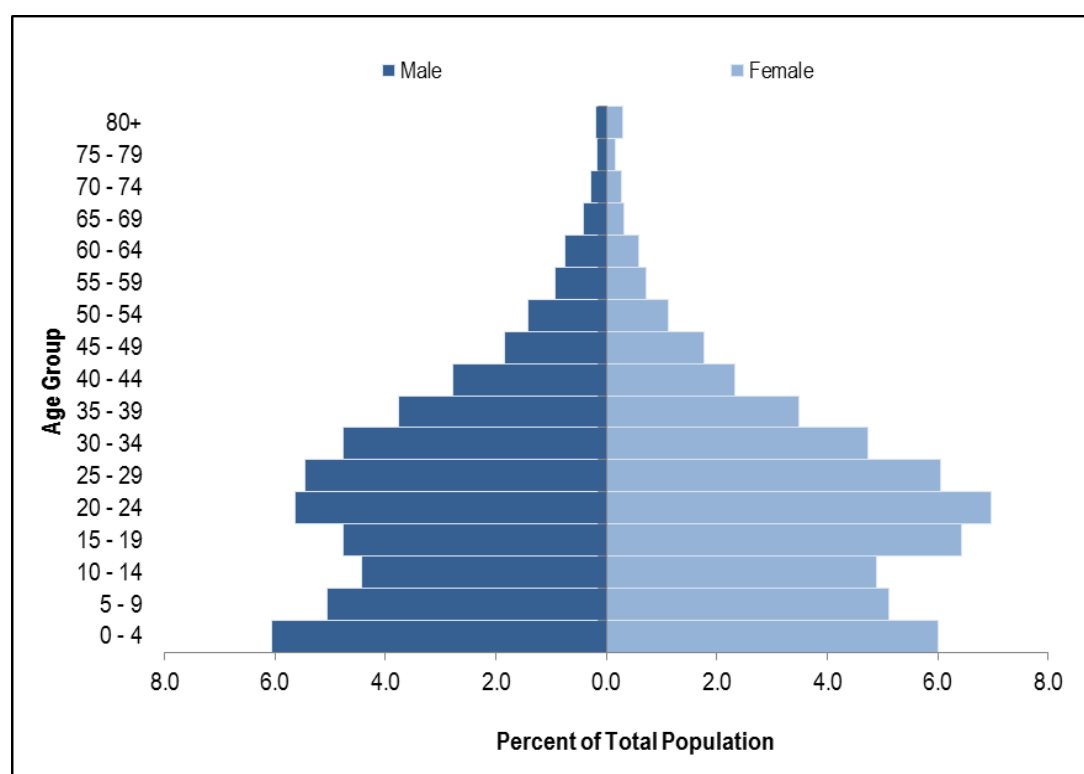


Figure 3. 4:Population Pyramid by Five Year Age Groups, Dar es Salaam Region Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 44 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population below 15 years of age and only four (4) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

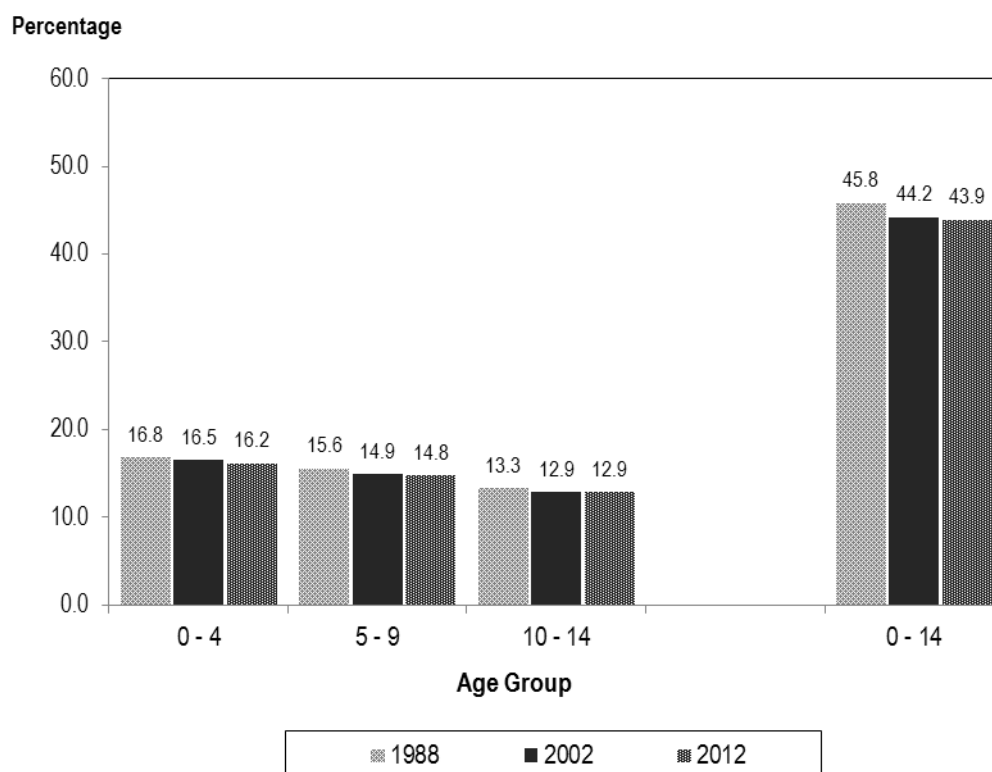
Table 3. 4: Population Distribution by Key Age Groups, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Population Group	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	43,625,354	100.0	30,924,116	100.0	12,701,238	100.0
Male	21,239,313	48.7	15,119,036	48.9	6,120,277	48.2
Female	22,386,041	51.3	15,805,080	51.1	6,580,961	51.8
Children (Under 1 year)	1,457,151	3.3	1,077,979	3.5	379,172	3.0
Male	726,536	3.4	537,058	3.6	189,478	3.1
Female	730,615	3.3	540,921	3.4	189,694	2.9
Children (0–4 years)	7,069,895	16.2	5,392,159	17.4	1,677,736	13.2
Male	3,535,673	16.6	2,695,697	17.8	839,976	13.7
Female	3,534,222	15.8	2,696,462	17.1	837,760	12.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	19,171,107	43.9	14,581,976	47.2	4,589,131	36.1
Male	9,586,897	45.1	7,330,010	48.5	2,256,887	36.9
Female	9,584,210	42.8	7,251,966	45.9	2,332,244	35.4
Young Population (0–17 years)	21,866,258	50.1	16,423,183	53.1	5,443,075	42.9
Male	10,922,412	51.4	8,284,873	54.8	2,637,539	43.1
Female	10,943,846	48.9	8,138,310	51.5	2,805,536	42.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	8,297,772	19.0	5,379,808	17.4	2,917,964	23.0
Male	3,909,204	18.4	2,605,685	17.2	1,303,519	21.3
Female	4,388,568	19.6	2,774,123	17.6	1,614,445	24.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	15,115,987	34.6	9,673,568	31.3	5,442,419	42.8
Male	7,096,862	33.4	4,585,827	30.3	2,511,035	41.0
Female	8,019,125	35.8	5,087,741	32.2	2,931,384	44.5
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	8,341,701	19.1	6,332,377	20.5	2,009,324	15.8
Male	4,166,593	19.6	3,188,323	21.1	978,270	16.0
Female	4,175,108	18.7	3,144,054	19.9	1,031,054	15.7
Secondary School (14–17 years)	3,699,137	8.5	2,572,701	8.3	1,126,436	8.9
Male	1,833,040	8.6	1,327,068	8.8	505,972	8.3
Female	1,866,097	8.3	1,245,633	7.9	620,464	9.4
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	22,754,122	52.2	14,984,253	48.5	7,769,869	61.2
Male	10,850,907	51.1	7,147,624	47.3	3,703,283	60.5
Female	11,903,215	53.2	7,836,629	49.6	4,066,586	61.8
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	10,566,110	47.2	6,838,885	43.3	3,727,225	56.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	2,449,257	5.6	1,922,713	6.2	526,544	4.1
Male	1,170,323	5.5	914,097	6.0	256,226	4.2
Female	1,278,934	5.7	1,008,616	6.4	270,318	4.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	1,700,125	3.9	1,357,887	4.4	342,238	2.7
Male	801,509	3.8	641,402	4.2	160,107	2.6
Female	898,616	4.0	716,485	4.5	182,131	2.8
Age-Dependency Ratio		92		106.4		63.5

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Figure 3.5 shows that the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 46 percent in 1988 Census to 44 percent in 2012 Census. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in Tanzania Mainland during the 24 years period.

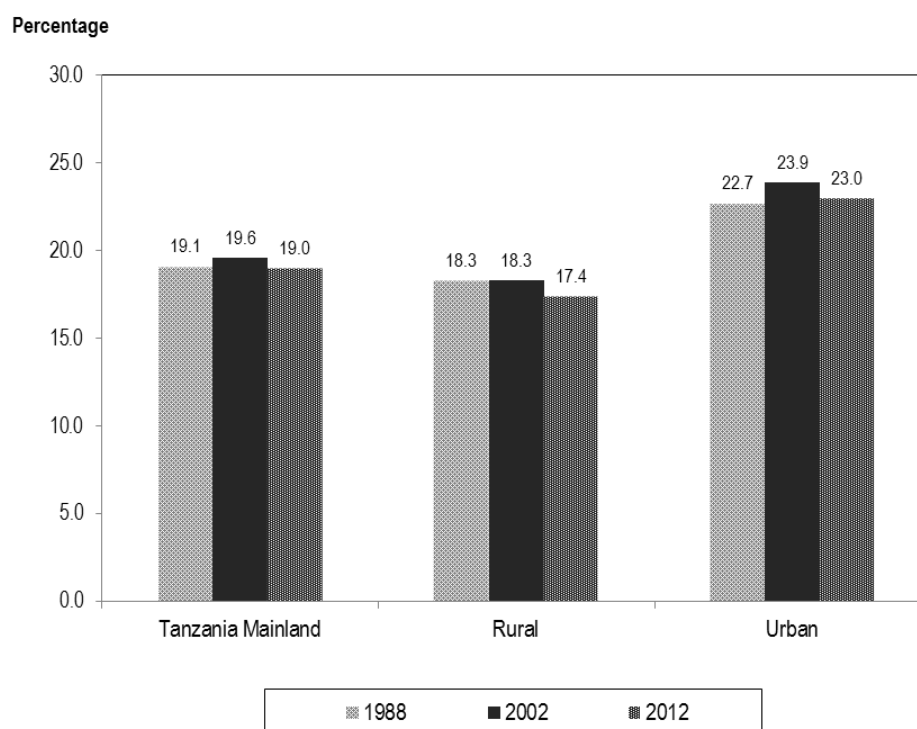
Figure 3. 5:Percentage of Young Population, Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

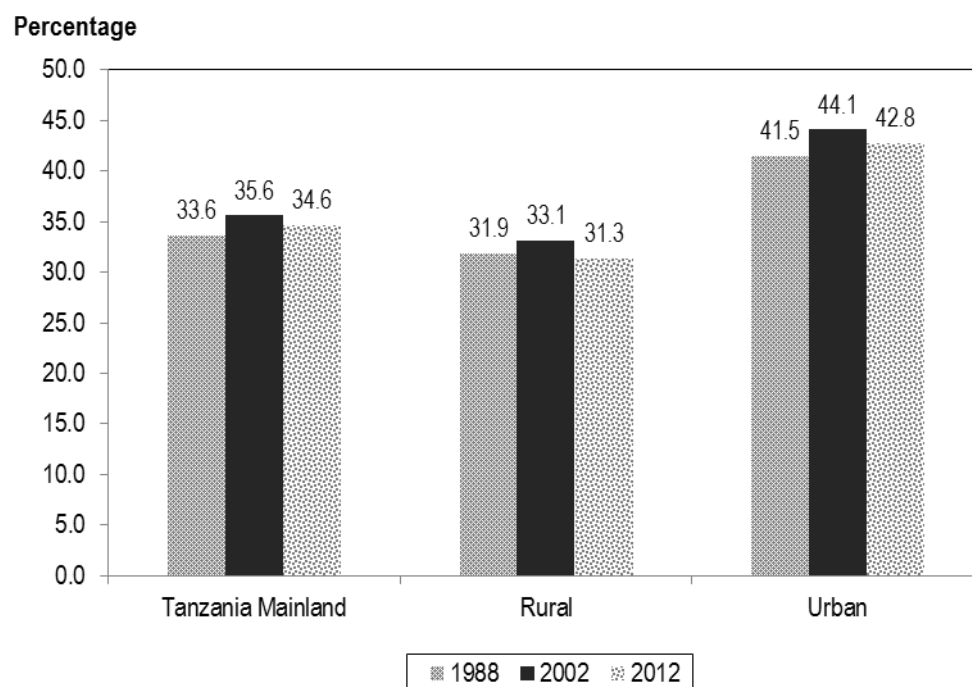
Figure 3.6 presents the youth population for Tanzania Mainland, Rural and Urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Tanzania Mainland has remained between 19 and 20 percent from 1988 to 2012.

Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years), Tanzania Mainland 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased marginally from 36 percent in 2002 to 35 percent in 2012. The proportion decreased marginally from 44 to 43 percent in Tanzania Mainland Urban and from 33 to 31 percent Tanzania Mainland Rural (Figure 3.7).

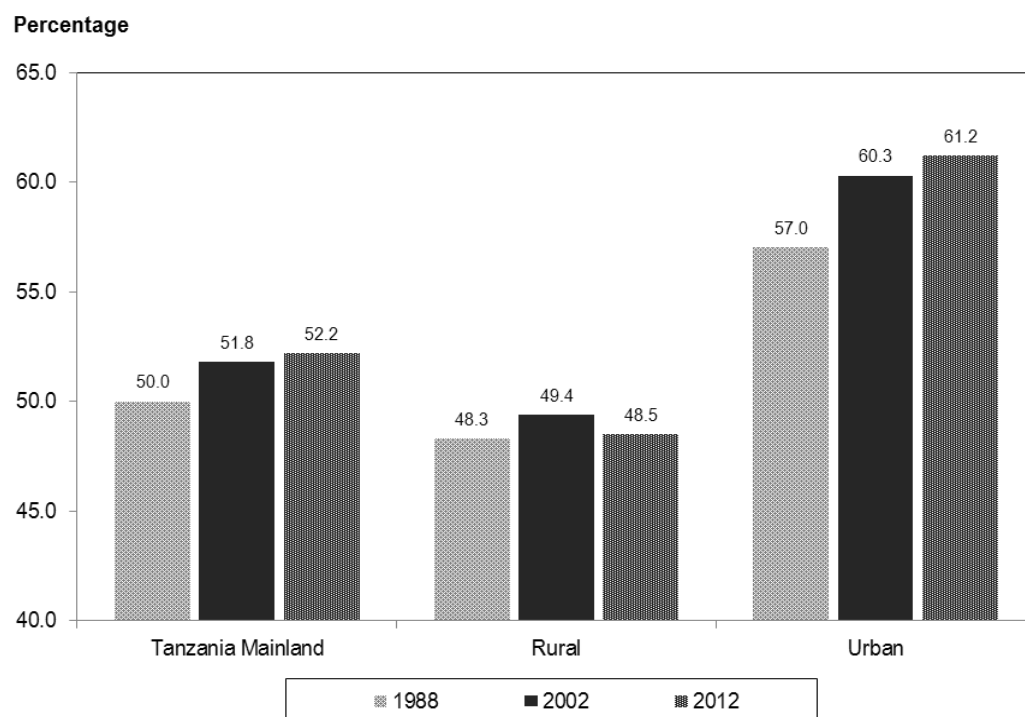
Figure 3. 7: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years), Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that the percentage of Tanzania Mainland population, that constitutes working age population (15-64 years), increased from 50 percent in 1988 Census to 52 percent in 2012 respectively. However, in the Urban Areas there was a significant increase from 57 percent in 1988 to 61 percent in 2012.

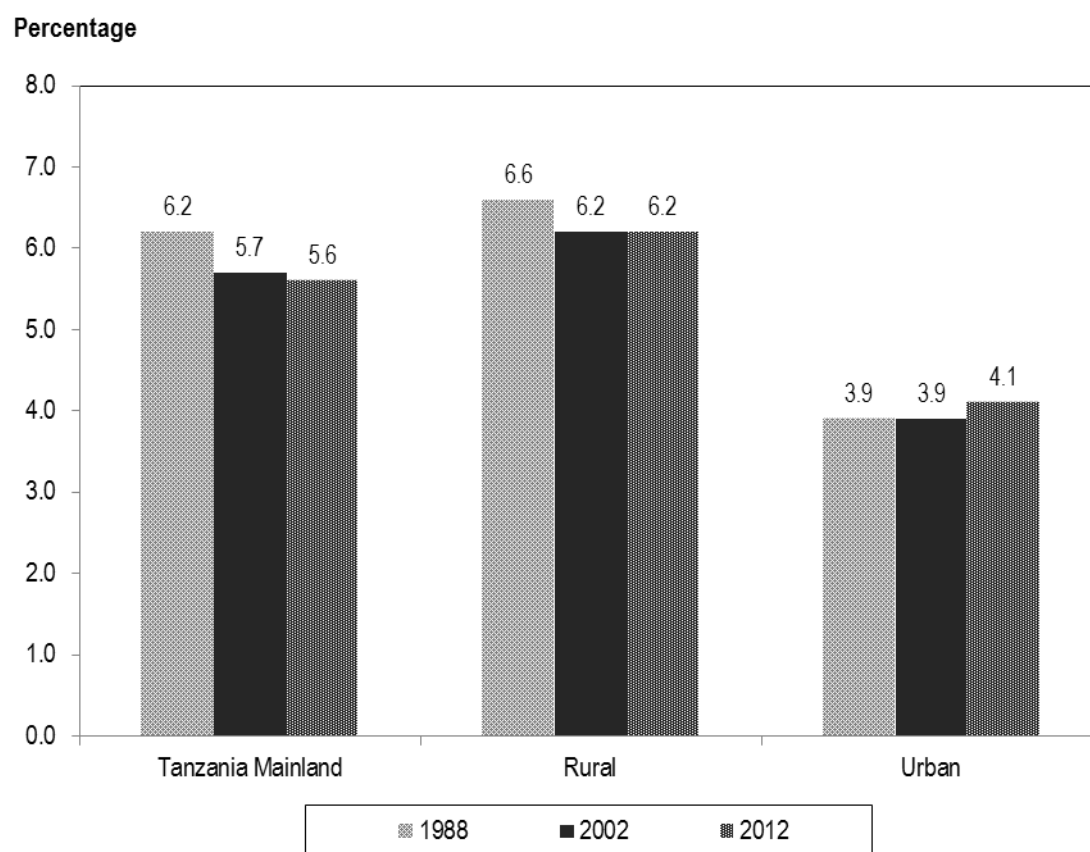
Figure 3. 8: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years), Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population (60 Years and Above)

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Mainland Rural remained at about six (6) percent in the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. It has remained at four (4) percent in Tanzania Mainland Urban in 1988 to 2012 Census (Figure 3.9).

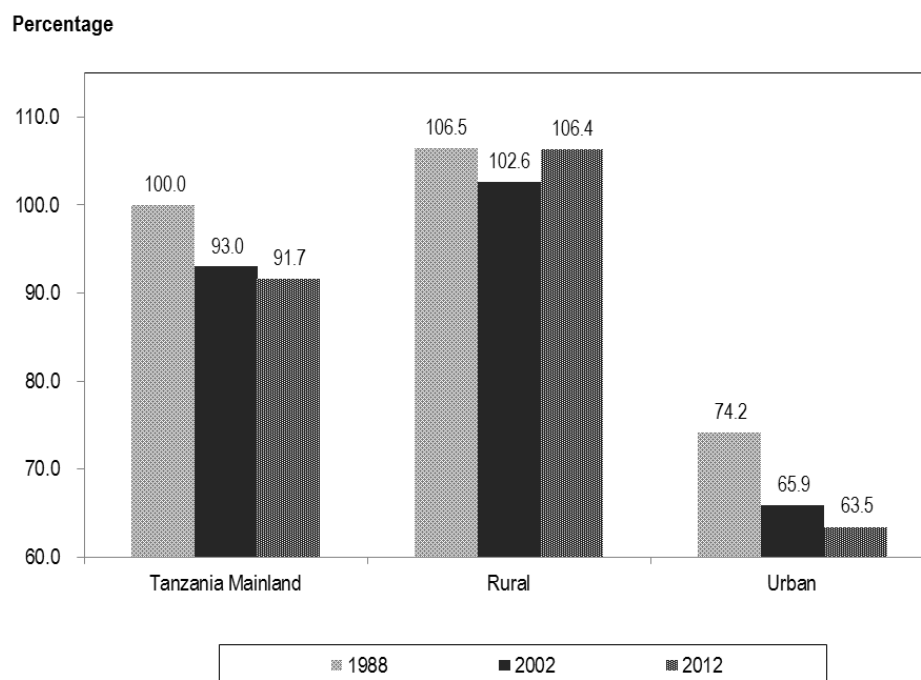
Figure 3. 9:Percentage of the Population Age 60 Years and Above, Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Tanzania Mainland age dependency ratio was 92 (Figure 3.10), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 92 persons in age groups 0–14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3. 10: Age Dependency Ratio, Tanzania Mainland, 1988 to 2012 Census



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information from private and collective households. The information, which was based on household characteristics and composition, included the number of persons in households, their sex and relationship to the household head.

A private household was defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, having the same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. However, in consideration of the fact that the 2012 PHC enumeration was *de facto*, some modifications were made to the above definition. For instance, visitors were also included as members of the household if they were present in the household on the census night. On the other hand, usual members of the household were excluded if they had spent the census night outside the household, unless they were away on night duty or were on fishing or hunting trip and the like.

Collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and wards in hospitals. Analysis in this chapter is based on private households only.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Tanzania Mainland had a total of 9,026,785 private households. Sixty seven (67) percent of the private households (6,054,641 households) were in Rural Areas and 33 percent (2,972,144 households) were in Urban Areas (Table 4.1).

Table 4. 1: Total Number of Private Households by Age and Sex of Head of Household, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total					Rural						Urban					
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Total	9,026,785	6,005,826	66.5	3,020,959	33.5	6,054,641	67.1	4,075,288	67.9	1,979,353	65.5	2,972,144	32.9	1,930,538	32.1	1,041,606	34.5
<10	8,995	5,308	59.0	3,687	41.0	6,136	68.2	3,660	69.0	2,476	67.2	2,859	31.8	1,648	31.0	1,211	32.8
10-14	26,639	13,999	52.6	12,640	47.4	18,421	69.2	10,006	71.5	8,415	66.6	8,218	30.8	3,993	28.5	4,225	33.4
15-19	145,377	75,519	51.9	69,858	48.1	86,208	59.3	45,478	60.2	40,730	58.3	59,169	40.7	30,041	39.8	29,128	41.7
20-24	613,285	379,342	61.9	233,943	38.1	360,874	58.8	235,093	62.0	125,781	53.8	252,411	41.2	144,249	38.0	108,162	46.2
25-29	1,105,879	763,175	69.0	342,704	31.0	653,696	59.1	469,815	61.6	183,881	53.7	452,183	40.9	293,360	38.4	158,823	46.3
30-34	1,263,084	891,898	70.6	371,186	29.4	775,236	61.4	560,316	62.8	214,920	57.9	487,848	38.6	331,582	37.2	156,266	42.1
35-39	1,203,417	848,435	70.5	354,982	29.5	774,291	64.3	554,338	65.3	219,953	62.0	429,126	35.7	294,097	34.7	135,029	38.0
40-44	1,022,620	708,560	69.3	314,060	30.7	686,760	67.2	479,055	67.6	207,705	66.1	335,860	32.8	229,505	32.4	106,355	33.9
45-49	844,178	557,483	66.0	286,695	34.0	579,978	68.7	388,986	69.8	190,992	66.6	264,200	31.3	168,497	30.2	95,703	33.4
50-54	723,478	480,222	66.4	243,256	33.6	515,088	71.2	341,392	71.1	173,696	71.4	208,390	28.8	138,830	28.9	69,560	28.6
55-59	481,746	316,929	65.8	164,817	34.2	343,233	71.2	225,357	71.1	117,876	71.5	138,513	28.8	91,572	28.9	46,941	28.5
60-64	490,831	308,683	62.9	182,148	37.1	367,062	74.8	229,515	74.4	137,547	75.5	123,769	25.2	79,168	25.6	44,601	24.5
65-69	317,197	196,057	61.8	121,140	38.2	246,416	77.7	151,285	77.2	95,131	78.5	70,781	22.3	44,772	22.8	26,009	21.5
70-74	309,176	182,983	59.2	126,193	40.8	248,933	80.5	147,815	80.8	101,118	80.1	60,243	19.5	35,168	19.2	25,075	19.9
75-79	191,377	117,930	61.6	73,447	38.4	157,433	82.3	97,362	82.6	60,071	81.8	33,944	17.7	20,568	17.4	13,376	18.2
80+	279,506	159,303	57.0	120,203	43.0	234,876	84.0	135,815	85.3	99,061	82.4	44,630	16.0	23,488	14.7	21,142	17.6

Results further reveal that out of the total private households (9,026,785) in Tanzania Mainland, Dar es Salaam region had the largest number of households (1,083,381 persons, 12 percent), followed by Mbeya (630,593 persons, 7 percent) (Table 4.2).

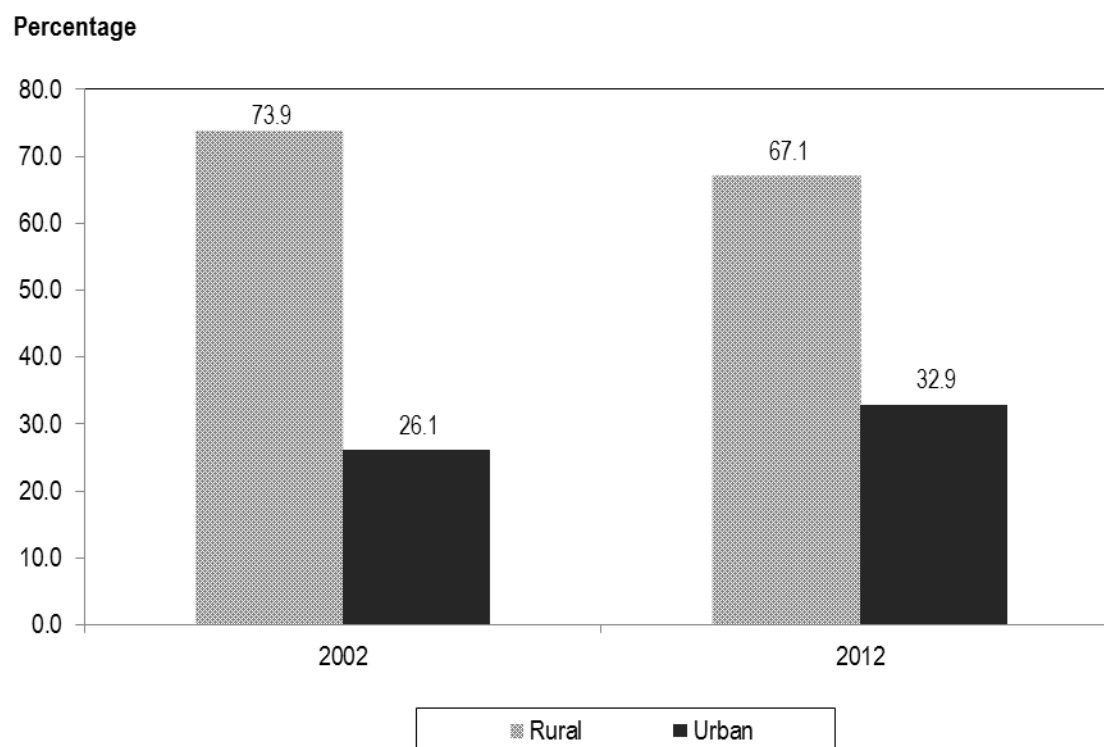
Table 4. 2: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Region, Rural and Urban Residence, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	100.0	6,054,641	67.1	2,972,144	32.9
Dodoma	450,305	5.0	377,320	83.8	72,985	16.2
Arusha	376,336	4.2	235,827	62.7	140,509	37.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	4.2	284,601	74.6	96,925	25.4
Tanga	435,583	4.8	338,875	77.8	96,708	22.2
Morogoro	501,794	5.6	350,458	69.8	151,336	30.2
Pwani	254,810	2.8	169,937	66.7	84,873	33.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	12.0	N/A	N/A	1,083,381	100.0
Lindi	224,316	2.5	180,289	80.4	44,027	19.6
Mtwara	342,165	3.8	264,596	77.3	77,569	22.7
Ruvuma	300,005	3.3	222,994	74.3	77,011	25.7
Iringa	220,776	2.4	159,618	72.3	61,158	27.7
Mbeya	630,593	7.0	417,310	66.2	213,283	33.8
Singida	255,613	2.8	218,621	85.5	36,992	14.5
Tabora	379,770	4.2	316,065	83.2	63,705	16.8
Rukwa	198,011	2.2	148,698	75.1	49,313	24.9
Kigoma	370,374	4.1	299,351	80.8	71,023	19.2
Shinyanga	258,981	2.9	202,172	78.1	56,809	21.9
Kagera	521,028	5.8	465,595	89.4	55,433	10.6
Mwanza	481,107	5.3	293,904	61.1	187,203	38.9
Mara	308,483	3.4	248,001	80.4	60,482	19.6
Manyara	271,050	3.0	228,012	84.1	43,038	15.9
Njombe	168,982	1.9	128,712	76.2	40,270	23.8
Katavi	100,350	1.1	69,476	69.2	30,874	30.8
Simiyu	227,862	2.5	205,495	90.2	22,367	9.8
Geita	283,584	3.1	228,714	80.7	54,870	19.3

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban private households between the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural – urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban in recent years.

Figure 4. 1:Percentage of Private Households by Rural and Urban Residence, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Results presented in Figure 4.2 show that Tanzania Mainland had an average household size of 4.7. Household size also varied notably across regions, ranging from 3.7 persons in Mtwara to 6.9 in Simiyu. Rural households with an average of 5.0 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones with 4.2 persons (Table 4.3).

Figure 4. 2: Average Household Size by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

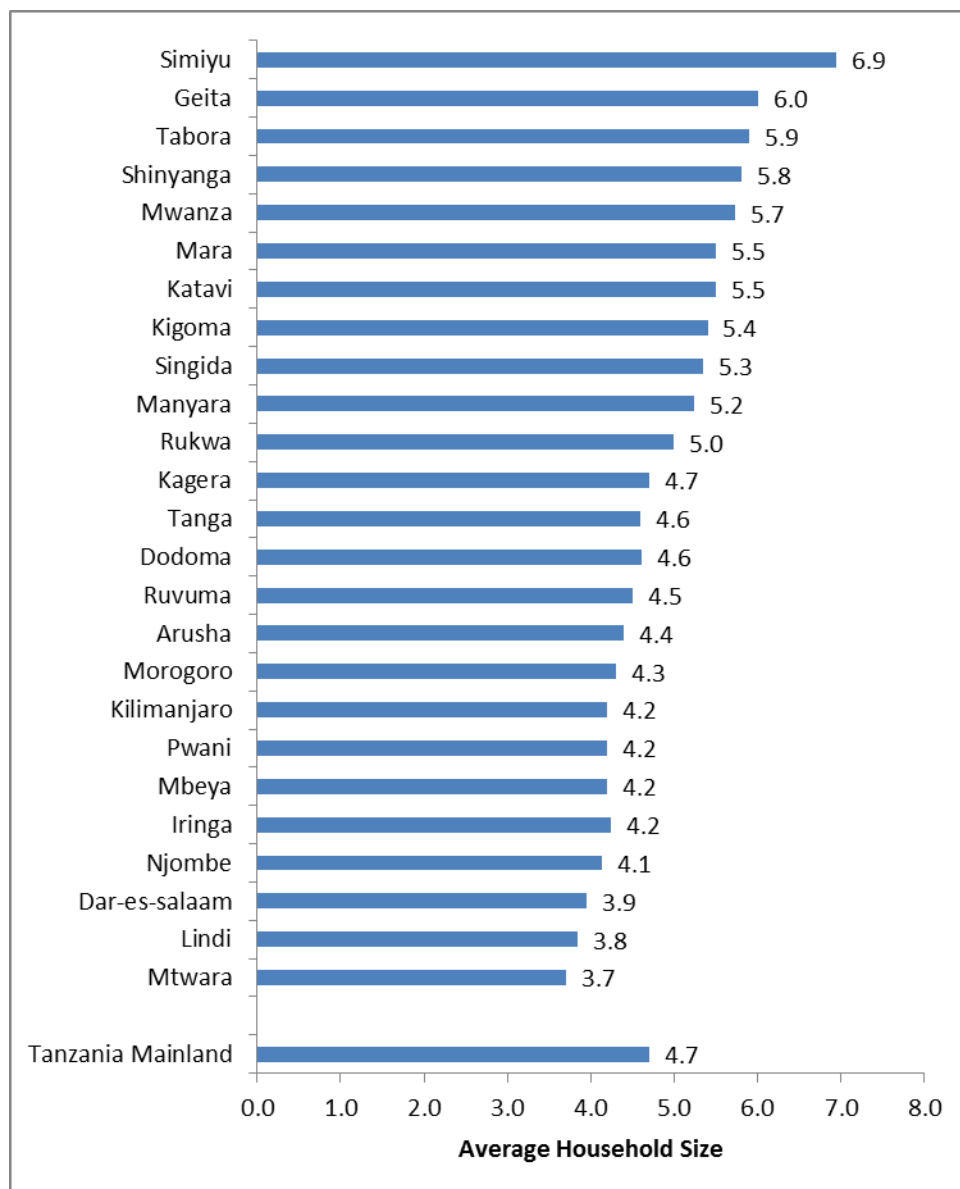


Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

Region	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tanzania Mainland	33,461,849	42,764,449	6,876,082	9,026,785	4.9	4.7
Rural	25,907,011	30,410,180	5,081,058	6,054,641	5.1	5.0
Urban	7,554,838	12,354,269	1,795,024	2,972,144	4.2	4.2
Dodoma	1,692,025	2,050,672	381,358	450,305	4.4	4.6
Arusha	1,288,088	1,662,618	290,009	376,336	4.4	4.4
Kilimanjaro	1,376,702	1,601,106	300,069	381,526	4.6	4.2
Tanga	1,636,280	2,020,221	361,909	435,583	4.5	4.6
Morogoro	1,753,362	2,175,011	388,066	501,794	4.5	4.3
Pwani	885,017	1,073,170	203,601	254,810	4.3	4.2
Dar es Salaam	2,487,288	4,279,032	604,969	1,083,381	4.1	3.9
Lindi	787,624	852,658	192,945	224,316	4.1	3.8
Mtwara	1,124,481	1,249,766	297,532	342,165	3.8	3.7
Ruvuma	1,113,715	1,346,966	234,653	300,005	4.7	4.5
Iringa	1,490,892	920,776	348,786	220,776	4.3	4.2
Mbeya	2,063,328	2,671,117	497,617	630,593	4.1	4.2
Singida	1,086,748	1,345,531	219,737	255,613	4.9	5.3
Tabora	1,710,465	2,250,921	294,125	379,770	5.8	5.9
Rukwa	1,136,354	991,912	225,113	198,011	5.0	5.0
Kigoma	1,674,047	1,984,358	238,975	370,374	7.0	5.4
Shinyanga	2,796,630	1,510,029	449,829	258,981	6.2	5.8
Kagera	2,028,157	2,423,142	396,535	521,028	5.1	4.7
Mwanza	2,929,644	2,719,487	499,918	481,107	5.9	5.7
Mara	1,363,397	1,706,891	248,866	308,483	5.5	5.5
Manyara	1,037,605	1,405,957	201,470	271,050	5.2	5.2
Njombe	N/A	689,846	N/A	168,982	N/A	4.1
Katavi	N/A	555,339	N/A	100,350	N/A	5.5
Simiyu	N/A	1,566,578	N/A	227,862	N/A	6.9
Geita	N/A	1,711,345	N/A	283,584	N/A	6.0

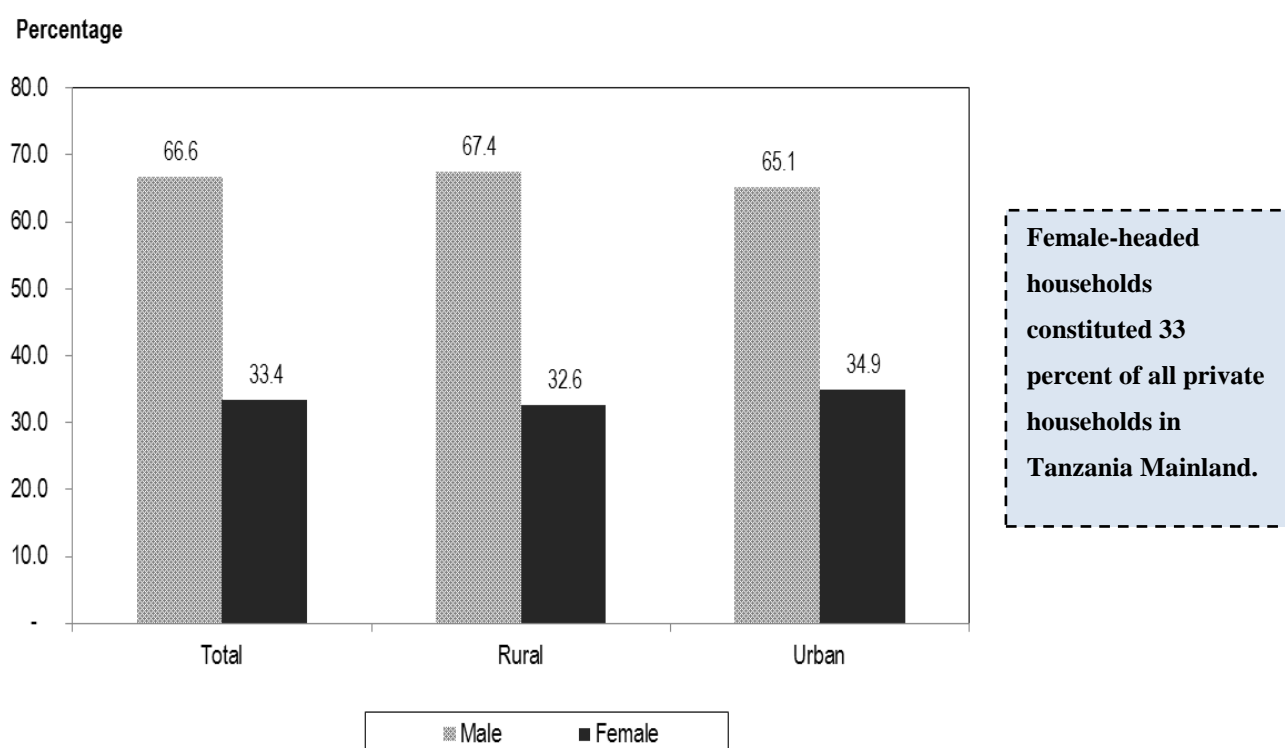
Note: (i) Population of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions includes population of new regions. Njombe was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and part of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu

(ii) N/A=Not Applicable

4.4 Household Headship

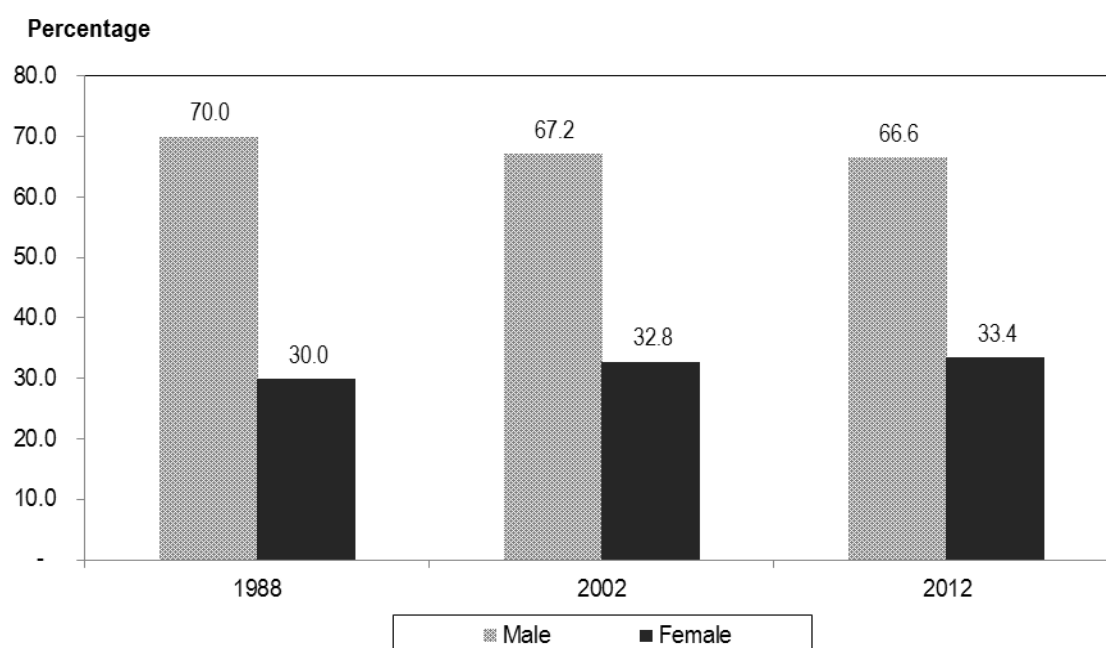
A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed two-thirds (67 percent) of the total private households in Tanzania Mainland were headed by males (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4. 3:Percentage of Heads of Households by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census



The percentage of male headed households has decreased slightly from 70 percent recorded in the 1988 Census to 67 percent in 2012, as shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4. 4: Percentage of Male and Female Headed Households, Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The average household size of female headed households was twice that of male headed households (Table 4.4). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.3 compared with 3.5 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

Table 4. 4: Average Household Size by Region and Sex of Household Head, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	6,005,826	3,020,959	4.7	3.5	7.3
Dodoma	450,305	305,156	145,149	4.6	3.3	7.3
Arusha	376,336	238,396	137,940	4.4	3.4	6.2
Kilimanjaro	381,526	242,064	139,462	4.2	3.2	5.9
Tanga	435,583	290,418	145,165	4.6	3.4	7.2
Morogoro	501,794	348,709	153,085	4.3	3.1	7.2
Pwani	254,810	176,902	77,908	4.2	3.0	7.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	706,493	376,888	3.9	2.9	5.8
Lindi	224,316	147,926	76,390	3.8	2.8	5.8
Mtwara	342,165	224,476	117,689	3.7	2.6	5.6
Ruvuma	300,005	213,059	86,946	4.5	3.1	8.0
Iringa	220,776	140,241	80,535	4.2	3.1	6.0
Mbeya	630,593	401,587	229,006	4.2	3.2	6.1
Singida	255,613	174,014	81,599	5.3	3.8	8.3
Tabora	379,770	266,117	113,653	5.9	4.2	10.1
Rukwa	198,011	142,816	55,195	5.0	3.4	9.3
Kigoma	370,374	238,971	131,403	5.4	4.0	7.8
Shinyanga	258,981	178,778	80,203	5.8	4.1	9.6
Kagera	521,028	354,744	166,284	4.7	3.3	7.4
Mwanza	481,107	321,312	159,795	5.7	4.1	8.7
Mara	308,483	191,624	116,859	5.5	4.3	7.6
Manyara	271,050	179,541	91,509	5.2	3.9	7.7
Njombe	168,982	104,804	64,178	4.1	3.1	5.7
Katavi	100,350	73,050	27,300	5.5	3.8	10.3
Simiyu	227,862	141,428	86,434	6.9	5.3	9.4
Geita	283,584	203,200	80,384	6.0	4.2	10.8

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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. The information on marital status is in most cases collected from persons above a certain minimum age, which is the lower limit of age at first marriage in that particular country.

