

The United Republic of Tanzania



Simiyu Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

OCGS Vision

To become a “centre of excellence” for statistical production and for promoting a culture of evidence-based policy and decision-making”

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Simiyu Region

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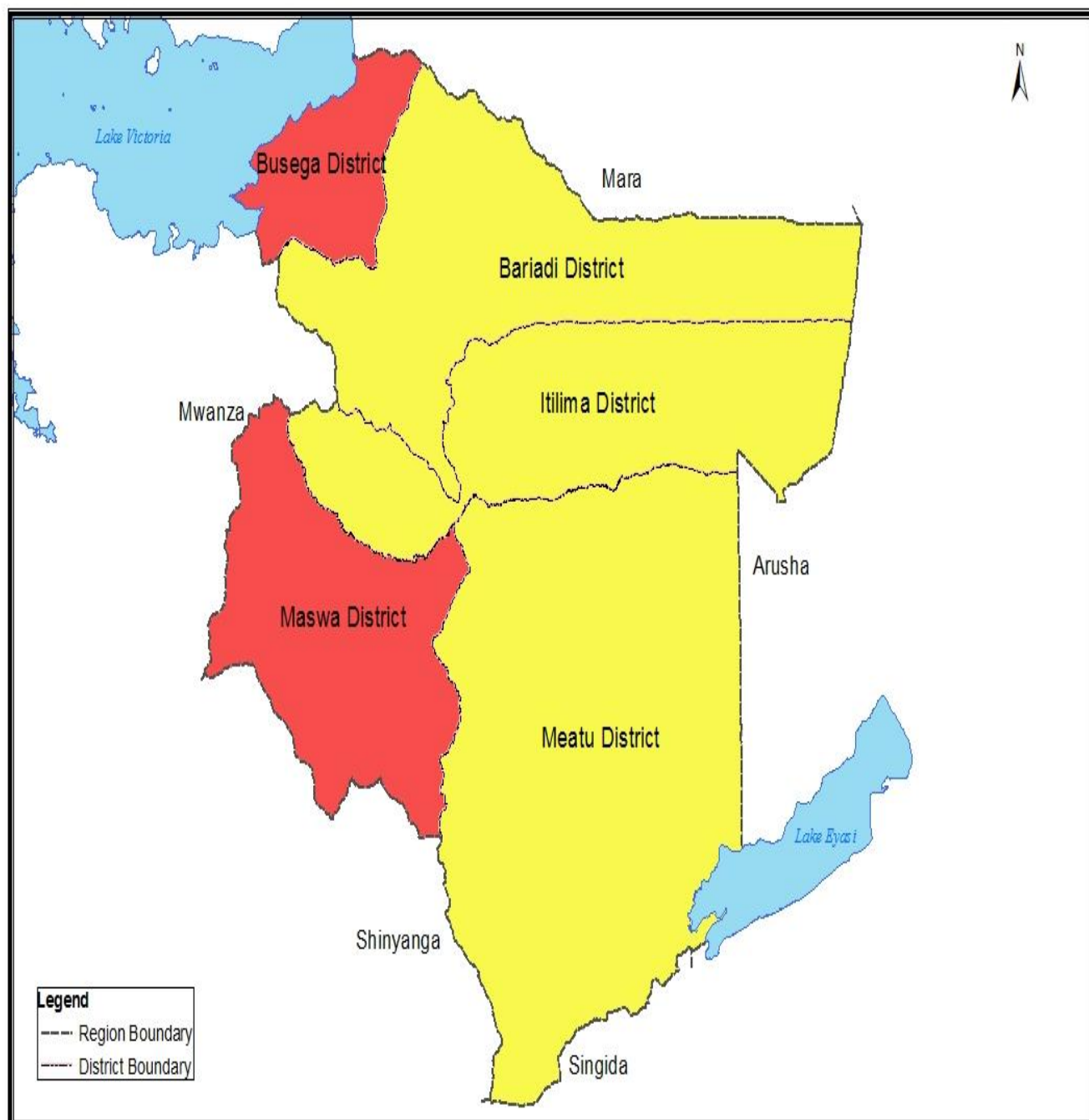
and

Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar
Ministry of State, President Office, State House
and Good Governance
Zanzibar

March, 2016



SIMIYU REGION 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.

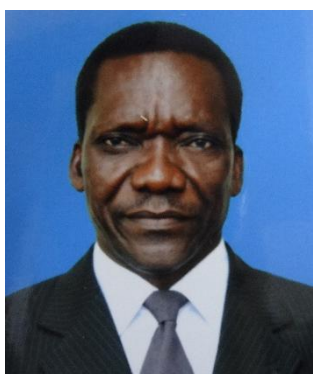
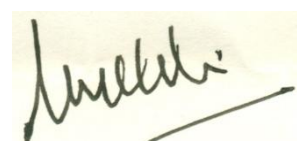
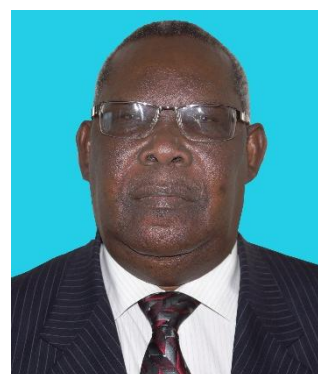
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA and the 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 other socio –economic indicators.

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 dark ink, reading "Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said".A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Mwalim Haji Ameir".

Executive Summary

The Simiyu Region 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 by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census (es) to observe the trend over time.

The new topics that were covered in the 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.

The Simiyu Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile publication is comprise of thirteen chapters.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights on the history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication and understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Simiyu had a population of 1.6 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 92. Population of Simiyu is growing at a rate of 1.8 percent annually, representing an increase of about 19 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Simiyu region will double in the next 39 years. Simiyu population is predominantly rural with 93 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Simiyu was 1.8 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.6 percent and 4.7 percent for the urban population.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Simiyu region. It is 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.

Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 51 percent of the population in Simiyu region is aged below 15 years, and three (3) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Simiyu region urban (pyramid shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Simiyu region had a total of 227,862 private households, out of which 205,495 (90 percent) were in rural areas and 22,367 (10 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty eight (38 percent) of households in Simiyu region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 7.3 percent in 2002 Census to 9.8 percent in 2012. Average household size was 6.9 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 7.1 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.8 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were almost twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 9.4 compared to 5.3 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Simiyu region. More than half (51 percent) of the population were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 26.9 years for males and 23.3 years for females.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians, while the majority of foreigners were from Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from china, Uganda and India.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, five (5) percent of Simiyu population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 75 percent of all persons in Simiyu region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.93) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. Internationally and in the Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9 percent) than rural (7 percent)

The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that less than one (0.3) percent of total private households in Simiyu region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Simiyu region has 1,751 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Kenya (42 percent) followed by USA (22 percent). On remittances, results show that 15 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above in Simiyu region was 58 percent. Literacy rate was highest among the urban population (71 percent) than the rural population (57 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 67 percent and was higher in urban areas (86 percent) than in rural areas (65 percent). Adult literacy for males (74 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (60 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 76.6 percent in Busega district Council to 60.4 percent in Itilima District Council. Generally, adult literacy increased from 56 percent in 2002 to 66 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in 2012 was 67 percent; it was higher in urban areas (91 percent) than in rural areas (65 percent). Female NER (69 percent) was higher than that of males (64 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Busega district council (82 percent) to 60.2 percent in Itilima district council. Eight in every ten children (85.1 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 (116.2 percent) compared to rural areas (83.2 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 66 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that two percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 61 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 74 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Simiyu resident was farming (75 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities were defined as 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 the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported one (1.2) percent of Simiyu region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 86 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 48 percent compared to rural areas (90 percent). Twenty two (22) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 70 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority of households (69 percent) had used iron sheets as the main roofing material followed by Grass or Leaves (21 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 97 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 66 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (87 percent) of households in Simiyu region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (13 percent). Majority (82 percent) of all private households in Simiyu region had their houses' wall built of Sundried Bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 52 percent of the households in Simiyu region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 14 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (3.3 percent had water piped into their houses, 1.4 percent piped into yard and 8.8 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 43 compared to 10 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Simiyu region is uncommon, less than one (0.4) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel 89 percent firewood and 9 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, nine (9) percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 45 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting and 40 percent used Torch or Rechargeable Lamps.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, the most common type of toilet facilities in Simiyu Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab and Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (35 percent each) followed by no facility/bush/beach (17 percent). Majority of households (39 percent) reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where one (1.4) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were hand hoe (89 percent), followed by house (86 percent), land or farm (77 percent), bicycles (64 percent), mobile phone (61 percent) and radio (47 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in Rural Areas.

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 the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 88 percent of all private households in Simiyu region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (94 percent) while in urban areas (6 percent), 63 percent of all private households in Simiyu were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.4 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

Summary of Key Indicators for Simiyu Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census

Indicator	Simiyu		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,584,157	100.0	1,473,639	100.0	110,518	100.0
Male	759,891	48.0	707,652	48.0	52,239	47.3
Female	824,266	52.0	765,987	52.0	58,279	52.7
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	1.8	-	1.6	-	4.7
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	315,234	19.9	297,803	20.2	17,431	15.8
Male	157,932	20.8	149,357	21.1	8,575	16.4
Female	157,302	19.1	148,446	19.4	8,856	15.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	812,567	51.3	765,876	52.0	46,691	42.2
Male	406,978	53.6	384,334	54.3	22,644	43.3
Female	405,589	49.2	381,542	49.8	24,047	41.3
Young Population (0–17 years)	915,088	57.8	860,702	58.4	54,386	49.2
Male	457,360	60.2	431,109	60.9	26,251	50.3
Female	457,728	55.5	429,593	56.1	28,135	48.3
Elderly Population (60+ years)	74,379	4.7	69,811	4.7	4,568	4.1
Male	34,775	4.6	32,699	4.6	2,076	4.0
Female	39,604	4.8	37,112	4.8	2,492	4.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	50,571	3.2	47,600	3.2	2,971	2.7
Male	23,335	3.1	22,053	3.1	1,282	2.5
Female	27,236	3.3	25,547	3.3	1,689	2.9
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	227,862	100.0	205,495	90.2	22,367	9.8
Male Headed Households	141,428	62.1	127,750	62.2	13,678	61.2
Female Headed Households	86,434	37.9	77,745	37.8	8,689	38.8
Average Household Size ¹	-	6.9	-	7.1	-	4.8
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	5.3	-	5.5	-	3.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	9.4	-	9.8	-	6.6
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	387,985	51.0	357,259	51.1	30,726	50.0
Never Married	305,544	40.2	281,868	40.3	23,676	38.5
Living Together	20,379	2.7	17,767	2.5	2,612	4.2
Separated	4,526	0.6	3,779	0.5	747	1.2
Divorced	18,923	2.5	16,860	2.4	2,063	3.4
Widowed	23,603	3.1	21,938	3.1	1,665	2.7
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	1,583,994	100.0	1,473,523	100.0	110,471	100.0

¹ The values of these indicators are averages and not percentages (no absolute numbers)

Indicator	Simiyu		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	163	0.0	116	0.0	47	0.0
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	70,089	4.5	47,098	3.2	22,991	21.4
Population with Birth Notification	95,048	6.1	90,263	6.2	4,785	4.4
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	64,875	7.2	60,113	7.0	4,762	8.9
Male	32,408	7.2	30,212	7.1	2,196	8.5
Female	32,467	7.2	29,902	7.0	2,566	9.2
Diaspora						
Total	1,751	0.1	1,174	0.1	577	0.5
Male	1,113	0.1	754	0.1	359	0.7
Female	638	0.1	420	0.1	218	0.4
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	732,747	58.4	660,127	56.7	72,620	70.5
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	507,880	66.7	455,328	65.1	52,552	85.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	232,232	79.4	210,499	78.2	21,733	93.7
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	366,952	75.9	329,898	74.5	37,054	91.3
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	223,481	66.6	205,253	65.1	18,228	91.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	285,542	85.1	262,327	83.2	23,215	116.2
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	401,176	100.0	364,968	100.0	36,208	100.0
Primary School	370,777	92.4	343,594	94.1	27,183	75.1
Training after Primary	2,647	0.7	2,370	0.6	277	0.8
Secondary School	24,175	6.0	17,122	4.7	7,053	19.5
Training after Secondary	1,804	0.4	1,034	0.3	770	2.1
University and Others	1,773	0.4	848	0.2	925	2.6
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	5,438	0.9	4,767	0.9	672	1.8
Professionals	4,159	0.7	2,982	0.5	1,177	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	17,892	3.0	15,176	2.7	2,716	7.4
Clerks	2,759	0.5	2,327	0.4	432	1.2
Small Business Managers	2,383	0.4	1,644	0.3	739	2.0
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	11,753	2.0	7,364	1.3	4,389	12.0
Street Vendors and Related Workers	6,413	1.1	3,715	0.7	2,698	7.4
Crafts and Related Workers	7,968	1.3	5,025	0.9	2,943	8.1
Farmers	449,221	75.2	435,019	77.6	14,202	38.9
Livestock Keepers	18,114	3.0	17,947	3.2	167	0.5
Fishermen	2,652	0.4	2,076	0.4	576	1.6
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	823	0.1	309	0.1	514	1.4
Elementary Occupations	36,932	6.2	33,477	6.0	3,455	9.5
Others	27,957	4.7	26,253	4.7	1,704	4.7
Disability						

Indicator	Simiyu		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Type of Disability						
Albinism	549	0.04	492	0.03	57	0.05
Seeing	19,107	1.22	17,349	1.19	1758	1.63
Hearing	12,281	0.78	11,516	0.79	765	0.71
Walking	15,045	0.96	13,801	0.95	1244	1.16
Remembering	9,631	0.61	8,830	0.61	801	0.74
Self-Care	9,556	0.61	8,809	0.6	747	0.69
Other Disability	3,819	0.24	3605	0.25	214	0.2
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	195,712	85.9	184,963	90	10,749	48.1
Living without Paying any Rent	6,451	2.8	5,740	2.8	711	3.2
Rented Privately	21,544	9.5	11,455	5.6	10,090	45.1
Rented by Employer	1,127	0.5	860	0.4	267	1.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	831	0.4	511	0.2	321	1.4
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,833	0.8	1,674	0.8	159	0.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	364	0.2	293	0.1	71	0.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	340	0.2	232	0.1	107	0.5
Cement Bricks	11,137	4.9	3,956	1.9	7,181	32.1
Sundried Bricks	185,743	81.5	176,851	86.1	8,892	39.8
Baked Bricks	24,005	10.5	18,059	8.8	5,946	26.6
Timber	68	0.0	64	0.0	4	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	326	0.1	320	0.2	7	0.0
Poles and Mud	4,229	1.9	4,021	2.0	208	0.9
Grass	1,936	0.9	1,914	0.9	23	0.1
Tent	79	0.0	79	0.0	0	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	197,317	86.6	188,521	91.7	8,796	39.3
Non Earth	30,546	13.4	16,973	8.3	13,569	60.7
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	156,111	68.5	134,531	65.5	21,579	96.5
Grass/Leaves	23,918	10.5	23,511	11.4	407	1.8
Mud and Leaves	47,201	20.7	46,916	22.8	285	1.3
Others	632.0	0.3	537	0.3	94	0.4
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	102,801	45.1	90,884	44.2	11,917	53.3
Electricity	20,180	8.9	12,326	6.0	7,854	35.1
Others	104,881	46.0	102,283	49.8	2,598	11.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	203,355	89.2	194,425	94.6	8,930	39.9

Indicator	Simiyu		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Charcoal	20,415	9.0	8,011	3.9	12,404	55.5
Kerosene	1,470	0.7	1,174	0.6	296	1.3
Electricity	1,000	0.4	466	0.2	534	2.4
Others	1,622	0.7	1,419	0.7	203	0.9
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	30,920	13.6	21,383	10.4	9,538	42.6
Other Protected Sources	85,251	37.4	78,590	38.2	6,662	29.8
Unprotected Sources	111,691	49.0	105,523	51.4	6,167	27.6
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	9,311	4.1	2,758	1.3	6,553	29.3
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	1,516	0.7	819	0.4	697	3.1
Pit Latrine	178,004	78.1	163,455	79.5	14,549	65.1
Others	653	0.3	625	0.3	27	0.1
No Facility	38,377	16.8	37,837	18.4	541	2.4
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	4,168	1.8	279	0.1	3,889	17.4
Burnt	63,121	27.7	55,689	27.1	7,432	33.2
Roadside Dumping	3,996	1.8	3,535	1.7	462	2.1
Burying/Pit	66,967	29.4	58,957	28.7	8,010	35.8
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	89,610	39.3	87,036	42.4	2,574	11.5
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	106,540	46.8	93,253	45.4	13,287	59.4
Mobile Phone	138,381	60.7	120,358	58.6	18,023	80.6
Hand Hoe	201,760	88.5	187,133	91.1	14,628	65.4
Television	9,618	4.2	3,467	1.7	6,151	27.5
Land or Farm	174,422	76.6	166,075	80.8	8,348	37.3
House	196,935	86.4	185,720	90.4	11,215	50.1
Bicycle	146,048	64.1	135,697	66.0	10,351	46.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	10,709	4.7	8,595	4.2	2,114	9.5
Power Tiller	2,071	0.9	1,844	0.9	227	1.0
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	8,725	3.8	6,224	3.0	2,501	11.2
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	4,445	2.0	2,770	1.4	1,675	7.5
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	41	0.0	31	0.0	10	0.0
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	446	0.2	229	0.1	217	1.0
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	1,113	0.5	631	0.3	482	2.2
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	949	0.4	489	0.2	460	2.1

Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	i
Executive Summary	iii
Summary of Key Indicators for Simiyu Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census	viii
Contents	xii
List of Tables.....	xvi
List of Figures	xxii
List of Maps	xxiv
List of Abbreviations.....	xxv
Concepts and Definitions	xxvi
 Chapter One.....	 1
Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census	1
1.1 What is a Population Census?.....	1
1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC	2
1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC	2
1.4 Census Enumeration Activities.....	7
1.5 Data Processing.....	10
1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures	11
 Chapter Two	 12
Population Size, Growth and Distribution.....	12
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type	12
2.3 Population Size and Growth	13
 Chapter Three	 18
Age and Sex Profile	18
3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data	18
3.2 Age and Sex Profile	19
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups.....	23

Chapter Four	28
Household Composition	28
4.1 Introduction.....	28
4.2 Number of Households	28
4.3 Average Household Size.....	31
4.4 Household Headship	32
Chapter Five	35
Marital Status	35
5.1 Introduction.....	35
5.2 Marital Status.....	35
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage.....	41
Chapter Six	44
Citizenship and Birth Registration	44
6.1 Citizenship	44
6.2 Birth Certificate	46
6.3 Birth Registration.....	46
Chapter Seven.....	49
Survival of Parents	49
7.1 Introduction.....	49
7.2 Survival of Parents.....	49
7.3 Orphans in Simiyu Region.....	56
Chapter Eight	58
Diaspora	58
8.1 Introduction.....	58
8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora	58
Chapter Nine.....	63
Literacy and Education	63
9.1 Literacy	63
9.1.2 Literacy Status in Simiyu Region	63
9.1.3 Adult Literacy	66
9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages	69