During the 2012 PHC a question on marital status was asked to all respondents. However, the analysis in this chapter is only for persons aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to describe marital status of persons were; Never Married, Married, Living Together, Separated, Divorced and Widowed.

5.2 Marital Status

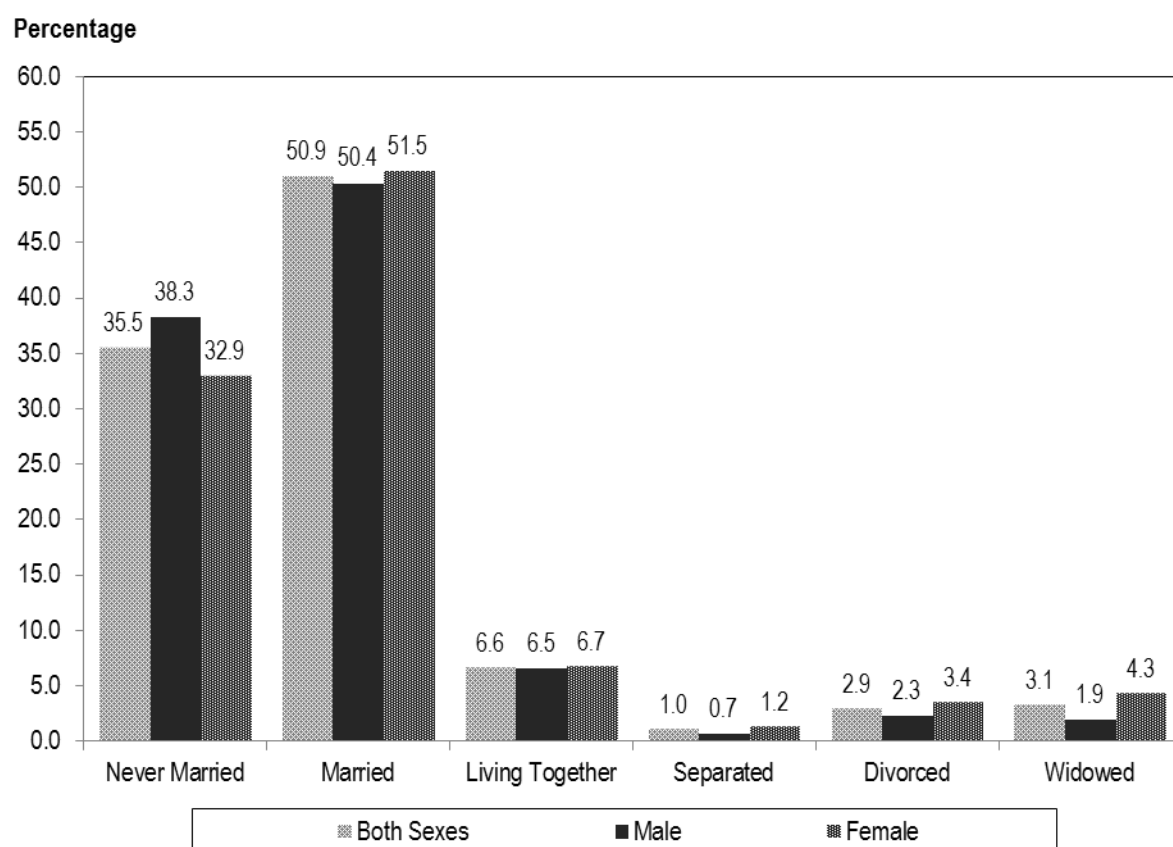
The data on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, region, rural and urban areas. It indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present the marital status of population that was 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and region in Tanzania Mainland. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that, 36 percent of persons aged 15 years and above had never married. It was further revealed that 51 percent of persons were married and three (3) percent were widowed. In general, as the age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases.

Table 5. 1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	23,858,866	35.5	50.9	6.6	1.0	2.9	3.1
15 – 19	4,354,613	87.5	11.3	1.1	0.02	0.03	-
20 – 24	3,696,040	56.1	35.6	5.5	0.2	2.5	0.1
25 – 29	3,203,422	30.5	57.7	10.1	0.6	1.0	0.04
30 – 34	2,759,831	18.5	66.5	9.4	1.0	4.5	0.1
35 – 39	2,316,062	13.5	71.2	9.0	1.4	4.7	0.2
40 – 44	1,799,971	11.4	73.9	8.1	1.7	3.2	1.8
45 – 49	1,425,492	8.4	73.7	7.2	2.0	3.7	5.1
50 – 54	1,150,210	9.7	72.1	6.5	2.1	4.0	5.6
55 – 59	738,208	10.3	65.6	8.4	2.2	6.6	6.9
60 – 64	737,241	11.7	65.0	6.9	2.2	5.7	8.5
65 – 69	474,731	7.8	63.7	8.5	2.1	5.9	12.1
70 – 74	459,643	11.5	55.5	6.5	1.9	6.1	18.4
75 – 79	283,580	10.5	44.6	3.9	1.7	3.4	35.8
80+	459,822	13.0	34.0	3.0	1.4	2.8	45.8

Figure 5.1 also reveals that there were more males (38 percent) in the never married category than females (33 percent) and more females (52 percent) in the married category than males (50 percent).

Figure 5. 1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups, Rural and Urban Areas. Results show that proportion of never married for males (38 percent) was higher than that of females (33 percent). However the proportion of widowed was twice as much for females (4 percent) as for males (2 percent). The tables further indicate that the proportion of the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in Rural and Urban Areas while the married category increases as age increases.

Table 5. 2: Percentage of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	11,310,935	38.3	50.4	6.5	0.7	2.3	1.9
15 - 19	2,118,995	92.2	7.6	0.2	0.01	0.01	-
20 - 24	1,661,799	68.5	25.3	3.2	0.1	2.7	0.1
25 - 29	1,448,116	37.4	51.7	9.9	0.3	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	1,299,453	20.3	64.8	10.0	0.7	4.1	0.1
35 - 39	1,116,104	13.6	71.5	9.9	0.9	3.9	0.2
40 - 44	890,663	10.5	75.8	9.0	1.1	2.0	1.6
45 - 49	676,961	6.9	77.2	8.3	1.3	2.3	4.0
50 - 54	574,318	7.3	77.1	7.6	1.4	2.6	3.9
55 - 59	371,919	7.0	74.1	8.7	1.5	4.3	4.4
60 - 64	362,372	7.2	75.0	7.8	1.6	3.7	4.8
65 - 69	229,408	4.8	74.6	8.6	1.6	3.9	6.5
70 - 74	217,389	6.4	71.4	7.5	1.5	4.0	9.2
75 - 79	140,155	5.8	65.6	5.9	1.6	2.9	18.1
80+	203,283	7.9	58.7	5.2	1.3	2.4	24.5

Table 5. 3: Percentage of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	12,547,931	32.9	51.5	6.7	1.2	3.4	4.3
15 - 19	2,235,618	83.1	14.8	2.0	0.03	0.05	-
20 - 24	2,034,241	45.9	44.0	7.4	0.3	2.3	0.1
25 - 29	1,755,306	24.9	62.7	10.4	0.7	1.3	0.03
30 - 34	1,460,378	16.9	67.9	8.9	1.3	4.9	0.1
35 - 39	1,199,958	13.4	71.0	8.1	1.8	5.5	0.2
40 - 44	909,308	12.3	72.1	7.1	2.3	4.3	1.9
45 - 49	748,531	9.8	70.5	6.2	2.6	4.8	6.1
50 - 54	575,892	12.1	67.0	5.3	2.8	5.4	7.3
55 - 59	366,289	13.5	57.0	8.0	2.9	8.9	9.5
60 - 64	374,869	16.0	55.3	6.0	2.8	7.8	12.1
65 - 69	245,323	10.6	53.4	8.4	2.5	7.8	17.3
70 - 74	242,254	16.1	41.3	5.7	2.2	8.1	26.7
75 - 79	143,425	15.0	24.1	1.9	1.8	4.0	53.1
80+	256,539	17.1	14.4	1.2	1.4	3.1	62.8

Table 5. 4: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	16,026,511	32.8	53.4	6.6	1.0	2.8	3.5
15 – 19	2,927,994	86.6	12.2	1.2	0.02	0.03	-
20 – 24	2,321,422	52.5	39.4	5.4	0.2	2.4	0.1
25 – 29	1,998,383	26.6	62.2	9.7	0.6	0.9	0.04
30 – 34	1,754,051	15.6	69.8	9.2	1.0	4.3	0.1
35 – 39	1,528,478	11.4	73.7	9.1	1.3	4.4	0.2
40 – 44	1,232,649	9.9	75.6	8.4	1.6	2.9	1.7
45 – 49	996,243	7.4	74.9	7.7	1.8	3.4	4.8
50 – 54	832,794	8.9	72.8	7.0	2.0	3.8	5.4
55 – 59	534,859	9.6	66.5	8.8	2.1	6.3	6.6
60 – 64	557,124	11.2	65.7	7.3	2.1	5.5	8.2
65 – 69	369,829	7.4	64.5	8.7	2.0	5.7	11.6
70 – 74	367,408	11.0	56.7	6.7	1.9	6.0	17.7
75 – 79	229,367	10.0	46.3	4.2	1.7	3.4	34.4
80+	375,910	12.6	35.8	3.2	1.4	2.8	44.3

Table 5. 5: Percentage of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	7,616,283	36.4	52.3	6.4	0.7	2.2	2.0
15 – 19	1,482,629	92.0	7.8	0.3	0.01	0.01	-
20 – 24	1,054,884	65.6	28.1	3.3	0.1	2.8	0.1
25 – 29	898,881	33.5	56.1	9.4	0.4	0.6	0.05
30 – 34	814,659	17.6	68.1	9.4	0.7	4.0	0.1
35 – 39	723,501	11.9	73.6	9.7	0.9	3.7	0.2
40 – 44	597,543	9.3	77.2	9.1	1.0	1.8	1.6
45 – 49	469,905	6.2	77.9	8.6	1.2	2.2	3.9
50 – 54	407,429	6.8	77.5	8.1	1.3	2.4	3.8
55 – 59	264,082	6.7	74.3	9.3	1.5	4.1	4.2
60 – 64	268,827	6.8	75.3	8.3	1.5	3.5	4.6
65 – 69	175,970	4.5	75.1	8.9	1.5	3.7	6.2
70 – 74	174,082	6.0	72.3	7.7	1.5	3.8	8.7
75 – 79	114,112	5.5	67.1	6.3	1.6	2.7	16.8
80+	169,779	7.4	60.4	5.5	1.3	2.4	22.9

Table 5. 6: Percentage of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	8,410,228	29.5	54.4	6.7	1.2	3.3	4.8
15 – 19	1,445,365	81.1	16.7	2.1	0.04	0.05	-
20 – 24	1,266,538	41.6	48.7	7.2	0.3	2.2	0.1
25 – 29	1,099,502	21.0	67.1	9.9	0.7	1.2	0.03
30 – 34	939,392	13.8	71.3	8.9	1.2	4.6	0.1
35 – 39	804,977	10.9	73.8	8.5	1.6	5.0	0.2
40 – 44	635,106	10.4	74.1	7.7	2.1	3.9	1.8
45 – 49	526,338	8.4	72.3	6.9	2.4	4.4	5.7
50 – 54	425,365	11.0	68.4	5.9	2.7	5.2	6.9
55 – 59	270,777	12.5	58.9	8.4	2.8	8.5	9.0
60 – 64	288,297	15.2	56.8	6.3	2.7	7.4	11.5
65 – 69	193,859	10.0	54.9	8.5	2.4	7.5	16.6
70 – 74	193,326	15.6	42.6	5.8	2.2	7.9	25.9
75 – 79	115,255	14.6	25.8	2.1	1.8	4.0	51.7
80+	206,131	16.9	15.5	1.3	1.4	3.1	61.9

Table 5. 7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	7,832,355	41.0	45.9	6.6	1.0	3.0	2.5
15 – 19	1,426,619	89.5	9.4	1.1	0.02	0.02	-
20 – 24	1,374,618	62.2	29.4	5.7	0.2	2.5	0.1
25 – 29	1,205,039	37.0	50.4	10.9	0.6	1.1	0.04
30 – 34	1,005,780	23.5	60.6	9.8	1.1	4.9	0.1
35 – 39	787,584	17.7	66.4	8.8	1.5	5.4	0.2
40 – 44	567,322	14.7	70.3	7.4	2.0	3.7	2.0
45 – 49	429,249	10.9	70.7	5.9	2.3	4.3	5.9
50 – 54	317,416	11.7	70.0	5.1	2.4	4.5	6.2
55 – 59	203,349	12.0	63.3	7.1	2.4	7.4	7.8
60 – 64	180,117	13.4	62.7	5.6	2.5	6.4	9.5
65 – 69	104,902	9.1	60.6	7.8	2.2	6.5	13.8
70 – 74	92,235	13.3	50.9	5.7	2.0	6.9	21.2
75 – 79	54,213	12.4	37.4	2.7	1.8	3.8	41.9
80+	83,912	14.9	26.0	1.8	1.4	3.1	52.8

Table 5. 8: Percentage of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	3,694,652	42.3	46.4	6.7	0.7	2.4	1.6
15 – 19	636,366	92.6	7.1	0.2	0.01	0.01	-
20 – 24	606,915	73.6	20.6	3.0	0.1	2.7	0.1
25 – 29	549,235	43.8	44.6	10.7	0.3	0.6	0.1
30 – 34	484,794	24.8	59.3	11.0	0.6	4.2	0.1
35 – 39	392,603	16.9	67.5	10.3	0.9	4.2	0.2
40 – 44	293,120	12.8	73.0	8.8	1.3	2.4	1.7
45 – 49	207,056	8.6	75.4	7.4	1.5	2.8	4.4
50 – 54	166,889	8.5	76.3	6.4	1.6	3.0	4.2
55 – 59	107,837	8.0	73.5	7.3	1.6	4.7	4.9
60 – 64	93,545	8.3	74.1	6.2	1.7	4.2	5.4
65 – 69	53,438	5.8	72.8	7.5	1.8	4.4	7.8
70 – 74	43,307	8.2	67.8	6.4	1.6	4.7	11.2
75 – 79	26,043	7.5	59.1	4.4	1.7	3.4	23.9
80+	33,504	10.2	49.7	3.5	1.5	2.8	32.3

Table 5. 9: Percentage of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	4,137,703	39.8	45.5	6.5	1.3	3.6	3.3
15 – 19	790,253	86.9	11.3	1.7	0.03	0.04	-
20 – 24	767,703	53.1	36.3	7.8	0.3	2.4	0.1
25 – 29	655,804	31.3	55.3	11.1	0.8	1.5	0.03
30 – 34	520,986	22.3	61.8	8.7	1.5	5.5	0.1
35 – 39	394,981	18.5	65.3	7.4	2.1	6.5	0.2
40 – 44	274,202	16.7	67.3	5.9	2.8	5.2	2.2
45 – 49	222,193	13.0	66.3	4.6	3.1	5.8	7.2
50 – 54	150,527	15.3	63.1	3.7	3.2	6.3	8.5
55 – 59	95,512	16.5	51.8	6.9	3.4	10.3	11.1
60 – 64	86,572	18.8	50.3	5.0	3.2	8.8	13.8
65 – 69	51,464	12.5	48.0	8.1	2.7	8.7	20.0
70 – 74	48,928	17.8	36.0	5.1	2.3	8.8	30.0
75 – 79	28,170	16.9	17.4	1.2	1.8	4.1	58.6
80+	50,408	18.0	10.2	0.7	1.4	3.2	66.4

Table 5.10 shows regional variations in the never married category ranging from 28 percent in Mtwara region to 45 percent in Dar es Salaam. For the married category, the range was from 46 percent in Morogoro to 59 percent in Rukwa region. There were more married persons in Rural (53 percent) than in Urban (46 percent) Areas for Tanzania Mainland. On the other hand the never married persons were more in Urban (41 percent) than in Rural (33 percent) Areas. Widowed category ranged from two (2) percent in Rukwa region to five (5) percent in Kilimanjaro. There were more persons living together in Morogoro region (12 percent) than in other regions.

Table 5. 10: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region and Marital Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Tanzania Mainland	23,858,866	35.5	50.9	6.6	1.0	2.9	3.1
Rural	16,026,511	32.8	53.4	6.6	1.0	2.8	3.5
Urban	7,832,355	41.0	45.9	6.6	1.0	3.0	2.5
Dodoma	1,110,829	30.2	55.9	6.3	1.3	2.9	3.4
Arusha	962,795	37.0	53.2	4.2	0.8	2.1	2.7
Kilimanjaro	989,805	35.7	53.0	3.1	1.0	2.7	4.5
Tanga	1,139,029	33.2	54.7	4.3	0.8	3.1	3.8
Morogoro	1,267,534	33.9	46.1	12.3	1.0	3.5	3.2
Pwani	640,738	33.0	52.2	5.8	0.8	4.1	4.0
Dar es Salaam	2,920,622	44.5	43.5	5.6	0.8	3.3	2.3
Lindi	515,460	29.4	51.3	10.5	0.8	4.6	3.4
Mtwara	767,499	28.0	53.9	9.2	1.0	4.8	3.2
Ruvuma	763,449	31.4	53.2	9.3	0.6	2.5	2.8
Iringa	530,685	34.8	48.1	10.5	1.0	1.9	3.6
Mbeya	1,514,532	33.0	52.9	7.4	1.2	2.3	3.4
Singida	709,699	33.4	53.5	5.9	1.1	2.3	3.9
Tabora	1,155,507	36.8	48.2	8.3	0.9	2.8	2.9
Rukwa	489,415	28.7	58.9	7.3	1.1	1.9	2.1
Kigoma	1,017,015	36.3	48.8	7.0	1.3	2.8	3.8
Shinyanga	787,501	37.5	50.3	5.5	0.8	3.0	2.9
Kagera	1,261,142	31.4	53.0	8.3	1.5	2.7	3.1
Mwanza	1,438,016	38.7	48.5	5.9	0.9	3.1	2.9
Mara	854,867	35.4	55.3	3.1	0.8	2.0	3.4
Manyara	739,929	34.8	53.6	5.0	0.9	2.3	3.4
Njombe	398,282	33.6	53.8	6.2	0.9	1.8	3.8
Katavi	279,558	32.8	55.0	7.0	0.9	2.0	2.3
Simiyu	760,960	40.2	51.0	2.7	0.6	2.5	3.1
Geita	843,998	35.5	51.7	6.9	0.9	2.7	2.3

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

Mean Age at First Marriage is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. A population, in which age at marriage is low, tends to have early childbearing and high fertility. Since there was no direct question on age at first marriage in the 2012 PHC, the mean age at marriage has been estimated using the method of Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). The Mean Age at First Marriage is defined as the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that, females are getting married at a younger age than males. The mean age at first marriage in 2012 Census was 25.7 years for males and 22.3 years for females. According to Figure 5.2, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased from 21.1 years in 2002 Census to 22.3 years in 2012. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males remained about the same (26 years). The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in Urban Areas compared to Rural Areas for both males and females (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5. 2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

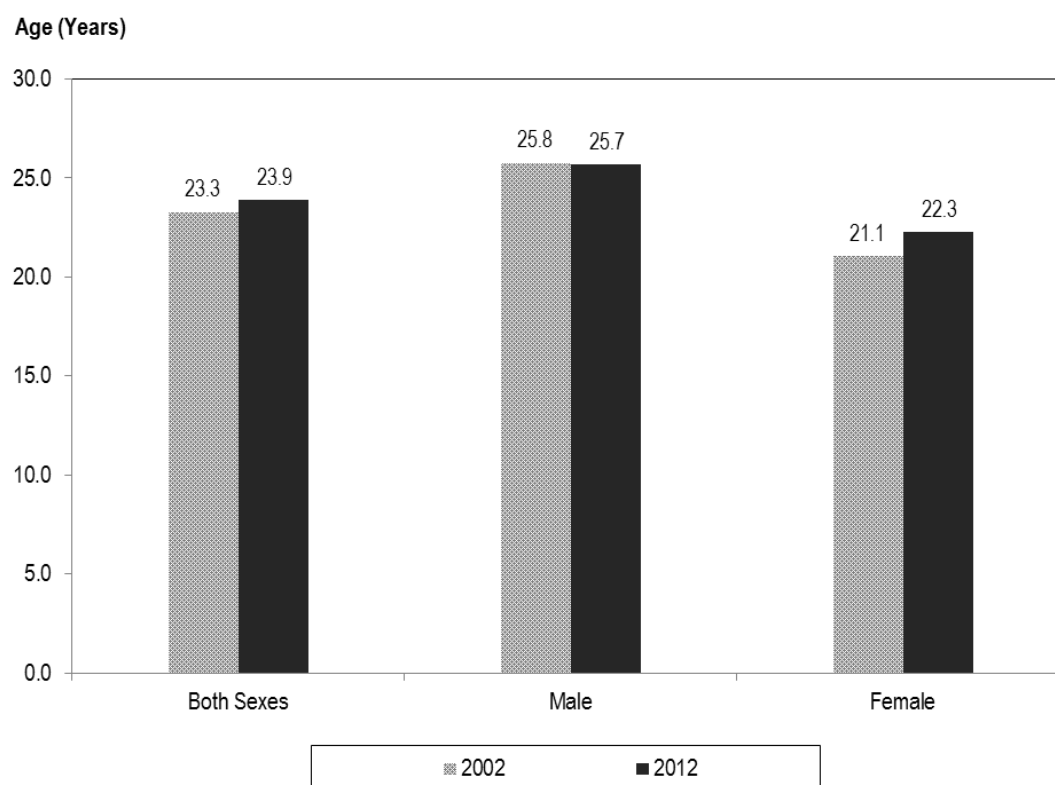
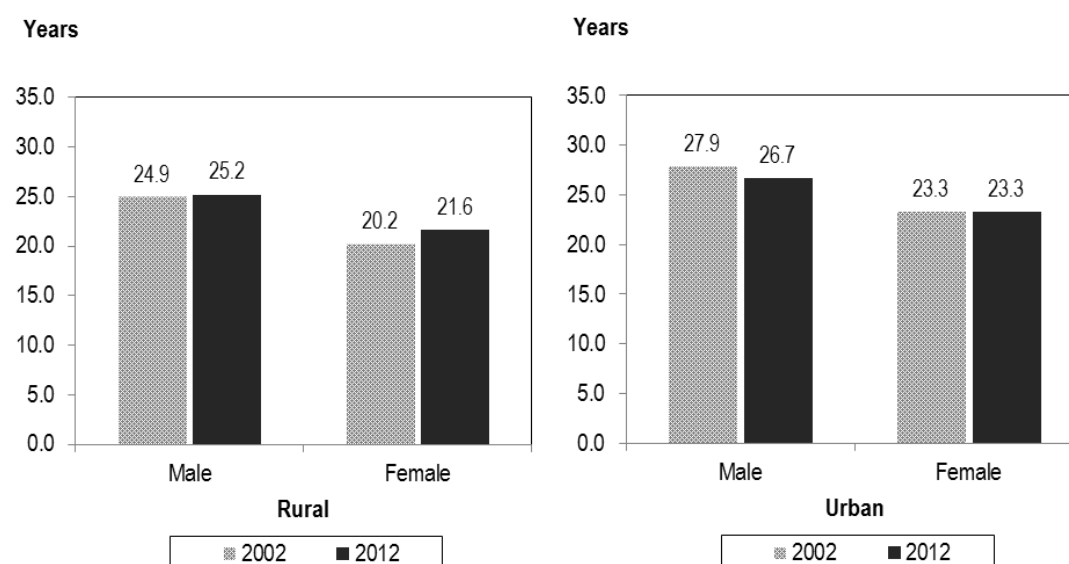


Figure 5. 3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural, Urban Areas and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

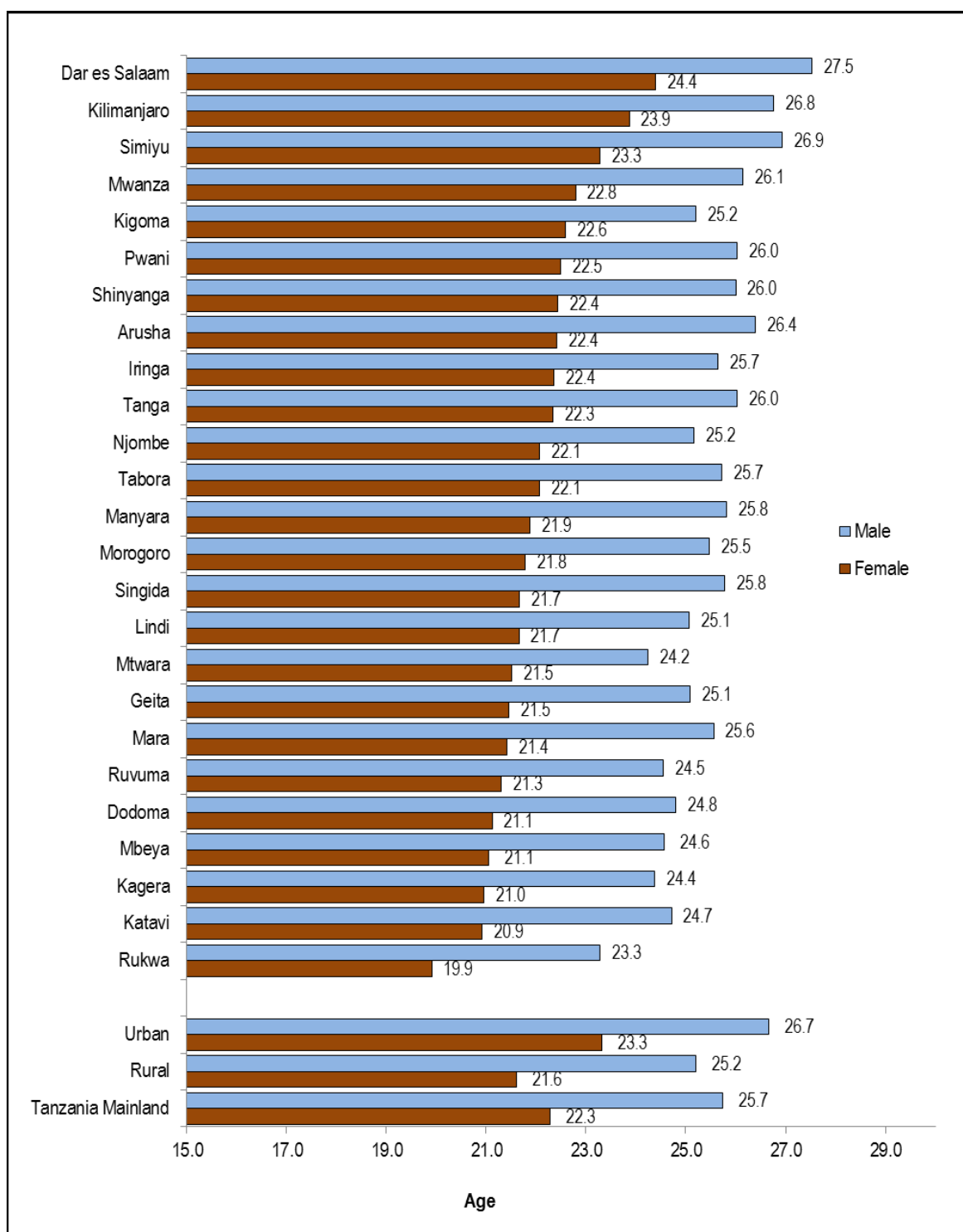
Regional variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Dar es Salaam region had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males (27.5 years) and females (24.4 years) and followed by Kilimanjaro (26.8 years for males and 23.9 years for females). The region with the lowest mean ages at first marriage was Rukwa (23.3 years for males and 19.9 years for females).

Table 5. 11: Mean Age at First Marriage by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Region	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tanzania Mainland	23.3	23.9	25.8	25.7	21.1	22.3
Rural	22.3	23.3	24.9	25.2	20.2	21.6
Urban	25.5	24.9	27.9	26.7	23.3	23.3
Dodoma	22.9	22.9	25.2	24.8	20.9	21.1
Arusha	24.5	24.3	27.3	26.4	22.2	22.4
Kilimanjaro	25.4	25.2	27.7	26.8	23.5	23.9
Tanga	23.7	24.0	26.6	26.0	21.5	22.3
Morogoro	24.0	23.6	26.5	25.5	21.6	21.8
Pwani	24.0	24.1	26.9	26.0	21.3	22.5
Dar es Salaam	26.7	26.0	29.2	27.5	24.2	24.4
Lindi	23.1	23.2	26.0	25.1	20.7	21.7
Mtwara	22.2	22.8	24.9	24.2	20.0	21.5
Ruvuma	23.0	22.9	25.3	24.5	20.9	21.3
Iringa	24.4	23.9	26.3	25.7	22.8	22.4
Mbeya	22.5	22.7	24.8	24.6	20.6	21.1
Singida	23.0	23.7	25.5	25.8	21.0	21.7
Tabora	21.6	23.8	24.2	25.7	19.5	22.1
Rukwa	21.5	21.5	23.5	23.3	19.7	19.9
Kigoma	22.3	23.8	24.3	25.2	20.6	22.6
Shinyanga	21.5	24.2	24.2	26.0	19.2	22.4
Kagera	21.9	22.6	24.2	24.4	19.9	21.0
Mwanza	22.8	24.4	25.3	26.1	20.5	22.8
Mara	22.0	23.4	24.7	25.6	19.8	21.4
Manyara	23.8	23.8	26.5	25.8	21.1	21.9
Njombe	N/A	23.5	N/A	25.2	N/A	22.1
Katavi	N/A	22.7	N/A	24.7	N/A	20.9
Simiyu	N/A	25.0	N/A	26.9	N/A	23.3
Geita	N/A	23.2	N/A	25.1	N/A	21.5

Note: N/A=Not Applicable

Figure 5. 4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship of respondents. It was revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population consisted of Tanzanians (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from neighboring countries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Kenya. The table shows that there was a relatively big number of Burundians which may be due to the presence of refugees. India and China accounted for a relatively big number of Asians in the country. Other countries with significant numbers of foreigners in the country were Rwanda, Uganda, Great Britain, Mozambique and United States of America.

Table 6. 1: Number and Percentage of Enumerated Population by Citizenship and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Citizenship	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Percent
Total	43,625,354	21,239,313	22,386,041	100	30,924,116	15,119,036	15,805,080	100	12,701,238	6,120,277	6,580,961	100
Tanzania Mainland	42,969,131	20,913,196	22,055,935	98.5	30,529,061	14,923,466	15,605,595	98.72	12,440,070	5,989,730	6,450,340	97.94
Angola	2,416	1,131	1,285	0.01	53	21	32	0	2,363	1,110	1,253	0.02
Botswana	411	215	196	0	188	101	87	0	223	114	109	0
Burundi	233,593	115,067	118,526	0.54	171,816	84,962	86,854	0.56	61,777	30,105	31,672	0.49
Comoro	373	217	156	0	111	62	49	0	262	155	107	0
Kenya	58,884	28,901	29,983	0.13	26,162	12,915	13,247	0.08	32,722	15,986	16,736	0.26
Lesotho	268	133	135	0	158	75	83	0	110	58	52	0
Malawi	12,217	6,203	6,014	0.03	3,977	2,038	1,939	0.01	8,240	4,165	4,075	0.06
Mauritius	768	409	359	0	72	39	33	0	696	370	326	0.01
Mozambique	17,323	8,864	8,459	0.04	13,541	6,877	6,664	0.04	3,782	1,987	1,795	0.03
Namibia	1,953	904	1,049	0	42	22	20	0	1,911	882	1,029	0.02
Rwanda	24,940	12,332	12,608	0.06	20,938	10,355	10,583	0.07	4,002	1,977	2,025	0.03
Seychelles	59	23	36	0	19	8	11	0	40	15	25	0
Somalia	3,486	1,870	1,616	0.01	256	119	137	0	3,230	1,751	1,479	0.03
Swaziland	1,030	501	529	0	262	130	132	0	768	371	397	0.01
South Africa	7,545	3,864	3,681	0.02	2,083	1,098	985	0.01	5,462	2,766	2,696	0.04
Uganda	18,476	9,039	9,437	0.04	13,225	6,426	6,799	0.04	5,251	2,613	2,638	0.04
DRC	99,848	48,650	51,198	0.23	88,572	43,078	45,494	0.29	11,276	5,572	5,704	0.09
Zimbabwe	2,944	1,506	1,438	0.01	1,400	746	654	0	1,544	760	784	0.01
Zambia	10,969	5,173	5,796	0.03	3,273	1,378	1,895	0.01	7,696	3,795	3,901	0.06
Other African Countries	9,529	5,295	4,234	0.02	1,578	942	636	0.01	7,951	4,353	3,598	0.06
China	22,416	12,215	10,201	0.05	8,493	4,684	3,809	0.03	13,923	7,531	6,392	0.11
India	40,902	20,804	20,098	0.09	9,073	4,592	4,481	0.03	31,829	16,212	15,617	0.25
Pakistan	2,953	1,634	1,319	0.01	192	128	64	0	2,761	1,506	1,255	0.02
Other Asian Countries	8,509	4,311	4,198	0.02	1,787	936	851	0.01	6,722	3,375	3,347	0.05
Italy	3,858	1,943	1,915	0.01	1,554	788	766	0.01	2,304	1,155	1,149	0.02
Nordic Countries	5,879	2,972	2,907	0.01	159	82	77	0	5,720	2,890	2,830	0.05
Great Britain	18,449	9,227	9,222	0.04	3,929	2,003	1,926	0.01	14,520	7,224	7,296	0.11
Germany	7,302	3,475	3,827	0.02	1,838	897	941	0.01	5,464	2,578	2,886	0.04
Other European Countries	8,632	4,292	4,340	0.02	2,638	1,333	1,305	0.01	5,994	2,959	3,035	0.05
Canada	3,675	1,773	1,902	0.01	2,204	1,083	1,121	0.01	1,471	690	781	0.01
USA	16,832	8,288	8,544	0.04	9,143	4,543	4,600	0.03	7,689	3,745	3,944	0.06
Dual Citizenship	9,784	4,886	4,898	0.02	6,319	3,109	3,210	0.02	3,465	1,777	1,688	0.03

6.2 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 of or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth. Depending on the jurisdiction, a record of birth might or might not contain verification of the event by a midwife or doctor. In the 2012 PHC respondents were asked to state if they had birth certificates or notifications.

6.2.1 Birth Registration

Birth registration is the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the civil register by a Government authority. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and as a result any other legal documents and rights.

During the 2012 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that 13 percent of Tanzania Mainland population had birth certificates while six (6) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Percentage of population with birth certificates was higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6. 2: Percentage Population by Status of Birth Certificate by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	13.3	13.7	12.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	78.8	78.2	79.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
0 - 4	12.9	13.0	12.8	11.2	11.3	11.2	74.1	74.0	74.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
5 - 9	13.6	13.6	13.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	76.4	76.4	76.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
10 - 14	13.9	13.7	14.2	6.6	6.7	6.6	77.5	77.8	77.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
15 - 19	16.8	16.0	17.6	4.8	5.0	4.6	76.1	76.9	75.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
20 - 24	18.5	19.9	17.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	75.7	73.9	77.2	2.5	2.7	2.3
25 - 29	16.1	18.0	14.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	78.6	76.1	80.7	2.7	3.2	2.2
30 - 34	13.4	14.8	12.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	81.4	79.4	83.3	2.8	3.3	2.3
35 - 39	11.6	12.7	10.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	83.4	81.8	84.9	2.8	3.3	2.3
40 - 44	10.4	11.5	9.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	84.7	83.1	86.2	2.9	3.3	2.4
45 - 49	9.3	10.5	8.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	85.8	84.4	87.2	2.8	3.1	2.6
50 - 54	8.4	9.6	7.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	86.7	85.3	88.1	3.0	3.1	2.8
55 - 59	8.2	9.5	6.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	86.9	85.6	88.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
60 - 64	5.9	7.0	4.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	88.8	87.8	89.7	3.4	3.2	3.5
65 - 69	4.8	5.7	4.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	89.8	89.2	90.3	3.6	3.3	4.0
70 - 74	3.9	4.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	90.2	90.1	90.2	4.3	3.8	4.7
75 - 79	3.7	3.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	90.0	90.3	89.7	4.5	4.0	5.1
80+	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	89.2	89.7	88.9	5.9	5.2	6.4

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 reveal that possession of birth certificates in Urban Areas (32 percent) was almost five times that of Rural Areas (6 percent).

Table 6. 3: Percentage Population by Status of Birth Certificate by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	86.4	85.9	86.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
0 - 4	6.7	6.8	6.7	10.3	10.4	10.3	81.2	81.1	81.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
5 - 9	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	1.7	1.7	1.8
10 - 14	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.9	84.9	85.0	84.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
15 - 19	6.9	6.7	7.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	86.0	86.1	85.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
20 - 24	7.5	8.3	6.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	86.9	85.7	87.9	2.1	2.2	2.0
25 - 29	6.3	7.5	5.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	88.8	87.2	90.1	2.2	2.5	2.0
30 - 34	5.0	5.8	4.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	90.4	89.3	91.4	2.3	2.6	2.0
35 - 39	4.3	4.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	91.3	90.5	92.0	2.3	2.5	2.0
40 - 44	3.9	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	91.7	90.9	92.4	2.4	2.6	2.2
45 - 49	3.7	4.3	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	91.9	91.2	92.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
50 - 54	3.6	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	91.8	91.2	92.4	2.7	2.8	2.7
55 - 59	3.6	4.4	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	91.7	91.1	92.2	2.9	2.7	3.0
60 - 64	2.8	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	92.1	91.8	92.4	3.3	3.1	3.6
65 - 69	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	92.3	92.3	92.3	3.7	3.3	4.0
70 - 74	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	92.0	92.2	91.8	4.3	3.8	4.7
75 - 79	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	91.6	92.0	91.2	4.6	4.0	5.1
80+	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	90.5	90.9	90.1	5.9	5.3	6.4

Table 6. 4: Percentage Population by Status of Birth Certificate by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	31.7	32.7	30.7	5.3	5.4	5.1	60.2	58.7	61.6	2.9	3.2	2.6
0 - 4	32.9	33.1	32.7	14.1	14.1	14.1	51.4	51.2	51.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
5 - 9	36.4	36.7	36.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	53.5	53.1	53.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
10 - 14	36.3	36.6	36.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	55.4	55.1	55.6	2.4	2.2	2.5
15 - 19	37.2	37.5	36.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	55.9	55.4	56.2	3.0	2.9	3.1
20 - 24	37.2	40.0	35.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	56.8	53.4	59.5	3.0	3.5	2.6
25 - 29	32.3	35.0	30.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	61.7	58.0	64.8	3.4	4.3	2.6
30 - 34	28.1	30.1	26.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	65.8	62.8	68.6	3.6	4.6	2.7
35 - 39	25.8	27.2	24.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	68.1	65.9	70.3	3.7	4.6	2.9
40 - 44	24.5	25.8	23.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	69.4	67.3	71.7	3.8	4.7	2.9
45 - 49	22.4	24.5	20.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	71.8	68.9	74.5	3.7	4.4	3.0
50 - 54	21.1	23.0	18.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	73.2	70.8	75.9	3.6	4.1	3.0
55 - 59	20.1	22.0	18.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	74.4	72.2	76.8	3.4	3.8	2.9
60 - 64	15.7	17.6	13.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	78.5	76.5	80.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
65 - 69	13.6	15.5	11.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	80.8	79.0	82.7	3.6	3.4	3.7
70 - 74	11.0	12.5	9.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	83.0	81.8	84.1	4.1	3.8	4.4
75 - 79	10.5	11.2	9.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	83.4	83.2	83.6	4.3	3.8	4.8
80+	8.8	9.7	8.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	83.6	83.2	83.9	5.7	5.0	6.2

In Tanzania Mainland, the region with the highest percentage of birth registration was Dar es Salaam (40 percent) and the lowest was Simiyu with five (5) percent (Table 6.5). Other regions with relatively high percentages of birth certificates were; Arusha (22 percent), Kilimanjaro (21 percent), Mwanza (13 percent) and Kagera and Iringa (12 percent each).

Table 6. 5: Percentage Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Region and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	13.3	13.7	12.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	78.8	78.2	79.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Dodoma	8.1	8.5	7.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	85.1	84.6	85.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Arusha	21.6	22.1	21.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	70.9	70.3	71.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Kilimanjaro	21.4	21.9	20.9	10.1	10.5	9.8	66.2	65.2	67.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Tanga	9.9	10.3	9.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	83.5	82.9	84.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Morogoro	11.0	11.3	10.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	81.6	81.1	82.2	2.7	2.9	2.6
Pwani	14.5	15.0	14.0	6.3	6.5	6.1	76.3	75.4	77.2	2.9	3.1	2.7
Dar es Salaam	40.4	41.2	39.6	7.1	7.2	7.0	48.7	47.4	49.9	3.8	4.1	3.4
Lindi	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	87.3	86.7	87.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mtwara	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	87.9	87.1	88.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Ruvuma	6.6	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	85.7	85.2	86.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Iringa	11.7	12.4	11.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	83.1	82.2	83.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Mbeya	11.3	11.8	10.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	84.5	83.9	85.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Singida	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.8	6.3	83.2	82.8	83.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Tabora	7.9	8.1	7.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	84.4	84.0	84.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Rukwa	6.6	6.9	6.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	87.4	86.9	87.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Kigoma	8.6	9.2	8.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	83.5	82.8	84.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Shinyanga	8.9	9.2	8.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	84.6	84.1	85.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Kagera	12.4	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.6	10.4	75.6	75.2	76.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mwanza	13.2	13.5	12.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	79.8	79.3	80.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Mara	8.2	8.8	7.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	85.6	84.7	86.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Manyara	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	80.2	79.8	80.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Njombe	8.5	9.2	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	87.7	86.9	88.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Katavi	6.6	6.9	6.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	88.9	88.4	89.4	1.9	2.1	1.8
Simiyu	4.5	4.7	4.2	6.1	6.3	5.9	87.0	86.5	87.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Geita	6.9	7.1	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	85.6	85.3	85.8	2.7	2.7	2.6

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

Data on survival of parents is usually collected in order to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society. However, these data may have a problem of over-representation of parents with several surviving children and the adoption effect, which arises when a child is orphaned at a very young age and adopted by relatives. Relatives tend to regard these children as their true biological children.

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, United Nations definition that was adopted by Tanzanian Government identifies an orphan as a person or child who has lost one or both of his parents. Depending on the society in question, the age limit for somebody to be called a child is predetermined. In Tanzania, a child is defined as a person who is under 18 years of age thus an orphan is a child aged between 0 to 17 years who has lost one or both of his parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

In the 2012 PHC, data on the survival of parents was collected from a sample of 30 percent of private households. Each person was asked to state if his/her mother and father were alive, dead or if their survival status was unknown. Data collected was with respect to a person’s biological parents and not his/her adopting or fostering parents.