9.2	Education	72
9.2.1	Introduction.....	72
9.2.2	School Attendance Status	72
9.2.3	Net and Gross School Enrolment.....	80
9.2.4	Education Attainment	84
Chapter Ten		86
Economic Activity		86
10.1	Introduction.....	86
10.2	Usual Economic Activity.....	86
10.3	Current Economic Activity.....	90
10.4	Employment Status	94
10.5	Main Occupation.....	96
10.6	Main Industry.....	99
Chapter Eleven		102
Disability		102
11.1	Introduction.....	102
11.2	Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups).....	102
11.2.1	Population with Albinism	103
11.3	Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups).....	105
Chapter Twelve		109
Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities.....		109
12.1	Introduction.....	109
12.2	Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household	109
12.3	Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located	110
12.4	Building Materials for Roofing.....	110
12.5	Building Materials for Flooring.....	111
12.6	Building Materials for Walls	112
12.7	Rooms for Sleeping	113
12.8	Source of Drinking Water.....	114
12.9	Source of Energy	117
12.9.1	Source of Energy for Cooking.....	117
12.9.2	Source of Energy for Lighting.....	118

12.10	Type of Toilet Facility	121
12.11	Refuse Disposal	123
12.12	Ownership of Assets	123
12.13	Social Security Schemes	125
Chapter Thirteen		127
Agriculture and Livestock		127
13.1	Introduction.....	127
13.2	Households Engaged in Agriculture	127
13.3	Livestock and Poultry	129
13.4	Fish Farming	132
References		133
Annexes: Questionnaires		134

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	12
Table 2.2:	Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	13
Table 2.3:	Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	14
Table 2.4:	Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	16
Table 2.5:	Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	16
Table 2.6:	Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2002-2012 Censuses	17
Table 3.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	19
Table 3.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census.....	20
Table 3.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census.....	20
Table 3.4:	Population by Key Age Groups; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	23
Table 4.1:	Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	29
Table 4.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	30
Table 4. 3:	Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	32
Table 4. 4:	Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	33
Table 4. 5:	Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	34
Table 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	36
Table 5.2:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	37
Table 5.3:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	37
Table 5.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census.....	38

Table 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census	38
Table 5.6:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census	39
Table 5.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census.....	39
Table 5.8:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	40
Table 5.9:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	40
Table 5.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	41
Table 5.11:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	43
Table 6.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	45
Table 6.2:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	47
Table 6.3:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census.....	47
Table 6.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	48
Table 6.5:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	48
Table 7.1:	Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	50
Table 7.2:	Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	50
Table 7.3:	Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	51
Table 7.4:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	52
Table 7.5:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	52
Table 7.6:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	52

Table 7.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census: Rural.....	53
Table 7.8:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census: Urban	53
Table 7.9:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	54
Table 7.10:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	54
Table 7.11:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	54
Table 7.12:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Rural; 2012 Census	55
Table 7.13:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	55
Table 7.14:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	57
Table 8.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	58
Table 8. 2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	59
Table 8.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	59
Table 8.4:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	60
Table 8. 5:	Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	61
Table 9.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	64
Table 9.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census.....	64
Table 9.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census.....	65
Table 9.4:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	66
Table 9.5:	Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	69

Table 9.6:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	69
Table 9.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Administrative Area, and Literacy Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	70
Table 9.8:	Percentage Distribution of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status and District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	72
Table 9.9:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region, Simiyu 2012 Census.....	74
Table 9.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census	76
Table 9.11:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	77
Table 9. 12:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	79
Table 9. 13:	Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	83
Table 9.14:	Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment and Sex; Region, Simiyu 2012 Census.....	84
Table 10.1:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	87
Table 10.2:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census.....	88
Table 10.3:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census.....	88
Table 10.4:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	89
Table 10.5:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	89
Table 10.6:	Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	90
Table 10.7:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	91

Table 10.8:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census.....	92
Table 10.9:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census.....	92
Table 10.10:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	93
Table 10.11:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	93
Table 10.12:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District Distribution , Sex and Type of Current Economic Activity (7 Days prior to the Census date); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	94
Table 10.13:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	95
Table 10.14:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Employment Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	95
Table 10.15:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	97
Table 10.16:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, and Main Occupation; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	98
Table 10.17:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	100
Table 10.18:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and above by District, Sex and Main Industry; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	101
Table 11.1:	Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	103
Table 11.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	104
Table 11.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census	104
Table 11.4:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	105
Table 11.5:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	106
Table 11.6:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census	108

Table 11.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	108
Table 12. 1:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Area and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	109
Table 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Five Year Age Gropu and Tenure Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	110
Table 12.3:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Area and Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is Located; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	110
Table 12.4:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	111
Table 12.5:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	112
Table 12.6:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	112
Table 12.7:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	114
Table 12.8:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Drinking Water; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	115
Table 12. 9:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	118
Table 12. 10:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	119
Table 12.11:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	122
Table 12.12:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Type of Refuse Disposal; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	123
Table 12.13:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Ownership of Assets; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	124
Table 12.14:	Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	125
Table 13.1:	Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	127

Table 13.2:	Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	128
Table 13.3:	Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	129
Table 13.4:	Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	130
Table 13. 5:	Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by District and Sex of Head of Household as of 26th August 2012; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	131
Table 13. 6:	Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012, Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	131
Table 13.7:	Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	132

List of Figures

Figure 2. 1:	Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Simiyu Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses.....	15
Figure 3.1:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	21
Figure 3.2:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census	22
Figure 3.3:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census	22
Figure 3. 4:	Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	24
Figure 3.5:	Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	25
Figure 3.6:	Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	25
Figure 3.7:	Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	26
Figure 3.8:	Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	27
Figure 3.9:	Age Dependency Ratio; Simiyu Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	27
Figure 4.1:	Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	31
Figure 4.2:	Average Household Size by Districts; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	32

Figure 4.3:	Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	33
Figure 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	36
Figure 5.2:	Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	42
Figure 5.3:	Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	42
Figure 5.4:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	43
Figure 7.1:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	56
Figure 9.1:	Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Region Simiyu, 2012 Census	65
Figure 9.2:	Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	67
Figure 9.12:	Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Simiyu Region,2012 Censuses	85
Figure 11.1:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	107
Figure 12.1:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	113
Figure 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	117
Figure 12. 3:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	121
Figure 13.1:	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census.....	128
Figure 13.2:	Percentage of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	130

List of Maps

Map 9. 1:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	68
Map 9.2:	Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	83
Map 12. 1:	Percentage of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	116
Map 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census	120

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, analyze, 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 Growth and Growth Rate

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 the “working age population” (15-64 years).

Elderly Population refers to persons aged 65 years and above (according to international definition). However, according to the 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

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.

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.

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 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 their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

Educational Attainment is the highest grade of education 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 definition).

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 regular attendance at any 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 terms financial security which can be used as “social safety nets” especially at older ages.

The category '**improved drinking water sources**' includes sources that, by nature of their construction or through active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. It comprises piped water on premise such as:-

- Piped Water into Dwelling,
- Piped Water into Yard/Plot,
- Public Taps/Standpipes,
- Tube wells/Boreholes,
- Protected dug wells, and
- Protected Springs.

Improved Sanitation Facilities is the facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include:-

- Flush/pour to Piped Sewer System,
- Flush/pour to Septic Tank,
- Flush/pour to Pit Latrine,
- Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine,
- Pit latrine with Washable Slab with Lid,
- Pit latrine with Washable Slab without Lid, and
- Composting/Ecoson toilet.

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).

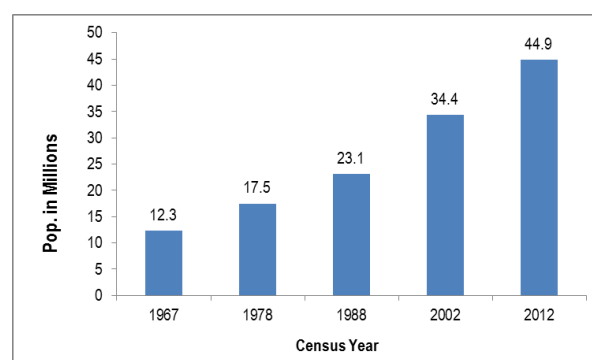
Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions and hence the title Population and Housing Census.

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

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, 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. 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 between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.

1.2 Objective 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. As directed by the Act, 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.



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 the 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, the responsibility was vested to 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 responsible for 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 the 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 topics to cater for current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance with 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 finally by the Central Census Committee.

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 included questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for

hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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 Schemes; Tanzanians Living Abroad (Diaspora); Agriculture; Ownership of Assets and Housing Conditions.

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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 mostly ranged from 60 to 100 households in both Rural and Urban Areas.



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of the 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 identified 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. The Pilot Census was intended to test the 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 Enumeration Areas (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, not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, 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, at Mnazi Mmoja grounds in Dar es Salaam.

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 on 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 and trained 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 Assistant 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 enumeration 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 in some of the EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

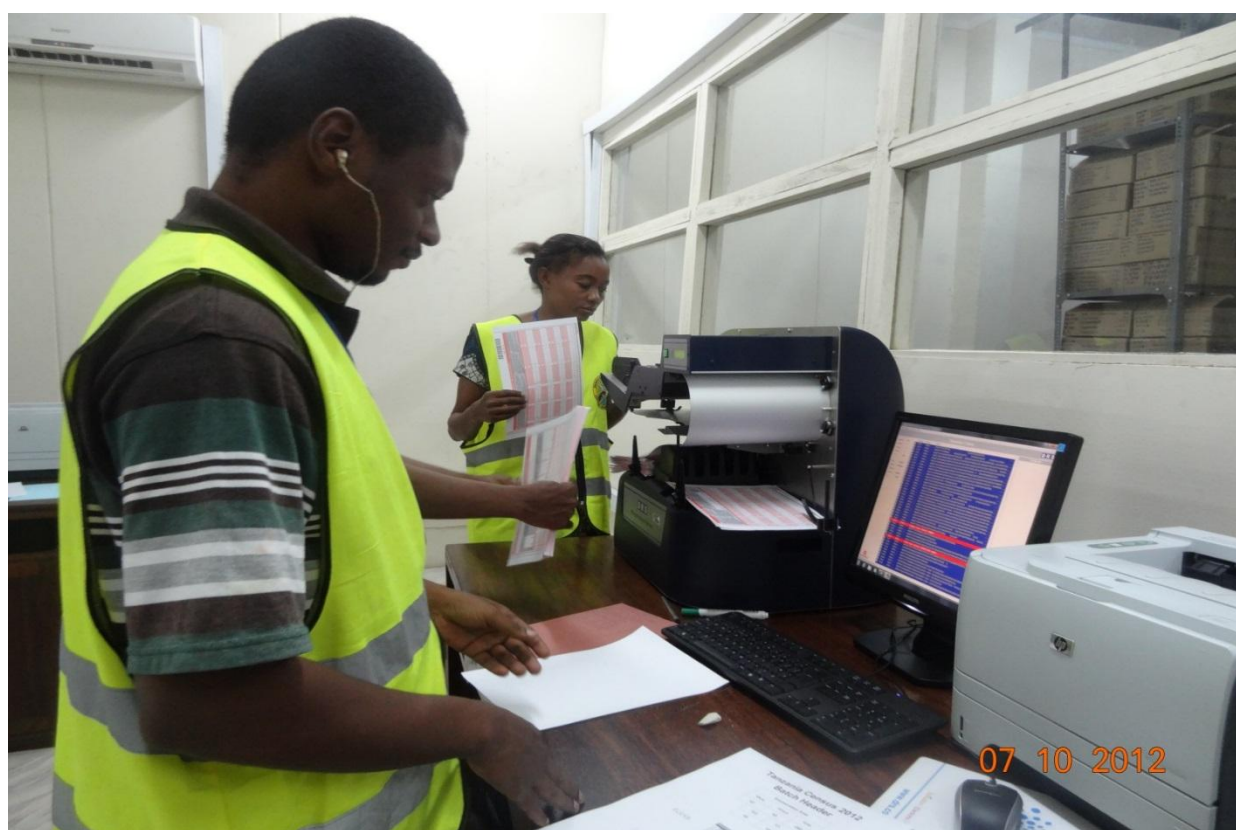
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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 including the questionnaires, EA maps and the population

summaries (SWMT 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 Centre 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 were recruited as scanner operators, data editors/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 launched 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 with 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

Population is a source of labour for the production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. However, population growth increases demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources for its survival and development, which subsequently increases consumption of natural resources. The growth and distribution of the population also determines the demand for and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. Sustainable socio-economic development simply means improving the well-being of most people. However, reducing poverty in a society without environmental degradation is more difficult to achieve with a rapidly growing population. As such, population growth should be kept at an appropriate 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, the smallest number of people was found in Special Institutions (17 people) while in urban areas; it was Homeless people (3 people).

Table 2.1: Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Simiyu Region	1,584,157	100.00	1,473,639	100.00	110,518	100.00
Private Households	1,566,578	98.89	1,458,920	99.00	107,658	97.41
Special Institutions	65	0.00	17	0.00	48	0.04
Inmates Institutions	716	0.05	370	0.03	346	0.31
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,678	0.11	782	0.05	896	0.81
Refugee Camps	48	0.00	-	-	48	0.04
Homeless People	30	0.00	27	0.00	3	0.00
Travellers/In transit	93	0.01	93	0.01	-	-
Health Institutions/Facilities	625	0.04	265	0.02	360	0.33
Educational Institutions	1,041	0.07	599	0.04	442	0.40
Orphanage Centres	164	0.01	116	0.01	48	0.04
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	13,119	0.83	12,450	0.84	669	0.61

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,584,157 persons in Simiyu Region, 1,566,578 (98.89 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households were thirteen times more than (1,458,920 persons) those in urban areas (107,658 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (816,353 persons) compared to male population (750,225 persons).

Table 2.2: Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Simiyu Region	1,584,157	100.00	759,891	100.00	824,266	100.00
Private Households	1,566,578	98.89	750,225	98.73	816,353	99.04
Special Institutions	65	0.00	35	0.00	30	0.00
Inmates Institutions	716	0.05	679	0.09	37	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,678	0.11	1,272	0.17	406	0.05
Refugee Camps	48	0.00	35	0.00	13	0.00
Homeless People	30	0.00	23	0.00	7	0.00
Travellers/In transit	93	0.01	86	0.01	7	0.00
Health Institutions/Facilities	625	0.04	216	0.03	409	0.05
Educational Institutions	1,041	0.07	728	0.10	313	0.04
Orphanage Centres	164	0.01	74	0.01	90	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	13,119	0.83	6,518	0.86	6,601	0.80

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Simiyu Region in 2012 was 1.6 million. Out of that, 93.0 percent (1.5 million) were residing in rural areas and 7.0 percent (0.1 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Simiyu Region was 1.8 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.6 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 4.7 percent.

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	2002	2012			
Simiyu Region	1,326,869	1,584,157	19.4	1.8	39.1
Rural	1,257,492	1,473,639	17.2	1.6	43.7
Urban	69,377	110,518	59.3	4.7	14.9

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from 1.2 percent recorded in Maswa District Council to 2.2 percent recorded in Bariadi District Council.

Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Simiyu Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

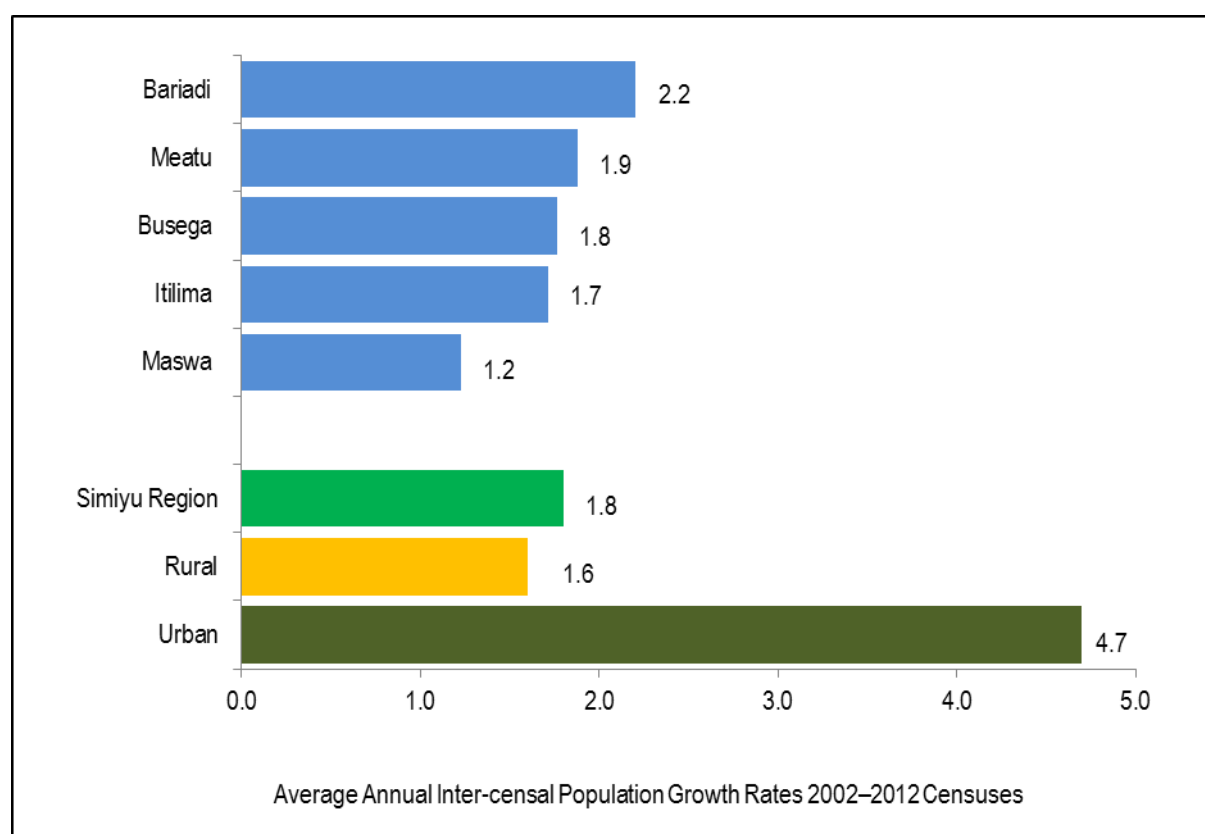


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Simiyu Region has increased by 19.4 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. Population change was recorded in all Simiyu districts from 2002 to 2012 Census; the largest population change was recorded in Bariadi District Council (24.6 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Maswa District Council (13.0 percent).

Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Population Size		Percentage Change 2002-2012	Growth Rate per annum 2002-2012	Doubling Time (years) 2002-2012
	2002	2012			
Simiyu Region	1,326,869	1,584,157	19.4	1.8	39.1
Rural	1,257,492	1,473,639	17.2	1.6	43.7
Urban	69,377	110,518	59.3	4.7	14.9
Bariadi	339,300	422,916	24.6	2.2	31.5
Itilima	264,304	313,900	18.8	1.7	40.3
Meatu	248,214	299,619	20.7	1.9	36.8
Maswa	304,402	344,125	13.0	1.2	56.5
Busega	170,649	203,597	19.3	1.8	39.3

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Simiyu Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. The district with the largest proportion of population was Bariadi with 26.7 percent of the region's population (422,916 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Busega with 12.9 percent (203,597).

Moreover, results show that the population in rural areas (1,473,639 persons) was thirteen times more than that of urban areas (110,518 persons).

Table 2.5: Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Simiyu Region	1,584,157	100.0	1,473,639	100.0	110,518	100.0
Bariadi	422,916	26.7	376,336	25.5	46,580	42.1
Itilima	313,900	19.8	308,865	21.0	5,035	4.6
Meatu	299,619	18.9	287,247	19.5	12,372	11.2
Maswa	344,125	21.7	319,435	21.7	24,690	22.3
Busega	203,597	12.9	181,756	12.3	21,841	19.8

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Simiyu Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.3 million in 2002 to 1.5 million in 2012, an increase of 17.2 percent. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.07 million in 2002 to 0.11 million in 2012, an increase of 59.3 percent.

Table 2.6: Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2002-2012 Censuses

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Simiyu Region	1,257,492	1,473,639	17.2	69,377	110,518	59.3
Bariadi	313,214	376,336	20.2	26,086	46,580	78.6
Itilima	259,715	308,865	18.9	4,589	5,035	9.7
Meatu	241,389	287,247	19.0	6,825	12,372	81.3
Maswa	279,466	319,435	14.3	24,936	24,690	-1.0
Busega	163,708	181,756	11.0	6,941	21,841	214.7

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

Age and sex characteristics of any population data are important and critical in demographic analysis social functions and responsibilities and in supporting socio-economic development processes. They are vital for making key decisions in public administration such as determining the segments of the population which qualify 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 preferences. As was the case with previous 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 age 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 non-negligible errors associated with age misreporting. In particular, strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” and “9” was noted. Age misreporting was generally higher among females compared to males, and more evident in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to Tanzania Mainland. Nonetheless, this may not necessarily affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are recommended conventional procedures for correcting such anomalies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

This chapter provides highlights of the Census data on age and sex distributions. The detailed findings are presented in Volume II: Population Distribution by Age and Sex in single and 5-year age groups.

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 by five year age groups, sex ratio and place of enumeration.

Sex ratios 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 Simiyu Region was 92 males for every 100 females, for Simiyu rural it was also 92 and for Simiyu urban it was 90 which indicate an excess of females over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 5 to 9 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Simiyu Region, and it was above 100 in Simiyu rural for population below 9 years of age. On the other hand, Simiyu urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged 40 to 49 years.

Table 3.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,584,157	100.0	759,891	100.0	824,266	100.0	92.2
0–4	315,234	19.9	157,932	20.8	157,302	19.1	100.4
5–9	274,167	17.3	137,820	18.1	136,347	16.5	101.1
10–14	223,166	14.1	111,226	14.6	111,940	13.6	99.4
15–19	166,848	10.5	79,758	10.5	87,090	10.6	91.6
20–24	129,424	8.2	57,275	7.5	72,149	8.8	79.4
25–29	95,812	6.0	41,130	5.4	54,682	6.6	75.2
30–34	79,767	5.0	35,106	4.6	44,661	5.4	78.6
35–39	69,278	4.4	30,630	4.0	38,648	4.7	79.3
40–44	57,270	3.6	26,769	3.5	30,501	3.7	87.8
45–49	40,737	2.6	19,901	2.6	20,836	2.5	95.5
50–54	37,192	2.3	17,547	2.3	19,645	2.4	89.3
55–59	20,883	1.3	10,022	1.3	10,861	1.3	92.3
60–64	23,808	1.5	11,440	1.5	12,368	1.5	92.5
65–69	14,322	0.9	6,682	0.9	7,640	0.9	87.5
70–74	13,672	0.9	6,303	0.8	7,369	0.9	85.5
75–79	8,622	0.5	4,153	0.5	4,469	0.5	92.9
80+	13,955	0.9	6,197	0.8	7,758	0.9	79.9

Table 3.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,473,639	100.0	707,652	100.0	765,987	100.0	92.4
0–4	297,803	20.2	149,357	21.1	148,446	19.4	100.6
5–9	258,753	17.6	130,246	18.4	128,507	16.8	101.4
10–14	209,320	14.2	104,731	14.8	104,589	13.7	100.1
15–19	153,749	10.4	73,646	10.4	80,103	10.5	91.9
20–24	118,486	8.0	52,403	7.4	66,083	8.6	79.3
25–29	87,117	5.9	37,401	5.3	49,716	6.5	75.2
30–34	72,047	4.9	31,582	4.5	40,465	5.3	78.0
35–39	63,097	4.3	27,701	3.9	35,396	4.6	78.3
40–44	52,363	3.6	24,292	3.4	28,071	3.7	86.5
45–49	37,391	2.5	18,158	2.6	19,233	2.5	94.4
50–54	34,388	2.3	16,176	2.3	18,212	2.4	88.8
55–59	19,314	1.3	9,260	1.3	10,054	1.3	92.1
60–64	22,211	1.5	10,646	1.5	11,565	1.5	92.1
65–69	13,437	0.9	6,271	0.9	7,166	0.9	87.5
70–74	12,868	0.9	5,954	0.8	6,914	0.9	86.1
75–79	8,147	0.6	3,936	0.6	4,211	0.5	93.5
80+	13,148	0.9	5,892	0.8	7,256	0.9	81.2

Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	110,518	100.0	52,239	100.0	58,279	100.0	89.6
0–4	17,431	15.8	8,575	16.4	8,856	15.2	96.8
5–9	15,414	13.9	7,574	14.5	7,840	13.5	96.6
10–14	13,846	12.5	6,495	12.4	7,351	12.6	88.4
15–19	13,099	11.9	6,112	11.7	6,987	12.0	87.5
20–24	10,938	9.9	4,872	9.3	6,066	10.4	80.3
25–29	8,695	7.9	3,729	7.1	4,966	8.5	75.1
30–34	7,720	7.0	3,524	6.7	4,196	7.2	84.0
35–39	6,181	5.6	2,929	5.6	3,252	5.6	90.1
40–44	4,907	4.4	2,477	4.7	2,430	4.2	101.9
45–49	3,346	3.0	1,743	3.3	1,603	2.8	108.7
50–54	2,804	2.5	1,371	2.6	1,433	2.5	95.7
55–59	1,569	1.4	762	1.5	807	1.4	94.4
60–64	1,597	1.4	794	1.5	803	1.4	98.9
65–69	885	0.8	411	0.8	474	0.8	86.7
70–74	804	0.7	349	0.7	455	0.8	76.7
75–79	475	0.4	217	0.4	258	0.4	84.1
80+	807	0.7	305	0.6	502	0.9	60.8

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Simiyu region. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader 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 sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centers has a different structure. For example, the population pyramid of Simiyu urban population (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas and other regions.

Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

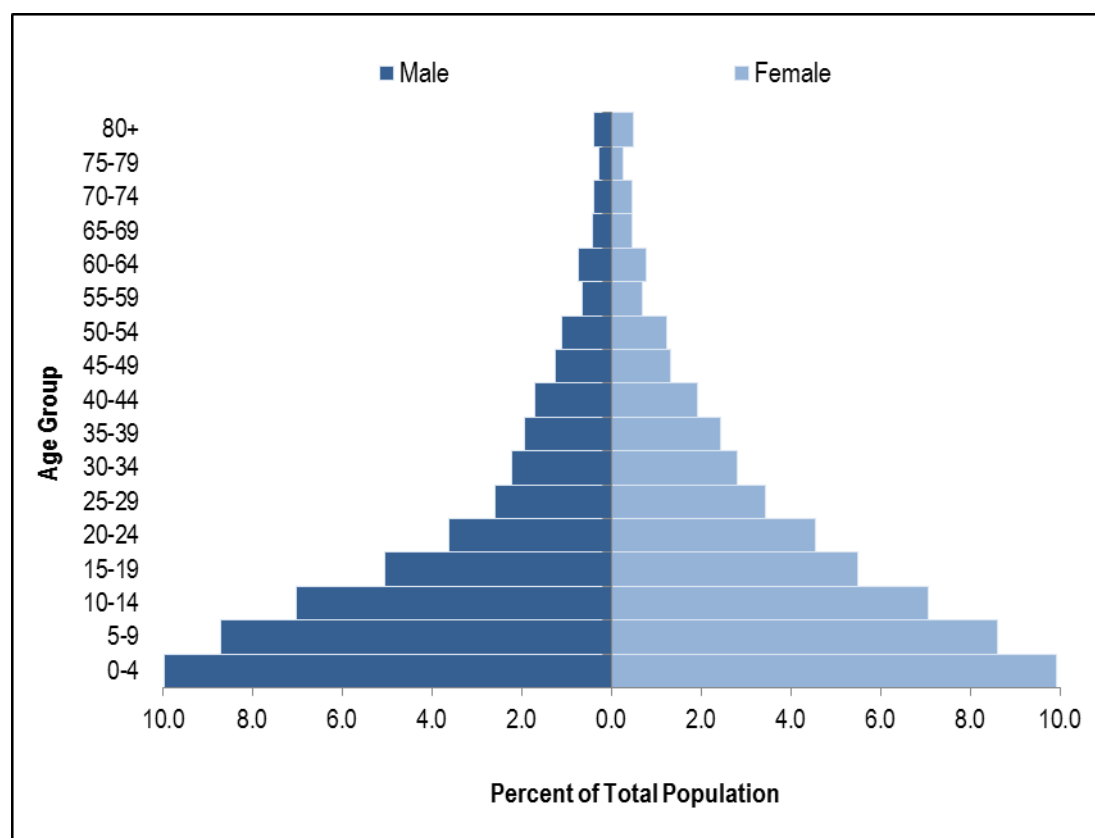


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

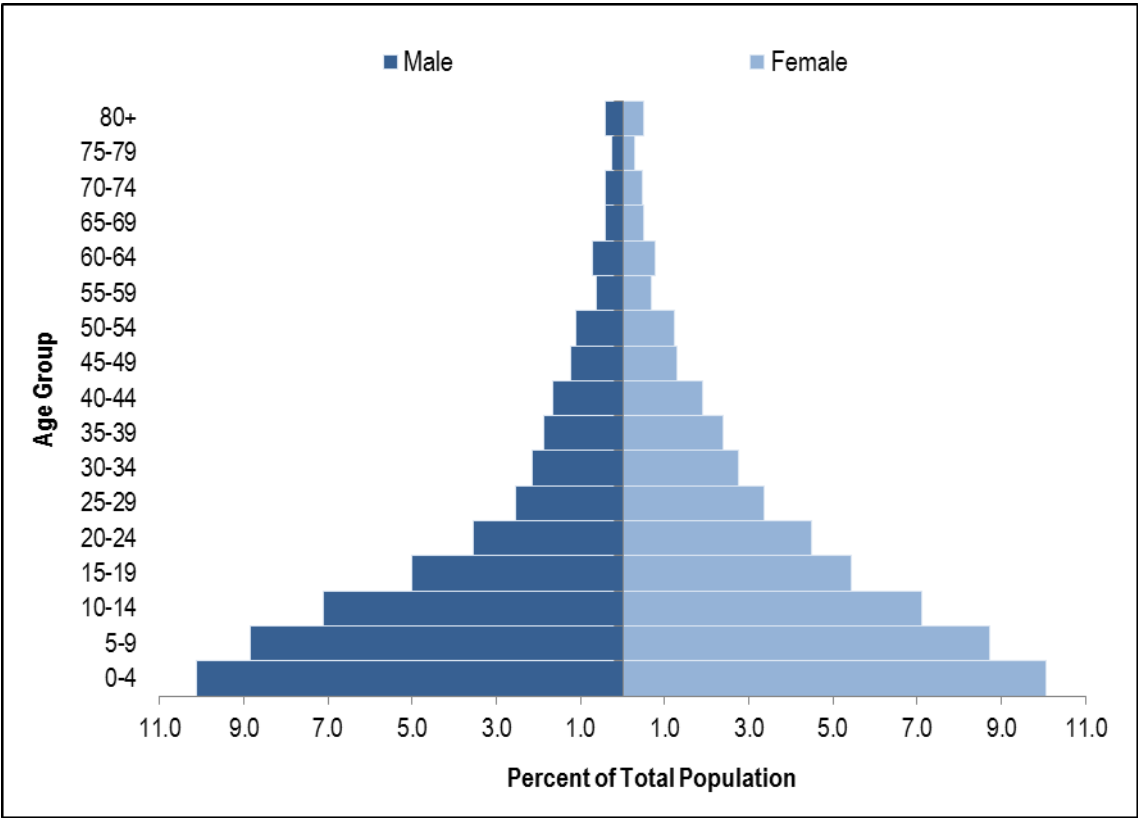
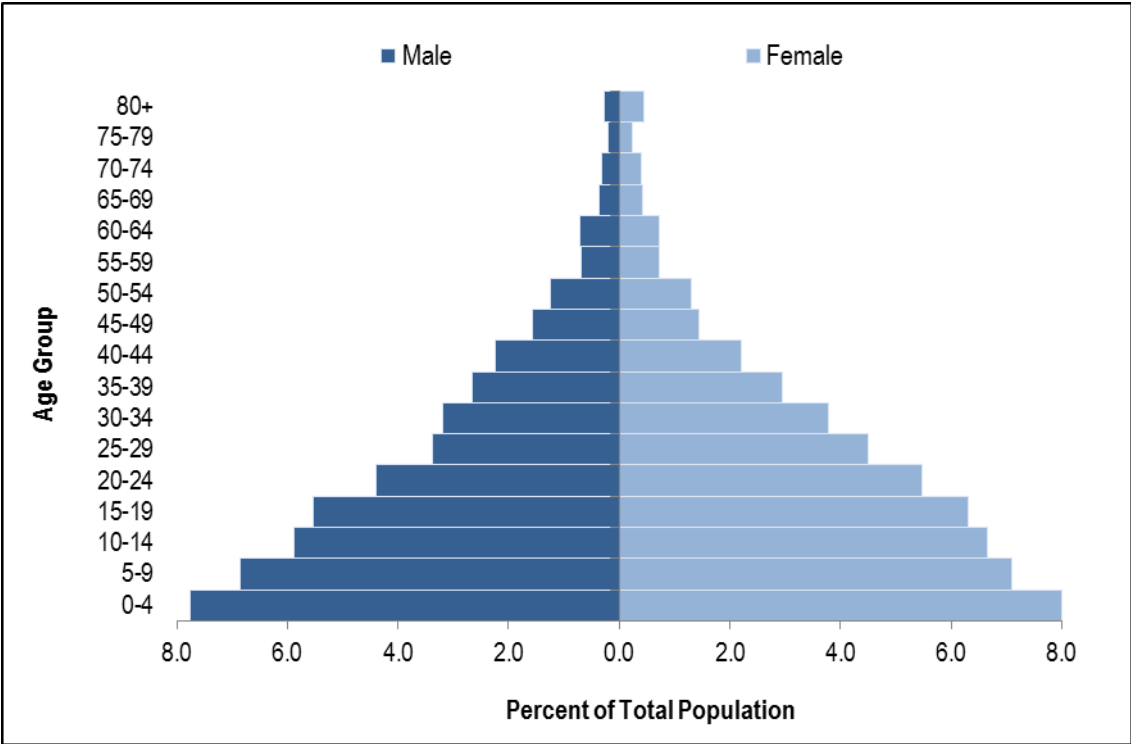


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population constituted 51.3 percent of Simiyu total population below 15 years of age and only three (3) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

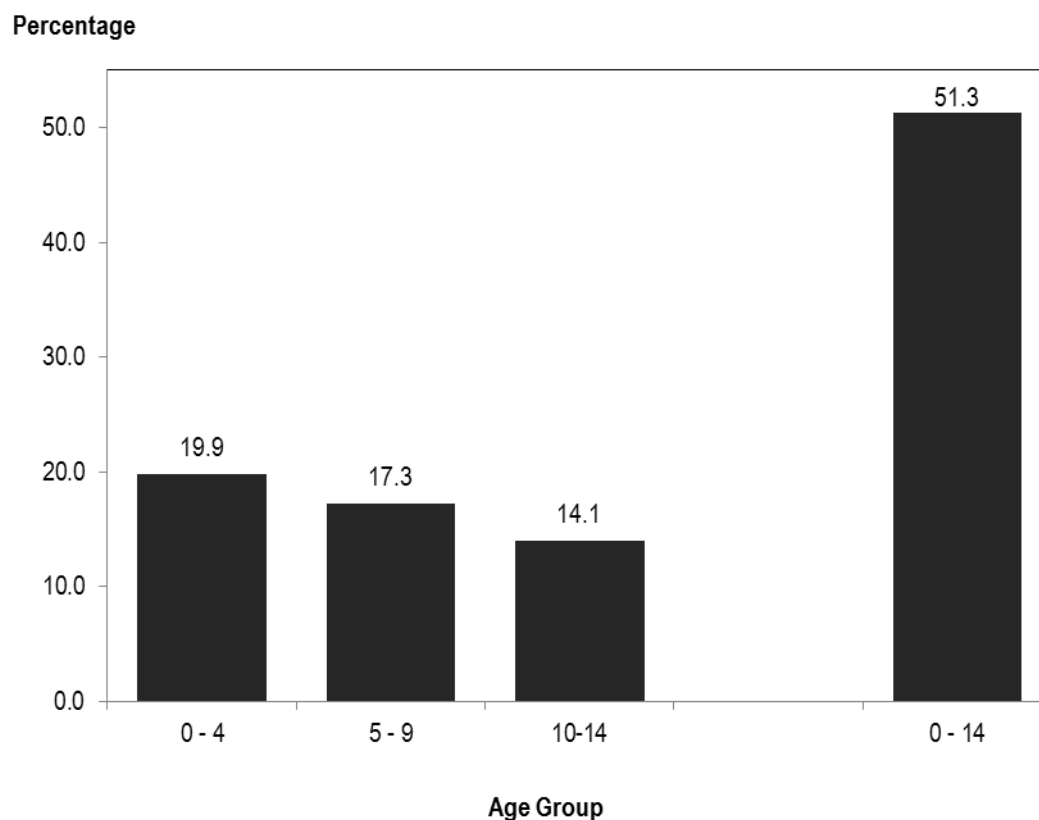
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Simiyu		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	1,584,157	100.0	1,473,639	100.0	110,518	100.0
Male	759,891	48.0	707,652	48.0	52,239	47.3
Female	824,266	52.0	765,987	52.0	58,279	52.7
Children (Under 1 year)	58,240	3.7	54,643	3.7	3,597	3.3
Male	29,096	3.8	27,322	3.9	1,774	3.4
Female	29,144	3.5	27,321	3.6	1,823	3.1
Children (0–4 years)	315,234	19.9	297,803	20.2	17,431	15.8
Male	157,932	20.8	149,357	21.1	8,575	16.4
Female	157,302	19.1	148,446	19.4	8,856	15.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	812,567	51.3	765,876	52.0	46,691	42.2
Male	406,978	53.6	384,334	54.3	22,644	43.3
Female	405,589	49.2	381,542	49.8	24,047	41.3
Young Population (0–17 years)	915,088	57.8	860,702	58.4	54,386	49.2
Male	457,360	60.2	431,109	60.9	26,251	50.3
Female	457,728	55.5	429,593	56.1	28,135	48.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	296,272	18.7	272,235	18.5	24,037	21.7
Male	137,033	18.0	126,049	17.8	10,984	21.0
Female	159,239	19.3	146,186	19.1	13,053	22.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	490,149	30.9	447,979	30.4	42,170	38.2
Male	221,555	29.2	202,444	28.6	19,111	36.6
Female	268,594	32.6	245,535	32.1	23,059	39.6
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	338,072	21.3	317,865	21.6	20,207	18.3
Male	169,110	22.3	159,444	22.5	9,666	18.5
Female	168,962	20.5	158,421	20.7	10,541	18.1
Secondary School (14–17 years)	142,115	9.0	131,912	9.0	10,203	9.2
Male	69,782	9.2	65,035	9.2	4,747	9.1
Female	72,333	8.8	66,877	8.7	5,456	9.4
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	721,019	45.5	660,163	44.8	60,856	55.1
Male	329,578	43.4	301,265	42.6	28,313	54.2
Female	391,441	47.5	358,898	46.9	32,543	55.8
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	348,567	42.3	319,067	41.7	29,500	50.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	74,379	4.7	69,811	4.7	4,568	4.1
Male	34,775	4.6	32,699	4.6	2,076	4.0
Female	39,604	4.8	37,112	4.8	2,492	4.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	50,571	3.2	47,600	3.2	2,971	2.7
Male	23,335	3.1	22,053	3.1	1,282	2.5
Female	27,236	3.3	25,547	3.3	1,689	2.9
Age-Dependency Ratio		120		123		82

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age was 51.3 percent in the 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4.