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distributions of population by survival of parents by age groups for total, male and female population. The tables indicate that 70 percent of all persons in Tanzania Mainland and 92 percent of all children below the age of 18 years reported to have both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons with both parents alive decreased as the age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7. 1: Population Distribution by Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	42,764,449	29,887,109	69.9	1,942,676	4.5	5,643,588	13.2	5,291,076	12.4
< 1	1,434,567	1,404,428	97.9	8,053	0.6	17,353	1.2	4,733	0.3
1–4	5,539,379	5,353,732	96.6	47,470	0.9	115,022	2.1	23,155	0.4
5–9	6,391,588	5,993,355	93.8	97,704	1.5	251,412	3.9	49,116	0.8
10–14	5,539,980	4,925,347	88.9	148,662	2.7	376,225	6.8	89,746	1.6
15–19	4,354,621	3,542,533	81.4	193,696	4.4	473,653	10.9	144,739	3.3
20–24	3,696,044	2,655,279	71.8	235,934	6.4	586,961	15.9	217,871	5.9
25–29	3,203,434	1,987,269	62.0	257,739	8.0	672,309	21.0	286,117	8.9
30–34	2,759,838	1,454,544	52.7	250,537	9.1	711,196	25.8	343,561	12.4
35–39	2,316,072	1,032,741	44.6	217,471	9.4	685,385	29.6	380,475	16.4
40–44	1,799,981	634,530	35.3	169,411	9.4	570,529	31.7	425,511	23.6
45–49	1,425,499	380,774	26.7	123,036	8.6	440,925	30.9	480,764	33.7
50–54	1,150,215	220,668	19.2	84,858	7.4	325,141	28.3	519,548	45.2
55–59	738,213	103,504	14.0	44,872	6.1	179,505	24.3	410,332	55.6
60–64	737,242	74,286	10.1	31,069	4.2	126,722	17.2	505,166	68.5
65+	1,677,776	124,119	7.4	32,166	1.9	111,251	6.6	1,410,240	84.1
Total (Age 0-17)	21,537,848	19,863,500	92.2	408,816	1.9	1,022,830	4.7	242,702	1.1

Table 7. 2: Male Population Distribution by Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	20,765,147	14,686,768	70.7	928,648	4.5	2,712,953	13.1	2,436,778	11.7
< 1	715,187	700,035	97.9	4,053	0.6	8,705	1.2	2,393	0.3
1–4	2,772,224	2,680,355	96.7	23,547	0.8	57,131	2.1	11,191	0.4
5–9	3,199,902	3,000,224	93.8	48,979	1.5	126,528	4.0	24,171	0.8
10–14	2,766,874	2,461,700	89.0	74,039	2.7	187,420	6.8	43,716	1.6
15–19	2,119,000	1,735,283	81.9	90,356	4.3	225,413	10.6	67,948	3.2
20–24	1,661,802	1,213,492	73.0	100,494	6.0	256,269	15.4	91,547	5.5
25–29	1,448,123	912,327	63.0	113,183	7.8	300,237	20.7	122,375	8.5
30–34	1,299,455	694,818	53.5	118,117	9.1	331,986	25.5	154,535	11.9
35–39	1,116,109	506,045	45.3	105,167	9.4	330,645	29.6	174,252	15.6
40–44	890,665	325,117	36.5	85,299	9.6	283,734	31.9	196,515	22.1
45–49	676,961	194,029	28.7	61,624	9.1	217,825	32.2	203,483	30.1
50–54	574,318	116,721	20.3	44,613	7.8	169,217	29.5	243,766	42.4
55–59	371,920	55,008	14.8	24,329	6.5	94,214	25.3	198,370	53.3
60–64	362,372	37,259	10.3	17,375	4.8	67,319	18.6	240,419	66.3
65+	790,235	54,354	6.9	17,473	2.2	56,310	7.1	662,098	83.8
Total (Age 0-17)	10,760,662	9,932,015	92.3	202,111	1.9	508,176	4.7	118,359	1.1

Table 7. 3: Female Population Distribution by Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census:

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	21,999,302	15,200,341	69.1	1,014,029	4.6	2,930,634	13.3	2,854,297	13.0
< 1	719,380	704,393	97.9	4,000	0.6	8,648	1.2	2,340	0.3
1–4	2,767,155	2,673,378	96.6	23,922	0.9	57,891	2.1	11,964	0.4
5–9	3,191,686	2,993,131	93.8	48,725	1.5	124,884	3.9	24,946	0.8
10–14	2,773,106	2,463,647	88.8	74,624	2.7	188,806	6.8	46,030	1.7
15–19	2,235,621	1,807,249	80.8	103,340	4.6	248,241	11.1	76,791	3.4
20–24	2,034,242	1,441,788	70.9	135,439	6.7	330,691	16.3	126,324	6.2
25–29	1,755,311	1,074,942	61.2	144,556	8.2	372,072	21.2	163,742	9.3
30–34	1,460,383	759,726	52.0	132,421	9.1	379,210	26.0	189,027	12.9
35–39	1,199,963	526,696	43.9	112,304	9.4	354,739	29.6	206,223	17.2
40–44	909,316	309,412	34.0	84,113	9.3	286,795	31.5	228,996	25.2
45–49	748,538	186,745	24.9	61,412	8.2	223,101	29.8	277,281	37.0
50–54	575,897	103,947	18.0	40,245	7.0	155,923	27.1	275,782	47.9
55–59	366,293	48,496	13.2	20,543	5.6	85,291	23.3	211,962	57.9
60–64	374,870	37,026	9.9	13,694	3.7	59,403	15.8	264,747	70.6
65+	887,541	69,766	7.9	14,693	1.7	54,941	6.2	748,142	84.3
Total (Age 0-17)	10,777,186	9,931,485	92.2	206,705	1.9	514,654	4.8	124,342	1.2

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution survival of parents, sex, region, Rural and Urban Areas. Table 7.4 shows that survival of parents was higher in Rural Areas (71.3 percent) than in Urban Areas (67.4 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported to have both parents alive was in Geita region (76.2 percent), followed by Tabora and Simiyu region (75.2 percent each). The least proportion was observed in Iringa (60.5 percent) followed by Njombe region (60.8 percent).

Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was relatively higher (13.2 percent) than those reported to have lost only their mothers (4.5 percent). The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Njombe region (17.9 percent) followed by Iringa region (17.4 percent) and the lowest was in Geita (9 percent) followed by Arusha region (10 percent).

Table 7. 4: Regional Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	42,764,449	29,887,109	69.9	1,942,676	4.5	5,643,588	13.2	5,291,076	12.4
Rural	27,501,202	19,604,104	71.3	1,117,095	4.1	3,376,577	12.3	3,403,426	12.4
Urban	15,263,247	10,283,006	67.4	825,581	5.4	2,267,011	14.9	1,887,650	12.4
Dodoma	2,050,672	1,471,351	71.7	85,164	4.2	255,576	12.5	238,581	11.6
Arusha	1,662,618	1,221,820	73.5	60,259	3.6	222,129	13.4	158,410	9.5
Kilimanjaro	1,601,106	1,063,788	66.4	67,168	4.2	229,440	14.3	240,710	15.0
Tanga	2,020,221	1,376,064	68.1	91,540	4.5	267,956	13.3	284,661	14.1
Morogoro	2,175,011	1,485,492	68.3	105,688	4.9	288,864	13.3	294,967	13.6
Pwani	1,073,170	695,215	64.8	54,762	5.1	156,450	14.6	166,743	15.5
Dar es Salaam	4,279,032	2,770,777	64.8	271,511	6.3	695,389	16.3	541,355	12.7
Lindi	852,658	550,938	64.6	42,848	5.0	122,019	14.3	136,853	16.1
Mtwara	1,249,766	802,866	64.2	60,027	4.8	183,894	14.7	202,980	16.2
Ruvuma	1,346,966	947,229	70.3	64,137	4.8	160,150	11.9	175,450	13.0
Iringa	920,776	557,276	60.5	53,095	5.8	150,048	16.3	160,357	17.4
Mbeya	2,671,117	1,740,487	65.2	126,078	4.7	399,054	14.9	405,499	15.2
Singida	1,345,531	975,790	72.5	49,898	3.7	161,039	12.0	158,805	11.8
Tabora	2,250,921	1,691,774	75.2	101,806	4.5	230,622	10.2	226,719	10.1
Rukwa	991,912	743,506	75.0	41,431	4.2	106,620	10.7	100,354	10.1
Kigoma	1,984,358	1,459,529	73.6	70,709	3.6	228,824	11.5	225,297	11.4
Shinyanga	1,510,029	1,113,918	73.8	69,869	4.6	167,801	11.1	158,441	10.5
Kagera	2,423,142	1,665,566	68.7	104,241	4.3	333,889	13.8	319,445	13.2
Mwanza	2,719,487	1,973,302	72.6	121,277	4.5	334,920	12.3	289,988	10.7
Mara	1,706,891	1,212,537	71.0	61,582	3.6	253,267	14.8	179,505	10.5
Manyara	1,405,957	1,053,131	74.9	51,792	3.7	165,025	11.7	136,009	9.7
Njombe	689,846	419,277	60.8	34,812	5.0	112,027	16.2	123,730	17.9
Katavi	555,339	414,250	74.6	25,609	4.6	58,637	10.6	56,844	10.2
Simiyu	1,566,578	1,177,792	75.2	56,144	3.6	182,694	11.7	149,948	9.6
Geita	1,711,345	1,303,435	76.2	71,230	4.2	177,254	10.4	159,426	9.3

Table 7. 5: Regional Distribution of Male Population by Survival Status of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	20,765,147	14,686,768	70.7	928,648	4.5	2,712,953	13.1	2,436,778	11.7
Rural	13,459,151	9,727,746	72.3	537,356	4.0	1,634,457	12.1	1,559,592	11.6
Urban	7,305,996	4,959,021	67.9	391,292	5.4	1,078,497	14.8	877,186	12.0
Dodoma	996,184	726,718	73.0	40,090	4.0	121,986	12.2	107,389	10.8
Arusha	802,426	592,302	73.8	28,463	3.5	107,099	13.3	74,563	9.3
Kilimanjaro	774,202	521,365	67.3	32,011	4.1	110,772	14.3	110,054	14.2
Tanga	977,798	677,195	69.3	43,170	4.4	126,516	12.9	130,917	13.4
Morogoro	1,067,719	734,965	68.8	51,791	4.9	140,899	13.2	140,064	13.1
Pwani	523,464	343,551	65.6	26,493	5.1	75,054	14.3	78,366	15.0
Dar es Salaam	2,077,246	1,340,472	64.5	131,491	6.3	341,797	16.5	263,486	12.7
Lindi	407,310	268,893	66.0	20,267	5.0	57,007	14.0	61,143	15.0
Mtwara	588,386	387,015	65.8	27,744	4.7	84,836	14.4	88,791	15.1
Ruvuma	653,290	462,939	70.9	30,510	4.7	77,239	11.8	82,602	12.6
Iringa	441,214	275,463	62.4	25,281	5.7	70,811	16.0	69,660	15.8
Mbeya	1,276,804	850,164	66.6	59,278	4.6	188,706	14.8	178,657	14.0
Singida	664,437	489,929	73.7	24,336	3.7	78,571	11.8	71,601	10.8
Tabora	1,107,020	840,303	75.9	48,701	4.4	111,560	10.1	106,456	9.6
Rukwa	480,368	362,899	75.5	19,712	4.1	51,162	10.7	46,595	9.7
Kigoma	956,451	712,563	74.5	33,337	3.5	108,911	11.4	101,640	10.6
Shinyanga	737,181	550,562	74.7	33,383	4.5	80,048	10.9	73,187	9.9
Kagera	1,186,037	820,925	69.2	51,035	4.3	164,204	13.8	149,872	12.6
Mwanza	1,328,132	975,598	73.5	58,617	4.4	160,700	12.1	133,217	10.0
Mara	819,776	591,984	72.2	28,396	3.5	119,719	14.6	79,676	9.7
Manyara	705,868	529,953	75.1	25,770	3.7	83,704	11.9	66,441	9.4
Njombe	323,481	203,862	63.0	15,963	4.9	51,554	15.9	52,102	16.1
Katavi	274,393	205,401	74.9	12,413	4.5	28,925	10.5	27,655	10.1
Simiyu	750,225	573,416	76.4	25,696	3.4	84,840	11.3	66,274	8.8
Geita	845,735	648,332	76.7	34,700	4.1	86,331	10.2	76,371	9.0

Table 7. 6: Regional Distribution of Female Population by Survival Status of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	21,999,302	15,200,341	69.1	1,014,029	4.6	2,930,634	13.3	2,854,297	13.0
Rural	14,042,050	9,876,357	70.3	579,739	4.1	1,742,120	12.4	1,843,834	13.1
Urban	7,957,252	5,323,984	66.9	434,289	5.5	1,188,515	14.9	1,010,463	12.7
Dodoma	1,054,488	744,633	70.6	45,074	4.3	133,589	12.7	131,192	12.4
Arusha	860,192	629,518	73.2	31,796	3.7	115,030	13.4	83,848	9.7
Kilimanjaro	826,904	542,424	65.6	35,156	4.3	118,668	14.4	130,656	15.8
Tanga	1,042,423	698,870	67.0	48,370	4.6	141,439	13.6	153,744	14.7
Morogoro	1,107,292	750,527	67.8	53,897	4.9	147,965	13.4	154,903	14.0
Pwani	549,706	351,664	64.0	28,270	5.1	81,396	14.8	88,377	16.1
Dar es Salaam	2,201,786	1,430,305	65.0	140,020	6.4	353,592	16.1	277,869	12.6
Lindi	445,348	282,044	63.3	22,582	5.1	65,011	14.6	75,710	17.0
Mtwara	661,380	415,851	62.9	32,283	4.9	99,058	15.0	114,189	17.3
Ruvuma	693,676	484,290	69.8	33,626	4.8	82,911	12.0	92,848	13.4
Iringa	479,562	281,813	58.8	27,814	5.8	79,237	16.5	90,698	18.9
Mbeya	1,394,313	890,323	63.9	66,800	4.8	210,348	15.1	226,842	16.3
Singida	681,094	485,861	71.3	25,562	3.8	82,468	12.1	87,203	12.8
Tabora	1,143,901	851,471	74.4	53,105	4.6	119,062	10.4	120,263	10.5
Rukwa	511,544	380,607	74.4	21,720	4.2	55,458	10.8	53,759	10.5
Kigoma	1,027,907	746,966	72.7	37,372	3.6	119,914	11.7	123,656	12.0
Shinyanga	772,848	563,356	72.9	36,485	4.7	87,753	11.4	85,254	11.0
Kagera	1,237,105	844,641	68.3	53,206	4.3	169,685	13.7	169,573	13.7
Mwanza	1,391,355	997,704	71.7	62,660	4.5	174,220	12.5	156,771	11.3
Mara	887,115	620,552	70.0	33,186	3.7	133,548	15.1	99,829	11.3
Manyara	700,089	523,178	74.7	26,022	3.7	81,321	11.6	69,568	9.9
Njombe	366,365	215,415	58.8	18,848	5.1	60,473	16.5	71,629	19.6
Katavi	280,946	208,849	74.3	13,196	4.7	29,712	10.6	29,189	10.4
Simiyu	816,353	604,376	74.0	30,449	3.7	97,854	12.0	83,674	10.2
Geita	865,610	655,103	75.7	36,530	4.2	90,923	10.5	83,055	9.6

Table 7. 7: Regional Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	27,501,202	19,604,104	71.3	1,117,095	4.1	3,376,577	12.3	3,403,426	12.4
Male	13,459,151	9,727,746	72.3	537,356	4.0	1,634,457	12.1	1,559,592	11.6
Female	14,042,050	9,876,357	70.3	579,739	4.1	1,742,120	12.4	1,843,834	13.1
Dodoma	1,584,301	1,147,372	72.4	61,552	3.9	190,553	12.0	184,825	11.7
Arusha	1,057,761	785,097	74.2	32,028	3.0	138,082	13.1	102,555	9.7
Kilimanjaro	1,024,632	662,976	64.7	40,544	4.0	145,960	14.2	175,153	17.1
Tanga	1,344,049	929,736	69.2	56,056	4.2	170,169	12.7	188,087	14.0
Morogoro	1,560,832	1,076,546	69.0	71,781	4.6	199,490	12.8	213,014	13.6
Pwani	680,297	438,074	64.4	32,627	4.8	97,059	14.3	112,538	16.5
Dar es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	571,024	372,577	65.2	27,566	4.8	79,122	13.9	91,759	16.1
Mtwara	827,939	529,788	64.0	38,286	4.6	119,460	14.4	140,404	17.0
Ruvuma	861,552	613,083	71.2	38,868	4.5	96,191	11.2	113,410	13.2
Iringa	588,139	356,916	60.7	31,817	5.4	93,620	15.9	105,785	18.0
Mbeya	1,696,326	1,106,857	65.3	75,124	4.4	245,770	14.5	268,576	15.8
Singida	1,081,452	795,457	73.6	37,731	3.5	124,278	11.5	123,986	11.5
Tabora	1,836,000	1,404,816	76.5	78,278	4.3	175,197	9.5	177,710	9.7
Rukwa	748,140	568,596	76.0	30,397	4.1	76,131	10.2	73,016	9.8
Kigoma	1,574,696	1,166,166	74.1	53,727	3.4	174,953	11.1	179,851	11.4
Shinyanga	1,121,709	842,829	75.1	48,672	4.3	113,730	10.1	116,478	10.4
Kagera	1,911,679	1,321,478	69.1	78,167	4.1	254,319	13.3	257,716	13.5
Mwanza	1,629,126	1,200,809	73.7	67,503	4.1	186,449	11.4	174,365	10.7
Mara	1,270,154	903,763	71.2	43,615	3.4	189,392	14.9	133,384	10.5
Manyara	1,020,177	773,062	75.8	35,196	3.4	115,183	11.3	96,736	9.5
Njombe	437,377	264,321	60.4	20,317	4.6	69,446	15.9	83,294	19.0
Katavi	442,149	335,727	75.9	19,424	4.4	43,856	9.9	43,141	9.8
Simiyu	1,312,490	999,016	76.1	44,473	3.4	146,996	11.2	122,005	9.3
Geita	1,319,200	1,009,043	76.5	53,346	4.0	131,171	9.9	125,640	9.5

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii): Dar es Salaam Region has no rural component

Table 7. 8: Regional Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	15,263,247	10,283,006	67.4	825,581	5.4	2,267,011	14.9	1,887,650	12.4
Male	7,305,996	4,959,021	67.9	391,292	5.4	1,078,497	14.8	877,186	12.0
Female	7,957,252	5,323,984	66.9	434,289	5.5	1,188,515	14.9	1,010,463	12.7
Dodoma	466,371	323,979	69.5	23,612	5.1	65,023	13.9	53,756	11.5
Arusha	604,857	436,723	72.2	28,231	4.7	84,047	13.9	55,855	9.2
Kilimanjaro	576,473	400,813	69.5	26,624	4.6	83,480	14.5	65,557	11.4
Tanga	676,172	446,329	66.0	35,483	5.2	97,786	14.5	96,574	14.3
Morogoro	614,179	408,946	66.6	33,907	5.5	89,374	14.6	81,953	13.3
Pwani	392,873	257,141	65.5	22,135	5.6	59,391	15.1	54,205	13.8
Dar es Salaam	4,279,032	2,770,777	64.8	271,511	6.3	695,389	16.3	541,355	12.7
Lindi	281,634	178,361	63.3	15,282	5.4	42,897	15.2	45,095	16.0
Mtwara	421,827	273,078	64.7	21,741	5.2	64,434	15.3	62,575	14.8
Ruvuma	485,414	334,146	68.8	25,269	5.2	63,960	13.2	62,040	12.8
Iringa	332,637	200,360	60.2	21,278	6.4	56,427	17.0	54,572	16.4
Mbeya	974,791	633,630	65.0	50,954	5.2	153,283	15.7	136,923	14.0
Singida	264,079	180,333	68.3	12,167	4.6	36,760	13.9	34,819	13.2
Tabora	414,921	286,958	69.2	23,528	5.7	55,426	13.4	49,009	11.8
Rukwa	243,772	174,910	71.8	11,034	4.5	30,489	12.5	27,338	11.2
Kigoma	409,662	293,362	71.6	16,982	4.1	53,872	13.2	45,446	11.1
Shinyanga	388,320	271,089	69.8	21,197	5.5	54,071	13.9	41,964	10.8
Kagera	511,463	344,089	67.3	26,074	5.1	79,570	15.6	61,729	12.1
Mwanza	1,090,361	772,493	70.8	53,774	4.9	148,471	13.6	115,623	10.6
Mara	436,737	308,774	70.7	17,967	4.1	63,875	14.6	46,121	10.6
Manyara	385,780	280,069	72.6	16,596	4.3	49,843	12.9	39,272	10.2
Njombe	252,469	154,956	61.4	14,495	5.7	42,581	16.9	40,437	16.0
Katavi	113,190	78,523	69.4	6,184	5.5	14,781	13.1	13,702	12.1
Simiyu	254,088	178,776	70.4	11,671	4.6	35,698	14.0	27,943	11.0
Geita	392,145	294,393	75.1	17,884	4.6	46,083	11.8	33,786	8.6

Table 7.9 presents the percentage distribution of persons by selected age groups and survival of parents. The results show that proportion of persons whose both parents were alive decrease as age increases while that for persons with father and mother dead increases as age increases. A similar pattern is observed for both males and females (Table 7.10 and 7.11) and for both Rural and Urban populations (Table 7.12 and 7.13).

Table 7. 9: Percentage of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	42,764,449	29,887,109	69.9	1,942,676	4.5	5,643,588	13.2	5,291,076	12.4
< 1	1,434,567	1,404,428	97.9	8,053	0.6	17,353	1.2	4,733	0.3
1–4	5,539,379	5,353,732	96.6	47,470	0.9	115,022	2.1	23,155	0.4
5–9	6,391,588	5,993,355	93.8	97,704	1.5	251,412	3.9	49,116	0.8
10–14	5,539,980	4,925,347	88.9	148,662	2.7	376,225	6.8	89,746	1.6
15–19	4,354,621	3,542,533	81.4	193,696	4.4	473,653	10.9	144,739	3.3
20–24	3,696,044	2,655,279	71.8	235,934	6.4	586,961	15.9	217,871	5.9
25+	15,808,270	6,012,435	38.0	1,211,159	7.7	3,822,963	24.2	4,761,714	30.1

Table 7. 10: Percentage of Male Population by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	20,765,147	14,686,768	70.7	928,648	4.5	2,712,953	13.1	2,436,778	11.7
< 1	715,187	700,035	97.9	4,053	0.6	8,705	1.2	2,393	0.3
1–4	2,772,224	2,680,355	96.7	23,547	0.8	57,131	2.1	11,191	0.4
5–9	3,199,902	3,000,224	93.8	48,979	1.5	126,528	4.0	24,171	0.8
10–14	2,766,874	2,461,700	89.0	74,039	2.7	187,420	6.8	43,716	1.6
15–19	2,119,000	1,735,283	81.9	90,356	4.3	225,413	10.6	67,948	3.2
20–24	1,661,802	1,213,492	73.0	100,494	6.0	256,269	15.4	91,547	5.5
25+	7,530,158	2,895,678	38.5	587,180	7.8	1,851,487	24.6	2,195,813	29.2

Table 7. 11: Percentage of Female Population by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	21,999,302	15,200,341	69.1	1,014,029	4.6	2,930,634	13.3	2,854,297	13.0
< 1	719,380	704,393	97.9	4,000	0.6	8,648	1.2	2,340	0.3
1–4	2,767,155	2,673,378	96.6	23,922	0.9	57,891	2.1	11,964	0.4
5–9	3,191,686	2,993,131	93.8	48,725	1.5	124,884	3.9	24,946	0.8
10–14	2,773,106	2,463,647	88.8	74,624	2.7	188,806	6.8	46,030	1.7
15–19	2,235,621	1,807,249	80.8	103,340	4.6	248,241	11.1	76,791	3.4
20–24	2,034,242	1,441,788	70.9	135,439	6.7	330,691	16.3	126,324	6.2
25+	8,278,112	3,116,756	37.7	623,981	7.5	1,971,475	23.8	2,565,902	31.0

Table 7. 12: Percentage of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	27,501,202	19,604,104	71.3	1,117,095	4.1	3,376,577	12.3	3,403,426	12.4
<1	969,784	949,392	97.9	5,260	0.5	11,964	1.2	3,167	0.3
1–4	3,913,303	3,783,321	96.7	31,803	0.8	82,732	2.1	15,447	0.4
5–9	4,498,927	4,228,401	94.0	64,867	1.4	173,946	3.9	31,713	0.7
10–14	3,765,990	3,372,689	89.6	93,507	2.5	246,466	6.5	53,327	1.4
15–19	2,617,297	2,172,565	83.0	104,230	4.0	268,759	10.3	71,743	2.7
20–24	2,065,714	1,525,702	73.9	119,537	5.8	317,897	15.4	102,577	5.0
25+	9,670,187	3,572,033	36.9	697,892	7.2	2,274,811	23.5	3,125,453	32.3

Table 7. 13: Percentage of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	15,263,247	10,283,006	67.4	825,581	5.4	2,267,011	14.9	1,887,650	12.4
< 1	464,783	455,036	97.9	2,793	0.6	5,388	1.2	1,566	0.3
1–4	1,626,076	1,570,412	96.6	15,666	1.0	32,290	2.0	7,709	0.5
5–9	1,892,661	1,764,954	93.3	32,837	1.7	77,467	4.1	17,404	0.9
10–14	1,773,990	1,552,658	87.5	55,155	3.1	129,759	7.3	36,418	2.1
15–19	1,737,324	1,369,968	78.9	89,466	5.1	204,894	11.8	72,996	4.2
20–24	1,630,330	1,129,577	69.3	116,396	7.1	269,063	16.5	115,294	7.1
25+	6,138,083	2,440,401	39.8	513,268	8.4	1,548,152	25.2	1,636,262	26.7

7.3 Orphans in Tanzania Mainland

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. The prevalence of orphanhood by one or both parents is 7.7 percent. This orphanhood is slightly higher for female children (7.8 percent) compared with male children (7.7 percent).

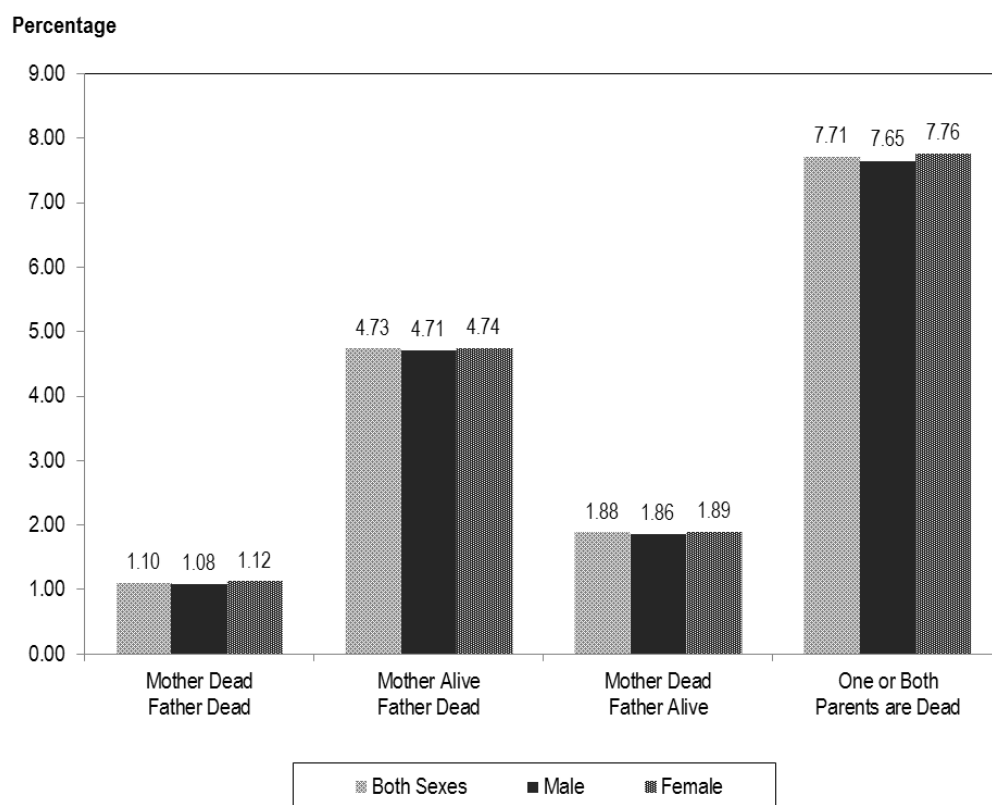
Figure 7. 1:Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Table 7.14 shows regional distribution of children below 18 years of age by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphanhood incidence was much higher in Iringa and Njombe regions (14 percent each).

Regions showing low incidences of orphanhood for the children below age 18 years were Kigoma (5.8 percent) and Manyara (5.9 percent) followed by Tabora (6.1 percent). Generally, in Tanzania Mainland there were proportionally more child orphans (below 18 years) in Urban Areas (9.1 percent) than Rural Areas (7.3 percent).

Table 7. 14: Regional Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population at Age 0-17			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	21,537,848	10,757,927	10,779,921	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.7	7.7	7.8
Rural	16,187,357	8,166,286	8,021,071	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.3	7.3	7.2
Urban	5,350,491	2,591,641	2,758,850	2.3	2.2	2.4	5.3	5.1	5.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	9.1	8.7	9.4
Dodoma	1,059,399	535,642	523,757	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.0	7.0	6.9
Arusha	810,089	404,316	405,773	1.3	1.2	1.3	4.9	4.8	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.0	6.8	7.2
Kilimanjaro	719,521	361,184	358,337	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.7	7.7	7.8
Tanga	1,000,956	504,565	496,391	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.2	7.2	7.2
Morogoro	1,035,482	519,898	515,584	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	7.3	7.3	7.3
Pwani	491,158	247,791	243,367	2.3	2.3	2.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
Dar es Salaam	1,623,600	778,070	845,530	2.5	2.4	2.7	4.9	4.7	5.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	8.9	8.5	9.3
Lindi	381,394	193,049	188,345	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.4	7.4	7.3
Mtwara	546,621	273,949	272,672	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Ruvuma	662,678	331,907	330,771	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	6.9	7.0
Iringa	449,419	224,254	225,165	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.2	8.1	8.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	14.4	14.3	14.4
Mbeya	1,328,576	657,832	670,744	2.4	2.4	2.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.8	10.7	10.9
Singida	714,335	365,029	349,306	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	6.2	6.3	6.2
Tabora	1,235,337	622,490	612,847	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.1	6.1	6.1
Rukwa	561,403	277,478	283,925	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.5	6.5	6.5
Kigoma	1,092,015	542,466	549,549	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
Shinyanga	819,005	410,225	408,780	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.0	7.0	6.9
Kagera	1,314,058	655,025	659,033	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.3	5.4	5.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	8.1	8.3	7.9
Mwanza	1,456,360	727,424	728,936	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
Mara	955,335	480,483	474,852	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	9.9	10.0	9.9
Manyara	751,131	382,400	368,731	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
Njombe	335,741	166,836	168,905	2.8	2.8	2.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	13.8	13.9	13.6
Katavi	309,522	154,434	155,088	2.0	1.9	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.8	6.6	6.9
Simiyu	907,004	452,530	454,474	1.5	1.4	1.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Geita	977,709	488,647	489,062	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.3	6.3	6.3

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of Tanzanians living outside the country (Diaspora) and if households received any remittances from them. Information was collected by asking a direct question if there was any person who was a member of the household but was living outside the country at the time of the Census, the name of country in which that particular person lived and if that particular household received any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one former member of the household living outside the country by region. One (1) percent (107,021) of total private households in Tanzania Mainland reported to have at least one member of the households living outside the country. Percentage of households with members living in diaspora was slightly higher in Dar es Salaam (2.4 percent), followed by Kilimanjaro (2.3 percent). Regions with the lowest percentage were Geita, Simiyu and Njombe (0.3 percent each).

Table 8. 1: Number and Percentage of Households with Diaspora by Region, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Households with Diaspora	Percent	Total Households	Total Households with Diaspora	Percent	Total Households	Total Households with Diaspora	Percent
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	107,021	1.2	6,054,641	53,740	0.9	2,972,085	53,281	1.8
Dodoma	450,305	1,685	0.4	377,320	909	0.2	72,985	776	1.1
Arusha	376,336	7,041	1.9	235,827	5,065	2.1	140,509	1,976	1.4
Kilimanjaro	381,526	8,656	2.3	284,601	7,071	2.5	96,925	1,585	1.6
Tanga	435,583	8,924	2.0	338,875	6,037	1.8	96,708	2,887	3.0
Morogoro	501,794	2,660	0.5	350,458	1,070	0.3	151,336	1,590	1.1
Pwani	254,810	1,792	0.7	169,937	879	0.5	84,873	913	1.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	26,107	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,083,381	26,107	2.4
Lindi	224,316	2,225	1.0	180,289	1,434	0.8	44,027	791	1.8
Mtwara	342,165	5,020	1.5	264,596	3,918	1.5	77,569	1,102	1.4
Ruvuma	300,005	2,838	0.9	222,994	1,718	0.8	77,011	1,120	1.5
Iringa	220,776	1,190	0.5	159,618	525	0.3	61,158	665	1.1
Mbeya	630,593	9,298	1.5	417,310	5,783	1.4	213,283	3,515	1.6
Singida	255,613	3,378	1.3	218,621	2,578	1.2	36,992	800	2.2
Tabora	379,770	1,557	0.4	316,065	716	0.2	63,705	841	1.3
Rukwa	198,011	2,584	1.3	148,698	1,857	1.2	49,313	727	1.5
Kigoma	370,374	2,149	0.6	299,351	1,184	0.4	71,023	965	1.4
Shinyanga	258,981	1,195	0.5	202,172	494	0.2	56,809	701	1.2
Kagera	521,028	7,894	1.5	465,595	6,697	1.4	55,433	1,197	2.2
Mwanza	481,107	3,534	0.7	293,904	931	0.3	187,203	2,603	1.4
Mara	308,483	3,663	1.2	248,001	2,659	1.1	60,482	1,004	1.7
Manyara	271,050	1,153	0.4	228,012	771	0.3	43,038	382	0.9
Njombe	168,982	543	0.3	128,712	293	0.2	40,270	250	0.6
Katavi	100,350	461	0.5	69,476	228	0.3	30,874	233	0.8
Simiyu	227,862	655	0.3	205,495	452	0.2	22,367	203	0.9
Geita	283,584	819	0.3	228,714	471	0.2	54,870	348	0.6

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Table 8.2 shows the number and percentage of households by the number of diasporas. Most of the households with members living abroad had one person (72 percent) or two persons (25 percent) living abroad.

Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage of Households with Diaspora by Number of Persons Living Abroad, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	1 person		2 - 4 Persons		5 - 9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Mainland	107,021	76,602	71.6	26,805	25.0	3,303	3.1	311	0.3
Dodoma	1,685	1,280	76.0	357	21.2	43	2.6	5	0.3
Arusha	7,041	5,700	81.0	1,241	17.6	96	1.4	4	0.1
Kilimanjaro	8,656	6,260	72.3	2,150	24.8	236	2.7	10	0.1
Tanga	8,924	6,295	70.5	2,372	26.6	232	2.6	25	0.3
Morogoro	2,660	2,009	75.5	588	22.1	58	2.2	5	0.2
Pwani	1,792	1,351	75.4	393	21.9	41	2.3	7	0.4
Dar es Salaam	26,107	18,065	69.2	7,094	27.2	859	3.3	89	0.3
Lindi	2,225	1,587	71.3	544	24.4	83	3.7	11	0.5
Mtwara	5,020	3,682	73.3	1,131	22.5	187	3.7	20	0.4
Ruvuma	2,838	2,206	77.7	539	19.0	85	3.0	8	0.3
Iringa	1,190	941	79.1	227	19.1	20	1.7	2	0.2
Mbeya	9,298	6,495	69.9	2,499	26.9	280	3.0	24	0.3
Singida	3,378	2,392	70.8	953	28.2	31	0.9	2	0.1
Tabora	1,557	1,127	72.4	363	23.3	62	4.0	5	0.3
Rukwa	2,584	1,570	60.8	816	31.6	179	6.9	19	0.7
Kigoma	2,149	1,502	69.9	515	24.0	112	5.2	20	0.9
Shinyanga	1,195	900	75.3	253	21.2	41	3.4	1	0.1
Kagera	7,894	5,330	67.5	2,227	28.2	312	4.0	25	0.3
Mwanza	3,534	2,572	72.8	844	23.9	105	3.0	13	0.4
Mara	3,663	2,502	68.3	990	27.0	164	4.5	7	0.2
Manyara	1,153	916	79.4	226	19.6	11	1.0	0	-
Njombe	543	449	82.7	89	16.4	5	0.9	0	-
Katavi	461	333	72.2	100	21.7	26	5.6	2	0.4
Simiyu	655	529	80.8	116	17.7	8	1.2	2	0.3
Geita	819	609	74.4	178	21.7	27	3.3	5	0.6

Table 8.3 presents the number of persons living abroad by country of residence, and place of origin (rural or urban) areas. The table shows that 52 percent of the diasporas was from Urban Areas and 48 percent in Rural Areas.

Table 8. 3: Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence, Place of Origin (Rural or Urban) Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	405,417	100.0	196,419	48.4	208,998	51.6
Angola	505	0.1	174	0.1	331	0.2
Botswana	2,880	0.7	837	0.4	2043	1.0
Burundi	9,679	2.4	7,183	3.7	2496	1.2
Comoro	1,680	0.4	763	0.4	917	0.4
Kenya	85,901	21.2	58,173	29.6	27,728	13.3
Lesotho	3,506	0.9	2,578	1.3	928	0.4
Malawi	16,987	4.2	9,619	4.9	7,368	3.5
Mauritius	420	0.1	175	0.1	245	0.1
Mozambique	40,078	9.9	27,346	13.9	12,732	6.1
Namibia	656	0.2	298	0.2	358	0.2
Rwanda	6,896	1.7	4,688	2.4	2208	1.1
Seychelles	345	0.1	132	0.1	213	0.1
Somalia	1,716	0.4	919	0.5	797	0.4
Swaziland	1,659	0.4	402	0.2	1257	0.6
South Africa	22,755	5.6	3,817	1.9	18,938	9.1
Uganda	31,064	7.7	21,401	10.9	9,663	4.6
Republic of Congo	11,708	2.9	5,568	2.8	6,140	2.9
Zimbabwe	1,762	0.4	683	0.3	1079	0.5
Zambia	32,298	8.0	21,617	11.0	10,681	5.1
Other African Countries	5,660	1.4	1435	0.7	4,225	2.0
China	2,408	0.6	462	0.2	1946	0.9
India	5,999	1.5	900	0.5	5,099	2.4
Pakistan	1,357	0.3	143	0.1	1214	0.6
Other Asian Countries	14,988	3.7	3,275	1.7	11,713	5.6
Italy	3,089	0.8	809	0.4	2280	1.1
Nordic Countries	7,238	1.8	1397	0.7	5,841	2.8
Great Britain	27,774	6.9	4,002	2.0	23,772	11.4
Germany	8,068	2.0	3,956	2.0	4,112	2.0
Other European Countries	8,757	2.2	1684	0.9	7,073	3.4
Canada	6,642	1.6	941	0.5	5,701	2.7
USA	36,957	9.1	7,926	4.0	29,031	13.9
Not Reported	3,985	1.0	3,116	1.6	869	0.4

Table 8.4 shows that of 405,417 persons living abroad at the time of the 2012 Census, 21 percent lived in Kenya followed by Mozambique (10 percent), USA (9 percent), Zambia and Uganda (8 percent each).

Table 8. 4: Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level living abroad by Country of Residence and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	405,417	100.0	225,390	55.6	180,027	44.4
Angola	505	0.1	321	0.1	184	0.0
Botswana	2,880	0.7	1,773	0.4	1,107	0.3
Burundi	9,679	2.4	4,920	1.2	4,759	1.2
Comoro	1,680	0.4	1,017	0.3	663	0.2
Kenya	85,901	21.2	47,700	11.8	38,201	9.4
Lesotho	3,506	0.9	1,809	0.4	1,697	0.4
Malawi	16,987	4.2	9,180	2.3	7,807	1.9
Mauritius	420	0.1	241	0.1	179	0.0
Mozambique	40,078	9.9	22,718	5.6	17,360	4.3
Namibia	656	0.2	373	0.1	283	0.1
Rwanda	6,896	1.7	3,860	1.0	3,036	0.7
Seychelles	345	0.1	214	0.1	131	0.0
Somalia	1,716	0.4	973	0.2	743	0.2
Swaziland	1,659	0.4	934	0.2	725	0.2
South Africa	22,755	5.6	16,875	4.2	5,880	1.5
Uganda	31,064	7.7	16,071	4.0	14,993	3.7
DRC	11,708	2.9	6,423	1.6	5,285	1.3
Zimbabwe	1,762	0.4	908	0.2	854	0.2
Zambia	32,298	8.0	18,765	4.6	13,533	3.3
Other African Countries	5,660	1.4	3,369	0.8	2,291	0.6
China	2,408	0.6	1,393	0.3	1,015	0.3
India	5,999	1.5	3,148	0.8	2,851	0.7
Pakistan	1,357	0.3	724	0.2	633	0.2
Other Asian Countries	14,988	3.7	7,573	1.9	7,415	1.8
Italy	3,089	0.8	1,645	0.4	1,444	0.4
Nordic Countries	7,238	1.8	3,748	0.9	3,490	0.9
Great Britain	27,774	6.9	14,301	3.5	13,473	3.3
Germany	8,068	2.0	4,241	1.0	3,827	0.9
Other European Countries	8,757	2.2	4,966	1.2	3,791	0.9
Canada	6,642	1.6	3,458	0.9	3,184	0.8
USA	36,957	9.1	19,651	4.8	17,306	4.3
Not Reported	3985	1.0	2098	0.5	1887	0.5

Households were asked to state if they received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from former members living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results in Table 8.5 show that 16 percent of persons living abroad sent assistance back home. The largest number of remitters were from; Kenya (4 percent), USA (2 percent) Great Britain, South Africa, Mozambique,

Zambia and Uganda (1 percent each). Most of the remittance from outside the country in Tanzania Mainland was from males (10 percent) compared with females (6 percent).

Table 8. 5: Number and Percentage of Diaspora Sending Remittance from Abroad, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
		Total Remitting	Percentage	Remitting	Percentage	Remitting	Percentage
Total	405,417	64,672	15.95	38,846	9.58	25,826	6.37
Angola	505	110	0.03	81	0.02	29	0.01
Botswana	2,880	540	0.13	353	0.09	187	0.05
Burundi	9,679	612	0.15	375	0.09	237	0.06
Comoro	1,680	236	0.06	146	0.04	90	0.02
Kenya	85,901	17,045	4.20	10,725	2.65	6,320	1.56
Lesotho	3,506	119	0.03	76	0.02	43	0.01
Malawi	16,987	2,086	0.51	1,157	0.29	929	0.23
Mauritius	420	63	0.02	42	0.01	21	0.01
Mozambique	40,078	4,575	1.13	2,927	0.72	1,648	0.41
Namibia	656	149	0.04	87	0.02	62	0.02
Rwanda	6,896	576	0.14	358	0.09	218	0.05
Seychelles	345	46	0.01	29	0.01	17	0.00
Somalia	1,716	123	0.03	68	0.02	55	0.01
Swaziland	1,659	325	0.08	196	0.05	129	0.03
South Africa	22,755	4,812	1.19	3,661	0.90	1,151	0.28
Uganda	31,064	3,831	0.94	2,082	0.51	1,749	0.43
Republic of Congo	11,708	1,024	0.25	748	0.18	276	0.07
Zimbabwe	1,762	233	0.06	137	0.03	96	0.02
Zambia	32,298	4,538	1.12	2,776	0.68	1,762	0.43
Other African Countries	5,660	1,057	0.26	652	0.16	405	0.10
China	2,408	491	0.12	315	0.08	176	0.04
India	5,999	634	0.16	339	0.08	295	0.07
Pakistan	1,357	225	0.06	114	0.03	111	0.03
Other Asian Countries	14,988	2,542	0.63	1,275	0.31	1,267	0.31
Italy	3,089	617	0.15	357	0.09	260	0.06
Nordic Countries	7,238	1,528	0.38	817	0.20	711	0.18
Great Britain	27,774	5,452	1.34	2,907	0.72	2,545	0.63
Germany	8,068	968	0.24	508	0.13	460	0.11
Other European Countries	8,757	1,601	0.39	907	0.22	694	0.17
Canada	6,642	1,213	0.30	670	0.17	543	0.13
USA	36,957	7,246	1.79	3,927	0.97	3,319	0.82
Not Reported	3,985	55	0.01	34	0.01	21	0.01

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

The 2012 PHC collected information on literacy by asking individuals aged four (4) years and 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 really 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 publication is defined as the percentage of a population that can read and write in Kiswahili, English, Both Kiswahili and English or in Any Other Language(s).