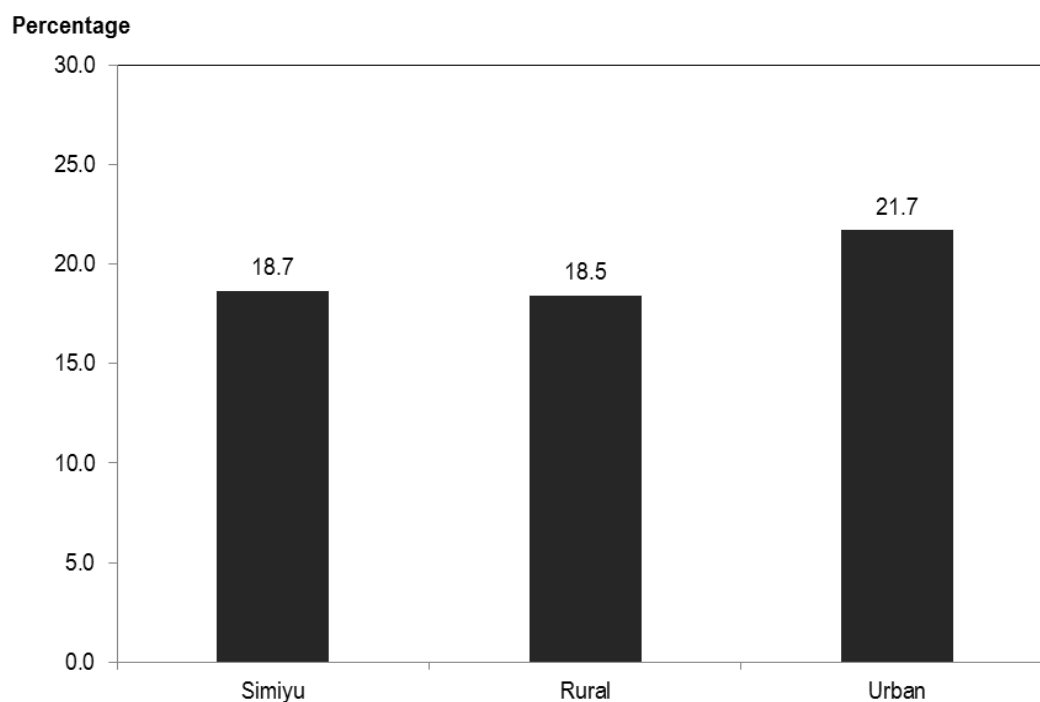
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

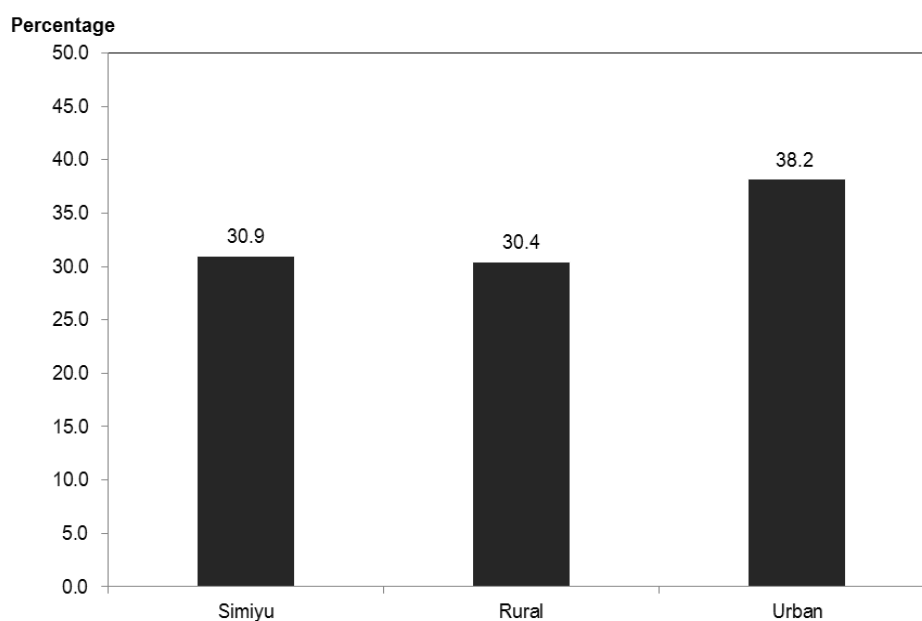
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Simiyu region, Simiyu rural and Simiyu urban for the 2012 Census. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Simiyu region was 19 percent in the 2012 PHC. The same proportion was observed in Simiyu rural. The proportion was 22 percent and Simiyu urban respectively.

Figure 3.5: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years was approximately 31 percent in the 2012 Census for Simiyu Region and it was 30.4 percent and 38.2 percent for Simiyu rural and Simiyu urban respectively (Figure 3.6).

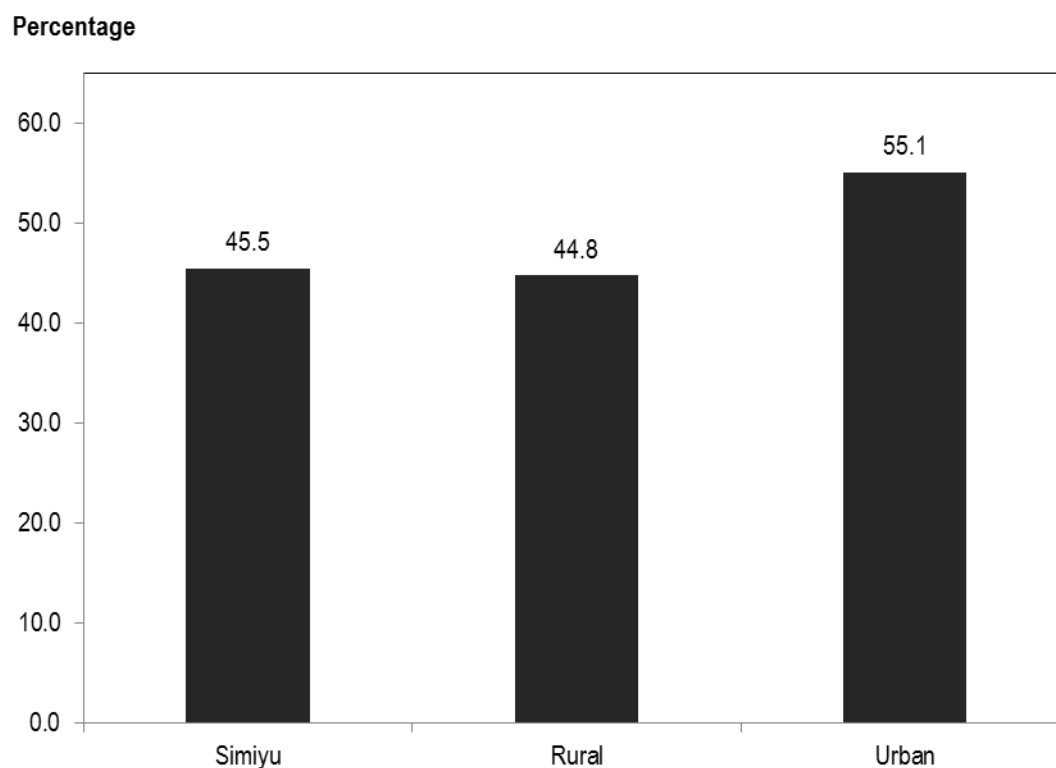
Figure 3.6: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Simiyu's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) was 45.5 percent in the 2012 Census. The proportion was 44.8 percent in Simiyu rural and 55.1 percent in Simiyu urban as shown in Figure 3.7.

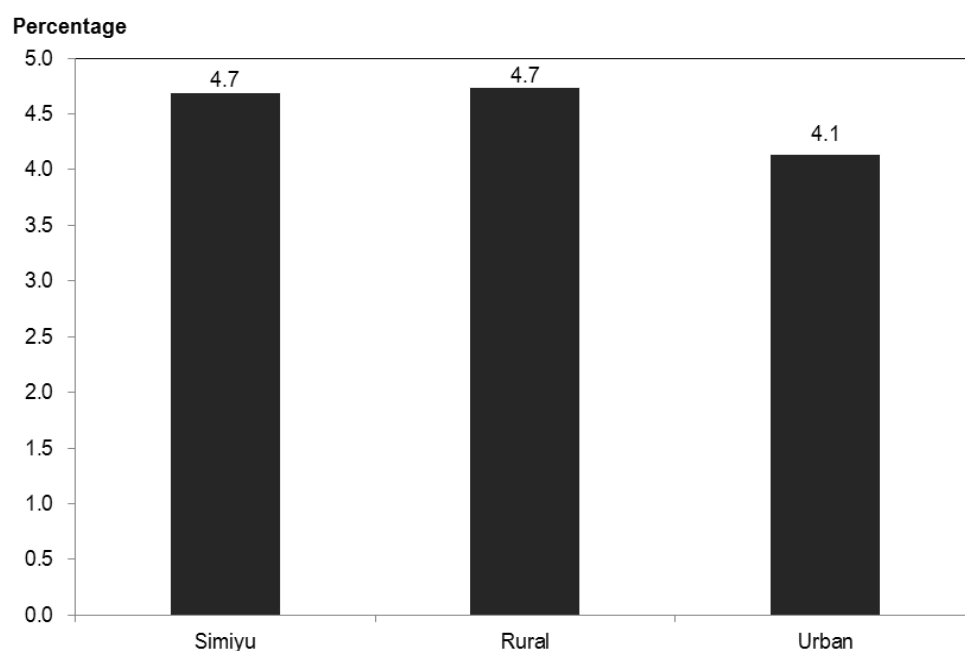
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Simiyu Region was approximately five (4.7) percent in the 2012 Census. The same proportion is observed in Simiyu rural. It was four (4.1) percent for Simiyu urban areas (Figure 3.8).

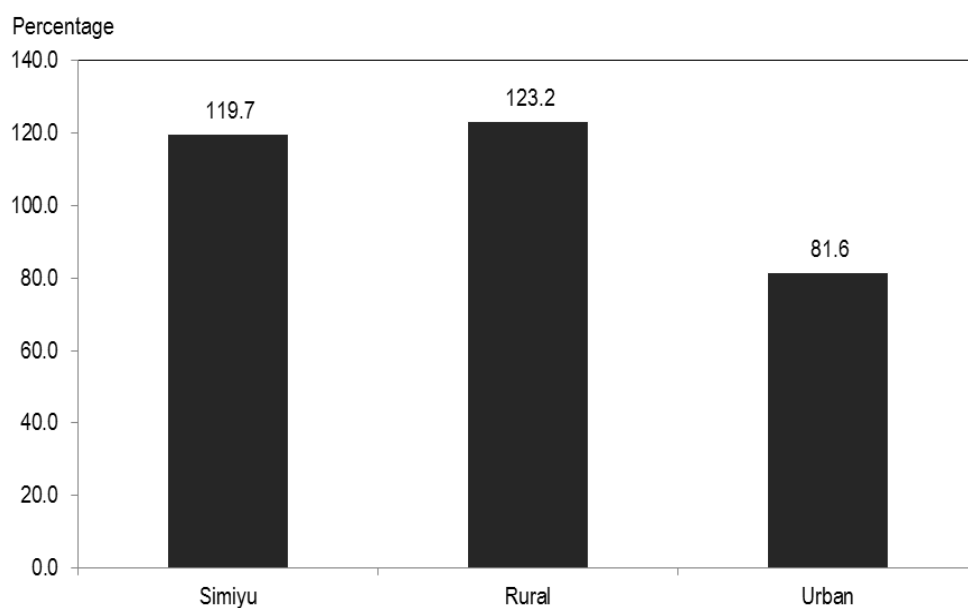
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Simiyu age dependency ratio was 120 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 120 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Simiyu Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



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.

According to the 2012 PHC, 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. 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.

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (229,946) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Simiyu Region had a total of 227,862 private households. Ninety (90.2) percent of the private households (205,495 households) were in rural areas and 9.8 percent (22,367 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty two (62.1) percent of all private households were headed by males and 37.9 percent of households were headed by females.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Simiyu Region, 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	227,862	141,428	62.1	86,434	37.9	205,495	90.2	127,750	90.3	77,745	89.9	22,367	9.8	13,678	9.7	8,689	10.1	
< 10	163	102	62.6	61	37.4	156	95.7	100	98.0	56	91.8	7	4.3	2	2.0	5	8.2	
10-14	881	436	49.5	445	50.5	816	92.6	405	92.9	411	92.4	65	7.4	31	7.1	34	7.6	
15-19	2,943	1,330	45.2	1,613	54.8	2,466	83.8	1,102	82.9	1,364	84.6	477	16.2	228	17.1	249	15.4	
20-24	9,761	4,737	48.5	5,024	51.5	8,096	82.9	3,873	81.8	4,223	84.1	1,665	17.1	864	18.2	801	15.9	
25-29	19,198	11,681	60.8	7,517	39.2	16,390	85.4	9,974	85.4	6,416	85.4	2,808	14.6	1,707	14.6	1,101	14.6	
30-34	27,745	18,103	65.2	9,642	34.8	24,220	87.3	15,848	87.5	8,372	86.8	3,525	12.7	2,255	12.5	1,270	13.2	
35-39	30,987	20,141	65.0	10,846	35.0	27,724	89.5	18,045	89.6	9,679	89.2	3,263	10.5	2,096	10.4	1,167	10.8	
40-44	30,574	19,907	65.1	10,667	34.9	27,745	90.7	18,073	90.8	9,672	90.7	2,829	9.3	1,834	9.2	995	9.3	
45-49	23,774	15,633	65.8	8,141	34.2	21,696	91.3	14,282	91.4	7,414	91.1	2,078	8.7	1,351	8.6	727	8.9	
50-54	22,635	13,980	61.8	8,655	38.2	20,819	92.0	12,870	92.1	7,949	91.8	1,816	8.0	1,110	7.9	706	8.2	
55-59	13,110	8,143	62.1	4,967	37.9	12,115	92.4	7,546	92.7	4,569	92.0	995	7.6	597	7.3	398	8.0	
60-64	15,451	9,227	59.7	6,224	40.3	14,372	93.0	8,579	93.0	5,793	93.1	1,079	7.0	648	7.0	431	6.9	
65-69	9,227	5,409	58.6	3,818	41.4	8,651	93.8	5,075	93.8	3,576	93.7	576	6.2	334	6.2	242	6.3	
70-74	8,531	4,919	57.7	3,612	42.3	8,027	94.1	4,648	94.5	3,379	93.5	504	5.9	271	5.5	233	6.5	
75-79	5,389	3,246	60.2	2,143	39.8	5,112	94.9	3,085	95.0	2,027	94.6	277	5.1	161	5.0	116	5.4	
80+	7,493	4,434	59.2	3,059	40.8	7,090	94.6	4,245	95.7	2,845	93.0	403	5.4	189	4.3	214	7.0	

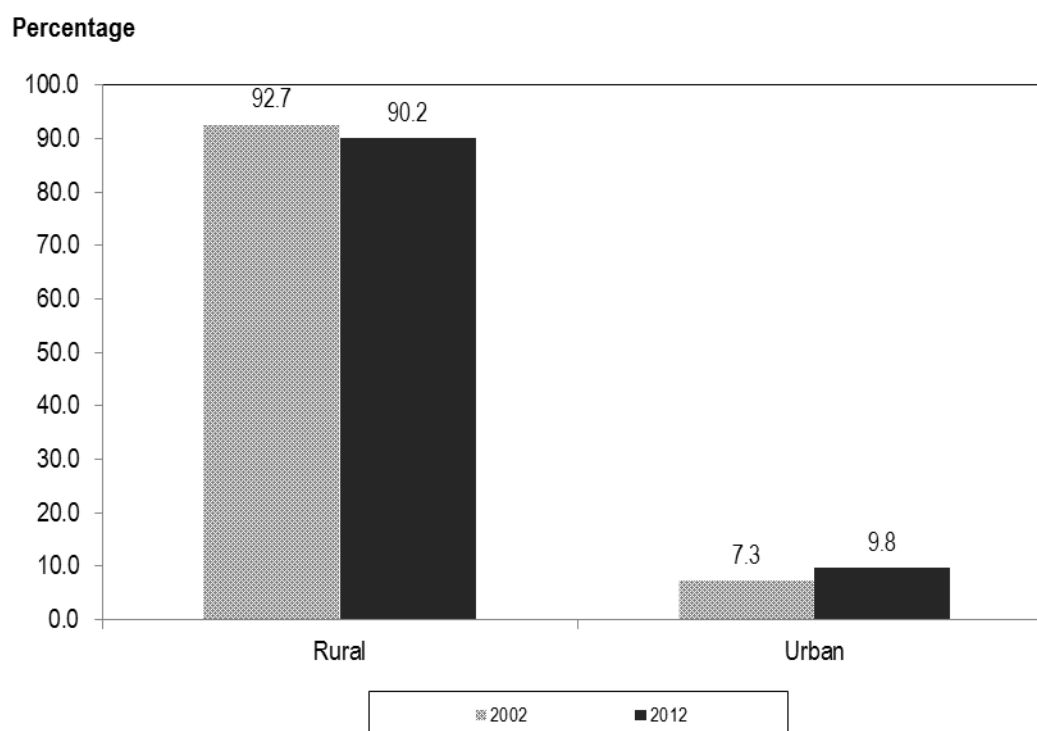
Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Bariadi being the district with the largest population had 26.1 percent of the total number of private households in Simiyu Region while Busega District had the smallest population of the private households (14.6 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Itilima (97.9 percent) followed by Meatu (93.4 percent), while Bariadi District had the largest number of private households residing in urban areas.

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Simiyu Region	227,862	100.0	205,495	90.2	22,367	9.8
Bariadi	59,414	26.1	50,487	85.0	8,927	15.0
Itilima	43,167	18.9	42,271	97.9	896	2.1
Meatu	39,873	17.5	37,247	93.4	2,626	6.6
Maswa	52,140	22.9	46,724	89.6	5,416	10.4
Busega	33,268	14.6	28,766	86.5	4,502	13.5

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Simiyu from 7.3 percent in 2002 to 9.8 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease of rural households from 92.7 percent to 90.2 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centers in recent years.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

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 by the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Simiyu Region in the 2012 PHC was 6.9 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 6.6 persons observed in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 7.1 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.8 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 6.1 persons in Busega District to 7.4 persons in Meatu District.