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Tanzania Mainland

Table 9.1 shows the distribution of population aged five years and above by five year age groups, literacy and sex. The Table reveals that, out of 35,790,336 persons aged five years and above, 25,600,038 persons (72 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (74 percent) than females (69 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons aged 10 to 44 years ranging from 80 percent to 87 percent, indicating a positive result of primary education campaigns.

Literacy rate in Urban Areas (89 percent) was significantly higher than in Rural Areas (64 percent). Males were more literate than females in both Rural and Urban Areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

Table 9. 1: Population of Age Five Years and Above by Sex, Five Year Age Groups and Literacy, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

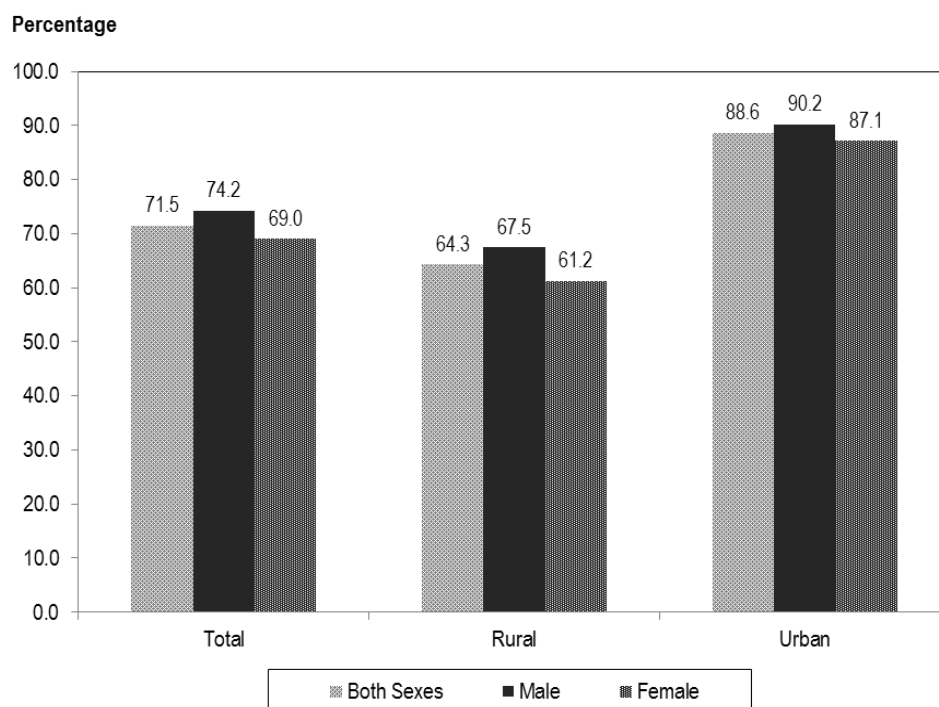
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	35,790,336	17,277,644	18,512,692	25,600,038	12,822,258	12,777,780	71.5	74.2	69.0
5 - 9	6,391,564	3,199,889	3,191,675	2,549,433	1,221,870	1,327,563	39.9	38.2	41.6
10 - 14	5,539,953	2,766,858	2,773,095	4,461,822	2,186,578	2,275,244	80.5	79.0	82.0
15 - 19	4,354,609	2,118,991	2,235,618	3,778,036	1,837,917	1,940,119	86.8	86.7	86.8
20 - 24	3,696,032	1,661,794	2,034,238	3,119,430	1,449,137	1,670,293	84.4	87.2	82.1
25 - 29	3,203,416	1,448,112	1,755,304	2,592,561	1,227,827	1,364,734	80.9	84.8	77.7
30 - 34	2,759,826	1,299,451	1,460,375	2,244,298	1,106,125	1,138,173	81.3	85.1	77.9
35 - 39	2,316,058	1,116,100	1,199,958	1,875,767	951,647	924,120	81.0	85.3	77.0
40 - 44	1,799,962	890,654	909,308	1,437,723	759,691	678,032	79.9	85.3	74.6
45 - 49	1,425,489	676,959	748,530	1,099,246	583,379	515,867	77.1	86.2	68.9
50 - 54	1,150,207	574,315	575,892	793,649	469,714	323,935	69.0	81.8	56.2
55 - 59	738,205	371,916	366,289	487,872	295,387	192,485	66.1	79.4	52.6
60 - 64	737,240	362,371	374,869	429,256	266,526	162,730	58.2	73.6	43.4
65 - 69	474,731	229,408	245,323	252,382	160,774	91,608	53.2	70.1	37.3
70 - 74	459,642	217,388	242,254	206,098	132,489	73,609	44.8	60.9	30.4
75 - 79	283,580	140,155	143,425	122,425	81,455	40,970	43.2	58.1	28.6
80+	459,822	203,283	256,539	150,040	91,742	58,298	32.6	45.1	22.7

Table 9. 2: Population of Age Five Years and Above by Sex, Five Year Age Groups and Literacy, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	25,091,383	12,188,058	12,903,325	16,125,437	8,232,550	7,892,887	64.3	67.5	61.2
5 - 9	4,913,803	2,470,210	2,443,593	1,604,847	765,205	839,642	32.7	31.0	34.4
10 - 14	4,151,069	2,101,565	2,049,504	3,156,674	1,563,779	1,592,895	76.0	74.4	77.7
15 - 19	2,927,994	1,482,629	1,445,365	2,402,074	1,223,488	1,178,586	82.0	82.5	81.5
20 - 24	2,321,422	1,054,884	1,266,538	1,802,860	861,718	941,142	77.7	81.7	74.3
25 - 29	1,998,383	898,881	1,099,502	1,456,378	700,970	755,408	72.9	78.0	68.7
30 - 34	1,754,051	814,659	939,392	1,297,636	641,435	656,201	74.0	78.7	69.9
35 - 39	1,528,478	723,501	804,977	1,136,565	575,486	561,079	74.4	79.5	69.7
40 - 44	1,232,649	597,543	635,106	908,647	479,231	429,416	73.7	80.2	67.6
45 - 49	996,243	469,905	526,338	710,802	384,909	325,893	71.3	81.9	61.9
50 - 54	832,794	407,429	425,365	518,253	312,900	205,353	62.2	76.8	48.3
55 - 59	534,859	264,082	270,777	315,866	195,176	120,690	59.1	73.9	44.6
60 - 64	557,124	268,827	288,297	289,209	183,088	106,121	51.9	68.1	36.8
65 - 69	369,829	175,970	193,859	176,711	114,637	62,074	47.8	65.1	32.0
70 - 74	367,408	174,082	193,326	148,805	98,421	50,384	40.5	56.5	26.1
75 - 79	229,367	114,112	115,255	90,049	61,837	28,212	39.3	54.2	24.5
80+	375,910	169,779	206,131	110,061	70,270	39,791	29.3	41.4	19.3

Table 9. 3: Population of Age Five Years and Above by Sex, Five Year Age Groups and Literacy, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	10,698,953	5,089,586	5,609,367	9,474,601	4,589,708	4,884,893	88.6	90.2	87.1
5 - 9	1,477,761	729,679	748,082	944,586	456,665	487,921	63.9	62.6	65.2
10 - 14	1,388,884	665,293	723,591	1,305,148	622,799	682,349	94.0	93.6	94.3
15 - 19	1,426,615	636,362	790,253	1,375,962	614,429	761,533	96.4	96.6	96.4
20 - 24	1,374,610	606,910	767,700	1,316,570	587,419	729,151	95.8	96.8	95.0
25 - 29	1,205,033	549,231	655,802	1,136,183	526,857	609,326	94.3	95.9	92.9
30 - 34	1,005,775	484,792	520,983	946,662	464,690	481,972	94.1	95.9	92.5
35 - 39	787,580	392,599	394,981	739,202	376,161	363,041	93.9	95.8	91.9
40 - 44	567,313	293,111	274,202	529,076	280,460	248,616	93.3	95.7	90.7
45 - 49	429,246	207,054	222,192	388,444	198,470	189,974	90.5	95.9	85.5
50 - 54	317,413	166,886	150,527	275,396	156,814	118,582	86.8	94.0	78.8
55 - 59	203,346	107,834	95,512	172,006	100,211	71,795	84.6	92.9	75.2
60 - 64	180,116	93,544	86,572	140,047	83,438	56,609	77.8	89.2	65.4
65 - 69	104,902	53,438	51,464	75,671	46,137	29,534	72.1	86.3	57.4
70 - 74	92,234	43,306	48,928	57,293	34,068	23,225	62.1	78.7	47.5
75 - 79	54,213	26,043	28,170	32,376	19,618	12,758	59.7	75.3	45.3
80+	83,912	33,504	50,408	39,979	21,472	18,507	47.6	64.1	36.7

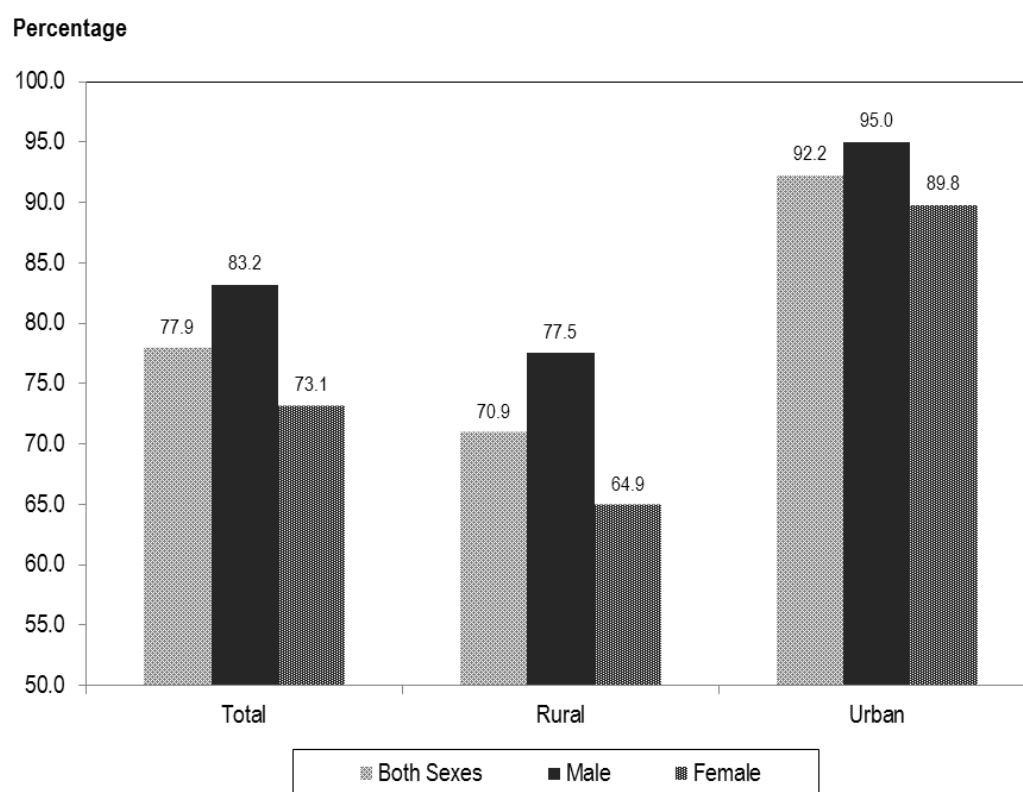
Figure 9. 1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

9.1.3 Adult Literacy

Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present information on adult literacy status for population aged 15 years and above. The results show that, adult literacy stands at 78 percent and it was higher in Urban Areas (92 percent) compared to Rural Areas (71 percent). Males were more literate than females in both Rural and Urban Areas. The results also revealed that, literacy rate decreases with age.

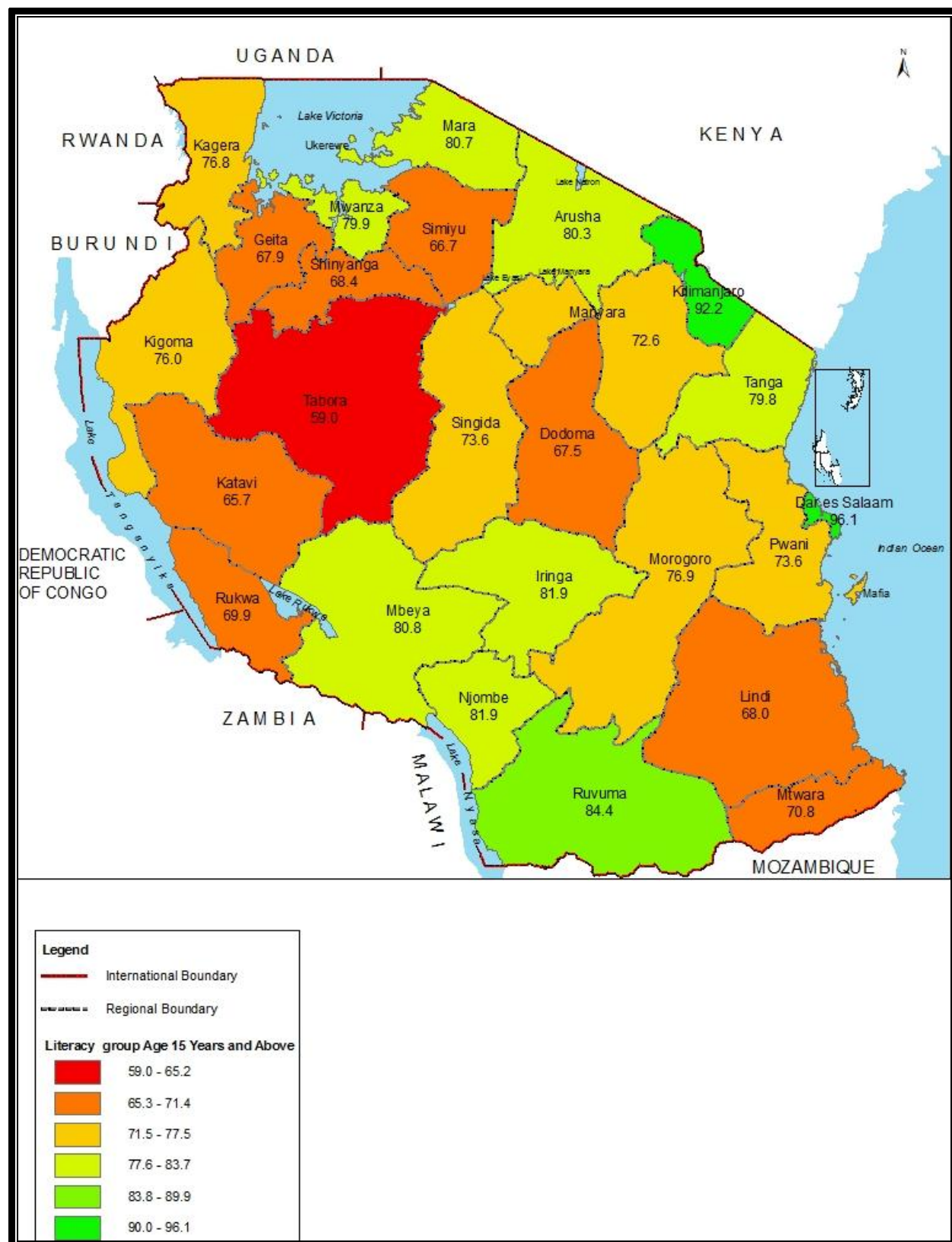
Table 9. 4: Literacy Rates of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Sex, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	77.9	83.2	73.1	70.9	77.5	64.9	92.2	95.0	89.8
15 - 19	86.8	86.7	86.8	82.0	82.5	81.5	96.4	96.6	96.4
20 - 24	84.4	87.2	82.1	77.7	81.7	74.3	95.8	96.8	95.0
25 - 29	80.9	84.8	77.7	72.9	78.0	68.7	94.3	95.9	92.9
30 - 34	81.3	85.1	77.9	74.0	78.7	69.9	94.1	95.9	92.5
35 - 39	81.0	85.3	77.0	74.4	79.5	69.7	93.9	95.8	91.9
40 - 44	79.9	85.3	74.6	73.7	80.2	67.6	93.3	95.7	90.7
45 - 49	77.1	86.2	68.9	71.3	81.9	61.9	90.5	95.9	85.5
50 - 54	69.0	81.8	56.2	62.2	76.8	48.3	86.8	94.0	78.8
55 - 59	66.1	79.4	52.6	59.1	73.9	44.6	84.6	92.9	75.2
60 - 64	58.2	73.6	43.4	51.9	68.1	36.8	77.8	89.2	65.4
65 - 69	53.2	70.1	37.3	47.8	65.1	32.0	72.1	86.3	57.4
70 - 74	44.8	60.9	30.4	40.5	56.5	26.1	62.1	78.7	47.5
75 - 79	43.2	58.1	28.6	39.3	54.2	24.5	59.7	75.3	45.3
80+	32.6	45.1	22.7	29.3	41.4	19.3	47.6	64.1	36.7

Figure 9. 2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Adult literacy rates vary across regions, from 96 percent in Dar es Salaam to 59 percent in Tabora region (Map 9.1). Literacy rate is also relatively high in Kilimanjaro region (92 percent). Regions with literacy rates between 80 and 90 percent were Ruvuma (84 percent), Mara and Mbeya (81 percent each), Iringa and Njombe (82 percent each) and Tanga (80 percent).

Map 9. 1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census



Comparison of adult literacy rates across regions between 2002 and 2012 Censuses shows significant increases (Table 9.5). The highest percentage change was observed in Pwani (25 percent), followed by Shinyanga (21 percent), Kigoma (19 percent), Mwanza and Manyara (17 percent each), Mtwara (16 percent), Mbeya, Lindi and Kagera (15 percent each) and the rest of the regions lie between five (5) percent and 13 percent.

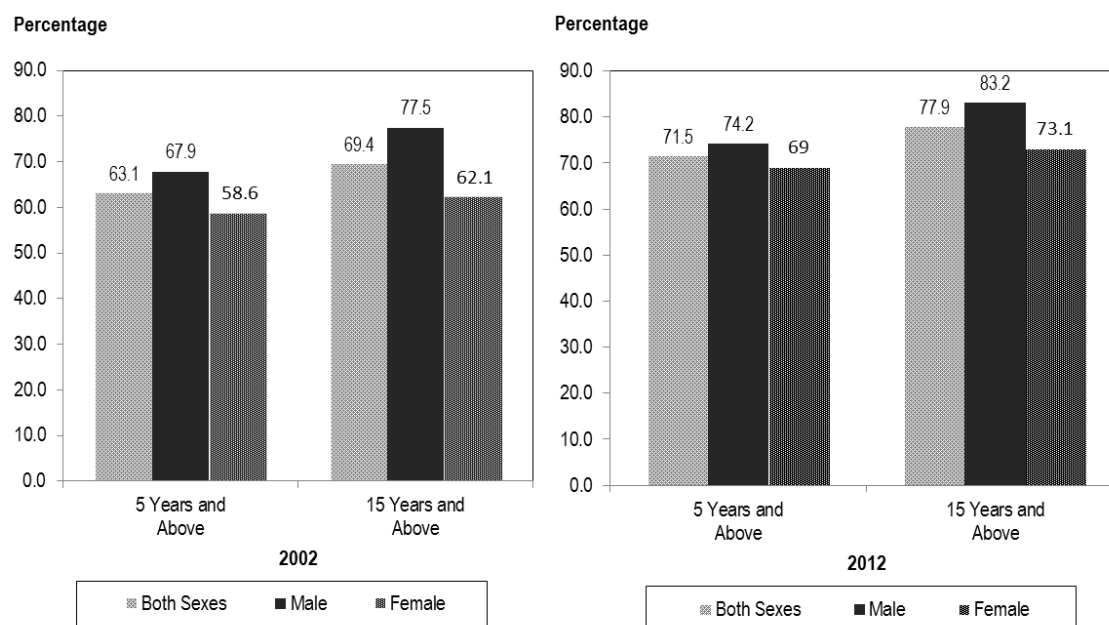
Between 2002 and 2012 Censuses, literacy rate increased from 63 percent to 72 percent for population aged five (5) years and above; and from 69 percent to 78 percent for persons aged 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that, literacy rates among males and females aged five years and above have also increased from 68 percent to 74 percent for males and from 59 percent to 69 percent for females.

Table 9. 5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Region	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	Census 2002			Census 2012					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	69.4	77.5	62.1	77.9	83.2	73.1	12.3	7.4	17.7
Rural	63.1	72.2	55.1	70.9	77.5	64.9	12.4	7.3	17.8
Urban	87.5	92.2	83.1	92.2	95.0	89.8	5.4	3.0	8.1
Dodoma	62.6	70.5	55.7	67.5	73.5	62.0	7.8	4.3	11.4
Arusha	72.5	79.1	67.3	80.3	84.5	76.7	10.8	6.8	14.0
Kilimanjaro	87.9	91.2	85.0	92.2	94.4	90.3	4.9	3.5	6.3
Tanga	73.1	80.7	66.3	79.8	85.5	74.8	9.2	6.0	12.8
Morogoro	69.7	78.2	61.6	76.9	82.2	72.0	10.4	5.2	16.8
Pwani	58.7	68.7	49.5	73.6	80.9	66.9	25.3	17.7	35.2
Dar es Salaam	90.7	93.9	87.3	96.1	97.6	94.8	6.0	3.9	8.6
Lindi	59.1	69.1	50.5	68.0	76.1	61.0	15.0	10.2	20.7
Mtwara	61.1	70.2	53.5	70.8	77.9	65.0	15.9	10.9	21.6
Ruvuma	76.8	82.8	71.2	84.4	88.3	80.8	9.8	6.6	13.5
Iringa	76.5	85.6	69.1	81.9	88.4	76.1	7.0	3.3	10.2
Mbeya	70.2	79.3	62.4	80.8	86.6	75.7	15.1	9.2	21.4
Singida	66.9	75.3	59.5	73.6	79.6	68.0	10.0	5.8	14.2
Tabora	53.9	62.6	45.9	59.0	65.5	52.9	9.4	4.7	15.4
Rukwa	61.6	72.5	51.6	69.9	78.8	61.8	13.4	8.7	19.7
Kigoma	63.7	74.2	55.1	76.0	82.7	70.2	19.4	11.5	27.5
Shinyanga	56.5	67.1	47.1	68.4	75.4	62.1	21.1	12.4	31.8
Kagera	67.1	74.4	60.5	76.8	81.5	72.5	14.5	9.5	19.8
Mwanza	68.5	77	60.5	79.9	84.7	75.5	16.7	10.0	24.8
Mara	73.8	83.7	65.7	80.7	87.2	75.2	9.3	4.2	14.5
Manyara	61.9	68.4	55.1	72.6	76.8	68.4	17.3	12.3	24.1
Njombe	N/A	N/A	N/A	81.9	88.1	76.8	-	-	-
Katavi	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.7	73.6	58.3	-	-	-
Simiyu	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7	74.3	60.4	-	-	-
Geita	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.9	75.7	60.5	-	-	-

Note: (i) Literacy rate of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions include rates of new regions. Njombe was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and part of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu.

(ii) Note: N/A=Not Applicable

Figure 9. 3: Literacy Rates by Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population aged five (5) years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy was highest in Kiswahili Only (58 percent) followed by Kiswahili and English (12 percent) and was lowest in Other Languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5-9 and 10-14, illiteracy rates increased with age.

Table 9. 6: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	58.2	0.8	12.3	0.2	71.5	28.5	35,790,336
5-9	37.8	0.2	1.7	0.2	39.9	60.1	6,391,564
10 – 14	73.1	0.5	6.8	0.1	80.5	19.5	5,539,953
15 – 19	59.7	1.8	25.2	0.1	86.8	13.2	4,354,609
20 – 24	58.2	1.6	24.4	0.2	84.4	15.6	3,696,032
25 – 29	63.7	1.1	16.0	0.2	80.9	19.1	3,203,416
30 – 34	67.3	0.9	13.0	0.2	81.3	18.7	2,759,826
35 – 39	68.1	0.8	12.0	0.2	81.0	19.0	2,316,058
40 – 44	67.8	0.7	11.2	0.2	79.9	20.1	1,799,962
45 – 49	65.3	0.7	11.0	0.2	77.1	22.9	1,425,489
50 – 54	56.2	0.8	11.8	0.2	69.0	31.0	1,150,207
55 – 59	52.1	0.8	12.9	0.3	66.1	33.9	738,205
60 – 64	47.0	0.7	10.2	0.3	58.2	41.8	737,240
65 – 69	43.9	0.6	8.4	0.3	53.2	46.8	474,731
70 – 74	38.3	0.4	5.7	0.4	44.8	55.2	459,642
75 – 79	37.3	0.4	5.1	0.4	43.2	56.8	283,580
80+	28.7	0.3	3.2	0.4	32.6	67.4	459,822

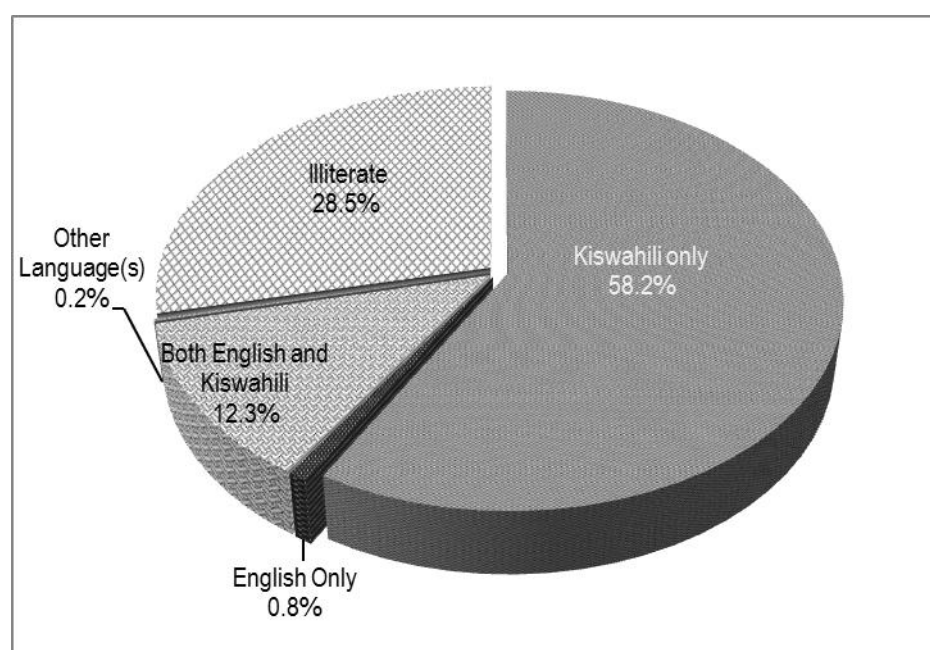
Figure 9. 4: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by rural-urban and sex for population aged five years and above.

The illiteracy levels differ across regions. The region with the highest illiteracy rate was Tabora (48 percent), followed by Katavi (44 percent), Simiyu (42 percent), Geita and Rukwa (41 percent each). Other regions with illiteracy rate of more than 30 percent are; Shinyanga and Dodoma (38 percent each), Lindi (37 percent), Mtwara (34 percent), Singida and Manyara (33 percent each) and Kigoma (32 percent). The region with lowest illiteracy rate was Dar es Salaam (6 percent) followed by Kilimanjaro (10 percent).

Table 9. 7: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Region, Literacy Status, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tanzania Mainland	58.2	0.8	12.3	0.2	71.5	28.5	35,790,336
Male	59.1	1.0	13.9	0.2	74.2	25.8	17,277,644
Female	57.4	0.7	10.7	0.2	69.0	31.0	18,512,692
Rural	56.8	0.6	6.8	0.2	64.3	35.7	25,091,383
Urban	61.6	1.5	25.2	0.2	88.6	11.4	10,698,953
Dodoma	52.7	0.6	8.6	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,720,824
Arusha	54.4	1.1	20.6	0.2	76.4	23.6	1,414,412
Kilimanjaro	66.6	1.2	21.9	0.1	89.8	10.2	1,411,198
Tanga	63.0	0.6	10.3	0.1	74.0	26.0	1,716,939
Morogoro	60.9	0.7	9.7	0.1	71.3	28.7	1,854,058
Pwani	58.6	0.6	10.1	0.2	69.6	30.4	920,537
Dar es Salaam	62.1	2.4	28.7	0.4	93.6	6.4	3,758,158
Lindi	57.2	0.4	5.5	0.2	63.2	36.8	740,988
Mtwara	59.4	0.4	6.1	0.1	66.0	34.0	1,082,604
Ruvuma	68.6	0.5	7.8	0.1	77.0	23.0	1,144,589
Iringa	62.9	0.8	15.2	0.1	78.9	21.1	793,184
Mbeya	60.4	1.0	14.1	0.1	75.5	24.5	2,252,746
Singida	58.4	0.5	7.9	0.2	67.1	32.9	1,109,856
Tabora	45.7	0.5	5.8	0.2	52.2	47.8	1,829,833
Rukwa	51.4	0.6	7.2	0.2	59.3	40.7	795,491
Kigoma	59.2	0.6	7.7	0.3	67.7	32.3	1,601,027
Shinyanga	53.0	0.5	8.3	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,231,664
Kagera	58.6	0.8	10.0	0.4	69.8	30.2	1,977,599
Mwanza	58.8	0.7	13.0	0.1	72.5	27.5	2,224,548
Mara	60.3	0.6	10.7	0.2	71.8	28.2	1,381,280
Manyara	57.3	0.5	9.3	0.1	67.3	32.7	1,156,912
Njombe	65.1	0.7	12.5	0.1	78.4	21.6	597,398
Katavi	50.7	0.4	5.1	0.1	56.3	43.7	445,039
Simiyu	52.0	0.4	5.8	0.2	58.4	41.6	1,254,114
Geita	52.0	0.6	6.5	0.1	59.2	40.8	1,375,338

Figure 9. 5: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

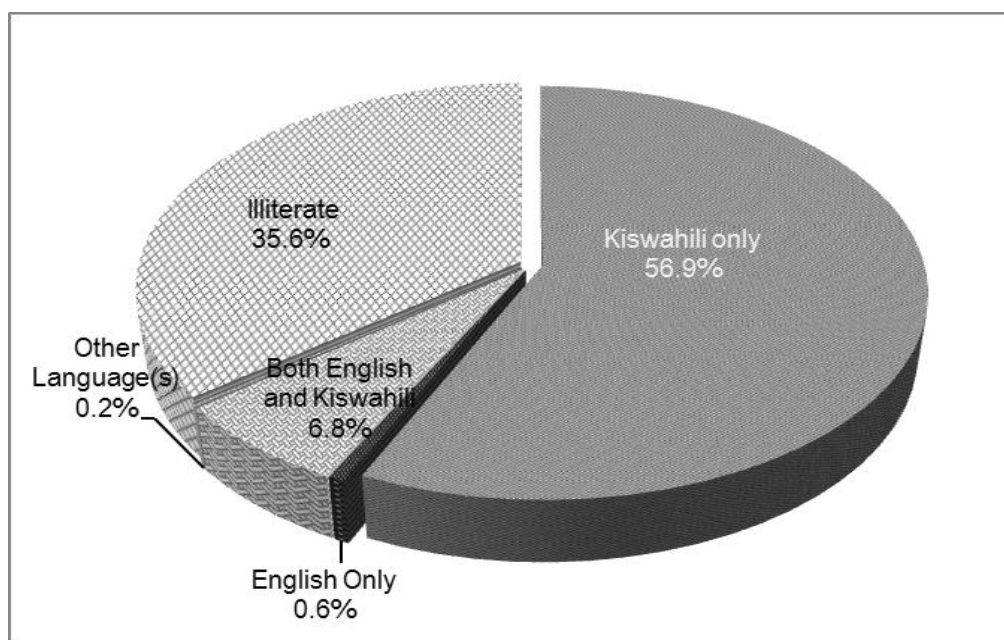
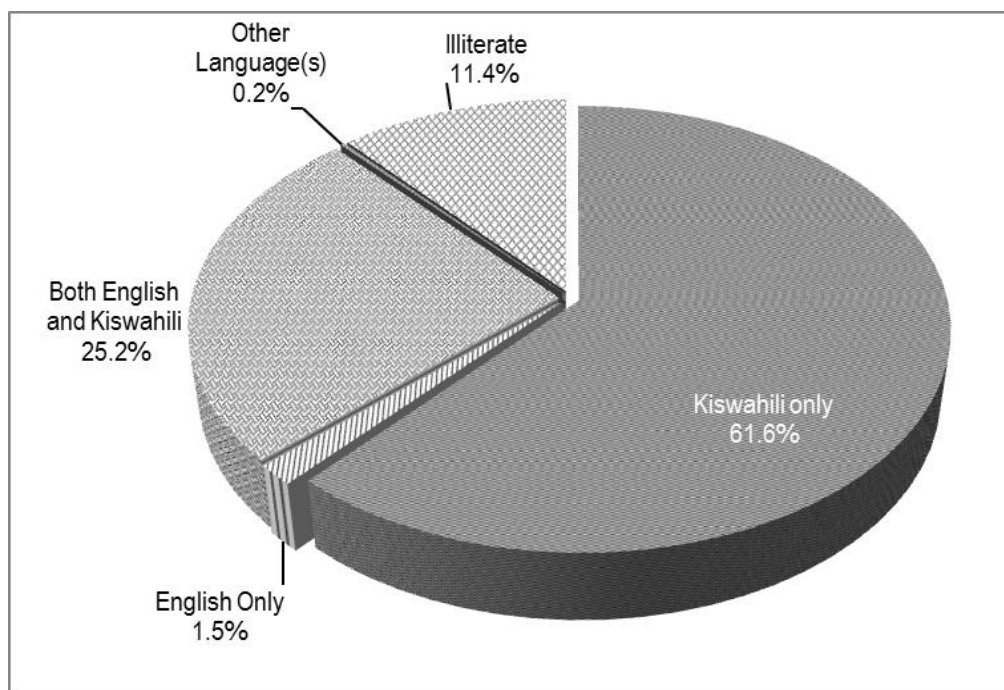


Figure 9. 6: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census



9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

During the 2012 PHC, all persons aged five (5) years and above who were in the country during the Census night were asked questions on education. The respondent was asked to state if he/she was attending, dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school a follow up question on the highest level attained was asked.

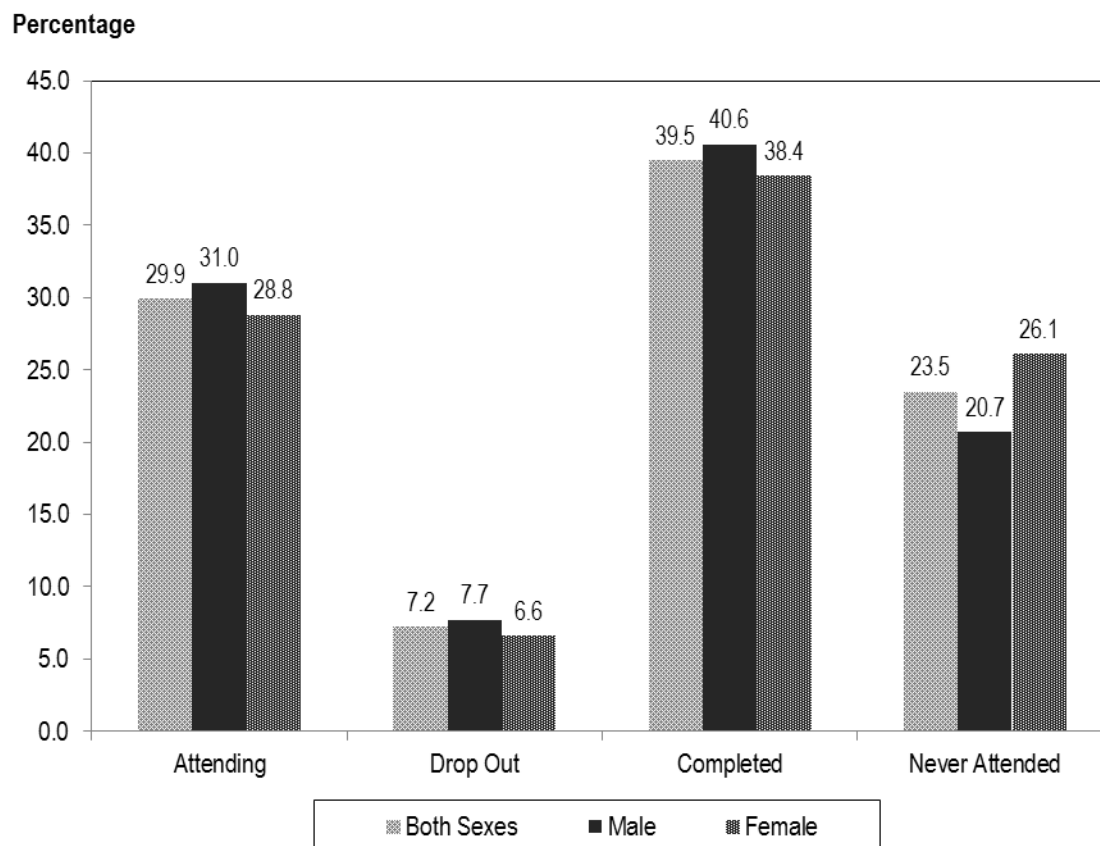
9.2.2 School Attendance Status

School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, apprenticeship, was not considered to be school attendance.

Table 9.8 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population aged five (5) years and above. The results show that, 24 percent of 35.8 million people had never been to school. They also show that there was a significant difference between the sexes with more females (26 percent) having never been to school compared with males (21 percent). Forty percent population aged five (5) years and above had completed different levels of the education system, 30 percent were attending and seven (7) percent had dropped out.

Table 9. 8: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	35,790,336	29.9	7.2	39.5	23.5	17,277,644	31.0	7.7	40.6	20.7	18,512,692	28.8	6.6	38.4	26.1
5	1,356,440	32.4	0.2	0.5	66.9	686,888	31.4	0.2	0.5	67.8	669,552	33.4	0.2	0.5	65.9
6	1,363,670	43.0	0.2	0.5	56.3	682,234	41.5	0.2	0.5	57.8	681,436	44.5	0.2	0.5	54.7
5-6	2,720,110	37.7	0.2	0.5	61.6	1,369,122	36.4	0.2	0.5	62.8	1,350,988	39.0	0.2	0.5	60.3
7	1,338,317	60.3	0.4	0.7	38.6	675,251	58.0	0.4	0.7	40.9	663,066	62.7	0.3	0.7	36.3
8	1,227,257	71.5	0.6	0.7	27.2	606,061	69.3	0.6	0.7	29.4	621,196	73.7	0.5	0.7	25.1
9	1,105,880	79.6	0.9	0.7	18.8	549,455	77.9	0.9	0.7	20.4	556,425	81.3	0.8	0.7	17.2
10	1,286,652	80.7	1.5	0.9	16.9	644,653	79.3	1.7	0.9	18.1	641,999	82.1	1.3	0.9	15.7
11	912,585	84.6	2.1	1.1	12.2	449,521	83.6	2.4	1.1	12.8	463,064	85.5	1.8	1.1	11.6
12	1,384,105	82.4	3.2	2.0	12.4	699,392	81.3	3.7	2.0	13.1	684,713	83.6	2.6	2.0	11.8
13	972,322	80.4	4.3	4.5	10.8	485,235	79.4	5.1	4.1	11.4	487,087	81.5	3.5	4.9	10.2
7-13	8,227,118	76.6	1.8	1.4	20.2	4,109,568	75.0	2.0	1.4	21.6	4,117,550	78.2	1.5	1.5	18.9
14	984,289	72.5	5.5	11.4	10.6	488,057	72.1	6.6	10.1	11.2	496,232	72.9	4.5	12.6	10.1
15	922,259	60.5	6.8	21.3	11.4	466,286	60.5	8.1	19.3	12.0	455,973	60.4	5.4	23.4	10.8
16	885,566	52.8	7.5	29.5	10.3	433,587	54.3	8.7	26.6	10.3	451,979	51.2	6.3	32.2	10.2
17	824,499	45.4	8.4	36.4	9.7	406,594	48.2	9.4	32.9	9.5	417,905	42.7	7.4	39.9	9.9
14 - 17	3,616,613	58.4	7.0	24.1	10.5	1,794,524	59.4	8.1	21.7	10.8	1,822,089	57.5	5.8	26.4	10.3
18	997,815	34.2	9.5	43.9	12.4	479,308	39.0	10.3	39.5	11.2	518,507	29.8	8.8	47.9	13.5
19	724,470	28.8	10.1	50.5	10.6	333,216	35.8	10.6	44.4	9.2	391,254	22.9	9.7	55.6	11.8
18 - 19	1,722,285	31.9	9.8	46.6	11.7	812,524	37.7	10.4	41.5	10.4	909,761	26.8	9.2	51.2	12.8
20	1,063,024	17.5	10.8	55.8	15.9	470,351	23.9	11.5	51.6	13.0	592,673	12.5	10.3	59.1	18.2
21	585,817	16.9	11.1	60.4	11.6	271,765	22.1	11.7	56.5	9.6	314,052	12.3	10.5	63.8	13.4
22	845,949	11.7	11.5	62.8	13.9	381,565	16.1	12.4	60.3	11.1	464,384	8.2	10.8	64.8	16.2
23	571,474	10.0	11.2	65.6	13.2	256,168	13.6	12.2	63.6	10.7	315,306	7.0	10.3	67.3	15.3
24	629,768	7.5	11.2	66.7	14.6	281,945	10.3	12.5	65.9	11.4	347,823	5.2	10.2	67.3	17.3
20 - 24	3,696,032	13.2	11.1	61.5	14.1	1,661,794	17.9	12.0	58.7	11.4	2,034,238	9.4	10.4	63.8	16.4
25+	15,808,178	1.4	10.0	63.6	25.1	7,530,112	1.5	10.8	69.7	18.0	8,278,066	1.3	9.2	58.0	31.5

Figure 9. 7:Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Tables 9.9, 9.10 and Figure 9.8 present school attendance status by Rural and Urban Areas for population aged five years and above. The results indicate that, about one-third of the rural population (30 percent) had never been to school compared with nine (9) percent of urban population. Also, percentage of drop outs was slightly higher in Rural (8 percent) than in Urban Areas (6 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in Urban Areas (52 percent) than in the Rural Areas (34 percent). The same situation applied to those currently attending school where the percentage was 34 percent in Urban Areas and 28 percent in the Rural Areas.

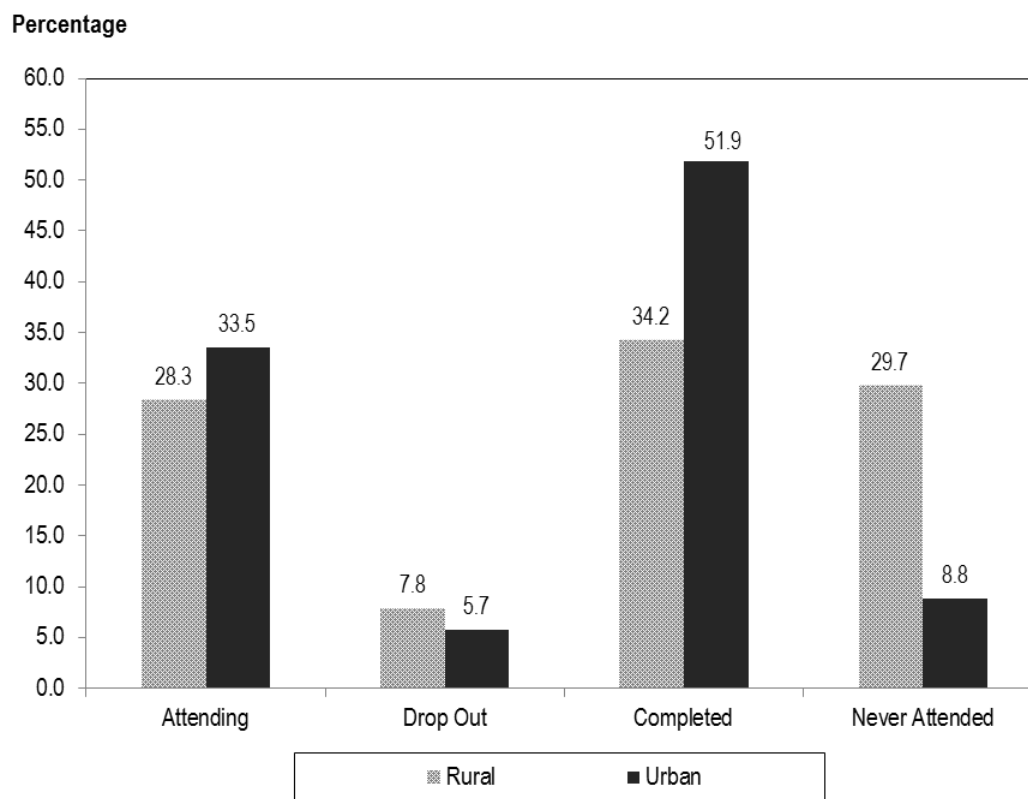
Table 9. 9: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	25,091,383	28.3	7.8	34.2	29.7	12,188,058	29.4	8.6	35.7	26.4	12,903,325	27.3	7.0	32.8	32.9
5	1,043,991	24.6	0.2	0.4	74.7	530,131	23.7	0.2	0.5	75.6	513,860	25.6	0.2	0.4	73.8
6	1,053,765	35.0	0.2	0.4	64.4	529,293	33.5	0.3	0.4	65.9	524,472	36.5	0.2	0.4	62.8
5-6	2,097,756	29.8	0.2	0.4	69.5	1,059,424	28.6	0.2	0.4	70.7	1,038,332	31.1	0.2	0.4	68.3
7	1,028,110	53.2	0.4	0.5	45.8	520,722	50.7	0.4	0.6	48.3	507,388	55.8	0.4	0.5	43.3
8	947,451	66.0	0.6	0.6	32.8	469,818	63.4	0.7	0.6	35.3	477,633	68.5	0.6	0.5	30.4
9	840,486	75.4	1.0	0.6	23.1	420,246	73.3	1.1	0.6	25.0	420,240	77.4	0.8	0.6	21.2
10	991,434	77.0	1.7	0.8	20.6	500,742	75.4	1.9	0.8	21.9	490,692	78.6	1.4	0.7	19.2
11	680,578	81.4	2.4	1.0	15.2	337,908	80.3	2.8	1.0	15.9	342,670	82.6	2.0	1.0	14.5
12	1,043,336	79.3	3.6	1.8	15.4	532,993	77.9	4.2	1.8	16.1	510,343	80.7	2.9	1.7	14.6
13	716,695	77.6	4.9	3.9	13.6	363,767	75.9	6.0	3.8	14.3	352,928	79.3	3.9	4.0	12.8
7-13	6,248,090	72.1	2.0	1.2	24.7	3,146,196	70.3	2.3	1.2	26.2	3,101,894	74.0	1.6	1.2	23.1
14	719,026	69.6	6.3	10.6	13.5	366,155	68.3	7.6	10.1	14.0	352,871	70.9	5.0	11.2	12.9
15	659,666	56.4	7.8	21.1	14.6	347,012	55.5	9.4	20.0	15.1	312,654	57.4	6.1	22.3	14.2
16	605,123	47.3	8.8	30.1	13.7	310,869	48.1	10.3	28.3	13.4	294,254	46.5	7.4	32.0	14.1
17	538,899	38.6	10.0	37.8	13.6	279,147	40.6	11.3	35.3	12.8	259,752	36.4	8.7	40.5	14.4
14 - 17	2,522,714	54.2	8.1	23.8	13.9	1,303,183	54.1	9.5	22.5	13.9	1,219,531	54.2	6.6	25.3	13.8
18	666,998	28.1	11.1	43.8	17.0	329,902	32.3	12.2	40.5	15.0	337,096	24.0	10.0	47.0	19.0
19	457,308	23.3	11.9	49.6	15.2	215,699	29.5	12.8	44.7	13.0	241,609	17.8	11.1	53.9	17.2
18 - 19	1,124,306	26.2	11.4	46.1	16.3	545,601	31.2	12.4	42.2	14.2	578,705	21.4	10.4	49.9	18.2
20	704,050	13.1	12.3	52.8	21.8	314,309	18.7	13.6	50.0	17.7	389,741	8.5	11.3	55.1	25.1
21	360,817	12.1	13.2	57.8	16.9	170,039	16.9	14.4	54.8	13.9	190,778	7.8	12.1	60.5	19.6
22	530,928	7.8	13.4	58.9	19.9	241,885	11.5	15.1	57.6	15.9	289,043	4.7	12.1	60.0	23.2
23	341,841	6.0	13.3	61.0	19.7	155,481	8.9	15.1	60.2	15.8	186,360	3.6	11.7	61.8	22.9
24	383,786	4.5	13.1	61.1	21.3	173,170	6.5	15.2	61.7	16.6	210,616	2.8	11.4	60.6	25.2
20 - 24	2,321,422	9.2	13.0	57.6	20.2	1,054,884	13.3	14.6	55.9	16.2	1,266,538	5.9	11.7	58.9	23.5
25+	10,777,095	0.9	11.0	56.0	32.1	5,078,770	1.0	12.4	62.8	23.9	5,698,325	0.8	9.8	49.9	39.5

Table 9. 10: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	10,698,953	33.5	5.7	51.9	8.8	5,089,586	35.0	5.5	52.4	7.1	5,609,367	32.2	5.9	51.5	10.5
5	312,449	58.3	0.1	0.9	40.7	156,757	57.6	0.2	0.8	41.4	155,692	59.1	0.1	0.9	39.9
6	309,905	70.2	0.2	0.9	28.8	152,941	69.1	0.2	0.9	29.9	156,964	71.3	0.2	0.9	27.6
5-6	622,354	64.2	0.2	0.9	34.7	309,698	63.2	0.2	0.8	35.7	312,656	65.2	0.1	0.9	33.7
7	310,207	83.9	0.3	1.2	14.6	154,529	82.8	0.3	1.2	15.7	155,678	85.0	0.3	1.2	13.5
8	279,806	90.3	0.4	1.1	8.2	136,243	89.5	0.5	1.1	8.9	143,563	90.9	0.4	1.1	7.5
9	265,394	93.0	0.5	1.2	5.3	129,209	92.6	0.6	1.2	5.6	136,185	93.4	0.5	1.2	4.9
10	295,218	93.2	0.9	1.2	4.6	143,911	92.9	1.0	1.2	4.9	151,307	93.5	0.8	1.3	4.4
11	232,007	93.8	1.2	1.6	3.4	111,613	93.8	1.3	1.5	3.4	120,394	93.9	1.2	1.6	3.4
12	340,769	92.0	1.9	2.7	3.4	166,399	92.3	2.0	2.5	3.3	174,370	91.8	1.9	2.9	3.4
13	255,627	88.4	2.6	6.0	3.0	121,468	89.7	2.6	4.8	2.9	134,159	87.2	2.6	7.0	3.2
7-13	1,979,028	90.6	1.1	2.1	6.2	963,372	90.3	1.2	1.9	6.6	1,015,656	90.8	1.1	2.3	5.8
14	265,263	80.4	3.3	13.3	2.9	121,902	83.5	3.5	10.3	2.7	143,361	77.8	3.2	15.9	3.1
15	262,593	70.6	4.1	22.0	3.3	119,274	75.0	4.5	17.4	3.1	143,319	66.9	3.8	25.9	3.4
16	280,443	64.4	4.6	28.2	2.8	122,718	70.1	4.8	22.5	2.6	157,725	60.0	4.4	32.6	2.9
17	285,600	58.4	5.3	33.9	2.5	127,447	64.9	5.3	27.5	2.3	158,153	53.1	5.3	39.0	2.6
14 - 17	1,093,899	68.2	4.4	24.6	2.9	491,341	73.3	4.5	19.5	2.7	602,558	64.1	4.2	28.7	3.0
18	330,817	46.4	6.5	44.0	3.1	149,406	53.7	6.2	37.3	2.8	181,411	40.4	6.8	49.5	3.3
19	267,162	38.2	7.1	52.0	2.8	117,517	47.3	6.5	43.9	2.3	149,645	31.0	7.5	58.4	3.1
18 - 19	597,979	42.7	6.8	47.6	3.0	266,923	50.9	6.3	40.2	2.6	331,056	36.2	7.1	53.5	3.2
20	358,974	26.3	7.8	61.6	4.3	156,042	34.3	7.3	54.9	3.5	202,932	20.1	8.2	66.7	5.0
21	225,000	24.6	7.7	64.6	3.1	101,726	30.9	7.2	59.4	2.5	123,274	19.3	8.0	69.0	3.7
22	315,021	18.5	8.3	69.4	3.8	139,680	24.2	7.9	65.1	2.9	175,341	13.9	8.7	72.8	4.6
23	229,633	15.8	8.0	72.5	3.7	100,687	20.8	7.7	68.8	2.7	128,946	11.9	8.3	75.3	4.4
24	245,982	12.1	8.3	75.4	4.2	108,775	16.3	8.1	72.7	3.0	137,207	8.9	8.4	77.6	5.1
20 - 24	1,374,610	19.9	8.0	68.2	3.9	606,910	25.9	7.6	63.5	2.9	767,700	15.2	8.3	71.8	4.6
25+	5,031,083	2.4	7.8	79.8	10.0	2,451,342	2.6	7.5	83.9	6.0	2,579,741	2.2	8.0	76.0	13.9

Figure 9. 8:Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status , Rural and Urban Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census



9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children of age 7 - 13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 7 - 13 year age group is the official primary school age in Tanzania. On the other hand, Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the number of children attending primary school regardless of age divided by the total number of children of age 7 - 13 years.

Figure 9.9 and 9.10 present primary schools net enrolment ratios by sex, Rural and Urban Areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in Net Enrolment Ratio from 2002 Census. The NER increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 77 percent in 2012 Census with the improvement being more pronounced among females (from 70 to 78 percent) compared with males (from 68 to 75 percent). The urban NER increased from 84 percent in 2002 to 91 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 65 to 72 percent respectively.

Figure 9. 9: Primary Schools Net Enrolment Ratio by Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

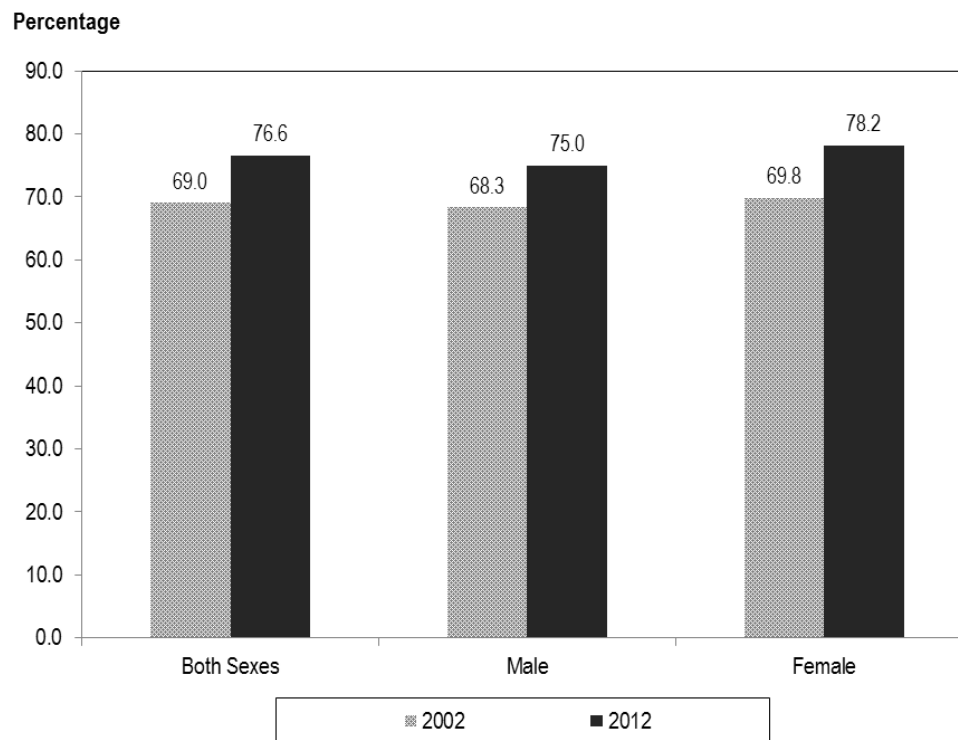
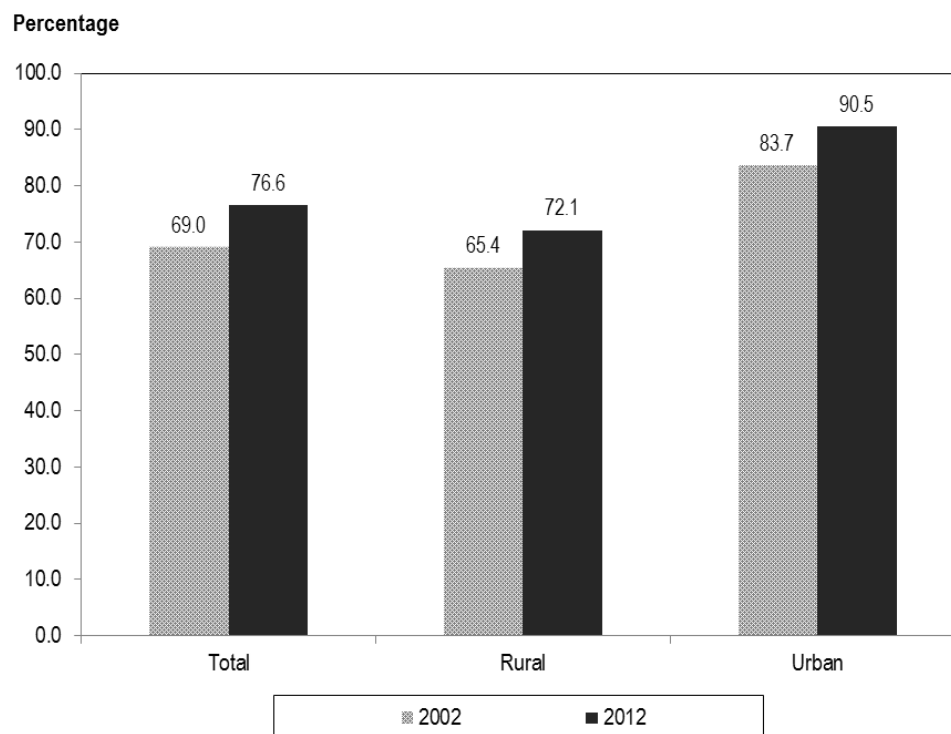


Figure 9. 10: Primary Schools Net Enrolment Ratio by Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least nine in every ten (94 percent) school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (109 percent) compared to rural areas (90 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment ratio between sexes in both Rural and Urban Areas.

Figure 9. 11: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

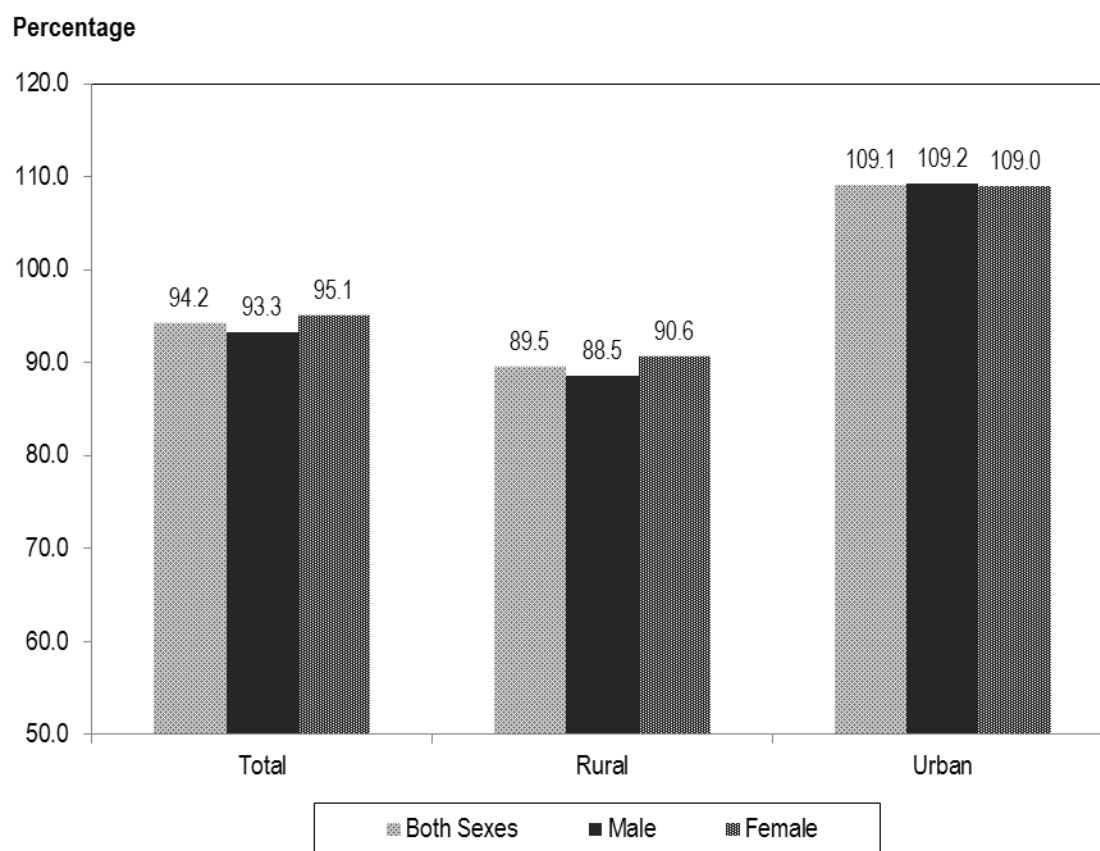


Table 9.11 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment ratios for children of age 7 - 13 years by region. There are marked differences across regions. NER ranges from 56 percent in Tabora region to 94 percent in Kilimanjaro. Regions with NER of 80 percent and above are; Kilimanjaro (94 percent), Dar es Salaam (92 percent), Iringa (91 percent) and Njombe (90 percent). Others are; Mbeya (85 percent), Ruvuma (84 percent), Mara (83 percent), Tanga (82 percent), Mtwara and Mwanza (81 percent each) and Arusha (80 percent). The region with the lowest NER was Tabora (56 percent) followed by Katavi (57 percent).

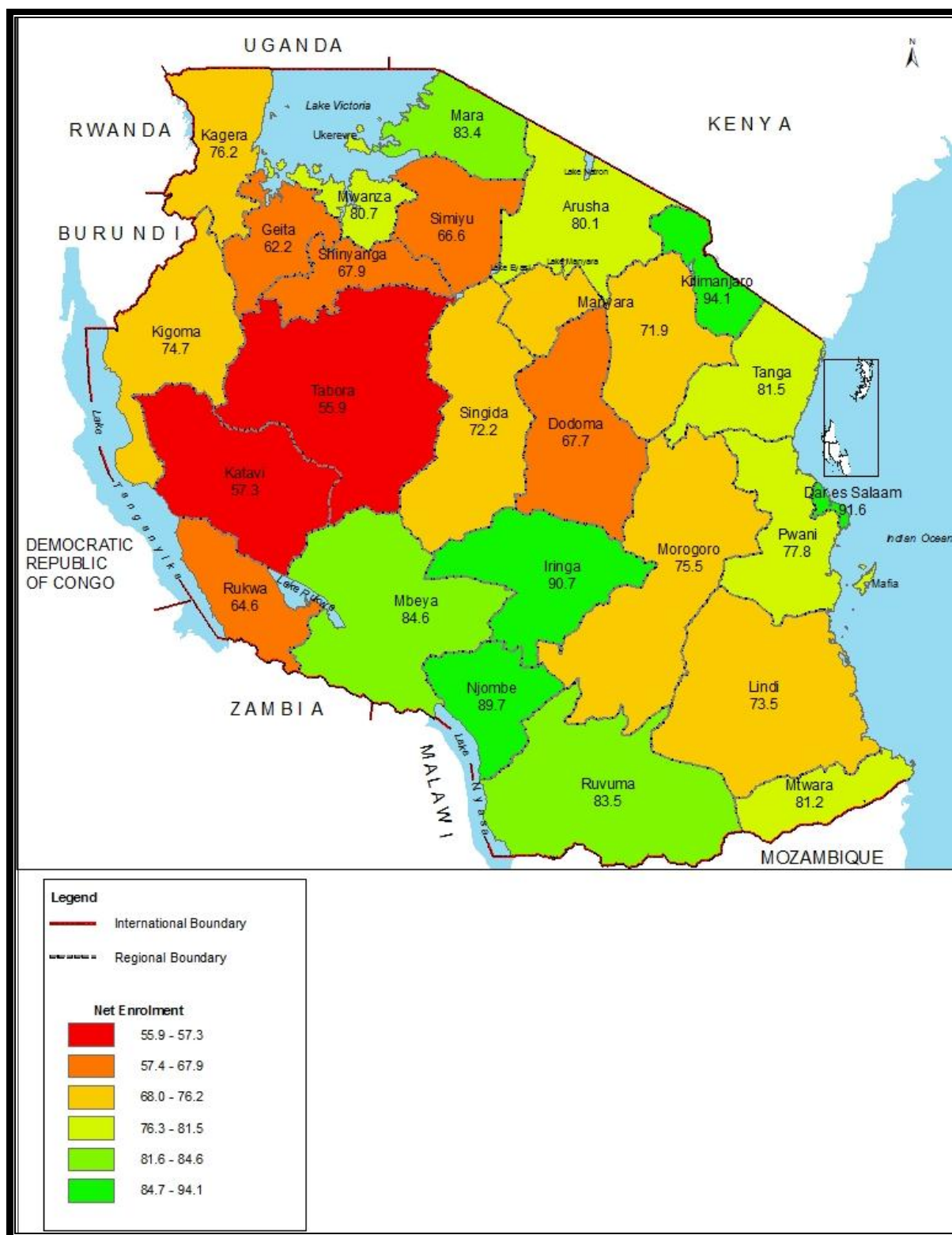
Table 9. 11: Net Enrolment Ratios in Primary Schools by Region, Sex, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	76.6	75.0	78.2	72.1	70.3	74.0	90.5	90.3	90.7
Dodoma	67.7	64.7	70.8	64.6	61.4	67.8	90.2	89.5	90.8
Arusha	80.1	79.3	81.0	74.8	73.7	75.9	95.0	95.4	94.7
Kilimanjaro	94.1	93.7	94.5	93.7	93.2	94.2	95.7	95.8	95.5
Tanga	81.5	80.0	83.0	79.2	77.6	80.8	91.8	91.1	92.5
Morogoro	75.5	73.6	77.3	70.9	68.7	73.1	89.1	88.5	89.6
Pwani	77.8	75.8	79.9	73.9	71.6	76.3	87.2	86.1	88.3
Dar es Salaam	91.6	91.8	91.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.6	91.8	91.4
Lindi	73.5	71.0	76.0	71.0	68.6	73.5	85.7	83.5	87.8
Mtwara	81.2	79.1	83.3	79.5	77.1	81.9	87.3	86.6	88.0
Ruvuma	83.5	81.9	85.0	80.9	79.1	82.6	92.5	91.9	93.0
Iringa	90.7	89.2	92.2	89.4	87.6	91.3	95.3	95.1	95.5
Mbeya	84.6	83.6	85.7	81.7	80.3	83.1	91.6	91.5	91.7
Singida	72.2	69.9	74.6	70.0	67.7	72.4	91.3	90.1	92.4
Tabora	55.9	54.2	57.6	51.9	50.3	53.6	90.0	89.5	90.5
Rukwa	64.6	63.3	65.9	61.7	60.3	63.0	75.1	74.1	75.9
Kigoma	74.7	73.7	75.6	71.7	70.6	72.8	88.9	88.8	88.9
Shinyanga	67.9	65.1	70.7	64.3	61.3	67.4	91.0	90.6	91.3
Kagera	76.2	75.2	77.3	74.9	73.7	76.0	93.6	94.2	93.0
Mwanza	80.7	78.7	82.6	76.2	73.7	78.8	91.3	91.2	91.4
Mara	83.4	82.7	84.1	81.7	81.0	82.4	92.8	92.6	92.9
Manyara	71.9	69.6	74.3	69.2	66.8	71.7	92.7	91.6	93.8
Njombe	89.7	88.0	91.3	88.6	86.6	90.6	93.9	93.7	94.1
Katavi	57.3	56.9	57.7	50.8	50.3	51.3	75.3	75.4	75.2
Simiyu	66.6	63.9	69.3	65.1	62.3	67.9	91.2	91.0	91.4
Geita	62.2	60.3	64.1	59.0	57.0	61.0	81.2	80.7	81.6

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Ratio of Primary School Age Population (7-13 Years) by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census



9.2.4 Education Attainment

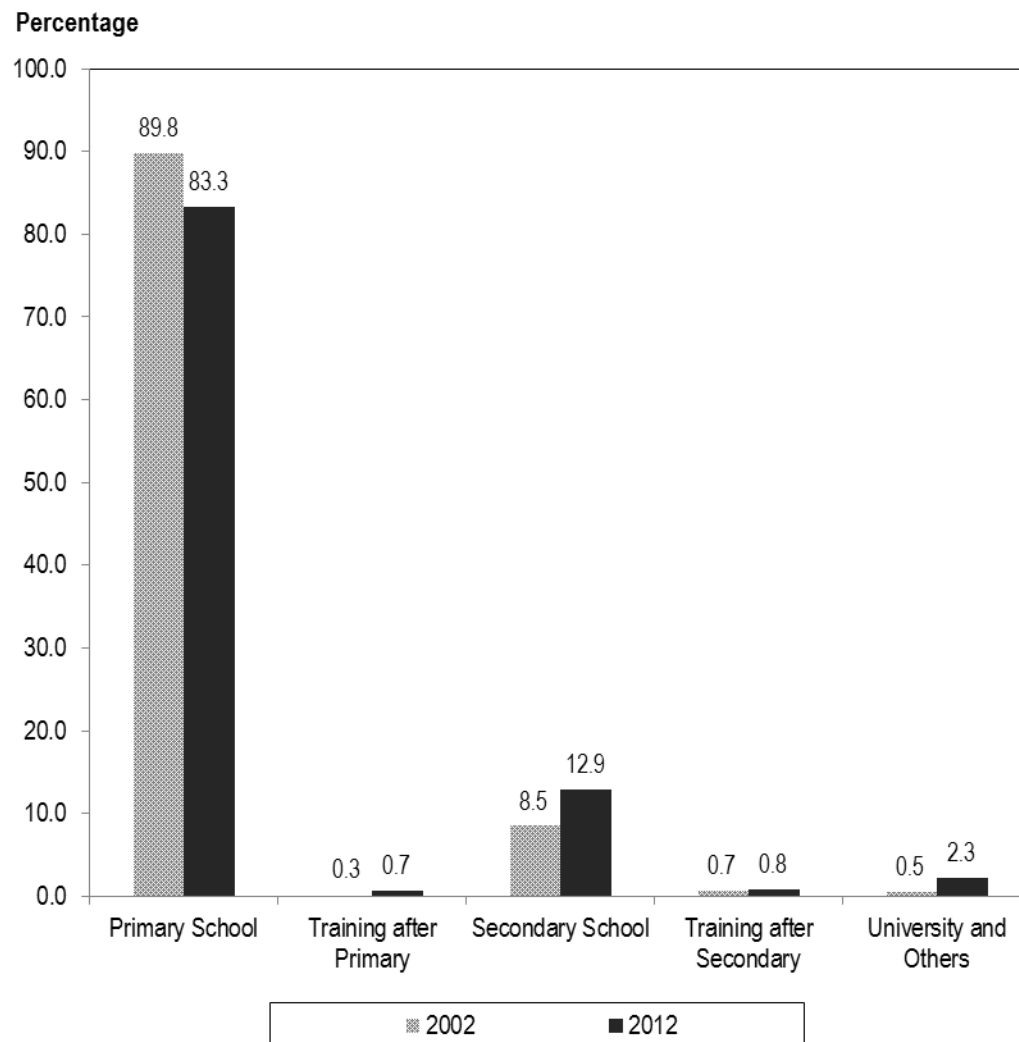
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year. Table 9.12 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results shows that, out of 14,129,285 persons who attained any level of education, 7,011,286 persons (49.6 percent) were males and 7,117,999 persons (50.4 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 83 percent, followed by secondary education (13 percent), university and others (2 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (85 percent) compared with males (81 percent). However, at secondary school level and above, numbers of males are higher than those of females.

Table 9. 12: Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Level of Educational Attainment, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	14,129,285	7,011,286	7,117,999	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary School	11,764,656	5,695,733	6,068,923	83.3	81.2	85.3
Training after Primary	104,197	52,412	51,785	0.7	0.7	0.7
Secondary School	1,820,913	998,073	822,840	12.9	14.2	11.6
Training after Secondary	114,922	61,587	53,335	0.8	0.9	0.7
University and Others	324,597	203,481	121,116	2.3	2.9	1.7

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that, the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from nine (9) percent to 13 percent and from 0.5 percent to two (2) percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary school can be attributed to the expansion of secondary school education and corresponding increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9. 12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

The importance of statistical data on economic activities of the population becomes clear when addressing, among other things, the labour market in the country. For the purposes of economic planning, it is important to ascertain the size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by main occupation, industry and employment status. Such information is used by Government and other stakeholders to plan and implement appropriate programs addressing labour force participation.

The 2012 PHC collected information on both usual and current economic activities. The economic activity questions were directed to all persons aged 10 years and above from all private households.

In the 2012 PHC, six categories were applied to classify working age groups, five among them describing the unemployment status and distinguishing unemployment and economically inactive status. The categories are:-

- a) Working
 - b) Not Working but Looking for Work
 - c) Not Looking but Available for Work
 - d) Home Maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring)
 - e) Full Time Student
 - f) Unable to Work (sick or too old or disability)².
- } Unemployed persons
- } Economically inactive

² **Note:** Readers should not confuse the unemployed persons stated in this chapter and unemployment rate. For the purpose of this report, unemployed persons are simply expressed in terms of the total population which is in contrast with unemployment rate which is normally expressed in terms of the labour force

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

In the 2012 PHC, usual economic activity is perceived as any activity in which the respondent had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census night for the production of goods and services.

Table 10.1 presents the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by the type of usual economic activity and five year age groups in Tanzania Mainland. Out of 29,398,908 persons aged 10 years and above, 64 percent were employed in the 12 months prior to Census night and 36 percent did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above were unemployed, 21 percent were full time students, ten (10) percent were home maintenance workers and three (3) percent constituted those unable to work.

Table 10. 1: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	29,398,908	63.9	2.6	9.6	20.6	3.3
10 - 14	5,539,980	18.0	0.5	11.5	67.5	2.6
15 - 19	4,354,614	43.3	2.1	11.6	41.2	1.9
20 - 24	3,696,044	68.4	4.3	12.5	14.0	0.8
25 - 29	3,203,434	82.0	6.5	10.8	-	0.7
30 - 34	2,759,838	86.8	3.5	9.0	-	0.7
35 - 39	2,316,072	89.0	2.7	7.6	-	0.7
40 - 44	1,799,981	90.2	2.4	6.6	-	0.8
45 - 49	1,425,499	89.9	2.0	6.4	-	1.7
50 - 54	1,150,215	89.8	1.9	6.1	-	2.3
55 - 59	738,213	89.0	1.6	6.0	-	3.3
60 - 64	737,242	83.9	1.6	6.3	-	8.2
65 - 69	474,731	79.7	1.4	6.1	-	12.7
70 - 74	459,643	70.0	1.4	5.9	-	22.8
75 - 79	283,580	64.4	1.2	5.3	-	29.1
80 +	459,822	43.8	0.0	0.1	-	56.1

Table 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by five year age groups, usual economic activity, geographical area and sex. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in Rural Areas (69 percent) was employed compared to persons living in Urban Areas (54 percent). The proportion of unemployed persons was higher in Urban Areas (5 percent) than in Rural Areas (2 percent). Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons. The results show that the proportion of employed males was higher (67 percent) compared to that of females (61 percent).

Table 10. 2: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	20,177,573	68.6	1.7	7.6	18.6	3.5
10 - 14	4,151,069	22.0	0.5	12.9	61.8	2.8
15 - 19	2,927,987	53.0	1.5	10.1	33.8	1.7
20 - 24	2,321,422	79.8	2.5	8.1	8.8	0.8
25 - 29	1,998,383	89.1	3.7	6.5	-	0.7
30 - 34	1,754,051	91.6	2.2	5.5	-	0.7
35 - 39	1,528,478	92.6	1.8	4.9	-	0.7
40 - 44	1,232,649	93.0	1.7	4.5	-	0.8
45 - 49	996,243	92.9	1.5	4.2	-	1.5
50 - 54	832,794	92.3	1.4	4.2	-	2.1
55 - 59	534,859	91.7	1.3	4.1	-	2.9
60 - 64	557,124	87.2	1.2	4.5	-	7.1
65 - 69	369,829	83.3	1.1	4.5	-	11.1
70 - 74	367,408	73.6	1.1	4.6	-	20.8
75 - 79	229,367	68.2	1.0	4.2	-	26.6
80 +	375,910	46.8	0.0	0.1	-	53.1

Table 10. 3: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	9,221,335	53.6	4.8	13.8	24.8	2.9
10 - 14	1,388,911	6.0	0.4	7.2	84.4	1.9
15 - 19	1,426,627	23.3	3.4	14.9	56.2	2.2
20 - 24	1,374,622	49.3	7.3	19.8	22.9	0.8
25 - 29	1,205,051	70.4	11.2	17.8	-	0.6
30 - 34	1,005,787	78.5	5.8	15.0	-	0.7
35 - 39	787,594	82.0	4.4	12.9	-	0.7
40 - 44	567,332	84.0	3.8	11.3	-	0.8
45 - 49	429,256	82.8	3.3	11.5	-	2.4
50 - 54	317,421	83.1	3.0	11.1	-	2.7
55 - 59	203,354	81.9	2.6	11.0	-	4.5
60 - 64	180,118	73.6	2.8	12.2	-	11.5
65 - 69	104,902	67.3	2.4	11.8	-	18.6
70 - 74	92,235	55.7	2.5	11.0	-	30.8
75 - 79	54,213	48.5	1.9	9.7	-	39.8
80 +	83,912	30.2	0.0	0.1	-	69.7

Table 10. 4: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity, Tanzania Mainland Males, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	14,077,830	67.4	3.1	4.7	22.0	2.8
10 - 14	2,766,874	19.1	0.5	10.8	66.8	2.8
15 - 19	2,118,996	44.0	2.4	7.5	44.0	2.1
20 - 24	1,661,802	70.4	5.3	4.5	18.9	0.9
25 - 29	1,448,123	88.4	8.4	2.5	-	0.7
30 - 34	1,299,455	93.5	4.0	1.8	-	0.7
35 - 39	1,116,109	94.8	3.0	1.5	-	0.7
40 - 44	890,665	95.0	2.7	1.4	-	0.8
45 - 49	676,961	95.4	2.3	1.3	-	1.0
50 - 54	574,318	94.9	2.1	1.5	-	1.6
55 - 59	371,920	94.3	1.9	1.5	-	2.3
60 - 64	362,372	90.8	1.9	1.9	-	5.4
65 - 69	229,408	87.7	1.7	2.0	-	8.6
70 - 74	217,389	80.3	1.5	2.3	-	16.0
75 - 79	140,155	75.2	1.2	2.2	-	21.4
80 +	203,283	54.9	0.0	0.0	-	45.0

Table 10. 5: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity, Tanzania Mainland Females, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	15,321,077	60.7	2.2	14.0	19.3	3.8
10 - 14	2,773,106	16.9	0.4	12.1	68.2	2.4
15 - 19	2,235,617	42.6	1.8	15.6	38.5	1.6
20 - 24	2,034,242	66.8	3.5	19.0	10.0	0.7
25 - 29	1,755,311	76.8	5.0	17.6	-	0.6
30 - 34	1,460,383	80.9	3.1	15.4	-	0.7
35 - 39	1,199,963	83.6	2.5	13.3	-	0.7
40 - 44	909,316	85.5	2.0	11.7	-	0.8
45 - 49	748,538	84.9	1.8	10.9	-	2.5
50 - 54	575,897	84.7	1.6	10.7	-	2.9
55 - 59	366,293	83.6	1.3	10.6	-	4.4
60 - 64	374,870	77.2	1.3	10.6	-	10.9
65 - 69	245,323	72.3	1.2	9.9	-	16.6
70 - 74	242,254	60.8	1.2	9.1	-	28.9
75 - 79	143,425	53.9	1.2	8.3	-	36.7
80 +	256,539	35.0	0.0	0.1	-	64.9

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged five years and above by usual economic activity and region. Results revealed low variation in the proportion of employed persons among regions. The proportion ranged from 52 percent in Dar es Salaam region to 72 percent in Lindi.

Unemployment by region also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from one (1) percent of the population in Njombe region to seven (7) percent in Dar es Salaam, while full time students ranged from 13 percent of the population in Katavi region to 26 percent in Iringa. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from five (5) percent of the population in Ruvuma region to 17 percent in Dar es Salaam. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2) percent in Kagera to four (4) percent in Pwani and Manyara.

Table 10. 6: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Type of Usual Economic Activity (Last 12 Months) by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Tanzania Mainland	29,398,908	63.9	2.6	9.6	20.6	3.3
Rural	20,177,573	68.6	1.7	7.6	18.6	3.5
Urban	9,221,335	53.6	4.8	13.8	24.8	2.9
Male	14,077,830	67.4	3.1	4.7	22.0	2.8
Female	15,321,077	60.7	2.2	14.0	19.3	3.8
Dodoma	1,383,789	67.7	1.8	8.6	18.6	3.3
Arusha	1,175,236	57.3	3.2	12.4	24.3	2.7
Kilimanjaro	1,206,556	61.0	2.3	10.1	22.5	4.2
Tanga	1,410,333	63.3	2.1	6.0	25.2	3.6
Morogoro	1,543,240	68.7	2.3	6.9	18.8	3.2
Pwani	771,674	60.9	3.2	11.8	19.8	4.4
Dar es Salaam	3,320,389	51.6	6.5	17.0	22.0	2.9
Lindi	622,410	71.8	1.6	5.6	16.9	4.0
Mtwara	919,978	70.7	2.3	5.4	17.5	4.1
Ruvuma	941,916	69.2	1.9	5.3	20.3	3.3
Iringa	660,196	64.7	1.6	5.6	25.5	2.7
Mbeya	1,863,324	64.1	2.4	6.5	24.1	2.9
Singida	890,725	67.4	1.9	9.7	17.0	4.1
Tabora	1,458,173	67.5	2.0	12.4	14.9	3.2
Rukwa	624,872	69.3	1.2	7.0	19.8	2.7
Kigoma	1,286,598	68.4	1.8	6.1	20.4	3.3
Shinyanga	988,735	64.0	2.4	11.8	18.4	3.3
Kagera	1,596,594	69.3	1.3	6.6	20.3	2.4
Mwanza	1,797,560	58.7	2.7	9.9	25.4	3.4
Mara	1,091,272	62.1	2.7	9.8	21.7	3.8
Manyara	928,879	63.0	2.8	14.1	15.8	4.4
Njombe	496,292	67.8	1.1	6.2	21.9	3.0
Katavi	353,468	71.2	1.7	10.9	13.4	2.9
Simiyu	982,063	66.3	2.0	9.5	18.8	3.4
Geita	1,084,636	68.8	2.1	9.0	17.5	2.7

10.3 Current Economic Activity

Current economic activity is defined as the activities performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services seven days prior to the Census night.

Table 10.7 presents information on the distribution of current economic activity of persons aged 10 years and above. Out of 29,398,908 persons aged 10 years and above, 61 percent were employed while the remaining 39 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 17 percent of the population, four (4) percent were unable to work and 15 percent were home maintenance workers. However, the unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for four (4) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

Table 10. 7: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	29,398,908	60.9	3.5	14.7	17.3	3.5
10 - 14	5,539,980	17.9	0.8	21.8	56.4	3.0
15 - 19	4,354,614	41.4	2.7	18.7	35.0	2.2
20 - 24	3,696,044	64.7	5.4	16.9	12.1	0.9
25 - 29	3,203,434	77.9	7.2	14.1	-	0.8
30 - 34	2,759,838	82.6	4.5	12.0	-	0.8
35 - 39	2,316,072	84.8	3.9	10.6	-	0.8
40 - 44	1,799,981	86.0	3.5	9.5	-	1.0
45 - 49	1,425,499	85.7	3.1	9.3	-	1.9
50 - 54	1,150,215	85.3	3.0	9.4	-	2.4
55 - 59	738,213	84.7	2.7	9.1	-	3.6
60 - 64	737,242	79.5	2.7	9.4	-	8.4
65 - 69	474,731	75.6	2.3	9.2	-	12.9
70 - 74	459,643	66.3	2.1	8.6	-	23.0
75 - 79	283,580	61.1	1.8	7.9	-	29.1
80 +	459,822	41.7	0.0	0.1	-	58.2

Table 10.8 shows that a higher proportion of persons living in Rural Areas (65 percent) were employed compared with 53 percent of persons in Urban Areas. The proportion of unemployed population was slightly higher in Urban Areas (5 percent) than in Rural Areas (3 percent).