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Districts; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

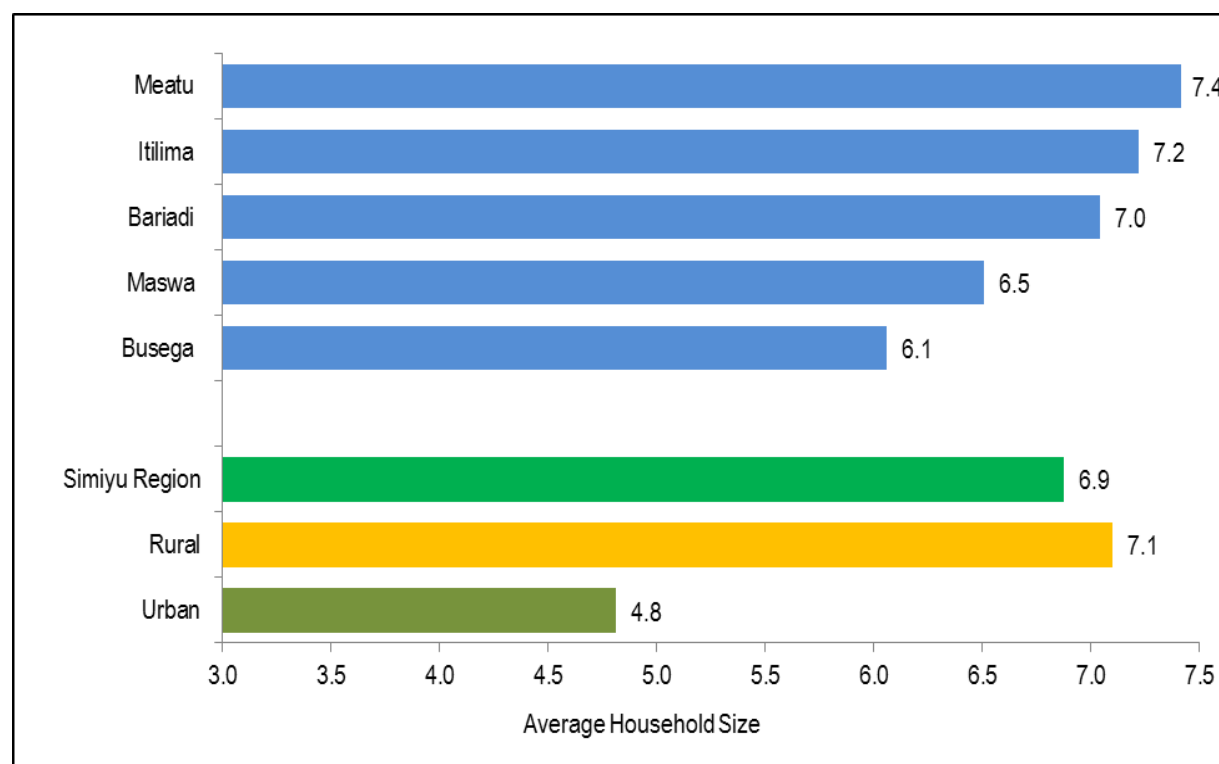


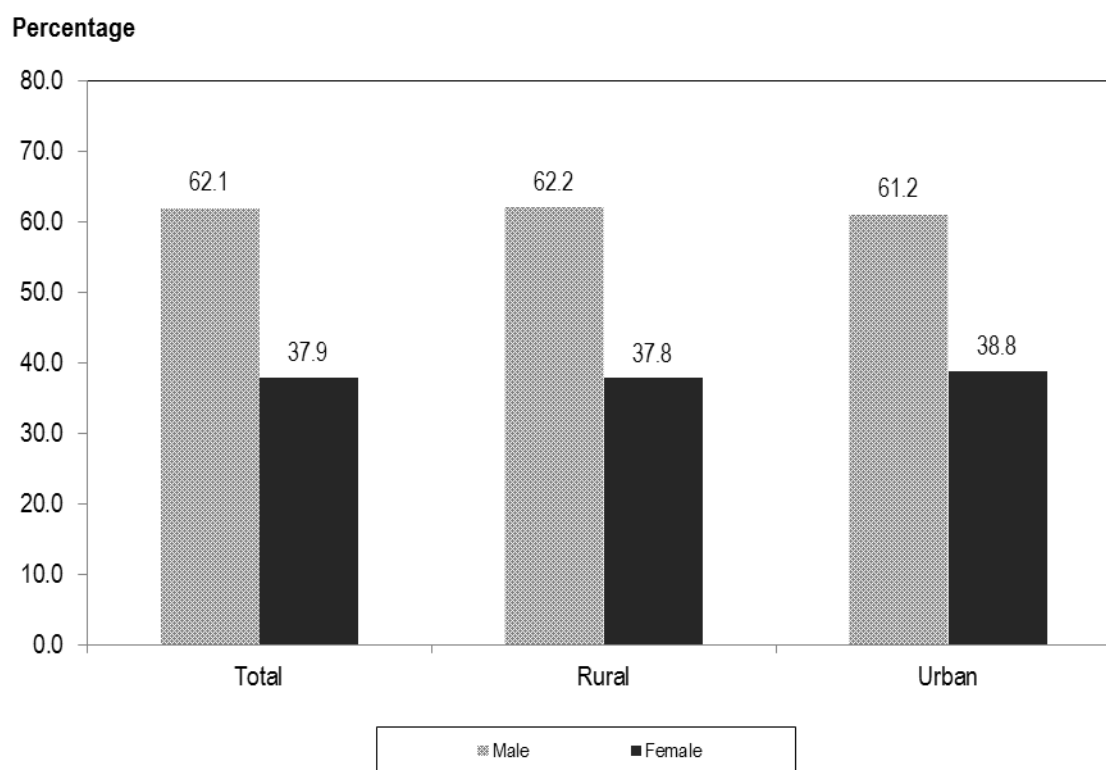
Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Simiyu Region	1,326,869	1,566,578	200,584	227,862	6.6	6.9
Rural	1,257,492	1,458,920	185,892	205,495	6.8	7.1
Urban	69,377	107,658	14,692	22,367	4.7	4.8

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty two (62.1 percent) of the total private households in Simiyu Region were headed by males and 37.9 percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



The percentage of male headed households has decreased from 63.8 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 62.1 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 36.2 percent in 1988 Census to 37.9 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Simiyu Region	63.8	36.2	62.1	37.9
Rural	64.1	35.9	62.2	37.8
Urban	60.7	39.3	61.2	38.8

The average household size for female headed households is almost twice that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 9.4 compared with 5.3 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. 5: Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Simiyu Region	227,862	141,428	86,434	6.9	5.3	9.4
Rural	205,495	127,750	77,745	7.1	5.5	9.8
Urban	22,367	13,678	8,689	4.8	3.7	6.6
Bariadi	59,414	36,160	23,254	7.0	5.5	9.4
Itilima	43,167	25,447	17,720	7.2	5.8	9.3
Meatu	39,873	25,295	14,578	7.4	5.6	10.6
Maswa	52,140	33,835	18,305	6.5	4.9	9.5
Busega	33,268	20,691	12,577	6.1	4.7	8.3

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

During the 2012 PHC, the marital status question was directed to all persons. Nevertheless, analysis in this chapter is only based on persons aged 15 years and above. The six categories that adopted to classify marital status of persons were: never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

5.2 Marital Status

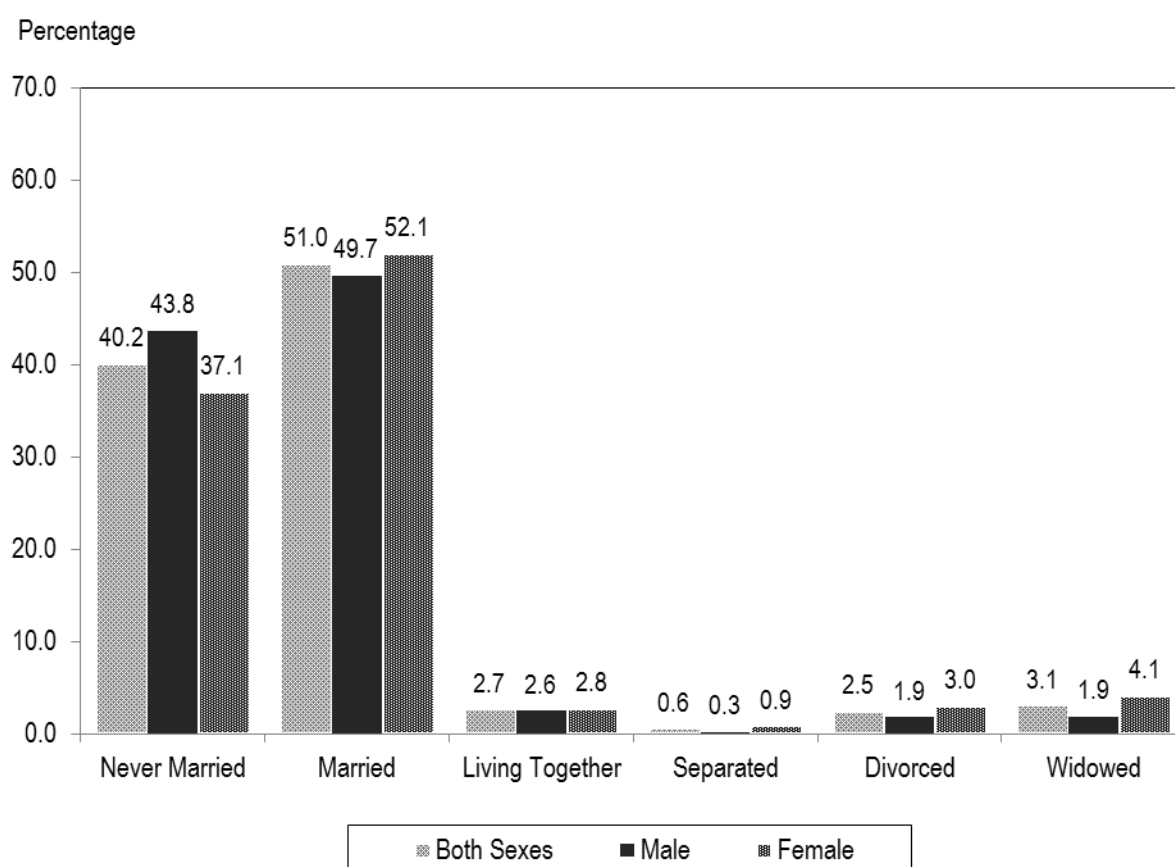
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population in Simiyu Region aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 40.2 percent of the people in Simiyu Region aged 15 years and above had never married; 89.9 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 51 percent of the people were married and three (3.1) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 89.9 percent for persons age 15–19 to 12.1 percent for those aged 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	760,960	40.2	51.0	2.7	2.5	0.6	3.1
15–19	164,920	89.9	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	127,580	63.2	32.6	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.1
25–29	94,441	35.3	59.6	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
30–34	78,459	19.0	71.9	3.5	5.0	0.5	0.2
35–39	68,180	12.1	78.6	3.8	4.4	0.9	0.3
40–44	56,393	9.3	81.4	3.7	2.4	1.2	1.9
45–49	40,155	6.3	80.6	3.7	2.9	1.4	5.1
50–54	36,700	8.2	77.3	3.5	3.4	1.6	5.9
55–59	20,623	8.8	70.9	5.7	6.0	1.4	7.1
60–64	23,513	10.6	69.0	4.7	5.1	1.6	8.9
65–69	14,141	6.7	68.1	6.4	4.7	1.5	12.7
70–74	13,505	11.0	58.1	4.9	4.9	1.3	19.7
75–79	8,531	10.1	45.6	2.6	2.2	1.4	38.1
80+	13,819	12.1	35.5	2.0	1.6	1.0	47.7

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas and five year age groups. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (43.8 percent) was higher than that of females (37.1 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (4.1 percent) was twice as much as that of males (1.9 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	346,822	43.8	49.7	2.6	1.9	0.3	1.9
15-19	78,760	92.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	56,291	74.3	22.0	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.1
25-29	40,318	45.3	50.1	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
30-34	34,351	23.3	68.1	3.2	5.1	0.2	0.2
35-39	29,929	13.5	78.3	3.8	3.7	0.3	0.4
40-44	26,222	8.7	84.3	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.7
45-49	19,536	4.8	85.3	4.2	1.0	0.5	4.2
50-54	17,251	5.6	84.1	4.3	1.3	0.7	4.0
55-59	9,860	5.6	81.1	5.5	3.1	0.5	4.2
60-64	11,283	6.1	81.4	5.1	2.1	0.7	4.6
65-69	6,588	3.6	81.2	5.3	2.6	0.6	6.6
70-74	6,210	5.7	76.7	4.6	2.8	0.7	9.5
75-79	4,103	5.1	69.2	4.0	1.7	1.0	18.9
80+	6,120	7.1	62.0	3.6	1.1	1.0	25.1

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	414,138	37.1	52.1	2.8	3.0	0.9	4.1
15-19	86,160	87.3	12.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	71,289	54.5	41.1	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.1
25-29	54,123	27.9	66.6	4.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
30-34	44,108	15.7	74.8	3.7	4.9	0.8	0.1
35-39	38,251	11.0	78.9	3.8	4.9	1.3	0.2
40-44	30,171	9.8	78.9	3.5	3.8	1.9	2.0
45-49	20,619	7.6	76.2	3.2	4.7	2.3	5.9
50-54	19,449	10.4	71.3	2.8	5.3	2.5	7.7
55-59	10,763	11.8	61.6	6.0	8.7	2.2	9.7
60-64	12,230	14.7	57.6	4.3	7.9	2.4	13.0
65-69	7,553	9.4	56.7	7.3	6.5	2.2	18.0
70-74	7,295	15.4	42.4	5.2	6.7	1.8	28.4
75-79	4,428	14.7	23.7	1.3	2.7	1.8	55.8
80+	7,699	16.2	14.4	0.8	2.0	1.0	65.7

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	699,471	40.3	51.1	2.5	2.4	0.5	3.1
15-19	152,227	90.0	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	117,087	63.7	32.4	1.0	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	86,074	35.7	59.6	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
30-34	71,055	19.2	72.1	3.2	4.9	0.5	0.2
35-39	62,258	12.1	79.0	3.6	4.3	0.8	0.3
40-44	51,697	9.2	82.0	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.9
45-49	36,933	6.2	81.1	3.6	2.7	1.3	5.0
50-54	33,983	8.1	77.9	3.4	3.2	1.5	5.9
55-59	19,110	8.7	71.6	5.6	5.8	1.3	7.0
60-64	21,960	10.5	69.6	4.5	4.9	1.6	8.9
65-69	13,280	6.6	68.5	6.3	4.5	1.4	12.6
70-74	12,718	10.9	58.6	4.8	4.8	1.3	19.6
75-79	8,063	10.0	46.0	2.6	2.1	1.4	38.0
80+	13,026	12.0	36.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	47.3

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	318,716	44.0	49.6	2.4	1.8	0.2	1.9
15-19	72,846	92.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	51,679	74.4	21.9	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.1
25-29	36,810	45.8	49.9	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
30-34	31,037	23.7	67.9	2.8	5.2	0.2	0.2
35-39	27,192	13.9	78.2	3.5	3.8	0.3	0.4
40-44	23,902	8.7	84.6	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.8
45-49	17,879	4.8	85.5	4.1	0.9	0.5	4.2
50-54	15,943	5.7	84.3	4.1	1.2	0.6	4.0
55-59	9,138	5.6	81.4	5.4	3.0	0.5	4.1
60-64	10,517	6.1	81.7	4.9	2.0	0.7	4.6
65-69	6,188	3.7	81.3	5.3	2.6	0.6	6.6
70-74	5,869	5.7	77.1	4.5	2.7	0.6	9.4
75-79	3,890	5.1	69.7	4.1	1.6	1.0	18.6
80+	5,826	6.9	62.6	3.6	1.1	0.9	24.9

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	380,755	37.2	52.3	2.6	2.9	0.8	4.2
15-19	79,381	87.5	12.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	65,408	55.2	40.7	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.1
25-29	49,264	28.2	66.7	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
30-34	40,018	15.8	75.3	3.4	4.7	0.7	0.1
35-39	35,066	10.8	79.6	3.7	4.6	1.1	0.2
40-44	27,795	9.6	79.8	3.4	3.5	1.7	1.9
45-49	19,054	7.5	77.0	3.2	4.4	2.1	5.9
50-54	18,040	10.2	72.1	2.8	5.0	2.2	7.6
55-59	9,972	11.6	62.6	5.8	8.4	2.0	9.6
60-64	11,443	14.5	58.4	4.2	7.6	2.4	12.8
65-69	7,092	9.2	57.4	7.3	6.3	2.1	17.8
70-74	6,849	15.3	42.8	5.1	6.6	1.8	28.3
75-79	4,173	14.5	23.8	1.3	2.6	1.7	56.0
80+	7,200	16.2	14.8	0.8	1.9	0.9	65.3

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	61,489	38.5	50.0	4.2	3.4	1.2	2.7
15-19	12,693	89.0	10.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	10,493	58.6	35.5	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.1
25-29	8,367	31.6	60.0	6.6	1.2	0.6	0.0
30-34	7,404	16.9	70.2	6.1	5.5	1.2	0.1
35-39	5,922	11.9	74.6	5.7	5.7	1.9	0.2
40-44	4,696	10.4	75.0	5.7	4.5	2.4	2.0
45-49	3,222	7.2	74.5	5.2	4.8	2.8	5.5
50-54	2,717	8.7	70.5	4.9	5.7	4.0	6.2
55-59	1,513	10.4	62.4	7.1	8.7	3.3	8.1
60-64	1,553	11.7	61.2	6.7	7.9	2.7	9.7
65-69	861	7.3	61.9	7.2	6.9	3.0	13.7
70-74	787	12.7	50.6	6.9	5.7	1.9	22.2
75-79	468	12.8	38.9	2.4	3.6	1.9	40.4
80+	793	14.0	23.8	2.0	3.2	1.6	55.4

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	28,106	41.7	50.1	4.2	2.0	0.5	1.6
15-19	5,914	92.8	7.2	0.0	-	0.0	-
20-24	4,612	72.9	23.0	1.0	2.9	-	0.1
25-29	3,508	41.1	51.9	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.0
30-34	3,314	19.2	70.6	6.2	3.7	0.3	0.0
35-39	2,737	10.2	78.6	6.9	3.3	0.7	0.3
40-44	2,320	8.8	81.1	6.4	1.7	0.7	1.3
45-49	1,657	4.6	82.6	5.9	1.6	1.0	4.3
50-54	1,308	4.7	81.5	6.7	2.3	1.5	3.3
55-59	722	6.0	76.2	6.6	5.1	1.1	5.0
60-64	766	6.0	76.6	7.4	3.8	1.7	4.4
65-69	400	1.5	80.5	6.8	3.0	1.8	6.5
70-74	341	7.0	69.5	7.3	2.9	1.2	12.0
75-79	213	6.1	59.6	3.8	3.3	1.4	25.8
80+	294	11.2	50.3	4.8	2.0	2.4	29.3

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	54,365	39.0	49.4	5.2	2.1	1.0	3.4
15-19	11,162	88.6	10.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	-
20-24	10,227	48.9	42.5	6.0	2.0	0.4	0.1
25-29	9,066	25.5	64.4	8.1	1.0	0.9	0.0
30-34	6,555	18.1	69.5	7.3	3.7	1.3	0.0
35-39	4,917	17.2	71.8	5.3	3.8	1.6	0.2
40-44	3,183	16.6	71.8	4.7	2.2	2.3	2.4
45-49	2,405	12.6	70.9	4.2	2.2	1.9	8.1
50-54	1,933	15.3	66.2	3.7	2.7	2.5	9.6
55-59	1,300	15.9	55.7	8.1	6.5	1.9	11.9
60-64	1,176	19.6	52.4	5.3	5.5	1.8	15.5
65-69	791	10.4	54.2	9.1	4.4	2.9	19.0
70-74	669	18.2	38.3	4.9	5.5	1.6	31.4
75-79	385	16.9	19.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	59.7
80+	596	17.8	7.2	0.8	-	0.5	73.7

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 37.5 percent in Busega District Council to 41.9 percent in Meatu District Council. The married category ranged between 50 and 52 percent for all districts. The proportion for the separated was approximately one (1) percent for all districts and that of widowed category was about Distribution three (3) percent for all districts. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was higher in Busega District Council compared to other districts.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Simiyu Region	760,960	40.2	51.0	2.7	0.6	2.5	3.1
Rural	699,471	40.3	51.1	2.5	0.5	2.4	3.1
Urban	61,489	38.5	50.0	4.2	1.2	3.4	2.7
Bariadi	199,653	40.1	51.9	2.2	0.6	2.3	2.9
Itilima	145,394	40.7	51.5	2.2	0.5	2.1	3.0
Meatu	142,727	41.9	49.5	2.8	0.5	2.3	3.0
Maswa	172,194	39.8	51.0	2.9	0.6	2.6	3.1
Busega	100,992	37.5	50.7	3.9	0.9	3.3	3.7

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 first marriage is estimated using the 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 figure shows that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females was 23.3 years in the 2012 PHC and that of males was 26.9 years. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in rural areas was 23.4 years and that of males was 27.0 years. In urban areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females was 22.3 years and that of males was 26.4 years.

Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

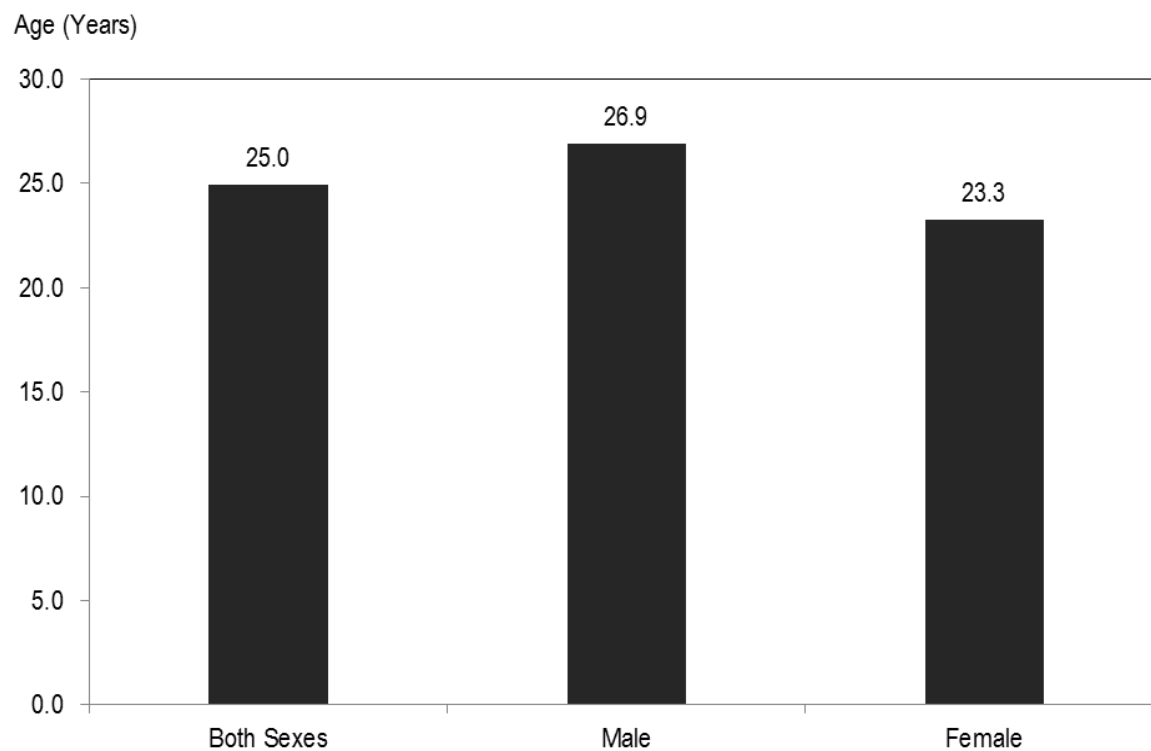
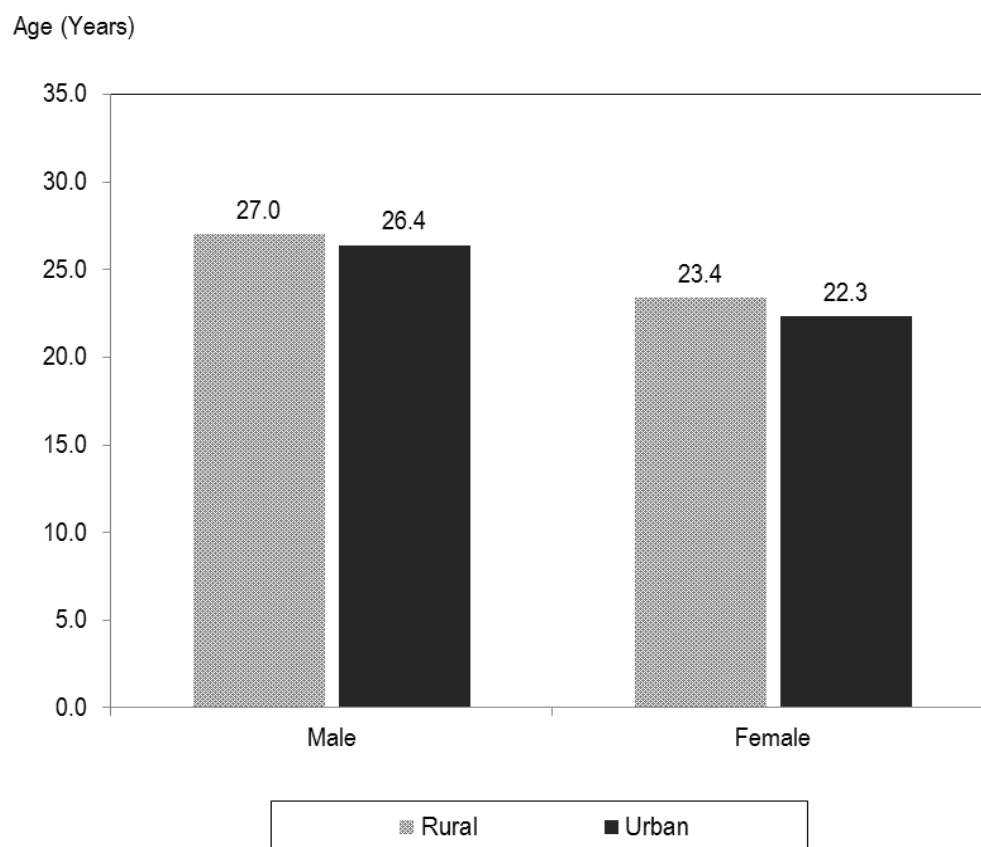


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

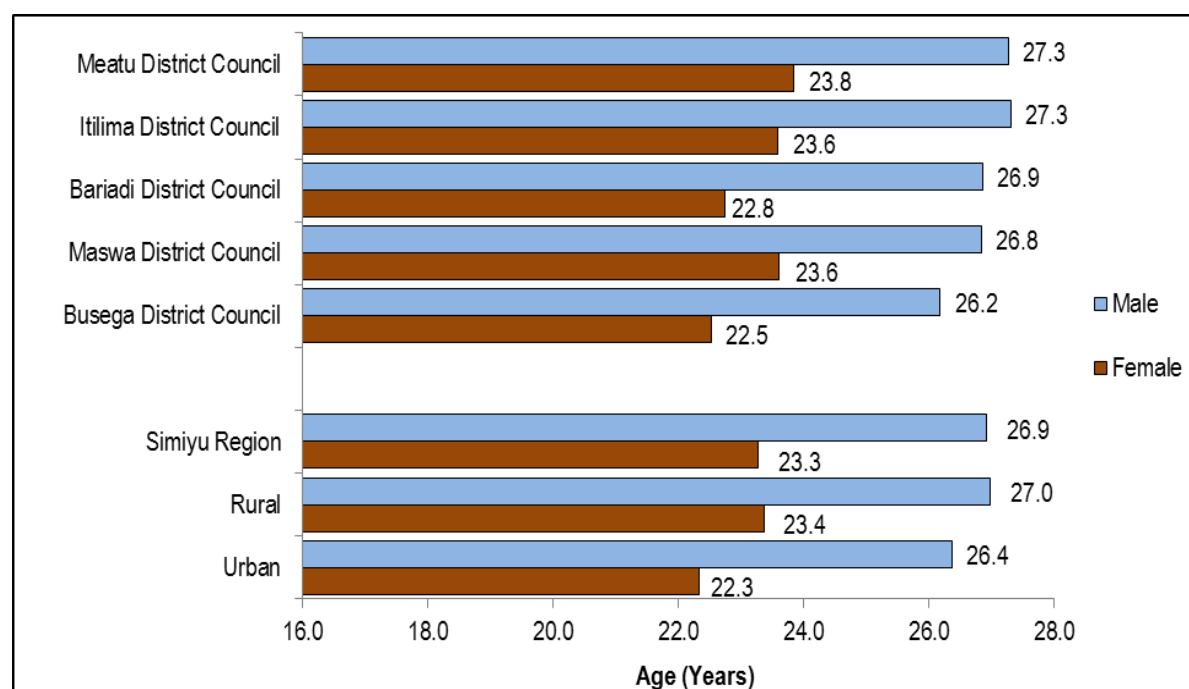


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. Meatu District Council had the highest Mean Age at First Marriage for both males and females (27.3 years and 23.8 years respectively). Itilima District Council also had a high Mean Age at First Marriage for males (27.3 years) and followed by 23.6 for females. The district with the lowest Mean Age at First Marriage was Busega District Council (26.2 years for males and 22.5 for females).

Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Simiyu Region	25.0	26.9	23.3
Rural	25.0	27.0	23.4
Urban	24.2	26.4	22.3
Bariadi	24.6	26.9	22.8
Itilima	25.2	27.3	23.6
Meatu	25.4	27.3	23.8
Maswa	25.1	26.8	23.6
Busega	24.3	26.2	22.5

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship status of respondents. It was revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from China, Uganda and India.

Table 6.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	1,584,157	759,891	824,266	100.00	1,473,639	707,652	765,987	100.00	110,518	52,239	58,279	100.00
Tanzania	1,583,994	759,795	824,199	99.99	1,473,523	707,581	765,942	99.99	110,471	52,214	58,257	99.96
Angola	3	0	3	0.000	3	0	3	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	70	38	32	0.004	42	29	13	0.003	28	9	19	0.025
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	5	3	2	0.000	4	2	2	0.000	1	1	0	0.001
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Swaziland	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Uganda	16	10	6	0.001	10	5	5	0.001	6	5	1	0.005
DRC	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
China	19	19	0	0.001	19	19	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
India	15	13	2	0.001	6	5	1	0.000	9	8	1	0.008
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Italy	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Great Britain	6	1	5	0.000	6	1	5	0.000	0	0	0	0.000

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	6	0	6	0.000	6	0	6	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other European Countries	2	2	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Canada	3	2	1	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.001
USA	7	3	4	0.000	6	3	3	0.000	1	0	1	0.001
Dual Citizenship	7	2	5	0.000	6	1	5	0.000	1	1	0	0.001

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

6.3 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 other legal documents and rights.

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that five (4.5) percent of Simiyu population had birth certificates while six (6.1) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (87.0 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively 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 Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu Region, 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	4.5	4.7	4.2	6.1	6.3	5.9	87.0	86.5	87.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
0 - 4	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.4	10.3	10.5	82.5	82.6	82.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
5 - 9	5.0	5.0	4.9	8.8	8.7	8.9	84.2	84.3	84.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
10 - 14	4.7	4.7	4.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	86.1	86.0	86.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
15 - 19	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.1	87.4	87.2	87.7	2.2	2.3	2.2
20 - 24	5.6	6.2	5.2	3.8	4.1	3.5	88.1	87.1	88.9	2.5	2.6	2.4
25 - 29	5.2	6.5	4.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	89.4	87.7	90.7	2.6	2.8	2.4
30 - 34	3.9	4.7	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	91.1	89.9	92.0	2.8	3.1	2.6
35 - 39	3.2	3.9	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	92.2	91.3	92.9	2.8	3.2	2.5
40 - 44	2.8	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	92.3	91.4	93.1	3.2	3.4	3.0
45 - 49	2.7	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	92.5	92.0	92.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
50 - 54	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	92.7	92.0	93.3	3.4	3.5	3.3
55 - 59	2.3	3.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	92.3	91.5	92.9	3.8	3.5	4.1
60 - 64	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	92.7	92.4	93.1	4.1	3.9	4.3
65 - 69	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	93.0	93.0	92.9	4.4	4.1	4.6
70 - 74	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	92.5	92.0	92.9	5.1	5.1	5.0
75 - 79	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	92.7	92.6	92.8	4.9	4.8	5.0
80+	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	92.7	93.4	92.2	5.0	4.4	5.6

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Simiyu Urban Areas (21.4 percent) was seven times that of Simiyu Rural Areas (3.2 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu 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	3.2	3.4	3.1	6.2	6.4	6.0	88.1	87.7	88.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
0 - 4	4.0	4.0	4.1	10.4	10.3	10.5	83.3	83.4	83.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
5 - 9	3.8	3.8	3.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	85.2	85.3	85.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
10 - 14	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	87.2	87.2	87.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
15 - 19	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.5	5.8	5.3	89.0	88.8	89.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
20 - 24	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.3	3.5	89.9	89.1	90.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
25 - 29	3.4	4.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	91.1	89.8	92.0	2.6	2.8	2.5
30 - 34	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	92.4	91.5	93.1	2.8	3.0	2.6
35 - 39	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	93.3	92.6	93.8	2.8	3.1	2.5
40 - 44	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	93.3	92.6	93.9	3.2	3.3	3.0
45 - 49	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	93.4	93.3	93.4	3.3	3.1	3.4
50 - 54	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	93.4	93.0	93.7	3.5	3.6	3.4
55 - 59	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	92.9	92.5	93.3	3.9	3.5	4.2
60 - 64	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	93.0	92.8	93.2	4.2	3.9	4.4
65 - 69	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	93.1	93.2	93.0	4.5	4.2	4.7
70 - 74	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	92.5	92.2	92.8	5.2	5.2	5.1
75 - 79	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	92.8	92.5	93.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
80+	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	92.6	93.2	92.1	5.1	4.5	5.6

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu 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	21.4	22.9	20.0	4.4	4.6	4.3	72.3	70.3	74.0	1.9	2.2	1.7
0 - 4	21.6	22.0	21.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	68.0	67.7	68.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
5 - 9	24.5	25.0	24.1	6.8	6.4	7.1	67.5	67.5	67.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
10 - 14	24.9	26.2	23.7	5.0	5.2	4.9	68.6	67.3	69.7	1.5	1.4	1.7
15 - 19	26.3	26.3	26.3	3.6	4.0	3.3	68.1	67.5	68.6	2.0	2.2	1.8
20 - 24	27.7	30.9	25.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	67.9	64.3	70.7	1.8	2.3	1.4
25 - 29	23.7	29.3	19.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	72.1	65.1	77.1	2.2	3.3	1.4
30 - 34	16.7	19.5	14.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	78.4	74.8	81.3	2.9	3.8	2.2
35 - 39	15.2	16.7	13.9	1.6	1.1	2.1	80.2	78.0	82.1	3.0	4.2	1.9
40 - 44	13.6	15.2	12.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	81.3	78.5	84.0	3.5	4.6	2.5
45 - 49	13.7	16.1	11.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	81.7	77.7	85.9	3.2	4.5	1.8
50 - 54	11.3	14.1	8.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	84.1	80.0	87.9	2.3	3.2	1.5
55 - 59	11.0	14.8	7.5	2.1	2.9	1.4	84.1	79.8	88.1	2.8	2.5	3.0
60 - 64	6.6	9.1	4.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	89.2	86.6	91.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
65 - 69	4.9	5.5	4.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	90.5	90.0	90.9	3.3	2.5	3.9
70 - 74	4.2	6.7	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	91.4	88.6	93.5	3.3	3.5	3.1
75 - 79	4.1	2.3	5.5	0.9	0.5	1.2	90.8	93.9	88.2	4.3	3.3	5.1
80+	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	94.3	96.9	92.8	3.7	1.0	5.2

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Simiyu Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Maswa District Council (6.6 percent) and the lowest was Itilima District Council (2.1 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District	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
Simiyu Region	4.5	4.7	4.2	6.1	6.3	5.9	87.0	86.5	87.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Bariadi	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	88.3	88.0	88.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Itilima	2.1	2.3	2.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	91.9	91.6	92.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Meatu	4.5	4.7	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	87.9	87.4	88.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
Maswa	6.6	6.9	6.4	11.6	11.9	11.3	79.1	78.5	79.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Busega	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.5	88.6	88.2	89.0	1.7	1.8	1.7

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

Information 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, the 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/her 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 0 - 17 years who has lost one or both of his/her parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 75.4 percent of all persons in Simiyu Region and about 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 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	1,566,578	1,180,615	75.4	55,282	3.5	181,916	11.6	148,765	9.5
< 1	57,656	56,275	97.6	290	0.5	848	1.5	243	0.4
1-4	254,808	245,432	96.3	1,803	0.7	6,430	2.5	1,142	0.4
5-9	272,051	255,332	93.9	3,416	1.3	11,312	4.2	1,992	0.7
10-14	221,103	198,559	89.8	4,501	2.0	15,227	6.9	2,816	1.3
15-19	164,920	138,475	84.0	5,490	3.3	16,806	10.2	4,149	2.5
20-24	127,580	96,321	75.5	6,542	5.1	19,146	15.0	5,571	4.4
25-29	94,441	62,313	66.0	6,096	6.5	19,145	20.3	6,886	7.3
30-34	78,459	43,722	55.7	6,207	7.9	19,767	25.2	8,762	11.2
35-39	68,180	32,043	47.0	6,003	8.8	19,711	28.9	10,423	15.3
40-44	56,393	20,853	37.0	4,929	8.7	17,619	31.2	12,992	23.0
45-49	40,155	11,891	29.6	3,565	8.9	12,597	31.4	12,102	30.1
50-54	36,700	7,664	20.9	2,771	7.6	10,540	28.7	15,725	42.8
55-59	20,624	3,483	16.9	1,383	6.7	4,953	24.0	10,805	52.4
60-64	23,514	2,934	12.5	1,087	4.6	4,085	17.4	15,408	65.5
65+	49,994	5,319	10.6	1,197	2.4	3,731	7.5	39,747	79.5
Total (Age 0-17)	907,005	842,130	92.8	13,142	1.4	43,321	4.8	8,412	0.9

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 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	750,225	574,278	76.5	25,278	3.4	84,895	11.3	65,775	8.8
<1	28,817	28,106	97.5	141	0.5	440	1.5	130	0.5
1-4	127,759	123,001	96.3	896	0.7	3,322	2.6	540	0.4
5-9	136,732	128,043	93.6	1,761	1.3	5,889	4.3	1,038	0.8
10-14	110,095	98,876	89.8	2,281	2.1	7,664	7.0	1,275	1.2
15-19	78,760	66,651	84.6	2,479	3.1	7,790	9.9	1,839	2.3
20-24	56,291	43,015	76.4	2,783	4.9	8,224	14.6	2,269	4.0
25-29	40,318	27,286	67.7	2,449	6.1	7,952	19.7	2,632	6.5
30-34	34,351	19,597	57.0	2,570	7.5	8,646	25.2	3,539	10.3
35-39	29,929	14,368	48.0	2,603	8.7	8,756	29.3	4,202	14.0
40-44	26,222	10,012	38.2	2,339	8.9	8,345	31.8	5,526	21.1
45-49	19,536	6,041	30.9	1,757	9.0	6,254	32.0	5,483	28.1
50-54	17,251	3,780	21.9	1,373	8.0	5,022	29.1	7,076	41.0
55-59	9,861	1,750	17.7	715	7.3	2,557	25.9	4,838	49.1
60-64	11,283	1,408	12.5	529	4.7	2,054	18.2	7,292	64.6
65+	23,020	2,343	10.2	603	2.6	1,979	8.6	18,095	78.6
Total (Age 0-17)	453,171	420,763	92.8	6,520	1.4	21,876	4.8	4,012	0.9

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 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	816,353	606,337	74.3	30,004	3.7	97,022	11.9	82,991	10.2
<1	28,839	28,169	97.7	149	0.5	408	1.4	113	0.4
1–4	127,049	122,431	96.4	908	0.7	3,108	2.4	602	0.5
5–9	135,319	127,289	94.1	1,655	1.2	5,423	4.0	953	0.7
10–14	111,008	99,683	89.8	2,220	2.0	7,564	6.8	1,541	1.4
15–19	86,160	71,824	83.4	3,011	3.5	9,016	10.5	2,310	2.7
20–24	71,289	53,307	74.8	3,759	5.3	10,921	15.3	3,302	4.6
25–29	54,123	35,027	64.7	3,647	6.7	11,194	20.7	4,255	7.9
30–34	44,108	24,126	54.7	3,638	8.2	11,122	25.2	5,223	11.8
35–39	38,251	17,675	46.2	3,401	8.9	10,954	28.6	6,221	16.3
40–44	30,171	10,840	35.9	2,590	8.6	9,274	30.7	7,467	24.7
45–49	20,619	5,849	28.4	1,808	8.8	6,343	30.8	6,619	32.1
50–54	19,449	3,885	20.0	1,398	7.2	5,517	28.4	8,648	44.5
55–59	10,763	1,733	16.1	669	6.2	2,395	22.3	5,967	55.4
60–64	12,231	1,526	12.5	558	4.6	2,031	16.6	8,116	66.4
65+	26,974	2,975	11.0	594	2.2	1,752	6.5	21,652	80.3
Total (Age 0-17)	453,834	421,367	92.8	6,622	1.5	21,445	4.7	4,400	1.0

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of survival of parents by district, rural-urban and sex distribution. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (75.7 percent) than in urban areas (70.2 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Meatu (77.1percent) and Itilima (76.1 percent) District Councils. The least proportion was observed in Bariadi (75.7 percent) followed by Meatu (74.9 percent) and Busega District Council (71.6 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (11.6 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.5 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Busega District Council (10.9 percent) followed by Maswa Municipal Council (10.3 percent) and the lowest was in Meatu (8.7 percent) followed by Bariadi District Council (8.9 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	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
Simiyu Region	1,566,578	1,180,615	75.4	55,282	3.5	181,916	11.6	148,765	9.5
Rural	1,458,920	1,105,044	75.7	50,324	3.4	166,659	11.4	136,892	9.4
Urban	107,658	75,570	70.2	4,958	4.6	15,257	14.2	11,873	11.0
Bariadi	418,467	316,686	75.7	14,278	3.4	50,126	12.0	37,376	8.9
Itilima	311,655	237,270	76.1	9,591	3.1	36,000	11.6	28,794	9.2
Meatu	295,655	228,036	77.1	10,645	3.6	31,366	10.6	25,608	8.7
Maswa	339,207	254,186	74.9	13,239	3.9	36,818	10.9	34,964	10.3
Busega	201,594	144,437	71.6	7,528	3.7	27,606	13.7	22,022	10.9

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	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
Simiyu Region	750,225	574,278	76.5	25,278	3.4	84,895	11.3	65,775	8.8
Rural	699,713	538,118	76.9	23,023	3.3	78,015	11.1	60,557	8.7
Urban	50,512	36,160	71.6	2,255	4.5	6,879	13.6	5,217	10.3
Bariadi	199,428	153,066	76.8	6,544	3.3	23,318	11.7	16,500	8.3
Itilima	147,382	114,096	77.4	4,201	2.9	16,630	11.3	12,455	8.5
Meatu	141,246	110,311	78.1	4,911	3.5	14,440	10.2	11,583	8.2
Maswa	164,531	125,173	76.1	6,076	3.7	17,639	10.7	15,643	9.5
Busega	97,638	71,632	73.4	3,546	3.6	12,867	13.2	9,593	9.8

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	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
Simiyu Region	816,353	606,337	74.3	30,004	3.7	97,022	11.9	82,991	10.2
Rural	759,207	566,927	74.7	27,301	3.6	88,644	11.7	76,335	10.1
Urban	57,146	39,410	69.0	2,702	4.7	8,378	14.7	6,656	11.6
Bariadi	219,039	163,620	74.7	7,734	3.5	26,808	12.2	20,877	9.5
Itilima	164,273	123,174	75.0	5,390	3.3	19,370	11.8	16,339	9.9
Meatu	154,409	117,725	76.2	5,734	3.7	16,925	11.0	14,025	9.1
Maswa	174,676	129,013	73.9	7,163	4.1	19,179	11.0	19,321	11.1
Busega	103,956	72,805	70.0	3,983	3.8	14,740	14.2	12,429	12.0

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census: Rural

Administrative Area	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
Simiyu Region	1,458,920	1,105,044	75.7	50,324	3.4	166,659	11.4	136,892	9.4
Male	699,713	538,118	76.9	23,023	3.3	78,015	11.1	60,557	8.7
Female	759,207	566,927	74.7	27,301	3.6	88,644	11.7	76,335	10.1
Bariadi	372,845	284,132	76.2	12,288	3.3	43,828	11.8	32,597	8.7
Itilima	306,688	233,776	76.2	9,387	3.1	35,292	11.5	28,234	9.2
Meatu	283,765	219,636	77.4	9,998	3.5	29,721	10.5	24,410	8.6
Maswa	315,588	238,136	75.5	12,054	3.8	33,482	10.6	31,916	10.1
Busega	180,034	129,365	71.9	6,596	3.7	24,337	13.5	19,736	11.0

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census: Urban

Administrative Area	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
Simiyu Region	107,658	75,570	70.2	4,958	4.6	15,257	14.2	11,873	11.0
Male	50,512	36,160	71.6	2,255	4.5	6,879	13.6	5,217	10.3
Female	57,146	39,410	69.0	2,702	4.7	8,378	14.7	6,656	11.6
Bariadi	45,622	32,554	71.4	1,990	4.4	6,298	13.8	4,780	10.5
Itilima	4,967	3,494	70.3	203	4.1	709	14.3	561	11.3
Meatu	11,890	8,399	70.6	648	5.4	1,644	13.8	1,199	10.1
Maswa	23,619	16,050	68.0	1,185	5.0	3,336	14.1	3,048	12.9
Busega	21,560	15,072	69.9	932	4.3	3,270	15.2	2,286	10.6

Table 7.9 presents the percentage distribution of persons by selected age groups and survival of parents. The results show that the proportion of persons whose both parents were alive decreases as age increases while those with one parent increase with age. A similar trend is observed for both males and females (Tables 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban populations (Tables 7.12 and 7.13).

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 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	1,566,578	1,180,615	75.4	55,282	3.5	181,916	11.6	148,765	9.5
< 1	57,656	56,275	97.6	290	0.5	848	1.5	243	0.4
1-4	254,808	245,432	96.3	1,803	0.7	6,430	2.5	1,142	0.4
5-9	272,051	255,332	93.9	3,416	1.3	11,312	4.2	1,992	0.7
10-14	221,103	198,559	89.8	4,501	2.0	15,227	6.9	2,816	1.3
15-19	164,920	138,475	84.0	5,490	3.3	16,806	10.2	4,149	2.5
20-24	127,580	96,321	75.5	6,542	5.1	19,146	15.0	5,571	4.4
25+	468,460	190,221	40.6	33,240	7.1	112,148	23.9	132,851	28.4

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 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	750,225	574,278	76.5	25,278	3.4	84,895	11.3	65,775	8.8
< 1	28,817	28,106	97.5	141	0.5	440	1.5	130	0.5
1-4	127,759	123,001	96.3	896	0.7	3,322	2.6	540	0.4
5-9	136,732	128,043	93.6	1,761	1.3	5,889	4.3	1,038	0.8
10-14	110,095	98,876	89.8	2,281	2.1	7,664	7.0	1,275	1.2
15-19	78,760	66,651	84.6	2,479	3.1	7,790	9.9	1,839	2.3
20-24	56,291	43,015	76.4	2,783	4.9	8,224	14.6	2,269	4.0
25+	211,771	86,585	40.9	14,937	7.1	51,566	24.3	58,683	27.7

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 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	816,353	606,337	74.3	30,004	3.7	97,022	11.9	82,991	10.2
< 1	28,839	28,169	97.7	149	0.5	408	1.4	113	0.4
1-4	127,049	122,431	96.4	908	0.7	3,108	2.4	602	0.5
5-9	135,319	127,289	94.1	1,655	1.2	5,423	4.0	953	0.7
10-14	111,008	99,683	89.8	2,220	2.0	7,564	6.8	1,541	1.4
15-19	86,160	71,824	83.4	3,011	3.5	9,016	10.5	2,310	2.7
20-24	71,289	53,307	74.8	3,759	5.3	10,921	15.3	3,302	4.6
25+	256,689	103,636	40.4	18,303	7.1	60,582	23.6	74,168	28.9

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu 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	1,458,920	1,105,044	75.7	50,324	3.4	166,659	11.4	136,892	9.4
< 1	54,117	52,806	97.6	270	0.5	805	1.5	237	0.4
1–4	241,112	232,261	96.3	1,693	0.7	6,087	2.5	1,071	0.4
5–9	256,761	241,128	93.9	3,196	1.2	10,608	4.1	1,828	0.7
10–14	207,459	186,602	89.9	4,129	2.0	14,185	6.8	2,544	1.2
15–19	152,227	128,347	84.3	4,896	3.2	15,295	10.0	3,690	2.4
20–24	117,087	88,899	75.9	5,895	5.0	17,376	14.8	4,917	4.2
25+	430,157	175,002	40.7	30,246	7.0	102,304	23.8	122,606	28.5

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Simiyu 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	107,658	75,570	70.2	4,958	4.6	15,257	14.2	11,873	11.0
< 1	3,539	3,469	98.0	20	0.6	43	1.2	7	0.2
1–4	13,696	13,171	96.2	110	0.8	344	2.5	71	0.5
5–9	15,290	14,203	92.9	220	1.4	704	4.6	163	1.1
10–14	13,644	11,957	87.6	372	2.7	1,042	7.6	272	2.0
15–19	12,693	10,128	79.8	595	4.7	1,511	11.9	459	3.6
20–24	10,493	7,422	70.7	647	6.2	1,769	16.9	655	6.2
25+	38,303	15,220	39.7	2,994	7.8	9,844	25.7	10,245	26.7

7.3 Orphans in Simiyu Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 presents the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.93 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7.15) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for male and female children (7.15 percent each).

Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

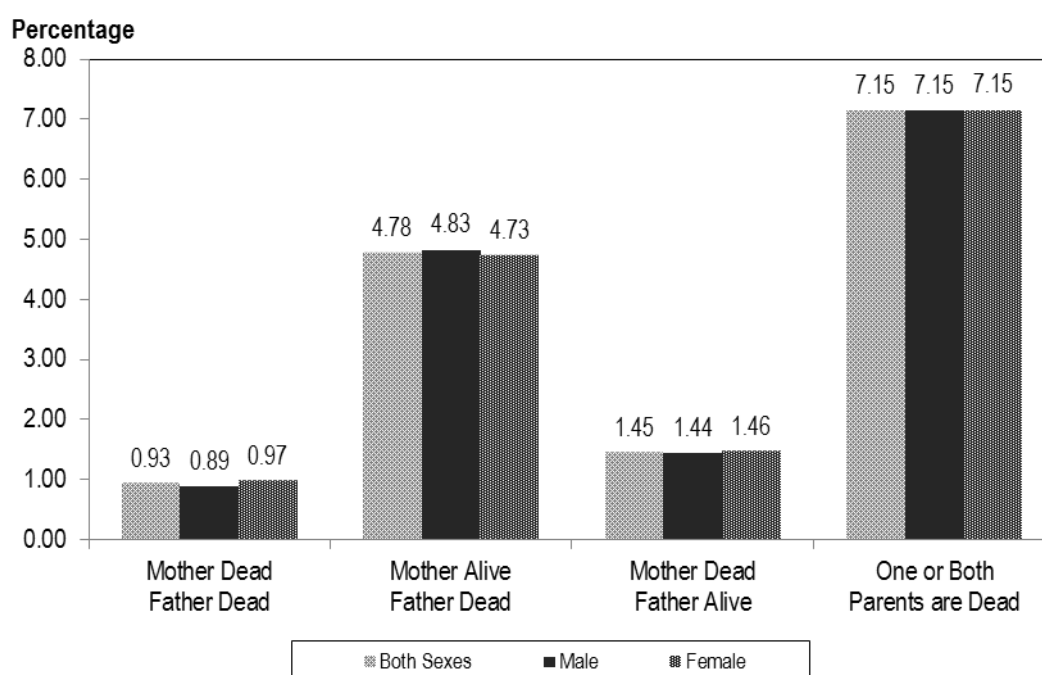


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Busega (8.2 percent) and Itilima (7.6 percent) District Councils.

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Maswa District (6.3percent). Generally, in Simiyu Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (8.9 percent) than in rural areas (7.0 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			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
Simiyu Region	907,005	453,171	453,834	1.4	1.4	1.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	7.2	7.2	7.2
Rural	853,343	427,251	426,092	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.0	7.1	7.0
Urban	53,662	25,920	27,742	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	8.9	8.5	9.2
Bariadi	246,214	122,692	123,522	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	7.4	7.4	7.4
Itilima	185,962	92,871	93,091	1.4	1.3	1.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.6	7.6	7.6
Meatu	172,089	85,479	86,610	1.5	1.4	1.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	6.6	6.5	6.6
Maswa	189,076	94,723	94,353	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.3	6.2	6.4
Busega	113,664	57,406	56,258	1.4	1.6	1.3	5.7	5.8	5.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	8.2	8.3	8.0

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 to the head of household if there was any former household member of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the Census. If the answer was Yes then the head of household was asked to provide information on the name of country in which that particular person was living and if that particular household was receiving any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. Less than one (0.3) percent of total private households in Simiyu Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban (0.9 percent) than in rural areas (0.2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Busega District Council (0.5 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Simiyu Region	227,862	655	0.3	205,495	452	0.2	22,367	203	0.9
Bariadi	59,414	200	0.3	50,487	122	0.2	8,927	78	0.9
Itilima	43,167	80	0.2	42,271	74	0.2	896	6	0.7
Meatu	39,873	76	0.2	37,247	65	0.2	2,626	11	0.4
Maswa	52,140	141	0.3	46,724	73	0.2	5,416	68	1.3
Busega	33,268	158	0.5	28,766	118	0.4	4,502	40	0.9

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (80.8 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (17.7 percent).

Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Simiyu Region	655	529	80.8	116	17.7	8	1.2	2	0.3
Bariadi	200	171	85.5	27	13.5	2	1.0	0	0.0
Itilima	80	68	85.0	12	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Meatu	76	61	80.3	15	19.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maswa	141	110	78.0	26	18.4	4	2.8	1	0.7
Busega	158	119	75.3	36	22.8	2	1.3	1	0.6

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban areas of Simiyu Region. Results show that 67.0 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 33 percent were from urban areas.

Table 8.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,751	100.0	1,174	67.0	577	33.0
Angola	12	0.7	12	1.0	0	0.0
Botswana	11	0.6	6	0.5	5	0.9
Burundi	28	1.6	20	1.7	8	1.4
Comoro	8	0.5	5	0.4	3	0.5
Kenya	727	41.5	601	51.2	126	21.8
Lesotho	3	0.2	3	0.3	0	0.0
Malawi	19	1.1	17	1.4	2	0.3
Mauritius	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Mozambique	39	2.2	33	2.8	6	1.0
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	16	0.9	8	0.7	8	1.4
Seychelles	14	0.8	13	1.1	1	0.2
Somalia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swaziland	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
South Africa	40	2.3	24	2.0	16	2.8
Uganda	129	7.4	74	6.3	55	9.5
Republic of Congo	14	0.8	10	0.9	4	0.7

Zimbabwe	4	0.2	4	0.3	0	0.0
Zambia	31	1.8	23	2.0	8	1.4
Other African Countries	19	1.1	9	0.8	10	1.7
China	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
India	13	0.7	10	0.9	3	0.5
Pakistan	2	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	40	2.3	10	0.9	30	5.2
Italy	22	1.3	15	1.3	7	1.2
Nordic Countries	11	0.6	4	0.3	7	1.2
Great Britain	117	6.7	73	6.2	44	7.6
Germany	4	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.2
Other European Countries	26	1.5	14	1.2	12	2.1
Canada	18	1.0	10	0.9	8	1.4
USA	378	21.6	166	14.1	212	36.7
Not Reported	3	0.2	3	0.3	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Simiyu Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 1,751 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (42 percent) followed by USA (22 percent).