Table 10. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	20,177,573	64.8	2.6	13.8	15.0	3.8
10 - 14	4,151,069	21.8	0.9	24.3	49.6	3.3
15 - 19	2,927,987	50.1	2.2	18.2	27.3	2.1
20 - 24	2,321,422	74.3	3.9	13.7	7.1	0.9
25 - 29	1,998,383	83.3	4.8	11.1	-	0.8
30 - 34	1,754,051	85.9	3.5	9.7	-	0.9
35 - 39	1,528,478	87.2	3.2	8.8	-	0.8
40 - 44	1,232,649	87.8	3.0	8.2	-	1.0
45 - 49	996,243	87.8	2.8	7.8	-	1.6
50 - 54	832,794	87.0	2.7	8.1	-	2.2
55 - 59	534,859	86.7	2.5	7.7	-	3.1
60 - 64	557,124	82.4	2.4	8.0	-	7.3
65 - 69	369,829	78.7	2.1	7.9	-	11.3
70 - 74	367,408	69.6	1.9	7.5	-	21.0
75 - 79	229,367	64.7	1.6	7.1	-	26.6
80 +	375,910	44.6	0.0	0.1	-	55.3

Table 10. 9: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	9,221,335	52.6	5.2	16.7	22.5	3.1
10 - 14	1,388,911	6.3	0.6	14.3	76.7	2.2
15 - 19	1,426,627	23.6	3.6	19.7	50.8	2.3
20 - 24	1,374,622	48.6	7.9	22.2	20.5	0.8
25 - 29	1,205,051	68.9	11.2	19.2	-	0.7
30 - 34	1,005,787	76.7	6.3	16.2	-	0.8
35 - 39	787,594	80.1	5.1	14.0	-	0.8
40 - 44	567,332	82.0	4.6	12.5	-	1.0
45 - 49	429,256	80.8	3.9	12.8	-	2.5
50 - 54	317,421	80.6	3.7	12.7	-	2.9
55 - 59	203,354	79.4	3.4	12.6	-	4.7
60 - 64	180,118	70.7	3.5	14.1	-	11.7
65 - 69	104,902	64.5	3.0	13.8	-	18.8
70 - 74	92,235	53.0	3.1	13.0	-	31.0
75 - 79	54,213	46.2	2.7	11.4	-	39.7
80 +	83,912	28.9	0.0	0.2	-	70.9

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 show that, current employment was higher among males (65 percent) than females (57 percent). On the other hand, unemployment was higher among males (4 percent) than females (3 percent).

Table 10. 10: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity, Tanzania Mainland, Males, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	14,077,830	65.2	4.2	9.0	18.6	3.1
10 - 14	2,766,874	19.1	0.9	20.8	55.9	3.3
15 - 19	2,118,996	42.7	3.2	14.1	37.5	2.5
20 - 24	1,661,802	67.9	6.8	8.0	16.3	1.0
25 - 29	1,448,123	85.2	9.4	4.5	-	0.8
30 - 34	1,299,455	90.2	5.5	3.4	-	0.9
35 - 39	1,116,109	91.5	4.6	3.1	-	0.8
40 - 44	890,665	91.7	4.3	3.1	-	1.0
45 - 49	676,961	92.0	3.8	3.0	-	1.2
50 - 54	574,318	91.3	3.6	3.3	-	1.8
55 - 59	371,920	90.8	3.4	3.2	-	2.5
60 - 64	362,372	87.1	3.4	3.8	-	5.7
65 - 69	229,408	84.1	2.9	4.0	-	9.1
70 - 74	217,389	76.6	2.6	4.3	-	16.5
75 - 79	140,155	71.9	2.1	4.2	-	21.8
80 +	203,283	52.6	0.0	0.0	-	47.3

Table 10. 11: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity, Tanzania Mainland, Females, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	15,321,077	57.1	2.8	20.0	16.2	4.0
10 - 14	2,773,106	16.8	0.7	22.8	56.9	2.8
15 - 19	2,235,617	40.2	2.2	23.1	32.7	1.9
20 - 24	2,034,242	62.2	4.2	24.1	8.7	0.8
25 - 29	1,755,311	71.8	5.4	22.0	-	0.7
30 - 34	1,460,383	75.8	3.7	19.7	-	0.8
35 - 39	1,199,963	78.5	3.2	17.5	-	0.8
40 - 44	909,316	80.4	2.8	15.9	-	1.0
45 - 49	748,538	79.9	2.5	15.1	-	2.5
50 - 54	575,897	79.2	2.3	15.4	-	3.1
55 - 59	366,293	78.4	2.0	15.0	-	4.6
60 - 64	374,870	72.3	1.9	14.9	-	10.9
65 - 69	245,323	67.6	1.7	14.1	-	16.6
70 - 74	242,254	57.0	1.7	12.5	-	28.8
75 - 79	143,425	50.7	1.6	11.5	-	36.2
80 +	256,539	33.1	0.0	0.1	-	66.7

Table 10.12: Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Type of Current Economic Activity (Last 7 Days) by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Tanzania Mainland	29,398,908	60.9	3.5	14.7	17.3	3.5
Rural	20,177,573	64.8	2.6	13.8	15.0	3.8
Urban	9,221,335	52.6	5.2	16.7	22.5	3.1
Male	14,077,830	65.2	4.2	9.0	18.6	3.1
Female	15,321,077	57.1	2.8	20.0	16.2	4.0
Dodoma	1,383,789	61.7	3.0	16.4	15.1	3.8
Arusha	1,175,236	56.5	3.4	16.8	20.4	2.8
Kilimanjaro	1,206,556	60.5	2.6	12.7	20.0	4.2
Tanga	1,410,333	62.6	2.3	8.0	23.5	3.7
Morogoro	1,543,240	64.9	3.3	12.0	16.2	3.5
Pwani	771,674	59.7	3.5	13.9	18.4	4.5
Dar es Salaam	3,320,389	51.8	6.6	17.7	20.8	3.0
Lindi	622,410	67.8	2.8	11.2	13.8	4.4
Mtwara	919,978	68.4	3.1	9.1	15.1	4.4
Ruvuma	941,916	67.6	2.5	8.2	18.3	3.4
Iringa	660,196	63.5	2.0	12.7	18.9	2.9
Mbeya	1,863,324	60.3	3.5	11.8	21.2	3.2
Singida	890,725	62.2	3.2	17.0	13.2	4.4
Tabora	1,458,173	58.4	3.9	22.2	11.8	3.7
Rukwa	624,872	65.8	2.1	14.6	14.4	3.1
Kigoma	1,286,598	67.1	2.4	10.7	16.3	3.5
Shinyanga	988,735	57.3	4.3	19.0	15.6	3.8
Kagera	1,596,594	68.6	1.9	11.5	15.3	2.7
Mwanza	1,797,560	54.6	3.5	17.4	20.8	3.6
Mara	1,091,272	60.1	3.4	14.7	17.8	3.9
Manyara	928,879	60.1	3.7	20.5	11.0	4.7
Njombe	496,292	66.8	1.2	11.6	17.4	3.1
Katavi	353,468	62.0	2.7	23.0	8.9	3.4
Simiyu	982,063	60.7	3.3	17.2	15.0	3.8
Geita	1,084,636	63.4	3.4	16.0	14.2	3.0

10.4 Employment Status

The 2012 PHC used six categories mutually exclusive to describe employment status of the population namely; employer, employee, agriculture worker, non-agriculture worker, contributing family worker and apprentice

The data on employment status were collected for persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the highest proportion of employed persons (63 percent) was engaged in Own Agriculture, followed by Own Non-agriculture (17 percent), Employees (11 percent) and the lowest proportion was apprentices accounting for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

Table 10. 13: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	17,916,158	0.4	11.3	17.2	63.4	7.2	0.2	0.3
10 - 14	993,888	0.1	3.2	3.4	25.0	66.6	0.4	1.3
15 - 19	1,803,254	0.2	8.9	11.7	67.3	10.6	0.7	0.5
20 - 24	2,392,629	0.4	12.2	18.0	64.0	4.8	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	2,494,624	0.4	14.9	21.6	59.7	3.0	0.2	0.2
30 - 34	2,279,248	0.5	14.0	22.5	60.3	2.5	0.1	0.2
35 - 39	1,963,006	0.5	12.5	21.7	62.7	2.3	0.1	0.2
40 - 44	1,547,632	0.5	11.9	20.0	65.3	2.2	0.1	0.1
45 - 49	1,221,218	0.5	11.7	17.5	67.9	2.3	0.1	0.2
50 - 54	980,573	0.5	12.4	14.9	69.9	2.2	0.0	0.2
55 - 59	624,963	0.5	12.9	13.8	70.4	2.1	0.1	0.2
60 - 64	586,385	0.5	6.4	12.7	77.6	2.6	0.0	0.2
65 - 69	358,809	0.4	4.4	11.1	81.3	2.5	0.1	0.2
70 - 74	304,630	0.4	3.2	10.0	83.3	2.9	0.1	0.3
75 - 79	173,398	0.4	2.6	9.2	84.3	3.1	0.1	0.3
80 +	191,901	0.4	2.0	9.1	84.3	3.6	0.1	0.5

Table 10. 14: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	13,069,669	0.3	4.5	9.4	76.9	8.6	0.2	0.2
10 - 14	906,206	0.1	1.8	2.8	25.9	67.9	0.4	1.2
15 - 19	1,467,032	0.2	3.3	8.2	76.2	11.2	0.5	0.4
20 - 24	1,724,654	0.2	4.6	10.2	79.4	5.2	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	1,664,562	0.3	5.9	11.4	78.7	3.4	0.1	0.1
30 - 34	1,507,584	0.3	5.4	11.7	79.6	2.9	0.1	0.1
35 - 39	1,332,477	0.3	4.9	11.2	80.7	2.6	0.1	0.1
40 - 44	1,082,426	0.3	4.8	10.6	81.6	2.5	0.0	0.1
45 - 49	874,576	0.3	4.9	9.4	82.7	2.5	0.0	0.1
50 - 54	724,752	0.3	5.8	8.5	82.8	2.5	0.0	0.1
55 - 59	463,500	0.3	6.6	8.0	82.6	2.4	0.0	0.1
60 - 64	458,967	0.3	2.9	7.6	86.4	2.7	0.0	0.1
65 - 69	291,163	0.3	2.0	7.1	87.8	2.7	0.0	0.1
70 - 74	255,764	0.3	1.7	6.9	87.9	3.0	0.0	0.2
75 - 79	148,351	0.3	1.4	6.7	88.1	3.1	0.1	0.3
80 +	167,655	0.4	1.3	7.0	87.2	3.6	0.1	0.4

Table 10. 15: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	4,846,490	0.8	29.6	38.3	27.0	3.4	0.4	0.4
10 - 14	87,682	0.2	18.1	9.5	15.9	52.8	1.0	2.5
15 - 19	336,223	0.4	33.4	27.0	28.5	8.0	1.8	0.9
20 - 24	667,975	0.7	31.6	38.3	24.2	3.9	0.9	0.5
25 - 29	830,062	0.7	33.1	42.1	21.4	2.2	0.3	0.3
30 - 34	771,664	0.9	30.8	43.5	22.6	1.7	0.1	0.3
35 - 39	630,530	0.9	28.5	43.8	24.8	1.6	0.1	0.3
40 - 44	465,206	0.9	28.4	41.8	27.1	1.4	0.1	0.3
45 - 49	346,643	0.9	28.7	37.8	30.5	1.6	0.1	0.3
50 - 54	255,821	0.9	31.0	32.9	33.5	1.3	0.1	0.3
55 - 59	161,462	0.9	30.9	30.6	35.6	1.6	0.1	0.4
60 - 64	127,417	0.9	18.9	31.2	46.2	2.3	0.1	0.4
65 - 69	67,646	0.9	14.7	28.4	53.6	2.0	0.1	0.4
70 - 74	48,865	0.6	11.2	26.0	59.2	2.4	0.1	0.6
75 - 79	25,047	0.9	9.4	24.2	61.4	3.1	0.1	0.8
80 +	24,247	1.0	7.3	23.3	63.8	3.6	0.3	0.7

Table 10. 16: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status, Tanzania Mainland, Male, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	9,173,675	0.5	14.1	19.0	59.3	6.6	0.2	0.3
10 - 14	528,180	0.1	2.8	3.7	25.5	66.3	0.4	1.3
15 - 19	905,406	0.2	7.9	12.9	66.7	10.8	0.8	0.6
20 - 24	1,127,645	0.4	14.5	20.1	59.9	4.3	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	1,234,250	0.5	18.8	23.8	54.4	2.1	0.2	0.2
30 - 34	1,172,520	0.6	18.1	24.6	54.9	1.6	0.1	0.2
35 - 39	1,020,957	0.6	16.3	23.7	57.7	1.5	0.1	0.2
40 - 44	816,771	0.6	15.6	22.1	60.1	1.5	0.0	0.2
45 - 49	623,031	0.6	15.8	19.2	62.8	1.5	0.0	0.2
50 - 54	524,559	0.6	16.6	16.9	64.3	1.5	0.0	0.2
55 - 59	337,735	0.6	17.5	15.9	64.3	1.5	0.0	0.2
60 - 64	315,448	0.5	9.5	15.0	72.8	1.8	0.0	0.2
65 - 69	192,889	0.5	6.7	13.4	77.3	1.8	0.0	0.2
70 - 74	166,597	0.4	4.8	11.5	81.1	2.0	0.0	0.2
75 - 79	100,740	0.4	3.6	10.6	83.0	2.2	0.0	0.2
80 +	106,947	0.5	2.8	10.0	83.7	2.7	0.1	0.4

Table 10. 17: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status, Tanzania Mainland, Female, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	8,742,483	0.4	8.4	15.3	67.7	7.8	0.2	0.3
10 - 14	465,708	0.1	3.7	3.1	24.5	66.9	0.4	1.3
15 - 19	897,848	0.2	10.0	10.5	67.9	10.4	0.6	0.5
20 - 24	1,264,984	0.3	10.1	16.2	67.7	5.2	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	1,260,374	0.4	11.2	19.5	64.8	3.9	0.1	0.1
30 - 34	1,106,728	0.4	9.7	20.2	66.0	3.4	0.1	0.1
35 - 39	942,049	0.4	8.4	19.5	68.2	3.2	0.1	0.1
40 - 44	730,861	0.4	7.7	17.6	71.0	3.0	0.1	0.1
45 - 49	598,188	0.4	7.4	15.6	73.2	3.1	0.1	0.1
50 - 54	456,014	0.3	7.5	12.5	76.4	3.0	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	287,227	0.3	7.5	11.4	77.7	2.9	0.1	0.2
60 - 64	270,936	0.4	2.7	10.0	83.3	3.4	0.1	0.2
65 - 69	165,921	0.3	1.7	8.4	86.0	3.3	0.1	0.2
70 - 74	138,033	0.3	1.2	8.2	85.9	3.9	0.1	0.3
75 - 79	72,658	0.4	1.2	7.3	86.0	4.5	0.1	0.5
80 +	84,954	0.4	1.1	8.0	85.0	4.8	0.1	0.6

Table 10. 18: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Employment Status and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Tanzania Mainland	17,916,158	0.4	11.3	17.2	63.4	7.2	0.2	0.3
Rural	13,069,669	0.3	4.5	9.4	76.9	8.6	0.2	0.2
Urban	4,846,490	0.8	29.6	38.3	27.0	3.4	0.4	0.4
Male	9,173,675	0.5	14.1	19.0	59.3	6.6	0.2	0.3
Female	8,742,483	0.4	8.4	15.3	67.7	7.8	0.2	0.3
Dodoma	853,986	0.3	6.8	13.1	71.8	7.8	0.1	0.1
Arusha	664,427	0.5	20.9	32.0	39.6	6.7	0.2	0.2
Kilimanjaro	729,528	0.5	14.8	16.5	62.1	5.7	0.3	0.3
Tanga	882,213	0.4	8.3	13.6	75.3	2.3	0.1	0.1
Morogoro	1,002,049	0.4	8.5	12.1	73.3	5.4	0.2	0.2
Pwani	460,517	0.4	10.5	23.7	61.6	3.6	0.1	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,719,466	1.4	42.7	48.3	3.8	2.9	0.4	0.6
Lindi	422,236	0.3	5.0	9.4	80.9	3.9	0.2	0.2
Mtwara	629,119	0.3	5.0	7.9	82.8	3.6	0.2	0.2
Ruvuma	636,823	0.2	5.9	8.5	80.6	4.4	0.3	0.2
Iringa	419,148	0.3	11.6	12.2	70.3	5.2	0.2	0.2
Mbeya	1,123,967	0.3	7.7	17.5	67.9	6.1	0.2	0.3
Singida	554,188	0.3	5.0	13.9	68.6	11.4	0.2	0.5
Tabora	851,963	0.3	5.7	14.3	66.5	12.7	0.2	0.3
Rukwa	411,165	0.2	5.2	12.6	72.2	9.4	0.2	0.2
Kigoma	863,004	0.3	5.5	8.8	78.0	6.9	0.2	0.3
Shinyanga	566,072	0.2	7.4	16.2	64.3	11.3	0.2	0.2
Kagera	1,095,970	0.3	8.2	8.0	76.0	7.1	0.2	0.2
Mwanza	982,154	0.3	10.8	18.0	64.8	5.8	0.2	0.1
Mara	655,803	0.3	6.9	12.9	69.9	9.4	0.3	0.3
Manyara	558,162	0.2	6.3	16.6	58.4	18.1	0.1	0.3
Njombe	331,297	0.2	7.4	8.2	80.4	3.4	0.2	0.2
Katavi	219,277	0.3	5.6	16.0	66.2	11.6	0.2	0.2
Simiyu	596,409	0.2	3.3	9.3	73.7	12.9	0.2	0.4
Geita	687,213	0.3	4.8	13.4	67.8	13.2	0.2	0.4

10.5 Main Occupation

Main occupation provides information on the jobs where persons aged 10 years and above spent most of their working time. In the process of production of goods and services, the occupations have been Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons aged 10 years and above spent most of their working time. In the process of production of goods and services, the main occupation has been broken down into 15 categories considered to cover almost all activities people are engaged in the production of goods and services in Tanzania. Major ones include administrators, professionals, technicians, farmers, small businesses, street vendors, shopkeepers, livestock keepers and fishermen as shown in the Tables 10.19 to 10.22.

The results in Table 10.19 show that farming was the most common occupation among the working population (63 percent) followed by elementary occupations and; service and shop sales workers (each employing 6 percent), craftsmen (5 percent), technicians and associate professionals; and other not specified (4 percent each), street vendors (3 percent), livestock keepers and professionals (2 percent each). Each of the following occupations accounted for one (1) percent of the working population in Tanzania Mainland: legislators, administrators and managers; clerks; small business managers; fishermen; plant machine operators and assemblers including drivers. On the other hand, results show that the highest proportion of working persons aged 60 years and above were engaged in farming (more than 70 percent).

Table 10. 19: Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and Above by 10 Year Age Groups and Main Occupation, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Total	17,916,158	1.4	1.5	4.1	1.0	1.0	5.6	3.0	4.5	62.8	2.4	0.9	1.1	6.2	4.3	0.4
10 - 14	993,888	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.5	1.2	61.0	5.4	0.2	0.1	8.0	17.6	1.5
15 - 19	1,803,254	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	5.2	1.8	3.0	66.4	3.4	0.6	0.3	7.1	10.4	0.5
20 - 24	2,392,629	1.2	1.1	4.3	1.0	0.9	6.5	3.4	5.1	61.5	2.4	0.9	1.0	6.9	3.5	0.3
25 - 29	2,494,624	1.5	2.2	5.2	1.2	1.2	7.1	4.0	6.2	56.9	2.1	1.1	1.6	6.5	2.9	0.3
30 - 34	2,279,248	1.6	2.2	5.1	1.2	1.3	7.1	4.2	6.0	57.4	1.9	1.2	1.8	6.3	2.6	0.3
35 - 39	1,963,006	1.7	1.9	5.0	1.0	1.3	6.5	4.0	5.5	59.6	1.9	1.1	1.6	6.0	2.5	0.2
40 - 44	1,547,632	1.8	1.9	4.9	1.0	1.2	5.7	3.5	4.9	62.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	5.8	2.5	0.2
45 - 49	1,221,218	2.1	2.0	5.0	1.2	1.0	5.0	2.9	4.2	64.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	5.4	2.4	0.2
50 - 54	980,573	2.2	2.3	5.5	1.2	0.9	4.0	2.2	3.7	66.6	2.0	0.7	0.9	5.1	2.4	0.2
55 - 59	624,963	2.2	2.6	6.0	1.2	0.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	67.4	2.1	0.6	0.9	4.8	2.4	0.3
60 - 64	586,385	1.6	1.2	3.8	0.8	0.7	2.9	1.6	2.6	74.2	2.1	0.5	0.5	4.9	2.4	0.2
65 - 69	358,809	1.4	0.7	3.4	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.2	2.4	77.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	4.7	2.4	0.2
70 - 74	304,630	1.2	0.6	3.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	79.5	2.0	0.5	0.2	4.6	2.4	0.2
75 - 79	173,398	1.0	0.5	3.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.9	80.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	4.4	2.7	0.3
80+	191,901	1.1	0.5	3.3	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.9	80.5	2.2	0.3	0.1	4.3	2.7	0.4

Table 10. 20: Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and Above by Main Occupation and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Tanzania Mainland	17,916,158	1.4	1.5	4.1	1.0	1.0	5.6	3.0	4.5	62.8	2.4	0.9	1.1	6.2	4.3	0.4
Rural	13,069,669	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.1	76.2	2.9	0.8	0.2	5.2	3.9	0.3
Urban	4,846,490	2.4	3.7	7.2	2.2	2.7	15.3	8.8	11.1	26.7	0.9	1.0	3.4	8.8	5.4	0.5
Male	9,173,675	1.6	1.8	4.4	0.9	1.1	5.0	3.0	6.5	58.8	2.8	1.4	2.0	6.1	4.2	0.3
Female	8,742,483	1.1	1.3	3.7	1.0	0.9	6.2	3.1	2.4	66.9	2.0	0.3	0.2	6.3	4.4	0.4
Dodoma	853,986	1.0	1.1	3.0	0.7	0.6	4.9	1.6	3.2	72.8	2.2	0.2	0.5	4.6	3.5	0.2
Arusha	664,427	1.7	2.5	3.9	1.1	1.4	11.5	3.3	7.2	39.0	16.2	0.1	2.3	7.0	2.5	0.2
Kilimanjaro	729,528	1.6	2.2	4.6	1.0	0.9	5.8	2.8	4.5	62.9	2.8	0.5	1.2	5.3	3.4	0.4
Tanga	882,213	0.8	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.6	4.8	1.4	3.4	76.9	2.4	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.1	0.1
Morogoro	1,002,049	1.4	1.1	4.0	0.8	0.7	4.0	1.8	3.2	73.2	1.8	0.1	0.6	4.0	3.0	0.3
Pwani	460,517	1.4	1.5	4.0	0.7	0.9	6.4	2.9	4.2	61.8	2.4	3.2	1.1	5.9	3.3	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,719,466	3.1	4.6	8.7	3.2	4.3	19.5	14.2	13.8	3.8	0.9	0.8	5.3	10.1	7.3	0.6
Lindi	422,236	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.3	2.5	1.2	2.3	79.6	0.2	1.8	0.4	3.8	2.5	0.4
Mtwara	629,119	1.0	0.8	3.4	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.1	2.5	80.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.1	2.3	0.3
Ruvuma	636,823	1.5	0.9	4.1	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.2	2.6	80.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	2.6	2.2	0.2
Iringa	419,148	1.2	1.3	3.2	0.9	0.6	4.3	1.8	3.7	71.5	1.3	0.6	1.0	5.8	2.6	0.2
Mbeya	1,123,967	1.4	1.5	4.3	1.0	0.7	4.5	3.5	4.6	63.5	1.5	0.4	0.7	7.2	4.7	0.5
Singida	554,188	1.2	1.1	4.2	0.8	0.6	2.8	1.5	3.4	66.3	3.9	0.4	0.3	6.8	6.2	0.5
Tabora	851,963	1.1	1.1	3.8	0.7	0.6	3.9	1.7	3.9	63.1	3.6	0.2	0.3	8.3	7.2	0.5
Rukwa	411,165	0.9	0.9	3.0	0.6	0.4	3.8	1.6	3.1	71.6	1.2	2.0	0.4	6.5	3.9	0.2
Kigoma	863,004	1.1	1.0	4.1	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.3	2.4	78.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	3.8	3.2	0.3

Region	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Shinyanga	566,072	1.3	1.2	4.0	0.7	0.9	4.6	2.2	4.7	61.0	2.1	0.1	0.8	10.2	5.8	0.4
Kagera	1,095,970	1.0	0.8	2.9	0.7	0.3	2.9	1.1	2.6	75.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	6.6	3.0	0.2
Mwanza	982,154	0.9	1.7	3.3	0.8	0.9	5.6	2.8	4.5	65.0	0.8	3.0	1.0	6.8	2.7	0.2
Mara	655,803	1.1	1.2	4.2	0.7	0.7	3.2	1.8	2.7	70.9	1.3	2.2	0.4	5.2	3.8	0.5
Manyara	558,162	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.4	3.0	1.1	3.0	57.2	11.2	0.4	0.4	5.7	12.2	0.2
Njombe	331,297	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.5	0.3	3.2	1.0	2.6	81.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.0	1.5	0.2
Katavi	219,277	1.5	0.9	4.4	1.0	0.4	3.5	2.0	4.6	61.9	1.8	1.3	0.4	8.5	7.2	0.7
Simiyu	596,409	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	75.1	3.2	0.4	0.1	6.2	4.7	0.5
Geita	687,213	1.3	1.2	3.7	0.5	0.3	2.9	1.9	3.7	66.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	8.5	7.0	0.6

10.6. Main Industry

Industry provides information on the main economic activities in which the working population was employed. Main activities include commercial agriculture; fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; trade and commerce; public administration and education.

Results in Table 10.21 reveal that commercial agriculture, food crops and forestry employed more persons than any other industry (63 percent), followed by trade and commerce; and domestic services employing six (6) percent each, and raw food sales persons (3 percent). The least employing industries included electricity, gas and steam; information and communication each employ 0.4 percent.

Table 10. 21: Percentage of Employed Population of Ten Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Agriculture- Commercial, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	17,916,158	62.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.3	6.3	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	5.6	2.3
10 - 14	993,888	61.2	6.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.2	4.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	5.6
15 - 19	1,803,254	66.1	4.1	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.4
20 - 24	2,392,629	61.2	3.4	2.7	3.5	0.3	1.0	2.5	3.5	6.7	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	6.1	2.0
25 - 29	2,494,624	57.0	3.4	2.8	4.4	0.5	1.0	2.9	4.2	7.1	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.6	4.6	2.3
30 - 34	2,279,248	57.5	3.4	2.8	4.0	0.4	1.0	3.2	4.5	7.2	1.9	2.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.6	4.1	2.2
35 - 39	1,963,006	59.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	0.5	0.9	3.0	4.2	7.0	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.7	4.0	2.1
40 - 44	1,547,632	62.0	3.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.9	2.8	3.7	6.5	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.7	3.9	1.9
45 - 49	1,221,218	64.4	3.1	2.6	2.9	0.4	0.8	2.3	3.2	6.1	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.9	4.0	1.8
50 - 54	980,573	66.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	0.4	0.7	1.9	2.6	5.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.4	0.9	3.8	1.8
55 - 59	624,963	67.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.3	5.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.7	3.1	1.0	3.9	1.7
60 - 64	586,385	73.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.8	5.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	4.3	1.4
65 - 69	358,809	76.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.4	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.2	1.2
70 - 74	304,630	78.8	2.5	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	4.3	1.0
75 - 79	173,398	79.4	2.2	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.3	1.0
80+	191,901	79.2	2.5	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.8	0.9

Table 10. 22: Percentage of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and Above by Main Industry and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Agriculture- Commercial, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Tanzania Mainland	17,916,158	62.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.3	6.3	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	5.6	2.3
Rural	13,069,669	75.7	3.8	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	4.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	5.3	1.2
Urban	4,846,490	27.6	2.5	3.5	8.5	1.0	2.1	5.8	8.9	10.1	3.5	4.6	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.3	6.2	5.3
Male	9,173,675	59.2	4.4	2.9	3.7	0.5	0.8	3.6	3.2	6.7	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.4	4.4	2.6
Female	8,742,483	66.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	3.3	5.8	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.6	6.8	2.0
Dodoma	853,986	71.0	2.6	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.2	5.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	5.8	1.5
Arusha	664,427	40.8	15.9	1.3	5.0	0.4	1.1	3.3	5.9	6.2	2.7	3.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.7	5.1	3.0
Kilimanjaro	729,528	60.9	3.3	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.4	6.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.7	7.0	3.4
Tanga	882,213	77.3	3.3	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	3.6	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.9
Morogoro	1,002,049	72.6	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	6.0	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	3.2	1.5
Pwani	460,517	63.5	5.6	1.8	2.6	0.3	1.0	2.3	3.9	5.2	1.4	2.9	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.5	2.9	1.9
Dar es Salaam	1,719,466	5.3	2.5	3.4	12.3	1.5	2.9	8.8	11.2	11.7	5.4	6.8	2.0	3.0	3.9	2.6	1.4	7.2	8.0
Lindi	422,236	79.6	2.4	2.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	4.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.2
Mtwara	629,119	81.0	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.4	4.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	0.9
Ruvuma	636,823	76.5	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.4	7.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.1	1.1
Iringa	419,148	73.5	1.9	0.9	2.8	0.2	0.4	1.9	2.0	5.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.5	3.0	1.5
Mbeya	1,123,967	64.0	1.9	4.2	2.5	0.4	0.9	2.0	3.5	7.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.5	5.8	2.1
Singida	554,188	62.5	4.2	3.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	11.3	2.1
Tabora	851,963	65.6	3.3	2.9	2.0	0.2	0.8	2.1	2.6	5.6	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	8.6	1.8
Rukwa	411,165	73.9	3.8	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.7	3.1	5.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	4.5	1.1
Kigoma	863,004	75.9	1.8	2.9	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.6	6.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	3.0	1.5
Shinyanga	566,072	60.9	1.7	3.9	2.3	0.6	0.8	2.1	3.1	6.7	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.4	10.4	2.0

Region	Total	Agriculture- Commercial, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Kagera	1,095,970	76.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.1	5.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	4.3	1.2
Mwanza	982,154	64.9	4.0	1.6	3.0	0.3	0.7	2.2	3.5	6.1	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	4.4	1.9
Mara	655,803	67.5	3.9	3.2	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	6.4	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	6.3	1.7
Manyara	558,162	57.8	11.6	2.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	11.7	2.2
Njombe	331,297	81.9	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.8	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.1
Katavi	219,277	63.3	3.0	3.8	2.5	0.2	0.6	2.6	3.1	6.6	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	7.9	2.1
Simiyu	596,409	72.4	3.1	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	9.0	1.2
Geita	687,213	67.0	2.3	5.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.4	2.3	6.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.6	1.9

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

The first attempt to collect disability statistics through Census in Tanzania was in 2002 PHC. The 2002 PHC had only two questions on disability. The first question asked if any member of the household had any disability. If the answer to that question was “Yes”, the respondent was asked to state the type of disability. These questions were too general and they captured severe cases of disability only. More research and information is now available on how to collect more comprehensive disability statistics through a census or survey.

In the 2012 PHC all respondents were asked questions on disability. Persons with disabilities were defined as persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. Disabilities included in the 2012 census questionnaire were albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing and walking. Other categories were difficulty in remembering, self-care and other types of disability.

11.2 Persons with Disabilities Five Year Age Groups

Table 11.1 presents the number of persons with disability by type of disability and region. Difficult in seeing was the most common type of disability (2 percent) and albinism (0.04 percent) was the least type of disability reported.

Table 11. 1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Mainland	16,127	0.04	821,213	1.9	410,182	1.0	513,558	1.2	391,281	0.9	317,224	0.7	97,503	0.2
Dodoma	1,034	0.05	41,985	2.0	22,512	1.1	23,124	1.1	17,759	0.9	16,006	0.8	7,980	0.4
Arusha	732	0.04	19,095	1.1	8,976	0.5	12,584	0.8	7,351	0.4	6,692	0.4	2,595	0.2
Kilimanjaro	734	0.05	48,170	3.0	17,125	1.1	29,193	1.8	20,738	1.3	14,453	0.9	6,922	0.4
Tanga	703	0.03	45,786	2.3	20,437	1.0	27,434	1.4	19,526	1.0	15,048	0.7	231	0.01
Morogoro	947	0.04	49,688	2.3	23,995	1.1	30,119	1.4	23,705	1.1	18,014	0.8	8,427	0.4
Pwani	457	0.04	39,359	3.7	16,670	1.6	21,414	2.0	16,729	1.6	10,112	0.9	3,873	0.4
Dar es Salaam	1,637	0.04	71,576	1.7	25,059	0.6	30,403	0.7	22,145	0.5	16,416	0.4	319	0.01
Lindi	356	0.04	26,028	3.1	11,422	1.3	12,528	1.5	11,219	1.3	10,325	1.2	136	0.02
Mtwara	438	0.04	40,485	3.2	17,630	1.4	20,901	1.7	19,720	1.6	16,091	1.3	5,437	0.4
Ruvuma	532	0.04	20,735	1.5	12,391	0.9	15,950	1.2	14,000	1.0	13,243	1.0	4,648	0.3
Iringa	374	0.04	20,961	2.3	11,001	1.2	15,549	1.7	10,797	1.2	7,985	0.9	4,702	0.5
Mbeya	747	0.03	52,511	2.0	26,884	1.0	37,734	1.4	30,036	1.1	20,675	0.8	303	0.01
Singida	572	0.04	28,906	2.1	15,447	1.1	21,045	1.6	14,318	1.1	15,088	1.1	206	0.02
Tabora	797	0.04	33,069	1.5	18,585	0.8	23,077	1.0	16,677	0.7	14,715	0.7	6,049	0.3
Rukwa	268	0.03	15,905	1.6	9,217	0.9	10,885	1.1	9,556	1.0	7,682	0.8	3,335	0.3
Kigoma	694	0.03	31,685	1.6	19,041	1.0	25,965	1.3	20,364	1.0	15,041	0.8	7,476	0.4
Shinyanga	637	0.04	16,176	1.1	9,444	0.6	11,025	0.7	6,688	0.4	6,328	0.4	2,932	0.2
Kagera	536	0.02	60,138	2.5	35,850	1.5	33,019	1.4	31,488	1.3	21,226	0.9	12,702	0.5
Mwanza	1,063	0.04	37,017	1.4	20,018	0.7	23,340	0.9	16,022	0.6	14,276	0.5	335	0.01
Mara	749	0.04	34,118	2.0	16,494	1.0	24,208	1.4	18,545	1.1	17,912	1.0	5,611	0.3
Manyara	463	0.03	22,766	1.6	12,286	0.9	15,636	1.1	10,225	0.7	9,976	0.7	3,859	0.3
Njombe	257	0.04	13,106	1.9	7,597	1.1	11,153	1.6	7,852	1.1	5,241	0.8	3,551	0.5
Katavi	214	0.04	9,504	1.7	5,836	1.1	6,735	1.2	5,137	0.9	4,761	0.9	1,846	0.3
Simiyu	549	0.04	19,107	1.2	12,281	0.8	15,045	1.0	9,631	0.6	9,556	0.6	3,819	0.2
Geita	637	0.04	23,337	1.4	13,984	0.8	15,492	0.9	11,053	0.6	10,362	0.6	209	0.01

11.3. Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage distribution of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of private households population of 42,764,449 persons enumerated in the country, 16,127 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism of which 8,872 were males and 7,255 were females. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

Table 11. 2: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	16,127	0.04	8,872	0.04	7,255	0.03	42,764,449	20,765,147	21,999,302
0 – 4	1,900	0.03	1179	0.03	721	0.02	6,973,946	3,487,411	3,486,535
5 – 9	1,965	0.03	1246	0.04	719	0.02	6,391,588	3,199,902	3,191,686
10 – 14	2,059	0.04	1210	0.04	849	0.03	5,539,980	2,766,874	2,773,106
15 – 19	1,598	0.04	890	0.04	708	0.03	4,354,621	2,119,000	2,235,621
20 – 24	1,841	0.05	907	0.05	934	0.05	3,696,044	1,661,802	2,034,242
25 – 29	1,050	0.03	557	0.04	493	0.03	3,203,434	1,448,123	1,755,311
30 – 34	955	0.03	468	0.04	487	0.03	2,759,838	1,299,455	1,460,383
35 – 39	726	0.03	372	0.03	354	0.03	2,316,072	1,116,109	1,199,963
40 – 44	808	0.04	392	0.04	416	0.05	1,799,981	890,665	909,316
45 – 49	532	0.04	248	0.04	284	0.04	1,425,499	676,961	748,538
50 – 54	557	0.05	277	0.05	280	0.05	1,150,215	574,318	575,897
55 – 59	306	0.04	167	0.04	139	0.04	738,213	371,920	366,293
60 – 64	417	0.06	242	0.07	175	0.05	737,242	362,372	374,870
65 – 69	259	0.05	137	0.06	122	0.05	474,731	229,408	245,323
70 – 74	396	0.09	190	0.09	206	0.09	459,643	217,389	242,254
75 – 79	225	0.08	122	0.09	103	0.07	283,580	140,155	143,425
80+	533	0.12	268	0.13	265	0.10	459,822	203,283	256,539

Table 11. 3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	10,653	0.04	6,015	0.04	4,638	0.03	30,410,180	14,846,931	15,563,249
0 – 4	1,394	0.03	873	0.03	521	0.02	5,318,797	2,658,873	2,659,924
5 – 9	1,416	0.03	901	0.04	515	0.02	4,913,803	2,470,210	2,443,593
10 – 14	1,464	0.04	900	0.04	564	0.03	4,151,069	2,101,565	2,049,504
15 – 19	991	0.03	577	0.04	414	0.03	2,927,994	1,482,629	1,445,365
20 – 24	1,063	0.05	540	0.05	523	0.04	2,321,422	1,054,884	1,266,538
25 – 29	559	0.03	304	0.03	255	0.02	1,998,383	898,881	1,099,502
30 – 34	577	0.03	282	0.03	295	0.03	1,754,051	814,659	939,392
35 – 39	406	0.03	208	0.03	198	0.02	1,528,478	723,501	804,977
40 – 44	543	0.04	266	0.04	277	0.04	1,232,649	597,543	635,106
45 – 49	361	0.04	181	0.04	180	0.03	996,243	469,905	526,338
50 – 54	383	0.05	185	0.05	198	0.05	832,794	407,429	425,365
55 – 59	203	0.04	113	0.04	90	0.03	534,859	264,082	270,777
60 – 64	295	0.05	169	0.06	126	0.04	557,124	268,827	288,297
65 – 69	184	0.05	100	0.06	84	0.04	369,829	175,970	193,859
70 – 74	284	0.08	140	0.08	144	0.07	367,408	174,082	193,326
75 – 79	167	0.07	89	0.08	78	0.07	229,367	114,112	115,255
80+	363	0.10	187	0.11	176	0.09	375,910	169,779	206,131

Table 11. 4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

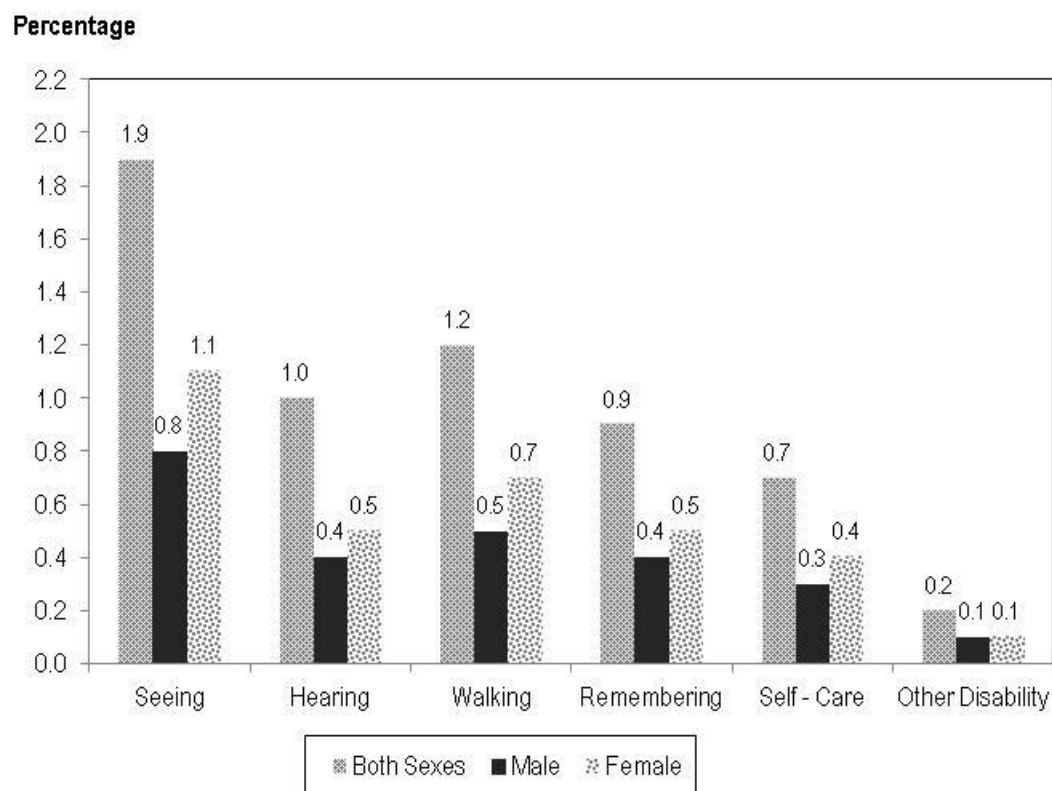
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5,474	0.04	2,857	0.05	2,617	0.04	12,354,269	5,918,216	6,436,053
0 – 4	506	0.03	306	0.04	200	0.02	1,655,149	828,538	826,611
5 – 9	549	0.04	345	0.05	204	0.03	1,477,785	729,692	748,093
10 – 14	595	0.04	310	0.05	285	0.04	1,388,911	665,309	723,602
15 – 19	607	0.04	313	0.05	294	0.04	1,426,627	636,371	790,256
20 – 24	778	0.06	367	0.06	411	0.05	1,374,622	606,918	767,704
25 – 29	491	0.04	253	0.05	238	0.04	1,205,051	549,242	655,809
30 – 34	378	0.04	186	0.04	192	0.04	1,005,787	484,796	520,991
35 – 39	320	0.04	164	0.04	156	0.04	787,594	392,608	394,986
40 – 44	265	0.05	126	0.04	139	0.05	567,332	293,122	274,210
45 – 49	171	0.04	67	0.03	104	0.05	429,256	207,056	222,200
50 – 54	174	0.05	92	0.06	82	0.05	317,421	166,889	150,532
55 – 59	103	0.05	54	0.05	49	0.05	203,354	107,838	95,516
60 – 64	122	0.07	73	0.08	49	0.06	180,118	93,545	86,573
65 – 69	75	0.07	37	0.07	38	0.07	104,902	53,438	51,464
70 – 74	112	0.12	50	0.12	62	0.13	92,235	43,307	48,928
75 – 79	58	0.11	33	0.13	25	0.09	54,213	26,043	28,170
80+	170	0.20	81	0.24	89	0.18	83,912	33,504	50,408

Table 11.5 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.9 percent), followed by walking (1.2 percent) and difficult in hearing (1.0 percent). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although percentages of female population with disability were slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results revealed that the percentage of persons with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with difficult in seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above and similar differences can be observed in all disability categories.

Table 11. 5: Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
10 – 19	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 – 29	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
30 – 39	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
40 – 49	3.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
50 – 59	6.4	1.7	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.4	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2
60 – 69	10.6	3.3	5.9	3.1	1.4	0.5	4.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	5.9	2.0	3.7	2.0	0.9	0.3
70+	20.5	8.7	13.9	8.3	6.0	0.8	9.4	3.5	5.6	3.1	2.2	0.4	11.1	5.2	8.3	5.2	3.8	0.4

Figure 11. 1: Percentage of Persons Disabilities by Type and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census



Tables 11.6 and 11.7 present the percentage distribution of population with type of disability by ten year age groups, sex, Rural and Urban Areas. The results show that there were no marked differences between rural and urban populations, even though the percentage of population with disabilities was relatively higher in Rural than Urban Areas.

Table 11. 6: Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
10 – 19	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 – 29	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 – 39	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
40 – 49	3.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2
50 – 59	6.6	1.9	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	2.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.7	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.3
60 – 69	11.0	3.6	6.0	3.2	1.5	0.6	4.9	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	6.1	2.2	3.7	2.1	0.9	0.3
70+	21.0	9.2	13.9	8.5	6.1	0.9	9.7	3.8	5.7	3.2	2.3	0.4	11.3	5.5	8.3	5.3	3.8	0.5

Table 11. 7: Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex, Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
0 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
10 – 19	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 – 29	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
30 – 39	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
40 – 49	3.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
50 – 59	5.8	1.1	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.2	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.1
60 – 69	9.5	2.3	5.5	2.6	1.3	0.3	4.4	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	5.2	1.4	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.2
70+	18.1	6.7	13.5	7.7	5.8	0.4	7.8	2.5	5.0	2.7	2.0	0.2	10.2	4.1	8.5	5.0	3.8	0.2

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator on household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services; including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, toilet facilities, mode of households refuse disposal, ownership of specified assets, and household membership in social security schemes.

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main house used by the household. The Census results indicate that 74 percent of private households in Tanzania Mainland lived in own houses. Percentage of households living in own houses was higher in Rural (88 percent) than in Urban Areas (47 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage of Households by Ownership Status of the Main House, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	9,026,785	74.3	4.2	18.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3
Rural	6,054,641	87.8	4.0	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2
Urban	2,972,144	46.9	4.7	43.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.4

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of house owners (57 percent) were of age 25 to 49 years. It was found that only 15 percent of persons of age 65 years and above were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage of Households by Tenure Status and Age of the Household Head, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age of Head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	9,026,785	74.3	4.2	18.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3
< 15	24,813	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
15 – 19	137,707	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3
20 – 24	613,329	4.8	10.7	13.2	11.6	13.2	9.0	10.2
25 – 29	1,110,199	9.2	15.6	22.8	19.7	22.1	16.9	18.7
30 – 34	1,262,973	12.0	15.2	21.0	17.7	19.6	16.0	16.0
35 – 39	1,206,079	12.9	13.3	15.1	13.6	14.3	13.9	14.1
40 – 44	1,024,369	11.9	10.4	9.4	10.4	9.6	11.4	11.0
45 – 49	924,671	11.3	8.7	6.5	8.8	7.2	10.3	8.7
50 – 54	705,325	9.0	6.6	3.7	6.5	4.6	8.6	7.5
55 – 59	468,210	6.1	4.1	2.0	4.3	2.8	5.2	4.9
60 – 64	480,835	6.5	3.9	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.5
65+	1,068,274	14.9	8.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	3.8	3.7
Total Age Group	9,026,784	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Legal Right over the Ownership of Land Where the Main House is Built

Members of the households living own houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main house is built. About one-third (31 percent) of the households had no legal right over the land and only nine (9) percent of the households had title deeds. Most of the ownership was customary (51 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 28 percent of households in Urban Areas had title deed to the land where their houses were built compared with four (4) percent in Rural Areas.

Table 12. 3: Percentage of Households by Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is built, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

	Type of Legal Right							
	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Total	6,709,672	8.7	2.4	2.6	50.9	4.2	0.0	31.2
Rural	5,314,935	3.6	0.6	1.3	58.2	3.4	0.0	33.0
Urban	1,394,737	28.2	9.3	7.4	23.3	7.3	0.1	24.4

12.4 Building Materials for Roofing

Table 12.4 shows that 65 percent of private households used iron sheets as the main roofing materials in Tanzania Mainland followed by grass or leaves (26 percent) and mud or leaves (8 percent). Ninety three percent of the households in Urban Areas used modern materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 53 percent in Rural Areas. Significant variations were observed across regions. Percentage of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 34 percent in Lindi to 99 percent in Dar es Salaam.

Table 12. 4: Percentage of Households by Region and Type of Materials Used for Roofing, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Roofing Material of the Main house								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/ Box	Tent
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	65.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	25.6	8.1	0.2	0.1
Rural	6,054,641	52.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.3	11.6	0.3	0.1
Urban	2,972,144	91.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	6.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Dodoma	450,305	62.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.9	31.7	0.2	0.1
Arusha	376,336	73.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	17.4	7.8	0.2	0.1
Kilimanjaro	381,526	91.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.6	1.4	0.5	0.1
Tanga	435,583	59.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	30.8	5.8	2.1	0.1
Morogoro	501,794	63.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	30.8	4.6	0.2	0.1
Pwani	254,810	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	36.1	5.1	0.1	0.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	96.1	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Lindi	224,316	33.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	62.1	4.2	0.1	0.0
Mtwara	342,165	37.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	59.1	2.5	0.1	0.0
Ruvuma	300,005	56.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	40.1	2.6	0.1	0.0
Iringa	220,776	68.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.6	5.8	0.2	0.3
Mbeya	630,593	72.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	24.9	2.3	0.1	0.1
Singida	255,613	44.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.7	50.6	0.1	0.1
Tabora	379,770	36.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	48.8	14.0	0.1	0.1
Rukwa	198,011	44.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	51.9	3.1	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	52.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	40.8	5.7	0.0	0.1
Shinyanga	258,981	50.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	27.8	20.7	0.1	0.1
Kagera	521,028	72.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.8	3.4	0.1	0.1
Mwanza	481,107	70.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	25.3	3.3	0.2	0.2
Mara	308,483	58.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	34.3	6.8	0.2	0.1
Manyara	271,050	52.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	28.4	17.7	0.2	0.3
Njombe	168,982	78.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	19.9	1.3	0.1	0.0
Katavi	100,350	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	54.7	5.5	0.1	0.1
Simiyu	227,862	68.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.1	21.4	0.1	0.0
Geita	283,584	66.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	29.1	4.3	0.1	0.1

12.5 Building Materials for Flooring

Table 12.5 presents the percentage of households by type of floor material used for the main dwelling and region. It was found that 61 percent of the total private households in Tanzania Mainland used earth or sand as the main floor material, followed by cement (36 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common floor material used (74 percent), followed by earth or sand (22 percent). On the other hand 80 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main floor material followed by cement (18 percent). Only two regions in Tanzania Mainland had more than 50 percent of households using modern floor materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) and these were Dar es Salaam (over 95 percent) and Kilimanjaro (58 percent).

Table 12. 5: Percentage of Households by Region and Main Materials Used for Flooring, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Floor Material of Main House									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	36.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	60.9	0.6
Rural	6,054,641	18.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	79.9	0.9
Urban	2,972,144	73.6	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	22.1	0.1
Dodoma	450,305	22.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	76.6	0.2
Arusha	376,336	46.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	41.9	8.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	56.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	40.6	0.5
Tanga	435,583	30.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	67.2	0.2
Morogoro	501,794	32.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	66.1	0.1
Pwani	254,810	37.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	59.6	0.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	88.2	6.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.0
Lindi	224,316	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	83.2	0.0
Mtwara	342,165	15.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	83.2	0.0
Ruvuma	300,005	28.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	71.4	0.0
Iringa	220,776	39.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	59.3	0.0
Mbeya	630,593	40.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	57.7	1.2
Singida	255,613	17.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	81.3	0.1
Tabora	379,770	21.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	77.9	0.2
Rukwa	198,011	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	76.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	14.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	84.3	0.0
Shinyanga	258,981	28.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	70.5	0.0
Kagera	521,028	20.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	78.2	0.2
Mwanza	481,107	37.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	59.8	0.1
Mara	308,483	29.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	68.2	0.8
Manyara	271,050	22.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	73.3	3.0
Njombe	168,982	39.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	60.0	0.2
Katavi	100,350	22.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	76.6	0.2
Simiyu	227,862	12.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	86.8	0.1
Geita	283,584	26.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	72.0	0.1

12.6 Building Materials for Walls

Census results shows that 54 percent of all private households in Tanzania Mainland had walls of the main dwelling built of sundried bricks and baked bricks with each accounting for 27 percent. Other materials commonly used for building walls were poles and mud (24 percent), and cement bricks (19 percent). It was also found that most of the households in the Urban Areas used cement bricks (51 percent) as wall materials followed by baked bricks (25 percent), while in Rural Areas, the main wall materials used were sundried bricks (33 percent) followed by poles/mud (31 percent) and baked bricks (28 percent) as presented in Table 12.6.

Table 12. 6: Percentage of Households by Region and Type of Wall Materials Used, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Wall Materials of the Main House									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Tent
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	0.6	19.3	27.0	27.0	0.6	0.3	23.5	1.6	0.1
Rural	6,054,641	0.4	3.8	32.9	28.0	0.8	0.3	31.4	2.3	0.1
Urban	2,972,144	1.1	50.9	14.8	25.0	0.3	0.2	7.3	0.3	0.1
Dodoma	450,305	0.4	8.9	45.4	22.2	0.1	0.2	21.7	1.1	0.1
Arusha	376,336	1.0	31.2	7.8	14.4	2.7	0.6	39.8	2.5	0.1
Kilimanjaro	381,526	2.1	33.5	11.8	22.3	8.7	0.9	20.1	0.6	0.1
Tanga	435,583	1.0	14.9	9.5	14.7	0.1	0.3	57.9	1.6	0.0
Morogoro	501,794	0.3	7.2	13.0	48.2	0.1	0.2	29.0	1.9	0.1
Pwani	254,810	0.8	27.6	3.3	2.3	0.1	0.4	61.5	4.0	0.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	1.1	95.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.3
Lindi	224,316	1.5	4.9	15.0	15.7	0.1	0.2	59.2	3.4	0.0
Mtwara	342,165	0.5	6.3	35.3	14.0	0.1	0.2	41.9	1.8	0.0
Ruvuma	300,005	0.2	1.0	13.2	77.2	0.1	0.1	7.2	1.1	0.0
Iringa	220,776	0.3	2.0	25.6	36.9	0.1	0.1	33.7	0.9	0.2
Mbeya	630,593	0.1	2.4	36.0	53.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	1.0	0.1
Singida	255,613	0.2	5.2	65.0	14.2	0.0	0.1	14.0	1.1	0.1
Tabora	379,770	0.1	5.5	55.7	15.0	0.0	0.1	21.3	2.2	0.0
Rukwa	198,011	0.0	0.6	22.9	72.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	0.1	1.7	25.1	51.7	0.1	0.1	19.1	2.0	0.0
Shinyanga	258,981	0.3	10.2	71.9	12.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	1.1	0.0
Kagera	521,028	0.4	1.7	15.6	24.1	0.3	0.6	54.2	3.1	0.1
Mwanza	481,107	0.9	17.5	54.2	19.3	0.6	0.4	5.6	1.4	0.1
Mara	308,483	0.9	4.8	27.8	35.1	0.2	0.3	28.4	2.4	0.1
Manyara	271,050	0.5	2.8	13.7	28.5	0.3	0.4	50.1	3.6	0.2
Njombe	168,982	0.4	0.9	20.1	72.8	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.5	0.0
Katavi	100,350	0.1	1.3	25.9	53.2	0.1	0.0	15.3	4.0	0.1
Simiyu	227,862	0.1	4.9	81.7	10.3	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.0
Geita	283,584	0.5	1.8	49.1	33.1	0.2	0.2	13.3	1.8	0.1

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is vital information in estimating and understanding the accommodation requirements for a particular household.

According to the 2012 PHC a room for sleeping was defined as any space within the household in one or more dwellings which is currently used for sleeping by the household members. Any space within the household can be termed as a room for sleeping if it is currently used by household members for sleeping purposes regardless of whether it is a sitting room, dining room or even a store.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 present the number of rooms for sleeping in rural and urban areas. They reveal that 62 percent of the households in Tanzania Mainland had one or two rooms for sleeping and 22 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 16 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping was higher in urban (40 percent) than rural areas (22 percent). Fifty percent of households in Dar es Salaam had one room used for sleeping. There was no marked difference between male and female headed households in regard to number of rooms for sleeping.

Figure 12. 1: Percentage of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

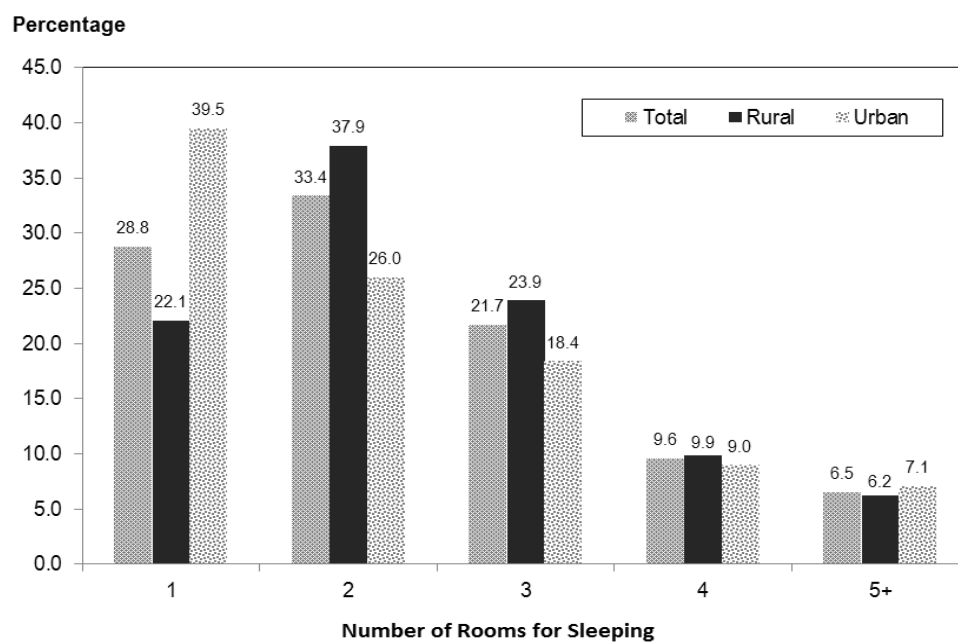


Table 12. 7: Percentage of Households by Region and Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Average Household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of rooms for sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Tanzania Mainland	4.7	9,026,785	28.8	33.4	21.7	9.6	6.5	2.4
Male headed household	3.5	6,005,826	27.8	32.9	22.4	10.0	6.9	2.4
Female headed household	7.3	3,020,959	30.7	34.3	20.4	8.7	5.8	2.3
Rural	5.0	6,054,641	22.1	37.9	23.9	9.9	6.2	2.5
Urban	4.2	2,972,144	39.5	26.0	18.4	9.0	7.1	2.3
Dodoma	4.6	450,305	24.6	40.3	22.8	7.8	4.5	2.3
Arusha	4.4	376,336	31.6	39.1	19.5	6.7	3.1	2.1
Kilimanjaro	4.2	381,526	19.5	32.3	26.1	13.5	8.5	2.7
Tanga	4.6	435,583	30.4	35.3	21.2	8.1	5.0	2.3
Morogoro	4.3	501,794	29.3	36.1	19.5	9.3	5.8	2.3
Pwani	4.2	254,810	23.2	34.9	24.5	11.8	5.5	2.5
Dar es Salaam	3.9	1,083,381	50.0	20.5	15.3	7.4	6.8	2.1
Lindi	3.8	224,316	18.3	40.3	31.0	6.8	3.6	2.4
Mtwara	3.7	342,165	16.6	41.5	33.0	5.6	3.2	2.4
Ruvuma	4.5	300,005	13.9	25.9	33.8	16.2	10.2	2.9
Iringa	4.2	220,776	21.7	32.8	25.4	11.8	8.4	2.6
Mbeya	4.2	630,593	34.7	34.1	17.8	8.2	5.3	2.2
Singida	5.3	255,613	22.5	40.1	23.5	8.4	5.4	2.4
Tabora	5.9	379,770	23.0	38.9	19.1	10.3	8.6	2.5
Rukwa	5.0	198,011	32.9	40.4	16.5	6.1	4.2	2.1
Kigoma	5.4	370,374	15.9	35.9	27.4	12.9	7.8	2.7
Shinyanga	5.8	258,981	22.7	36.7	21.4	10.5	8.7	2.6
Kagera	4.7	521,028	20.6	31.4	27.3	14.0	6.7	2.6
Mwanza	5.7	481,107	27.7	35.2	20.5	9.6	7.0	2.4
Mara	5.5	308,483	32.5	33.5	18.8	8.7	6.5	2.3
Manyara	5.2	271,050	26.1	44.4	18.3	7.4	3.8	2.2
Njombe	4.1	168,982	13.5	29.0	29.8	16.1	11.6	3
Katavi	5.5	100,350	38.8	32.8	15.4	7.0	6.0	2.2
Simiyu	6.9	227,862	17.6	34.5	23.7	12.8	11.3	2.8
Geita	6.0	283,584	28.4	35.2	19.4	9.5	7.6	2.4

12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that 36 percent of private households in Tanzania Mainland used piped water as the main source of drinking water (11 percent had water piped into their houses, eight (8) percent had water piped into the yard and 17 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 58 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 25 percent of households in rural areas.

Map 12.1 presents percentages of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water by region. Percentages of households using piped water ranged from 78 percent in Kilimanjaro to 8 percent in Geita.

Table 12. 8: Percentage of Households by Location and Main Source of Drinking Water, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water												
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Unprotected dug well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake)
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	11.1	7.7	17.0	8.0	7.6	19.3	2.2	10.4	1.2	0.3	2.6	1.4	11.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	10.9	7.5	16.5	8.0	7.6	20.0	2.2	10.5	1.2	0.3	2.6	1.4	11.3
Female headed household	3,020,959	11.7	8.0	18.0	7.9	7.6	17.8	2.3	10.1	1.3	0.2	2.6	1.4	10.9
Rural	6,054,641	5.7	3.1	16.1	7.0	7.0	25.2	2.8	14.3	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.4	15.3
Urban	2,972,144	22.2	16.9	18.8	10.0	8.9	7.2	1.2	2.4	0.7	0.6	4.9	3.4	2.9
Dodoma	450,305	10.4	6.1	26.9	5.7	3.9	30.7	0.6	4.7	0.3	0.2	5.1	0.3	5.1
Arusha	376,336	19.1	16.5	35.5	1.3	3.8	2.9	1.6	6.6	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.3	9.1
Kilimanjaro	381,526	31.7	21.6	24.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	8.7	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	5.1
Tanga	435,583	12.0	8.8	17.4	3.4	5.6	20.7	1.1	13.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.8	13.5
Morogoro	501,794	11.7	7.6	21.0	15.1	7.7	15.5	0.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	11.2
Pwani	254,810	9.8	7.8	14.4	6.3	10.8	34.7	0.4	3.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.0	9.4
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	20.1	12.9	18.8	18.9	7.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	7.0	8.4	0.1
Lindi	224,316	6.3	2.6	10.2	5.5	7.6	45.7	0.8	7.3	1.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	9.9
Mtwara	342,165	7.5	2.5	18.1	1.8	3.3	21.0	0.9	7.3	20.0	0.3	1.9	0.2	15.2
Ruvuma	300,005	12.0	9.4	17.8	8.6	9.6	16.7	3.4	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7
Iringa	220,776	8.3	7.7	23.0	5.2	8.1	13.0	1.6	16.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	14.0
Mbeya	630,593	15.5	10.4	16.6	3.2	7.4	14.7	2.0	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	14.2
Singida	255,613	4.6	1.7	13.8	9.3	7.1	34.3	0.5	11.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	15.0
Tabora	379,770	2.5	2.1	3.9	4.5	11.7	58.4	0.3	4.5	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	9.0
Rukwa	198,011	6.3	1.8	12.7	10.9	6.9	22.3	3.2	18.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	17.0
Kigoma	370,374	7.9	4.8	20.0	5.0	8.3	10.6	14.0	10.8	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	16.8
Shinyanga	258,981	7.6	7.3	8.6	5.4	11.3	25.1	0.4	6.3	0.3	0.2	6.4	0.2	20.9
Kagera	521,028	2.8	2.6	12.0	5.3	5.1	9.9	10.6	30.4	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	18.6
Mwanza	481,107	10.6	9.7	12.2	11.6	10.6	22.8	1.8	9.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	9.5
Mara	308,483	5.4	3.7	5.3	4.9	7.9	23.6	2.0	19.0	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	23.9
Manyara	271,050	7.3	5.3	24.5	6.3	4.3	17.8	1.2	10.9	0.3	0.4	5.3	4.0	12.5
Njombe	168,982	13.0	9.1	28.4	0.8	5.9	11.1	3.3	19.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2
Katavi	100,350	1.7	0.9	9.0	22.4	7.3	30.6	0.9	7.3	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.1	17.1
Simiyu	227,862	3.4	1.5	8.9	18.2	17.6	17.4	0.2	4.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	26.4
Geita	283,584	1.5	0.3	6.0	6.9	17.6	38.3	1.5	17.0	0.2	0.3	6.6	0.1	3.7

Map 12. 1: Percentage of Households that Used Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

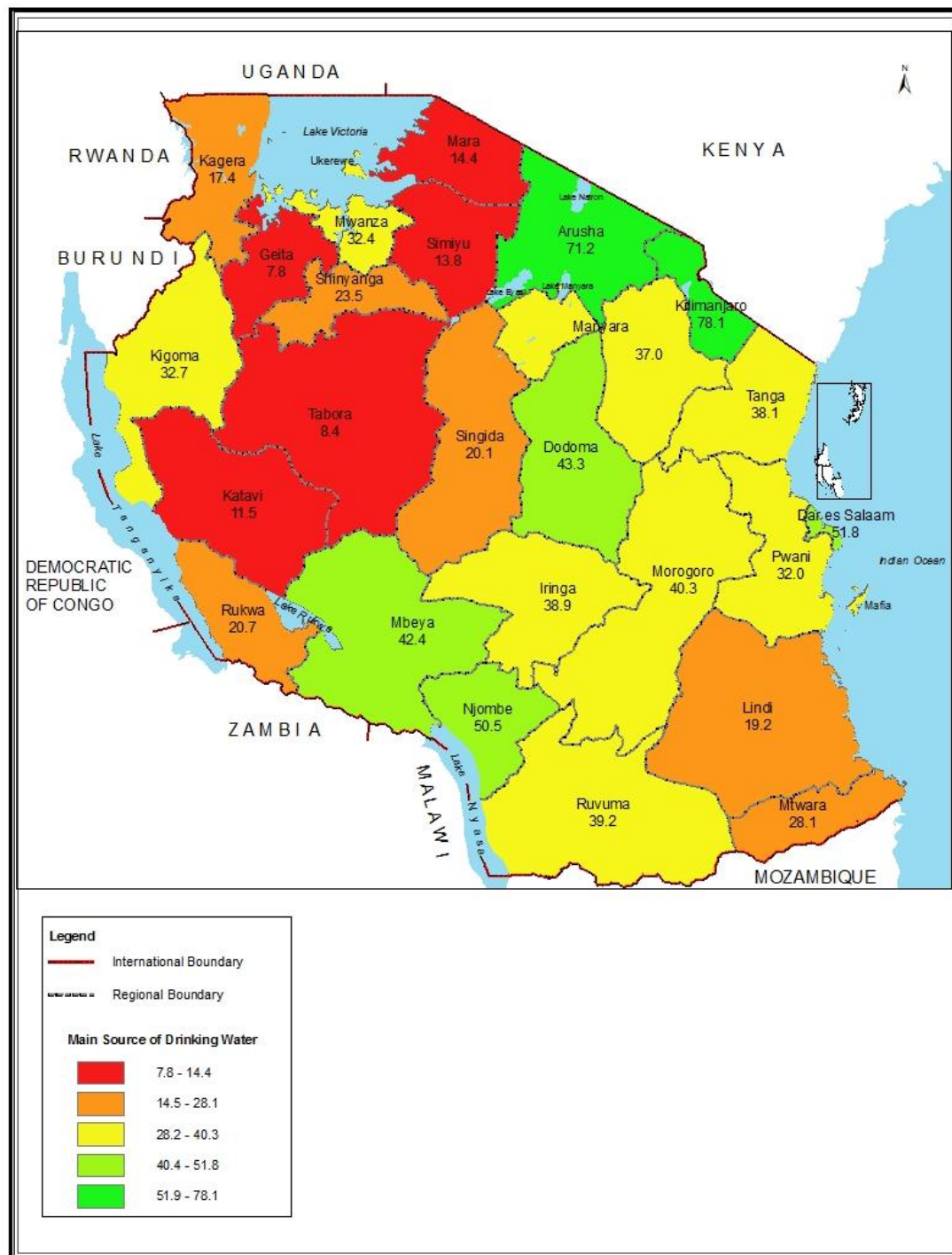
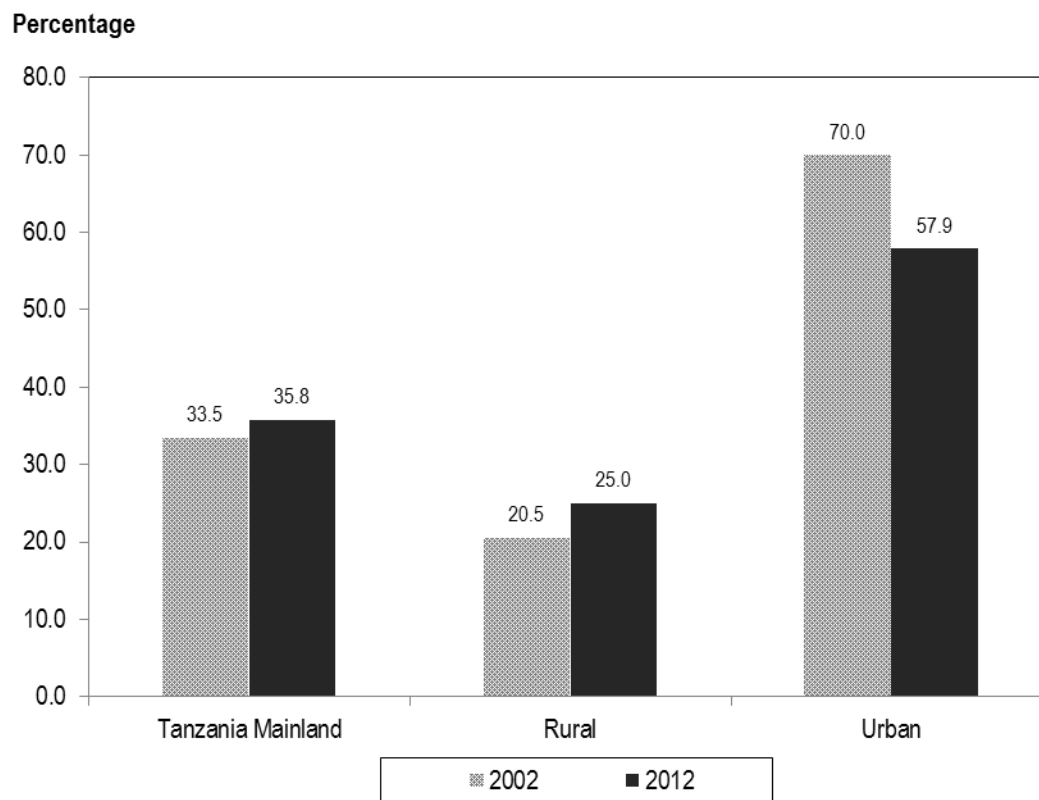


Figure 12. 2: Percentage of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water by Rural and Urban, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.9 Source of Energy

The 2012 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected was meant to show the accessibility of modern source of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas) which is an indicator for environmental protection and economic development.

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Use of modern sources of energy for cooking in Tanzania Mainland was very low. The results show that the use of modern sources of energy for cooking was low even in urban areas they were used by 6.9 percent of the households. Majority of households (94 percent) reported using wood fuel (68.6 percent firewood and 25.6 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking (Table 12.9).

Table 12. 9: Percentage of Households by Region and Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												
		Electricity (TANESCO / ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	25.6	68.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Male headed household	6,005,826	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	25.0	68.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
Female headed household	3,020,959	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	26.7	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	6,054,641	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	7.7	90.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Urban	2,972,144	4.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.3	62.1	24.5	0.1	0.0	0.9
Dodoma	450,305	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	16.1	81.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Arusha	376,336	2.0	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.2	0.1	13.5	0.2	16.1	62.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.2	10.9	79.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
Tanga	435,583	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	19.5	76.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Morogoro	501,794	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	27.7	68.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Pwani	254,810	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	29.5	66.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	7.2	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.3	73.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Lindi	224,316	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	13.2	84.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mtwara	342,165	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	9.8	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ruvuma	300,005	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	15.5	82.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Iringa	220,776	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	15.4	82.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mbeya	630,593	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	22.7	74.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Singida	255,613	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	12.7	83.3	2.4	0.0	0.2
Tabora	379,770	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	20.5	77.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rukwa	198,011	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	21.0	77.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	15.9	82.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Shinyanga	258,981	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	25.5	71.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kagera	521,028	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.2	85.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mwanza	481,107	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	32.5	64.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mara	308,483	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	18.1	78.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manyara	271,050	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	13.3	83.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
Njombe	168,982	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	13.3	84.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Katavi	100,350	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	30.8	67.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Simiyu	227,862	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	9.1	89.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Geita	283,584	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	30.7	67.0	0.2	0.1	0.2

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting, rural and urban areas. It indicates that, 58 percent of all households in Tanzania Mainland used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting. Only 21 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (15 percent). In urban areas, the main source was electricity (48 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (43 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (66 percent), followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (20 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage of Households by Region and Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	18.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.8	40.6	1.3	2.0	14.9
Male headed household	6,005,826	18.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.9	39.7	1.4	1.8	15.9
Female headed household	3,020,959	19.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.6	42.4	1.3	2.4	12.9
Rural	6,054,641	5.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	15.3	50.7	1.0	2.8	19.9
Urban	2,972,144	46.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	22.7	20.1	2.1	0.3	4.8
Dodoma	450,305	10.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	14.6	38.7	0.7	3.2	28.5
Arusha	376,336	24.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	33.1	23.5	1.1	4.3	6.6
Kilimanjaro	381,526	26.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	30.9	31.8	0.7	0.6	2.4
Tanga	435,583	15.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	11.1	62.9	0.8	0.9	4.4
Morogoro	501,794	14.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	18.9	45.9	1.0	1.1	14.7
Pwani	254,810	15.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	11.2	59.5	1.1	0.8	6.9
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	63.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	17.0	9.5	2.9	0.1	3.9
Lindi	224,316	12.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	8.5	57.4	0.8	2.7	14.5
Mtwara	342,165	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.3	54.3	0.8	3.4	20.1
Ruvuma	300,005	8.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	32.1	36.9	0.6	1.7	15.2
Iringa	220,776	15.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	38.9	27.7	1.1	1.3	11.3
Mbeya	630,593	13.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.8	45.4	1.4	1.6	16.5
Singida	255,613	10.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.9	46.0	1.0	3.9	24.2
Tabora	379,770	10.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.9	44.0	0.8	2.8	28.8
Rukwa	198,011	5.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	11.7	59.9	0.8	1.6	16.5
Kigoma	370,374	6.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.2	62.1	0.9	5.3	11.3
Shinyanga	258,981	12.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	12.1	35.0	1.6	2.1	32.3
Kagera	521,028	7.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.0	67.8	1.3	1.8	7.8
Mwanza	481,107	22.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	22.6	34.6	1.8	0.7	14.3
Mara	308,483	11.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	29.7	47.6	1.1	1.2	4.9
Manyara	271,050	10.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	19.6	39.4	1.3	5.4	18.3
Njombe	168,982	11.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	41.1	25.8	1.5	2.6	12.3
Katavi	100,350	9.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.2	35.7	0.7	2.7	36.7
Simiyu	227,862	7.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	12.6	31.1	1.1	3.0	41.2
Geita	283,584	6.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	13.3	36.6	2.8	1.7	35.1

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across regions (Map 12.2). Dar es Salaam Region had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (64 percent) followed by Kilimanjaro (31 percent). Regions with less than 10 percent of the households using electricity for lighting were Simiyu (9.0 percent), Kagera (9.0 percent), Kigoma (8.6 percent), Geita (8.4 percent), Mtwara (7.5 percent), and Rukwa (7.0 percent).

Map 12. 2: Percentage of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

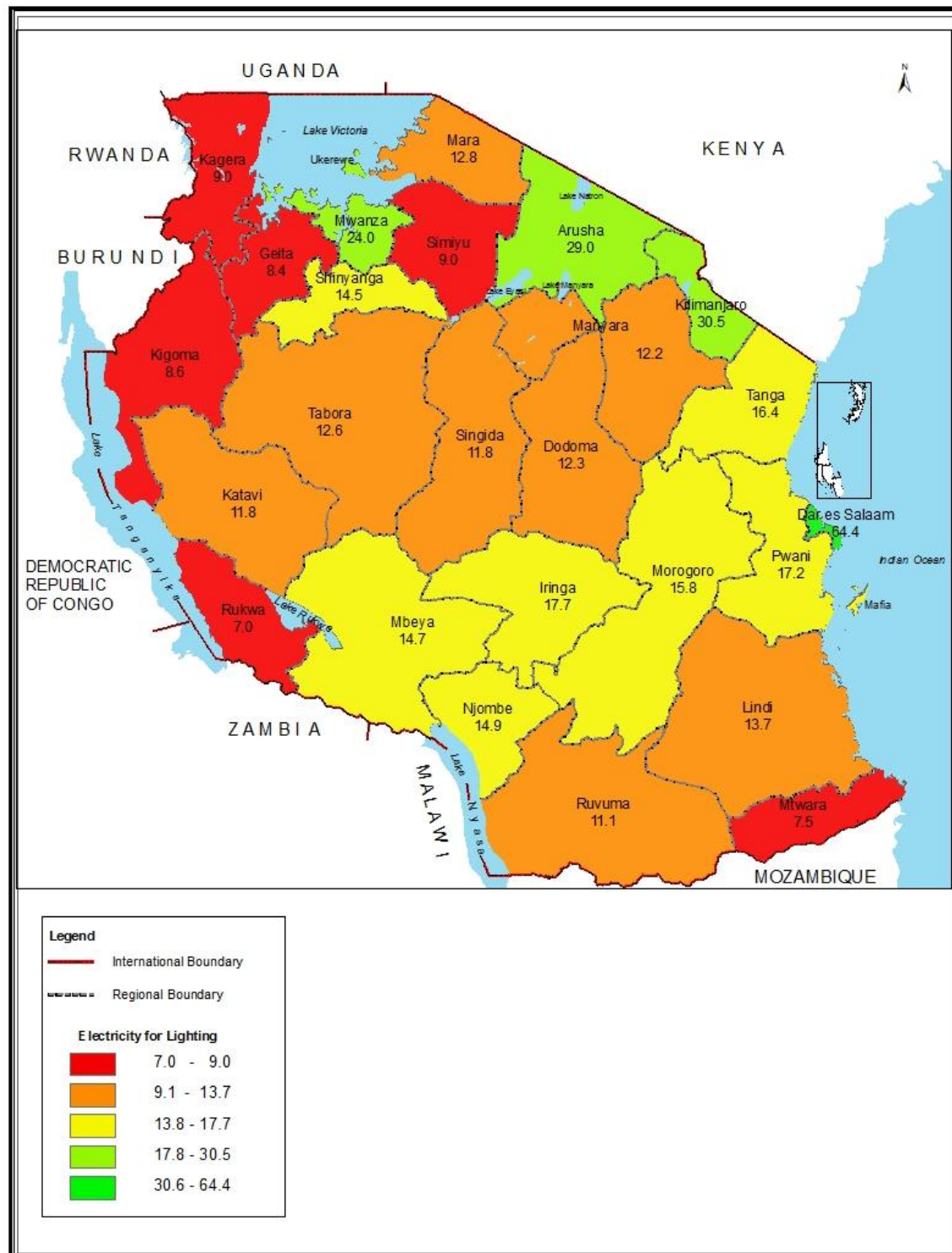
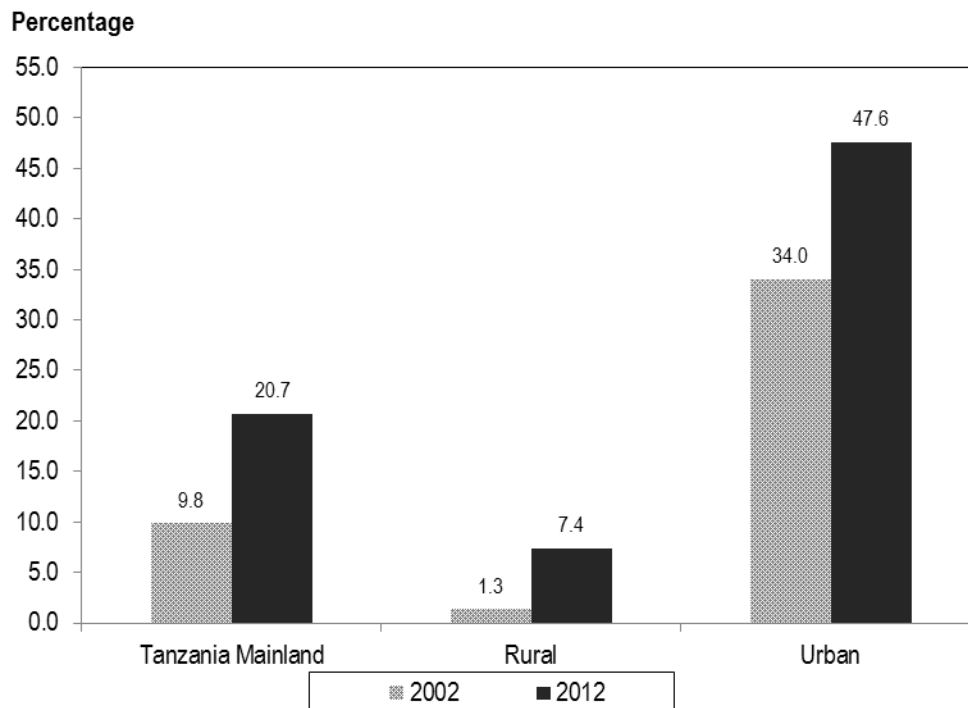


Figure 12.3 indicate that 21 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (48 percent) compared with rural households (7 Percent).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting by Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Census



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

The commonly used toilet facilities in Tanzania Mainland were pit latrines without washable or soil slab (31 percent of households). Furthermore, twenty one (21) percent of households in Dodoma and Mwanza had no toilet facilities (Table 12.11).

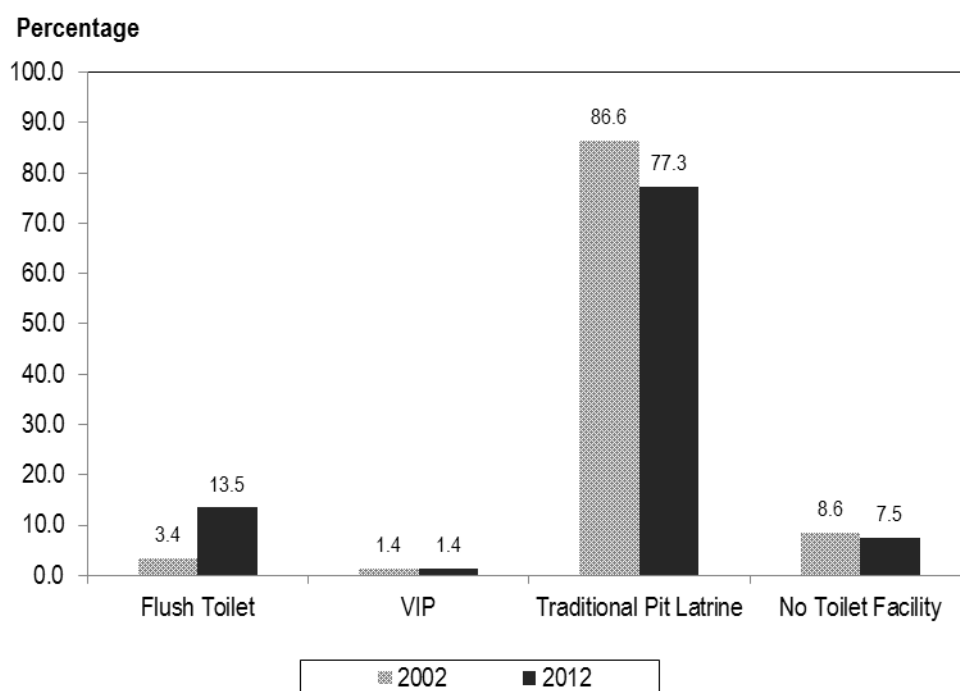
Table 12. 11: Percentage of Households by Region and Type of Toilet Facility, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility											
		Flush/ Pour to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Composting/Ecoson Latrine	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/field/ beach
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	1.6	3.9	6.8	1.2	1.4	7.9	11.0	30.9	27.5	0.2	0.0	7.5
Male headed household	6,005,826	1.6	3.9	6.7	1.2	1.4	7.9	10.8	31.3	27.9	0.2	0.0	7.0
Female headed household	3,020,959	1.6	4.0	6.9	1.3	1.4	8.0	11.3	29.9	26.9	0.2	0.0	8.6
Rural	6,054,641	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.7	3.9	6.4	38.9	35.9	0.2	0.0	10.8
Urban	2,972,144	4.4	10.8	16.6	2.9	2.9	16.0	20.4	14.5	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.9
	450,305	1.2	3.3	4.6	0.8	1.0	3.2	6.0	35.5	35.3	0.2	0.0	8.8
Dodoma	376,336	2.4	5.1	8.4	1.0	2.6	12.8	18.0	16.5	12.4	0.2	0.0	20.6
Arusha	381,526	1.9	3.1	9.4	1.6	2.9	18.2	14.8	26.7	18.7	0.2	0.0	2.6
Kilimanjaro	435,583	1.8	3.6	7.3	1.5	1.1	7.4	10.0	33.2	24.7	0.2	0.0	9.1
Tanga	501,794	1.6	3.9	8.7	1.4	1.8	6.1	8.1	35.0	29.7	0.2	0.0	3.4
Morogoro	254,810	0.7	3.0	4.7	1.0	1.0	9.3	13.2	29.9	29.0	0.2	0.0	7.9
Pwani	1,083,381	5.7	15.2	14.0	3.1	2.1	22.9	29.3	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Dar es Salaam	224,316	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.7	5.8	6.4	47.2	29.1	0.2	0.0	6.2
Lindi	342,165	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.6	4.2	5.9	45.3	37.4	0.3	0.0	3.0
Mtwara	300,005	1.0	1.8	7.5	1.3	0.7	6.4	8.5	45.6	26.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
Ruvuma	220,776	1.6	2.6	8.3	1.1	1.2	7.7	7.2	48.1	20.9	0.1	0.0	1.0
Iringa	630,593	1.1	1.9	7.3	1.1	1.3	6.8	10.0	37.2	30.1	0.2	0.0	3.1
Mbeya	255,613	0.4	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.4	3.3	5.1	36.3	39.8	0.2	0.0	10.0
Singida	379,770	0.4	1.8	3.8	0.6	1.1	3.1	5.9	33.8	30.9	0.2	0.0	18.4
Tabora	198,011	0.5	1.0	5.5	0.6	0.5	2.9	6.7	53.7	22.3	0.1	0.0	6.1
Rukwa	370,374	0.2	1.0	2.4	0.5	0.5	3.2	6.7	42.5	40.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Kigoma	258,981	1.3	5.3	4.4	1.2	1.8	4.1	7.5	32.5	26.5	0.2	0.0	15.0
Shinyanga	521,028	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.6	3.0	7.1	29.3	51.0	0.4	0.0	3.8
Kagera	481,107	1.9	4.9	10.8	1.5	2.1	4.2	7.2	24.1	34.0	0.3	0.0	8.8
Mwanza	308,483	1.3	2.1	7.9	1.8	1.4	4.0	7.0	21.8	31.0	0.3	0.1	21.3

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility											
		Flush/ Pour to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Composting/Ecoson Latrine	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/field/ beach
Mara	271,050	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.1	4.9	9.7	28.3	32.0	0.3	0.0	19.6
Manyara	168,982	0.8	1.2	7.4	0.8	0.7	6.6	6.7	56.6	18.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
Njombe	100,350	0.7	0.6	7.7	1.6	0.9	4.1	8.0	36.2	26.7	0.1	0.0	13.5
Katavi	227,862	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.7	2.4	5.4	35.1	35.3	0.2	0.0	16.8
Simiyu	283,584	0.4	0.8	4.7	1.3	2.1	3.8	7.5	29.6	37.0	0.3	0.0	12.3
Geita	283,584	0.4	0.8	4.7	1.3	2.1	3.8	7.5	29.7	37.0	0.3	0.0	12.3

Figure 12.4 presents the percentage distribution of household by type of toilet facility. It shows that households in Tanzania Mainland that used traditional pit latrines decreased from 87 percent in 2002 to 77 percent in 2012 while households that used flush toilet increased from 3 percent to 14 percent in the same period.

Figure 12. 4: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. It is reported that 37 percent of the private households in Tanzania Mainland reported burying or pit as the commonly used method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping methods (30 percent) and burning (23 percent). Burying or pit was also very common in rural (38 percent of households) and urban (35 percent) areas. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 16 percent of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal.

Table 12. 12: Percentage of Households by Region and Type of Refuse Disposal, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Means of Waste Disposal					
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Burnt	Roadside dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	5.2	3.1	22.7	1.2	37.0	30.7
Male headed household	6,005,826	5.0	2.9	22.6	1.2	37.7	30.5
Female headed household	3,020,959	5.7	3.5	22.8	1.3	35.5	31.1
Rural	6,054,641	0.1	0.2	22.9	1.1	38.0	37.8
Urban	2,972,144	15.6	9.1	22.3	1.6	35.0	16.4
Dodoma	450,305	2.0	0.7	20.4	1.1	38.7	37.0
Arusha	376,336	9.6	6.3	37.2	0.8	17.9	28.2
Kilimanjaro	381,526	3.6	1.2	47.4	0.5	20.6	26.6
Tanga	435,583	3.0	1.6	27.5	1.4	35.2	31.3
Morogoro	501,794	3.5	1.2	25.6	1.0	46.3	22.2
Pwani	254,810	1.4	1.1	34.3	1.0	46.5	15.7
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	25.9	17.2	16.8	1.7	16.7	21.7
Lindi	224,316	1.7	0.6	18.2	0.9	41.3	37.2
Mtwara	342,165	0.8	0.4	23.5	1.2	50.2	23.9
Ruvuma	300,005	1.3	0.5	15.1	1.2	56.9	25.0
Iringa	220,776	3.3	1.0	14.8	0.4	63.0	17.5
Mbeya	630,593	2.7	1.1	14.7	0.7	63.7	17.1
Singida	255,613	1.1	0.7	21.9	0.8	33.1	42.4
Tabora	379,770	2.3	0.9	19.0	1.8	26.4	49.6
Rukwa	198,011	0.6	0.4	14.5	1.3	55.9	27.3
Kigoma	370,374	1.4	1.0	15.2	2.4	30.1	49.9
Shinyanga	258,981	3.7	1.0	29.9	1.8	23.8	39.7
Kagera	521,028	0.8	0.3	16.8	0.6	39.7	41.8
Mwanza	481,107	3.4	2.1	28.2	1.4	38.4	26.5
Mara	308,483	1.5	0.8	31.2	1.4	32.8	32.4
Manyara	271,050	0.9	0.6	26.8	1.4	27.0	43.2
Njombe	168,982	1.5	0.4	9.4	0.4	70.0	18.2
Katavi	100,350	0.8	0.5	15.7	1.2	51.8	30.1
Simiyu	227,862	1.3	0.4	27.4	1.8	29.8	39.4
Geita	283,584	0.4	1.0	18.0	2.1	30.2	48.3

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. The results indicates that a hand hoe and a house were the most commonly owned assets each with 75 percent of private households in Tanzania Mainland, followed by land or farm (71 percent), mobile phone (63 percent), radio (61 percent) and bicycle (40 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in rural than in urban areas (Table 12.13).

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female-headed households. For instance, the ownership of house was higher among male-headed households (76 percent) than female headed households (73 percent). Land/farm was owned by 72 percent of male headed households but only 69 percent of female-headed households. It may further be observed that although a bicycle was owned by (40 percent) of all the households, this asset was not common among female-headed households (26 percent) compared with male-headed households (47 percent).

Table 12. 13: Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets Sex of the Household Head and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	61.4	1.1	63.4	39.8	2.5	4.9	0.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	67.7	1.1	67.2	46.6	2.8	5.9	0.2
Female headed household	3,020,959	48.7	1.0	56.0	26.2	1.9	2.8	0.1
Rural	6,054,641	57.9	0.6	53.8	45.7	0.9	4.2	0.1
Urban	2,972,144	68.3	2.0	83.1	27.7	5.9	6.2	0.3
Dodoma	450,305	51.7	0.7	49.5	40.4	1.5	4.2	0.1
Arusha	376,336	64.3	1.5	75.2	18.7	5.1	5.3	0.2
Kilimanjaro	381,526	75.3	1.3	79.0	25.6	3.9	7.4	0.3
Tanga	435,583	63.5	1.1	64.7	36.7	1.9	6.4	0.2
Morogoro	501,794	63.6	0.9	61.1	45.5	1.6	5.1	0.2
Pwani	254,810	64.8	0.9	68.5	36.2	1.9	5.3	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	67.9	2.6	89.5	12.6	8.1	4.5	0.4
Lindi	224,316	52.9	0.8	43.3	46.0	0.7	3.1	0.1
Mtwara	342,165	53.7	0.6	41.6	49.3	0.8	3.6	0.1
Ruvuma	300,005	59.0	0.7	50.6	32.5	1.4	6.0	0.1
Iringa	220,776	65.4	0.7	59.2	38.1	2.3	5.3	0.1
Mbeya	630,593	62.1	0.7	58.1	39.7	1.8	4.3	0.1
Singida	255,613	58.3	0.7	54.7	45.8	1.0	3.5	0.2
Tabora	379,770	64.1	0.7	63.3	70.3	1.2	5.2	0.1
Rukwa	198,011	51.2	0.5	40.7	35.2	0.7	3.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	59.4	0.6	47.9	43.5	1.0	2.7	0.1
Shinyanga	258,981	61.5	0.9	66.8	67.8	1.7	4.6	0.2
Kagera	521,028	63.1	0.5	57.3	37.5	1.5	7.0	0.1
Mwanza	481,107	61.4	1.0	69.7	49.1	2.2	3.7	0.2
Mara	308,483	58.6	1.1	64.0	42.4	1.6	5.6	0.3
Manyara	271,050	51.6	0.8	63.9	41.8	1.6	5.6	0.2
Njombe	168,982	63.5	0.6	57.2	41.0	1.7	4.9	0.2
Katavi	100,350	63.8	0.7	61.4	59.1	0.9	4.6	0.1
Simiyu	227,862	46.6	0.7	60.6	64.1	0.8	4.8	0.2
Geita	283,584	59.8	0.9	65.4	63.4	1.0	4.2	0.2

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets Sex of the Household Head and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Trimotor cycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	0.3	15.1	9.5	20.4	3.1	6.4	2.7
Male headed household	6,005,826	0.3	15.7	9.6	21.7	3.2	6.4	2.9
Female headed household	3,020,959	0.2	13.9	9.5	17.8	3.0	6.3	2.2
Rural	6,054,641	0.1	3.8	1.7	17.6	0.6	0.9	0.5
Urban	2,972,144	0.6	38.1	25.5	26.3	8.2	17.5	7.1
Dodoma	450,305	0.2	8.2	5.1	15.3	1.5	3.2	1.5
Arusha	376,336	0.4	22.3	15.9	25.6	9.3	8.3	5.0
Kilimanjaro	381,526	0.3	19.5	15.1	39.6	5.7	7.7	2.8
Tanga	435,583	0.2	11.7	7.5	17.9	2.2	5.2	1.7
Morogoro	501,794	0.2	10.4	6.0	17.3	2.0	4.9	1.7
Pwani	254,810	0.2	12.2	7.0	16.8	2.1	5.7	2.0
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	0.9	53.0	37.4	20.5	11.7	28.4	10.4
Lindi	224,316	0.2	5.5	3.0	11.9	0.6	2.1	0.8
Mtwara	342,165	0.2	4.6	2.6	12.5	0.6	1.7	0.8
Ruvuma	300,005	0.1	7.8	2.8	20.6	0.8	1.4	1.0
Iringa	220,776	0.2	11.9	7.2	23.8	2.1	2.7	2.2
Mbeya	630,593	0.2	10.9	6.1	25.7	1.7	2.8	1.7
Singida	255,613	0.1	6.2	3.4	17.5	0.8	1.8	0.9
Tabora	379,770	0.2	8.4	3.9	18.4	0.9	2.8	1.1
Rukwa	198,011	0.0	5.4	2.0	14.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Kigoma	370,374	0.1	5.4	2.4	14.1	0.6	1.4	0.8
Shinyanga	258,981	0.2	10.6	5.7	20.9	2.2	4.1	1.7
Kagera	521,028	0.1	7.0	3.4	18.7	0.9	1.4	1.0
Mwanza	481,107	0.3	14.9	8.9	23.1	2.9	5.7	2.5
Mara	308,483	0.3	9.5	5.0	26.1	1.7	3.0	1.4
Manyara	271,050	0.2	6.7	3.9	20.0	1.3	1.9	1.1
Njombe	168,982	0.2	8.9	4.7	26.4	1.0	1.0	1.3
Katavi	100,350	0.1	8.3	2.7	17.6	0.4	1.6	1.0
Simiyu	227,862	0.1	4.2	2.2	20.1	0.6	1.3	0.7
Geita	283,584	0.2	6.3	1.6	17.9	0.4	1.1	0.8

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets Sex of the Household Head and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Internet Facility	Plough	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel Barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	4.7	9.2	0.7	74.9	4.7	9.5	3.2	74.8	71.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	5.0	10.4	0.8	76.1	5.2	10.6	3.0	75.5	72.4
Female headed household	3,020,959	4.1	7.0	0.7	72.4	3.5	7.2	3.4	73.3	68.7
Rural	6,054,641	3.4	13.1	0.8	88.8	4.5	13.4	4.4	88.9	86.5
Urban	2,972,144	7.4	1.5	0.7	46.7	5.1	1.6	0.6	46.1	39.8
Dodoma	450,305	2.8	14.6	1.0	87.4	5.7	15.0	6.9	86.6	84.1
Arusha	376,336	7.5	11.7	1.1	59.4	9.5	13.2	21.4	68.4	60.9
Kilimanjaro	381,526	4.7	1.5	1.0	81.2	10.6	2.0	3.4	79.5	76.8
Tanga	435,583	3.1	0.5	0.7	81.6	1.8	0.8	2.1	78.4	78.7
Morogoro	501,794	2.0	2.3	0.7	82.7	2.0	2.6	0.9	74.6	73.0
Pwani	254,810	2.9	0.3	0.5	74.2	2.6	0.6	0.7	73.5	71.5
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	9.7	0.2	0.3	20.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	33.2	23.8
Lindi	224,316	1.6	0.1	0.6	85.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	85.1	85.2
Mtwara	342,165	1.9	0.1	0.6	85.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	87.2	87.2
Ruvuma	300,005	2.5	0.1	0.6	86.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	84.8	87.9
Iringa	220,776	4.2	8.7	0.9	86.8	3.7	8.5	1.9	79.6	79.8
Mbeya	630,593	4.7	10.6	1.0	82.2	3.7	10.8	1.8	79.0	75.5
Singida	255,613	3.6	29.1	0.7	88.3	9.2	29.9	7.6	87.8	86.2
Tabora	379,770	3.1	23.2	0.7	85.6	8.2	22.8	1.8	81.7	78.6
Rukwa	198,011	3.1	29.2	0.5	87.4	3.0	30.9	3.2	79.5	81.6
Kigoma	370,374	2.5	0.3	0.5	86.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	87.6	86.4
Shinyanga	258,981	8.7	25.7	0.9	80.3	9.5	25.3	2.4	76.6	68.3
Kagera	521,028	6.9	0.7	0.4	87.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	87.1	87.3
Mwanza	481,107	4.0	10.4	0.7	73.8	4.3	10.7	0.7	71.8	62.7
Mara	308,483	2.9	21.6	1.1	81.5	4.0	18.8	3.9	81.5	78.3
Manyara	271,050	2.7	22.0	1.2	82.4	9.3	24.4	20.3	83.3	78.3
Njombe	168,982	3.9	9.7	0.8	89.7	3.2	9.4	2.2	85.3	88.0
Katavi	100,350	4.4	15.5	0.7	85.6	4.8	16.1	0.7	73.8	74.6
Simiyu	227,862	6.8	37.6	0.9	88.5	13.6	36.9	2.1	86.4	76.3
Geita	283,584	6.0	10.4	0.8	79.8	4.0	10.9	1.6	75.9	64.5

12.13 Social Security Schemes

A social security fund provides members with long and short terms financial security which can be used as “social safety nets” especially at older ages. Households with members in any of security funds are likely to be more socially secure than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, 13 percent of all households in Tanzania Mainland had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) are the most popular social security schemes with six percent of households that reporting to have at least one member of its household registered in those two schemes. Regions with the highest proportion of its households registered in social security schemes are; Kilimanjaro (22 percent) and Singida (20 percent) while Geita (1.8 percent) and Kagera region (2.9 percent) had the lowest proportion of its household members registered in the NHIF and CHF.

National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Zanzibar National Social Security Fund (ZSSF), Parastatal Provident Fund (PPF), Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF), Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF) and Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF) are not common Social Security Schemes in Tanzania Mainland households.

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution by Region and Membership of Social Security Scheme, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Tanzania Mainland	12.5	2.5	0.05	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.4	5.6	1.0
Rural	8.9	0.8	0.03	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	5.3	1.0
Urban	19.6	5.8	0.08	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.8	6.4	1.0
Dodoma	19.2	1.1	0.03	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.5	14.7	0.7
Arusha	12.2	4.5	0.04	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.9
Kilimanjaro	22.0	3.1	0.04	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.5	13.2	1.5
Tanga	10.8	2.4	0.1	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	4.3	0.7
Morogoro	13.0	2.7	0.03	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.4	5.3	1.3
Pwani	11.3	1.7	0.04	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.5	5.1	1.0
Dar es Salaam	18.7	8.0	0.1	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	3.9	0.9
Lindi	10.7	0.7	0.04	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	6.0	1.2
Mtwara	8.1	0.9	0.03	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	3.6	1.3
Ruvuma	12.0	1.0	0.02	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	5.6	2.6
Iringa	17.4	3.9	0.03	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	8.0	1.0
Mbeya	10.9	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.9	1.0
Singida	20.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	14.6	1.5
Tabora	9.3	1.2	0.02	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.2	0.4
Rukwa	8.2	0.9	0.04	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	4.1	0.4
Kigoma	9.4	0.9	0.02	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	5.7	0.7
Shinyanga	9.3	2.1	0.02	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.6
Kagera	7.9	1.3	0.02	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.9
Mwanza	11.3	2.2	0.03	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	3.9	1.5
Mara	8.2	1.6	0.02	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.5
Manyara	7.4	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	3.6	1.0
Njombe	13.5	1.3	0.01	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.9
Katavi	9.4	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.9	0.4
Simiyu	8.1	0.5	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.0
Geita	5.6	1.0	0.03	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.6

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.0 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Information collected was primarily aimed at determining the number of households involved in farming of major crops (such as maize, paddy, cassava and bananas), livestock keeping (including cattle, goats, sheep), poultry and fish farming. Planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector are expected to use the information obtained from the Census to plan and conduct surveys aimed at improving the prevailing conditions in agricultural households in the country.

13.1 Agricultural Households

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban residence during the 2011/12 agriculture year. A total of 5,962,091 out of 9,026,785 households equivalent to 66 percent were engaged in agricultural farming. Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 15 percent of households (889,603) were involved in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agricultural year.

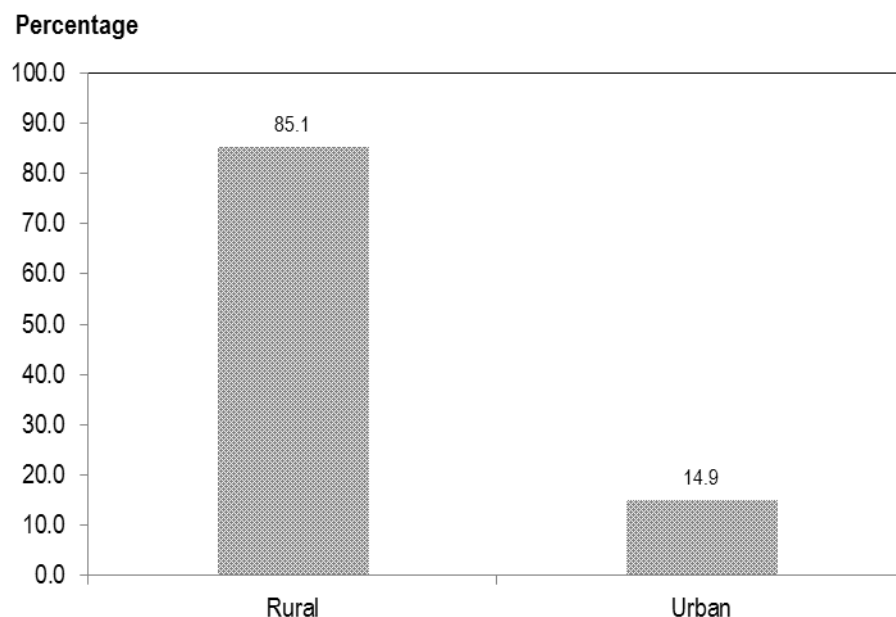
The results further reveal that with the exception of Dar es Salaam, which had only seven (7) percent of its households involved in agriculture, other regions in Tanzania Mainland, the proportion ranged from 46 percent in Arusha to 88 percent in Simiyu.

Table 13. 1: Total Number of Households Operating any Land for Agriculture by Region, Rural and Urban Areas During 2011/12 Agriculture Year, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	5,962,091	66.0	85.1	14.9
Dodoma	450,305	376,924	83.7	92.0	8.0
Arusha	376,336	174,095	46.3	86.2	13.8
Kilimanjaro	381,526	247,080	64.8	85.4	14.6
Tanga	435,583	320,269	73.5	88.0	12.0
Morogoro	501,794	375,838	74.9	79.1	20.9
Pwani	254,810	162,626	63.8	78.2	21.8
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	75,948	7.0	N/A	100.0
Lindi	224,316	180,877	80.6	85.2	14.8
Mtwara	342,165	257,833	75.4	83.6	16.4
Ruvuma	300,005	238,055	79.4	80.5	19.5
Iringa	220,776	180,065	81.6	81.8	18.2
Mbeya	630,593	439,851	69.8	77.6	22.4
Singida	255,613	219,948	86.0	91.8	8.2
Tabora	379,770	309,694	81.5	91.0	9.0
Rukwa	198,011	162,681	82.2	81.4	18.6
Kigoma	370,374	243,651	65.8	89.4	10.6
Shinyanga	258,981	203,173	78.5	89.5	10.5
Kagera	521,028	403,107	77.4	95.1	4.9
Mwanza	481,107	294,937	61.3	82.3	17.7
Mara	308,483	239,683	77.7	91.1	8.9
Manyara	271,050	201,604	74.4	89.1	10.9
Njombe	168,982	145,437	86.1	83.5	16.5
Katavi	100,350	84,721	84.4	73.0	27.0
Simiyu	227,862	199,592	87.6	94.0	6.0
Geita	283,584	224,402	79.1	87.9	12.1

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Figure 13. 1: Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Majority of households in Tanzania Mainland (90 percent) were engaged in maize growing (5,373,218 households) compared with other crops grown like bananas.

Table 13. 2: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Rural and Urban Areas during 2011/12 Agricultural Year, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Households Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Mainland Households	9,026,785	6,054,641	2,972,085
Engaged in Agriculture	5,962,091	5,072,488	889,603
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	5,373,218	4,634,416	738,802
Household Grows Paddy	1,723,369	1,466,372	256,997
Household Grows Cassava	2,405,397	2,143,386	262,011
Household Grows Banana	1,507,729	1,377,974	129,755
Household Grows Other Crops	4,656,990	4,127,015	529,975

Note: A household could grow more than one type of crop, hence "total" number of households engaged in agriculture exceeds total number of private households in the country.

13.2 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Tanzania Mainland. Livestock generate considerable amount of income and determine the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on number of households involved in livestock keeping.

Table 13.3 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in Rural and Urban Areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 9,026,785 households in Tanzania Mainland, 42 percent of households (3,813,833 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock.

Livestock keeping is basically a rural activity and the results revealed that more than 80 percent of households kept livestock in Tanzania Mainland are in Rural Areas. Furthermore, the table shows that the regions with the high proportion of households keeping livestock were Simiyu (63 percent) and Singida (61 percent).

Table 13. 3: Distribution of Households Rearing Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Poultry by Region, Rural and Urban Areas during 2011/12 Agriculture Year, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Number of Households	Total Households that Reared Livestock	Percentage of Households that Reared Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	3,813,833	42.3	87.0	13.0
Dodoma	450,305	197,509	43.9	93.3	6.7
Arusha	376,336	172,432	45.8	88.0	12.0
Kilimanjaro	381,526	209,380	54.9	87.1	12.9
Tanga	435,583	216,061	49.6	88.2	11.8
Morogoro	501,794	189,769	37.8	84.1	15.9
Pwani	254,810	89,574	35.2	81.7	18.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	84,631	7.8	N/A	100.0
Lindi	224,316	98,839	44.1	87.8	12.2
Mtwara	342,165	135,188	39.5	85.9	14.1
Ruvuma	300,005	150,069	50.0	85.1	14.9
Iringa	220,776	112,252	50.8	85.7	14.3
Mbeya	630,593	271,798	43.1	82.2	17.8
Singida	255,613	155,614	60.9	94.6	5.4
Tabora	379,770	183,541	48.3	95.1	4.9
Rukwa	198,011	100,708	50.9	83.7	16.3
Kigoma	370,374	137,992	37.3	90.0	10.0
Shinyanga	258,981	137,757	53.2	92.7	7.3
Kagera	521,028	242,871	46.6	95.8	4.2
Mwanza	481,107	197,338	41.0	83.8	16.2
Mara	308,483	173,522	56.3	92.4	7.6
Manyara	271,050	152,075	56.1	92.1	7.9
Njombe	168,982	90,430	53.5	87.4	12.6
Katavi	100,350	45,178	45.0	78.2	21.8
Simiyu	227,862	144,084	63.2	96.2	3.8
Geita	283,584	125,221	44.2	91.9	8.1

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

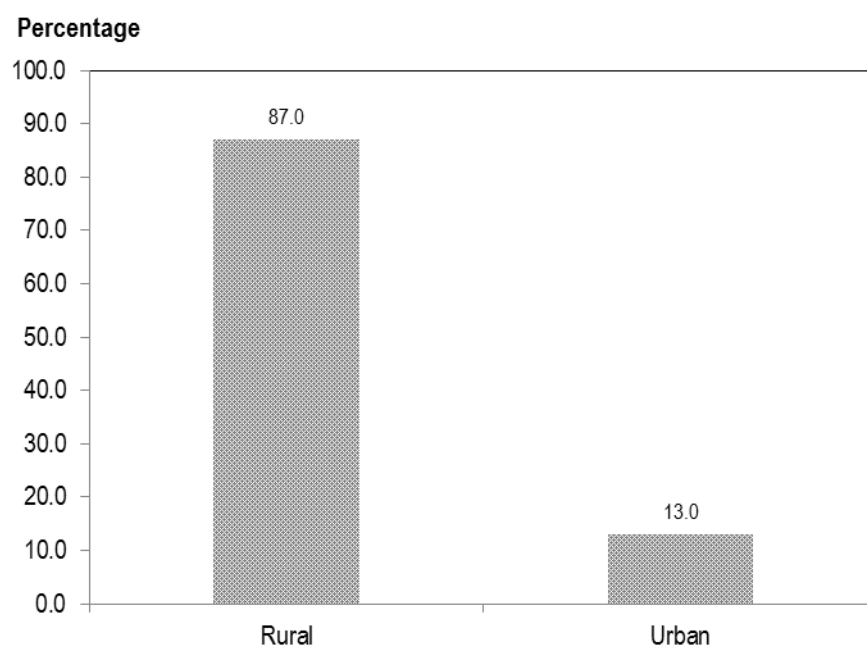
Figure 13. 2: Percentage of Households Engaged in Rearing Livestock by Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle sheep or goats or poultry by rural and urban residence during the 2011/12 agricultural year in Tanzania Mainland. The table shows out of 3,813,833 households that kept livestock, 3,321,818 households (87 percent) were also engaged in keeping poultry.

Table 13. 4: Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban Areas during 2011/12 Agricultural Year, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Households Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Mainland Households	9,026,785	6,054,641	2,972,085
Engaged in Raising Livestock	3,813,833	3,316,647	497,186
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	1,462,279	1,355,378	106,901
Goats	1,673,857	1,548,517	125,340
Sheep	640,007	609,475	30,532
Poultry	3,321,818	2,886,664	435,154

Note: A household could rear more than one type of livestock; hence "total" number of households engaged in livestock keeping exceeds total number of private households in the country.

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock rearing households by region and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Tanzania Mainland had a total of 23,967,902 cattle, out of which 18,010,922 cattle (75 percent) were reared in male headed household and 5,956,980 (25 percent) were reared in female headed household.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Tanzania Mainland as of the census day was 4,388,877, of which 71 percent (3,096,641 sheep) were reared in male headed household and 29 percent (1,292,236 sheep) were reared in female headed household.

The table further reveals that, 73 percent of goats (10,954,283 goats) in Tanzania Mainland were reared in male headed household, while 27 percent of goats were reared in female headed household. Out of the 35,675,796 poultry owned by households, 75 percent (26,597,550 poultry) were kept in male headed household and remaining 25 percent (9,078,246 poultry) were kept in female headed household. In general male headed household kept more livestock than female headed household.

As of the census night, Tabora had the highest number of both Cattle and Poultry (2,227,637 cattle and 2,477,071 poultry) and Arusha had highest number of both Goats and Sheep (1,884,783 goat and 842,453 sheep). Likewise, Mtwara had the lowest number of cattle (167,200 cattle), Lindi had the lowest number of both goat and sheep (98,328 goat and 6,968 sheep respectively) and Katavi had the lowest number of Poultry (550,571).

Table 13.5: Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by Region and Sex of the Household Head as of 26th August 2012, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Tanzania Mainland				Male Headed household				Female Headed Household			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Tanzania Mainland	23,967,902	14,913,515	4,388,877	35,675,796	18,010,922	10,954,283	3,096,641	26,597,550	5,956,980	3,959,232	1,292,236	9,078,246
Dodoma	1,504,632	1,025,756	258,011	1,549,452	1,172,525	833,120	207,448	1,178,864	332,107	192,636	50,563	370,588
Arusha	1,605,735	1,884,783	842,453	1,094,205	1,023,325	1,202,976	504,725	814,757	582,410	681,807	337,728	279,448
Kilimanjaro	654,468	693,824	246,210	1,640,672	501,525	487,722	173,711	1,177,090	152,943	206,102	72,499	463,582
Tanga	772,600	816,588	223,149	1,765,218	586,331	621,804	163,693	1,334,988	186,269	194,784	59,456	430,230
Morogoro	881,766	489,060	128,360	2,077,975	650,576	368,510	95,698	1,595,322	231,190	120,550	32,662	482,653
Pwani	535,289	191,472	43,395	1,271,132	398,315	152,211	32,674	994,534	136,974	39,261	10,721	276,598
Dar es Salaam	272,937	160,367	17,043	1,957,649	191,990	125,249	13,596	1,460,026	80,947	35,118	3,447	497,623
Lindi	264,163	98,328	6,968	1,125,695	225,044	73,308	5,307	833,146	39,119	25,020	1,661	292,549
Mtwara	167,200	226,077	15,886	1,134,864	97,095	172,256	12,296	864,080	70,105	53,821	3,590	270,784
Ruvuma	465,058	315,626	25,828	1,456,422	363,368	257,763	22,289	1,157,108	101,690	57,863	3,539	299,314
Iringa	664,272	201,648	43,147	1,131,241	475,729	156,766	32,888	808,900	188,543	44,882	10,259	322,341
Mbeya	1,452,698	557,030	76,967	2,452,569	1,037,871	430,356	59,594	1,793,590	414,827	126,674	17,373	658,979
Singida	1,371,975	829,155	292,579	1,387,484	1,085,003	645,257	227,796	1,047,807	286,972	183,898	64,783	339,677
Tabora	2,227,637	953,991	269,456	2,477,071	1,774,586	748,962	207,508	1,900,945	453,051	205,029	61,948	576,126
Rukwa	640,014	233,399	35,488	747,384	544,624	186,354	27,268	587,390	95,390	47,045	8,220	159,994
Kigoma	506,929	361,526	53,137	796,001	389,981	273,886	40,788	604,608	116,948	87,640	12,349	191,393
Shinyanga	1,299,261	620,795	196,998	1,634,373	1,040,839	460,898	144,226	1,216,292	258,422	159,897	52,772	418,081
Kagera	845,449	730,300	75,478	1,172,304	717,798	569,288	60,957	890,536	127,651	161,012	14,521	281,768
Mwanza	1,333,569	574,942	129,678	1,829,259	1,058,031	425,816	96,674	1,346,921	275,538	149,126	33,004	482,338
Mara	1,651,355	757,428	342,892	1,612,672	1,181,640	536,840	246,529	1,113,321	469,715	220,588	96,363	499,351
Manyara	1,807,094	1,542,414	581,246	1,103,236	1,240,642	1,054,906	382,270	799,131	566,452	487,508	198,976	304,105
Njombe	267,681	113,681	21,747	851,730	200,259	86,792	17,223	614,335	67,422	26,889	4,524	237,395
Katavi	363,036	177,808	25,703	550,571	284,290	134,181	19,523	432,756	78,746	43,627	6,180	117,815
Simiyu	1,595,889	929,895	389,366	1,673,455	1,125,962	619,887	265,138	1,117,388	469,927	310,008	124,228	556,067
Geita	817,195	427,622	47,692	1,183,162	643,573	329,175	36,822	913,715	173,622	98,447	10,870	269,447

Table 13.6 shows the distribution number of livestock and poultry in Rural and Urban Areas as of the Census night. Result reveals that more than 90 percent of the cattle reared in Tanzania Mainland (21,961,988 cattle) are found in Rural Areas. A similar pattern is observed in goats and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (81 percent).

Table 13.6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Chicken Owned by Region, Rural and Urban Areas as of 26th August 2012, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Tanzania				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Tanzania Mainland	23,967,902	14,913,515	4,388,877	35,675,796	21,961,988	13,886,905	4,202,423	28,886,711	2,005,914	1,026,610	186,454	6,789,085
Dodoma	1,504,632	1,025,756	258,011	1,549,452	1,451,770	973,895	250,889	1,379,141	52,862	51,861	7,122	170,311
Arusha	1,605,735	1,884,783	842,453	1,094,205	1,480,396	1,813,845	816,051	806,303	125,339	70,938	26,402	287,902
Kilimanjaro	654,468	693,824	246,210	1,640,672	549,346	608,111	216,013	1,305,845	105,122	85,713	30,197	334,827
Tanga	772,600	816,588	223,149	1,765,218	706,089	737,635	212,617	1,472,800	66,511	78,953	10,532	292,418
Morogoro	881,766	489,060	128,360	2,077,975	793,257	444,611	120,918	1,664,454	88,509	44,449	7,442	413,521
Pwani	535,289	191,472	43,395	1,271,132	485,664	164,488	39,772	992,780	49,625	26,984	3,623	278,352
Dar es Salaam	272,937	160,367	17,043	1,957,649	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	272,937	160,367	17,043	1,957,649
Lindi	264,163	98,328	6,968	1,125,695	213,126	77,105	5,815	1,010,488	51,037	21,223	1,153	115,207
Mtwara	167,200	226,077	15,886	1,134,864	138,264	209,517	13,673	966,808	28,936	16,560	2,213	168,056
Ruvuma	465,058	315,626	25,828	1,456,422	419,082	280,686	23,452	1,176,297	45,976	34,940	2,376	280,125
Iringa	664,272	201,648	43,147	1,131,241	623,146	169,242	38,907	864,408	41,126	32,406	4,240	266,833
Mbeya	1,452,698	557,030	76,967	2,452,569	1,237,264	500,763	67,315	1,860,735	215,434	56,267	9,652	591,834
Singida	1,371,975	829,155	292,579	1,387,484	1,343,527	805,187	285,710	1,309,191	28,448	23,968	6,869	78,293
Tabora	2,227,637	953,991	269,456	2,477,071	2,202,962	932,075	265,641	2,361,040	24,675	21,916	3,815	116,031
Rukwa	640,014	233,399	35,488	747,384	559,400	203,572	31,178	584,697	80,614	29,827	4,310	162,687
Kigoma	506,929	361,526	53,137	796,001	462,356	340,111	50,007	685,043	44,573	21,415	3,130	110,958
Shinyanga	1,299,261	620,795	196,998	1,634,373	1,203,366	594,302	192,237	1,519,406	95,895	26,493	4,761	114,967
Kagera	845,449	730,300	75,478	1,172,304	825,578	713,851	73,653	1,100,247	19,871	16,449	1,825	72,057
Mwanza	1,333,569	574,942	129,678	1,829,259	1,149,766	516,025	121,167	1,468,745	183,803	58,917	8,511	360,514
Mara	1,651,355	757,428	342,892	1,612,672	1,537,033	723,954	334,319	1,486,010	114,322	33,474	8,573	126,662
Manyara	1,807,094	1,542,414	581,246	1,103,236	1,723,725	1,503,308	568,568	1,011,352	83,369	39,106	12,678	91,884
Njombe	267,681	113,681	21,747	851,730	218,715	103,006	19,874	668,125	48,966	10,675	1,873	183,605
Katavi	363,036	177,808	25,703	550,571	321,111	155,001	23,700	463,860	41,925	22,807	2,003	86,711
Simiyu	1,595,889	929,895	389,366	1,673,455	1,551,598	913,283	385,302	1,623,553	44,291	16,612	4,064	49,902
Geita	817,195	427,622	47,692	1,183,162	765,447	403,332	45,645	1,105,383	51,748	24,290	2,047	77,779

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

13.3 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity, is not commonly practiced in Tanzania Mainland. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban residence as of the Census night. Results show that out of 9,026,785 household in Tanzania Mainland, only 44,701 households (0.5 percent) were engaged in fish farming. Fish farming is mostly practiced in Rural Areas and to a lesser extent in Urban Areas. The table shows 81 percent (36,098 households) of total households involved in fish farming was in Rural Areas and 19 percent (8,603 households) were in Urban Areas.

Table 13. 7: Distribution of Households Involved in Fish Farming by Region, Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Region	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	44,701	0.5	80.8	19.2
Dodoma	450,305	1,290	0.3	85.7	14.3
Arusha	376,336	1,196	0.3	75.7	24.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1,833	0.5	83.3	16.7
Tanga	435,583	2,263	0.5	82.4	17.6
Morogoro	501,794	2,334	0.5	80.7	19.3
Pwani	254,810	1,129	0.4	69.7	30.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	1,788	0.2	N/A	100.0
Lindi	224,316	876	0.4	77.9	22.1
Mtwara	342,165	1,085	0.3	78.2	21.8
Ruvuma	300,005	5,494	1.8	82.2	17.8
Iringa	220,776	1,304	0.6	85.0	15.0
Mbeya	630,593	5,104	0.8	87.5	12.5
Singida	255,613	1,093	0.4	89.5	10.5
Tabora	379,770	1,627	0.4	91.2	8.8
Rukwa	198,011	1,798	0.9	85.6	14.4
Kigoma	370,374	1,656	0.4	86.7	13.3
Shinyanga	258,981	1,120	0.4	85.4	14.6
Kagera	521,028	2,993	0.6	92.0	8.0
Mwanza	481,107	2,056	0.4	74.8	25.2
Mara	308,483	1,852	0.6	87.6	12.4
Manyara	271,050	950	0.4	82.3	17.7
Njombe	168,982	1,203	0.7	86.5	13.5
Katavi	100,350	539	0.5	69.9	30.1
Simiyu	227,862	958	0.4	91.5	8.5
Geita	283,584	1,160	0.4	88.2	11.8

Note: (i) N/A means that Data Not Available.



(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS				STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL		PHCF 2		
SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE						FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region District.....		Ward/Shehia.....		Village/Street		EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HOUSEHOLD NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
B: ALL PERSONS										
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELF-CARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? MALE = 1 FEMALE = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	06	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										<input type="text"/>

B: ALL PERSONS																				
No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES					MARITAL STATUS			CITIZENSHIP			PLACE OF RESIDENCE			WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME			BIRTH CERTIFICATE		
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.					What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7			[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET			Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA.			Where do you spend most of your time during a day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3			Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4		
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED			(12)			(13)			(14)			(15)			(16)		
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal bifida	Spinal cord injuries															
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5													
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5													
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5													
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5													
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5													
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5													
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5													

C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE										
No.	LITERACY			EDUCATION ATTAINMENT				LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5			Are you/Is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NEVER ATTENDED' SKIP TO SECTION D				What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK		
(01)		(17)				(18)				(19)
1		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
3		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
4		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
5		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
6		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
7		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
8		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS											
PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY											
(20) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months?											
Yes = 1 <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E No = 2											
IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>											
Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS							
	Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E		Did the death occur during childbirth Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E		Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2						
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)					
1	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
2	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
3	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
4	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
5	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
6	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>											

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																													
AGRICULTURE				LIVESTOCK				FISH FARMING																																																					
<p>Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30</p>				<p>Which of the following crops did the household grow?</p>				<p>Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32</p>				<p>How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"</p>				<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																													
(28)				(29)				(30)				(31)				(32)																																													
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>				<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>			
									Yes	No																																																			
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Other Crops	1	2																																																											
Cattle																																																													
Goats																																																													
Sheeps																																																													
Poultry																																																													

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

33) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania?

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

34) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member6th HH Member2nd HH Member7th HH Member3rd HH Member8th HH Member4th HH Member9th HH Member5th HH Member10th HH Member

IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE



☐

36) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2

1st HH Member☐6th HH Member☐2nd HH Member☐7th HH Member☐3rd HH Member☐8th HH Member☐4th HH Member☐9th HH Member☐5th HH Member☐10th HH Member☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS					
37) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds?					
Yes = 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
No = 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H, MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED		
				Fund	
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1				
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2				
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3				
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4				
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5				
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6				
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7				
Other Funds	=8				
H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD					
Males					
Females					
Total					
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED			Day	Month	
NAME OF SUPERVISOR					
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE			Day	Month	

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS						PHCF 3		
LONG QUESTIONNAIRE										<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL </div>
FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		District <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Ward/Shehia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Village/Street <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HOUSEHOLD NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
B: ALL PERSONS										
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELFCARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										<input type="text"/>

B: ALL PERSONS																				
No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES					MARITAL STATUS					CITIZENSHIP									
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.					What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7					[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET									
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12					MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED					(12)					(13)				
	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div>					<div>Cleft Palate</div> <div>Spinal bifida</div> <div>Spinal cord injuries</div> <div>Mental health</div> <div>Psoriasis</div>														
1	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
2	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
3	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
4	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
5	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
6	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
7	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
8	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				

B: ALL PERSONS							C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE		
No.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 2011	BIRTH CERTIFICATE	SURVIVAL OF PARENTS	LITERACY	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION
	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Where do you spend most of your time during the day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	In which region/country was [NAME] born? WRITE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF BORN IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF BORN OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Where was [NAME] living in 2011? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA. FOR CHILDREN AGED '00' IN QUESTION 05 WRITE CODE '9798'	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4	Is [NAME]'s Father alive? Is [NAME]'s Mother alive? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 3	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5	Are you/is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NEVER ATTENDED' SKIP TO SECTION D	What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Father <input type="text"/> Mother <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
	In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household? IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)? IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY						
(33) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? YES=1 NO=2 <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div>				IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G		
RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div>						
Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female?	How old was the deceased at the time of death?	What was the cause of death?	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
	Male =1 Female =2	WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Domestic Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during childbirth? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
6	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
7	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
8	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div>						

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS															
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?			
(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING				Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01						
				Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02						
				Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03						
				Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04						
				Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05						
				Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06						
				Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07						
				Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08						
				Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09						
				Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10						
				Cart with small tank/drum	=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11						
				Tanker truck	=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12						
				Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco, canal, irrigation channels)				=13	Not Applicable		=13				
					Improved cooking fuel			Have electricity							
					Non improved cooking fuel			Have no electricity							
<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>					<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>			<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>							
Improved source															
Non improved source															

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS									
What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?				How is the household refuse disposed of?		Does your household have/own the following assets? FOR "YES" ANSWER, THESE ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. SHADE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM			
(50)				(51)		(52)			
						YES NO			
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system =01				Regularly collected =1		Radio 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to septic tank =02				Irregularly collected =2		Telephone (Land Line) 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to covered pit =03				Burnt =3		Mobile Phone 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to somewhere else =04				Roadside dumping =4		Bicycle 1 2			
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine =05				Burying/pit =5		Motor vehicle 1 2			
Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid =06				Other dumping =6		Motorcycle/Vespa 1 2			
Pit latrine with washable slab without lid =07						Tricycle (Guta) 1 2			
Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab =08						Tri motorcycle (Bajaj) 1 2			
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit =09						Television 1 2			
Composting/ ecosan latrine =10						Electric Iron 1 2			
Bucket =11						Charcoal Iron 1 2			
No facility/bush/field/ beach =12						Cooker (Electric or Gas) 1 2			
						Refrigerator/Freezer 1 2			
Improved 1						Computer /Laptop 1 2			
Non improved 0						Internet Facility 1 2			
						Plough 1 2			
Regarded as sanitation						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			
						1 At least two items out of the listed assets			
						0 Less than two items from the listed assets			

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																														
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																				
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																												
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																										
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																										
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																			Yes		No	Maize	1		2	Paddy	1		2	Cassava	1		2	Banana	1		2	Other Crops	1		2
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Other Crops	1		2																																											

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA										K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																																																																										
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																				
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania? <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>										M	F	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	Males <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>																																																																																						
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60) In which country are they living? <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>										<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	Females <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>																																																																																								
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>																																																																																																				
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2										DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>										Day	Month	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>																																																																													
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS										NAME OF SUPERVISOR <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																																																																																										
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED										DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>										Day	Month	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>																																																																													
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