Table 8.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,751	100.0	1,113	63.6	638	36.4
Angola	12	0.7	10	0.9	2	0.3
Botswana	11	0.6	8	0.7	3	0.5
Burundi	28	1.6	14	1.3	14	2.2
Comoro	8	0.5	7	0.6	1	0.2
Kenya	727	41.5	421	37.8	306	48.0
Lesotho	3	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.2
Malawi	19	1.1	16	1.4	3	0.5
Mauritius	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Mozambique	39	2.2	38	3.4	1	0.2
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	16	0.9	10	0.9	6	0.9
Seychelles	14	0.8	12	1.1	2	0.3
Somalia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swaziland	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
South Africa	40	2.3	35	3.1	5	0.8

Uganda	129	7.4	85	7.6	44	6.9
DRC	14	0.8	12	1.1	2	0.3
Zimbabwe	4	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.2
Zambia	31	1.8	22	2.0	9	1.4
Other African Countries	19	1.1	14	1.3	5	0.8
China	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
India	13	0.7	9	0.8	4	0.6
Pakistan	2	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	40	2.3	24	2.2	16	2.5
Italy	22	1.3	13	1.2	9	1.4
Nordic Countries	11	0.6	7	0.6	4	0.6
Great Britain	117	6.7	65	5.8	52	8.2
Germany	4	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.2
Other European Countries	26	1.5	20	1.8	6	0.9
Canada	18	1.0	16	1.4	2	0.3
USA	378	21.6	241	21.7	137	21.5
Not Reported	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.3

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that 14.5 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

Table 8. 5: Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	1,751	254	14.5
Angola	12	2	16.7
Botswana	11	1	9.1
Burundi	28	4	14.3
Comoro	8	2	25.0
Kenya	727	96	13.2
Lesotho	3	1	33.3
Malawi	19	3	15.8
Mauritius	1	1	100.0
Mozambique	39	11	28.2
Namibia	0	0	0.0
Rwanda	16	5	31.3
Seychelles	14	4	28.6
Somalia	0	0	0.0
Swaziland	1	0	0.0
South Africa	40	8	20.0

Uganda	129	13	10.1
Republic of Congo	14	3	21.4
Zimbabwe	4	3	75.0
Zambia	31	6	19.4
Other African Countries	19	3	15.8
China	1	1	100.0
India	13	3	23.1
Pakistan	2	1	50.0
Other Asian Countries	40	11	27.5
Italy	22	6	27.3
Nordic Countries	11	4	36.4
Great Britain	117	17	14.5
Germany	4	1	25.0
Other European Countries	26	8	30.8
Canada	18	3	16.7
USA	378	33	8.7
Not Reported	3	0	0.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding 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 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 Simiyu Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,254,114 persons age 5 years and above, 732,747 (58.4 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (61.4 percent) than females (55.7 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 71.4 to 60.8 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 80.3 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas at 56.7 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 by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,254,114	593,649	660,465	732,747	364,780	367,967	58.4	61.4	55.7
5-9	272,051	136,732	135,319	67,000	31,042	35,958	24.6	22.7	26.6
10-14	221,103	110,095	111,008	157,867	76,109	81,758	71.4	69.1	73.7
15-19	164,920	78,760	86,160	133,906	64,155	69,751	81.2	81.5	81.0
20-24	127,580	56,291	71,289	98,326	46,067	52,259	77.1	81.8	73.3
25-29	94,441	40,318	54,123	67,202	31,267	35,935	71.2	77.6	66.4
30-34	78,459	34,351	44,108	55,394	26,555	28,839	70.6	77.3	65.4
35-39	68,180	29,929	38,251	46,071	22,685	23,386	67.6	75.8	61.1
40-44	56,393	26,222	30,171	36,407	19,663	16,744	64.6	75.0	55.5
45-49	40,155	19,536	20,619	24,410	14,800	9,610	60.8	75.8	46.6
50-54	36,700	17,251	19,449	16,807	11,401	5,406	45.8	66.1	27.8
55-59	20,623	9,860	10,763	8,591	5,937	2,654	41.7	60.2	24.7
60-64	23,513	11,283	12,230	8,522	6,120	2,402	36.2	54.2	19.6
65-69	14,141	6,588	7,553	4,515	3,297	1,218	31.9	50.0	16.1
70-74	13,505	6,210	7,295	3,497	2,569	928	25.9	41.4	12.7
75-79	8,531	4,103	4,428	2,031	1,551	480	23.8	37.8	10.8
80+	13,819	6,120	7,699	2,201	1,562	639	15.9	25.5	8.3

Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

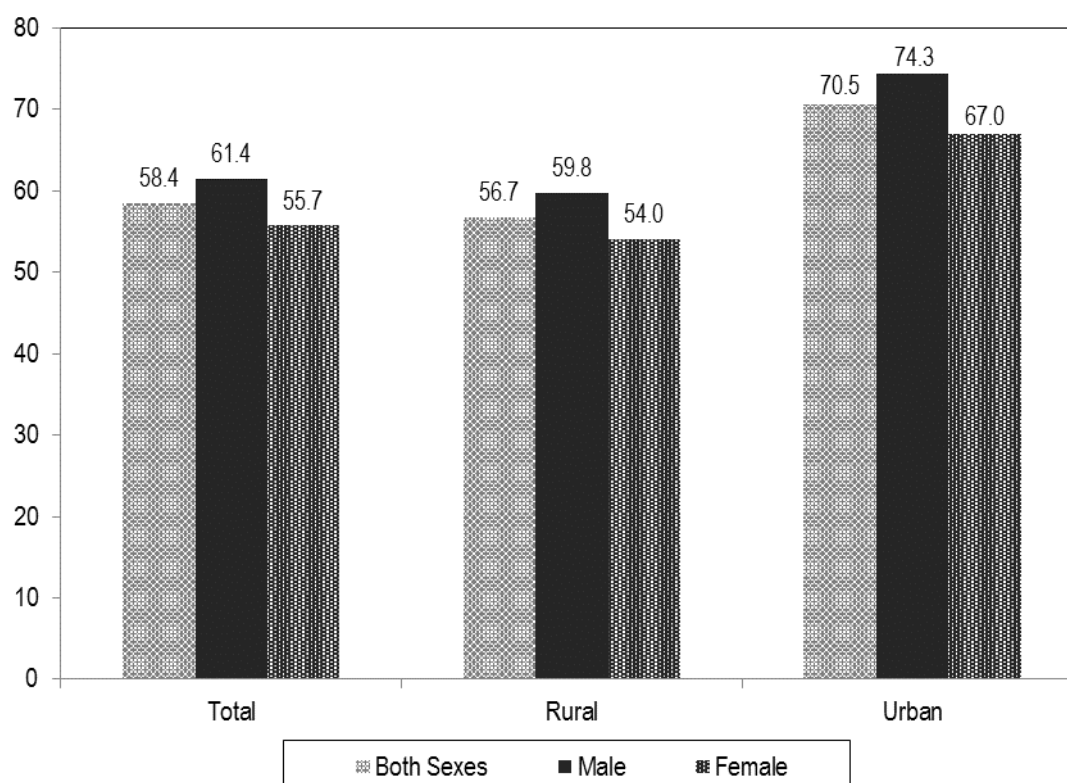
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,163,691	551,628	612,063	660,127	329,667	330,460	56.7	59.8	54.0
5-9	256,761	129,223	127,538	59,392	27,414	31,978	23.1	21.2	25.1
10-14	207,459	103,689	103,770	145,407	70,293	75,114	70.1	67.8	72.4
15-19	152,227	72,846	79,381	121,860	58,502	63,358	80.1	80.3	79.8
20-24	117,087	51,679	65,408	88,639	41,675	46,964	75.7	80.6	71.8
25-29	86,074	36,810	49,264	59,791	28,035	31,756	69.5	76.2	64.5
30-34	71,055	31,037	40,018	48,914	23,509	25,405	68.8	75.7	63.5
35-39	62,258	27,192	35,066	40,943	20,184	20,759	65.8	74.2	59.2
40-44	51,697	23,902	27,795	32,376	17,523	14,853	62.6	73.3	53.4
45-49	36,933	17,879	19,054	21,744	13,286	8,458	58.9	74.3	44.4
50-54	33,983	15,943	18,040	14,879	10,248	4,631	43.8	64.3	25.7
55-59	19,110	9,138	9,972	7,557	5,312	2,245	39.5	58.1	22.5
60-64	21,960	10,517	11,443	7,559	5,498	2,061	34.4	52.3	18.0
65-69	13,280	6,188	7,092	4,068	2,997	1,071	30.6	48.4	15.1
70-74	12,718	5,869	6,849	3,134	2,330	804	24.6	39.7	11.7
75-79	8,063	3,890	4,173	1,854	1,430	424	23.0	36.8	10.2
80+	13,026	5,826	7,200	2,010	1,431	579	15.4	24.6	8.0

Table 9.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	90,423	42,021	48,402	72,620	35,113	37,507	80.3	83.6	77.5
5-9	15,290	7,509	7,781	7,608	3,628	3,980	49.8	48.3	51.2
10-14	13,644	6,406	7,238	12,460	5,816	6,644	91.3	90.8	91.8
15-19	12,693	5,914	6,779	12,046	5,653	6,393	94.9	95.6	94.3
20-24	10,493	4,612	5,881	9,687	4,392	5,295	92.3	95.2	90.0
25-29	8,367	3,508	4,859	7,411	3,232	4,179	88.6	92.1	86.0
30-34	7,404	3,314	4,090	6,480	3,046	3,434	87.5	91.9	84.0
35-39	5,922	2,737	3,185	5,128	2,501	2,627	86.6	91.4	82.5
40-44	4,696	2,320	2,376	4,031	2,140	1,891	85.8	92.2	79.6
45-49	3,222	1,657	1,565	2,666	1,514	1,152	82.7	91.4	73.6
50-54	2,717	1,308	1,409	1,928	1,153	775	71.0	88.1	55.0
55-59	1,513	722	791	1,034	625	409	68.3	86.6	51.7
60-64	1,553	766	787	963	622	341	62.0	81.2	43.3
65-69	861	400	461	447	300	147	51.9	75.0	31.9
70-74	787	341	446	363	239	124	46.1	70.1	27.8
75-79	468	213	255	177	121	56	37.8	56.8	22.0
80+	793	294	499	191	131	60	24.1	44.6	12.0

Figure 9.1: Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Region Simiyu, 2012 Census

Percentage



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

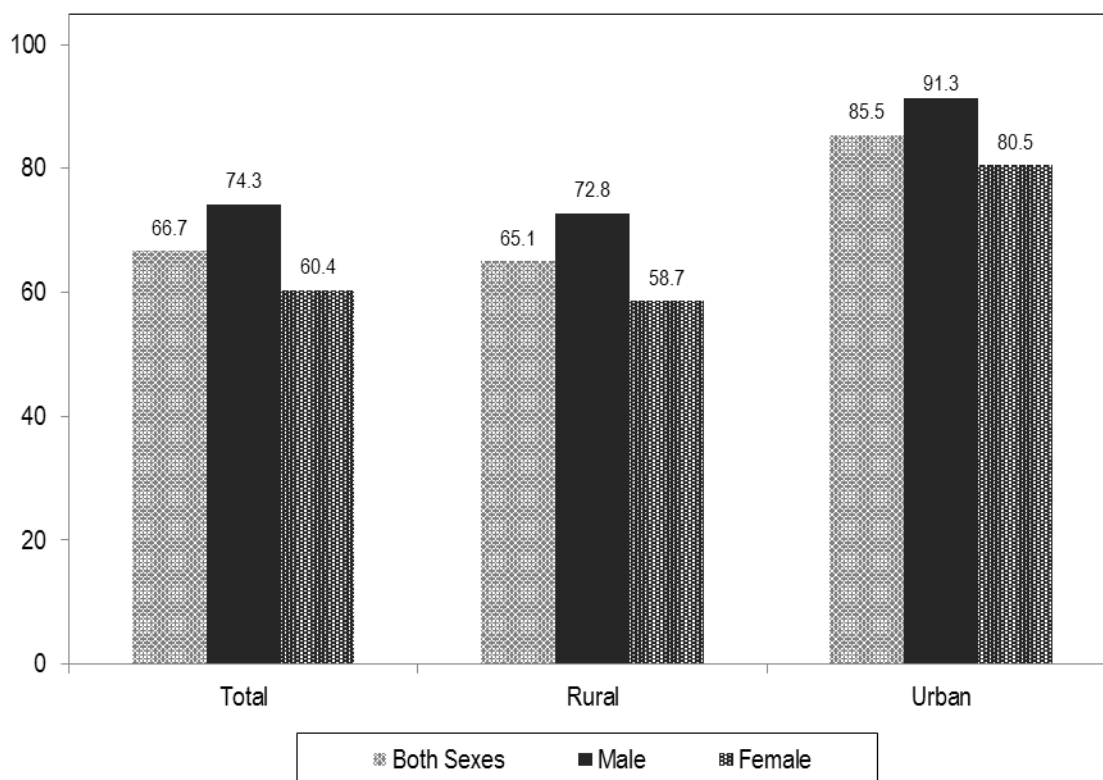
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Simiyu Region stands at 66.7 percent and it was higher in urban areas (85.5 percent) than in rural areas (65.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

Table 9.4: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	66.7	74.3	60.4	65.1	72.8	58.7	85.5	91.3	80.5
15–19	81.2	81.5	81.0	80.1	80.3	79.8	94.9	95.6	94.3
20–24	77.1	81.8	73.3	75.7	80.6	71.8	92.3	95.2	90.0
25–29	71.2	77.6	66.4	69.5	76.2	64.5	88.6	92.1	86.0
30–34	70.6	77.3	65.4	68.8	75.7	63.5	87.5	91.9	84.0
35–39	67.6	75.8	61.1	65.8	74.2	59.2	86.6	91.4	82.5
40–44	64.6	75.0	55.5	62.6	73.3	53.4	85.8	92.2	79.6
45–49	60.8	75.8	46.6	58.9	74.3	44.4	82.7	91.4	73.6
50–54	45.8	66.1	27.8	43.8	64.3	25.7	71.0	88.1	55.0
55–59	41.7	60.2	24.7	39.5	58.1	22.5	68.3	86.6	51.7
60–64	36.2	54.2	19.6	34.4	52.3	18.0	62.0	81.2	43.3
65–69	31.9	50.0	16.1	30.6	48.4	15.1	51.9	75.0	31.9
70–74	25.9	41.4	12.7	24.6	39.7	11.7	46.1	70.1	27.8
75–79	23.8	37.8	10.8	23.0	36.8	10.2	37.8	56.8	22.0
80+	15.9	25.5	8.3	15.4	24.6	8.0	24.1	44.6	12.0

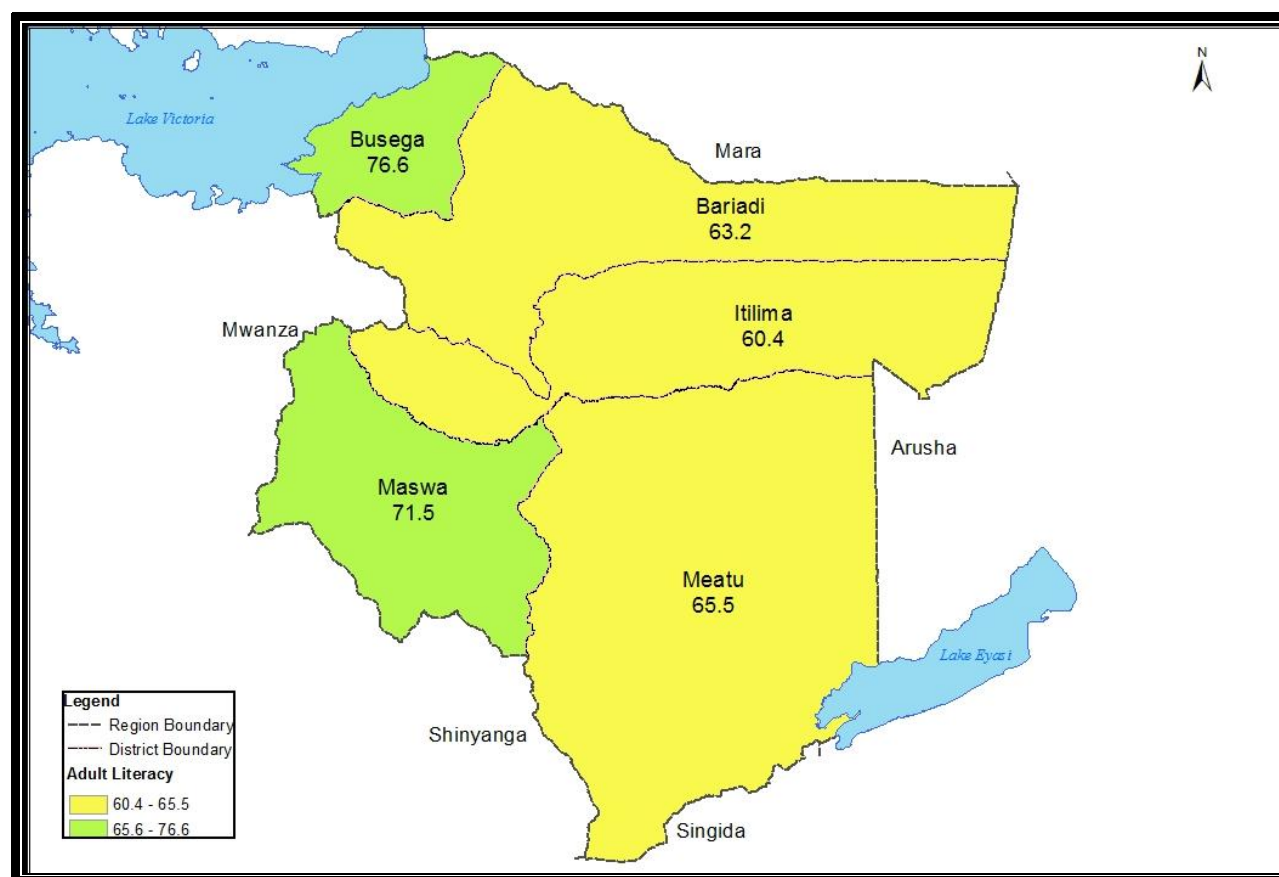
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 76.6 percent in Busega District Council to 60.4 percent in Itilima District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate below 70 percent were Meatu District Council (65.5 percent) and Bariadi District Council (63.2 percent).

Map 9. 1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that, there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Busega District Council from 64.9 percent in 2002 to 76.6 percent in 2012 and Itilima District from 50.1 percent in 2002 to 60.4 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rates between 2002 and 2012 census. The percentage change in these districts ranges between 10.8 percent in Bariadi District Council and 11.5 percent in Maswa District Council.

Table 9.5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Simiyu Region	55.8	67.1	46.4	66.7	74.3	60.4	19.6	10.8	30.1
Rural	54.4	65.9	44.9	81.2	81.5	81.0	49.3	23.6	80.3
Urban	78.4	85.2	72.2	77.1	81.8	73.3	-1.6	-4.0	1.5
Bariadi	52.4	64.2	42.7	63.2	70.7	57.0	20.6	10.1	33.6
Itilima	50.1	62.1	40.7	60.4	69.1	53.6	20.6	11.3	31.6
Meatu	54.4	65.2	45.2	65.5	72.6	59.6	20.4	11.2	31.8
Maswa	60.0	70.7	50.8	71.5	78.5	65.2	19.1	11.1	28.4
Busega	64.9	75.4	56.2	76.6	83.4	70.7	18.0	10.6	25.9

9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.3 present the percentage distribution of population age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (52.0 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (5.8 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	Literacy In English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	52.0	0.4	5.8	0.2	58.4	41.6	1,254,114
5-9	23.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	24.6	75.4	272,051
10-14	68.1	0.2	3.0	0.1	71.4	28.6	221,103
15-19	66.9	1.0	13.2	0.1	81.2	18.8	164,920
20-24	62.1	1.0	13.9	0.1	77.1	22.9	127,580
25-29	62.4	0.5	8.2	0.1	71.2	28.8	94,441
30-34	64.2	0.3	6.0	0.1	70.6	29.4	78,459
35-39	62.1	0.2	5.1	0.1	67.6	32.4	68,180
40-44	59.5	0.3	4.7	0.1	64.6	35.4	56,393
45-49	55.4	0.3	5.0	0.1	60.8	39.2	40,155
50-54	40.2	0.3	5.1	0.2	45.8	54.2	36,700
55-59	35.9	0.3	5.2	0.2	41.7	58.3	20,623
60-64	31.4	0.3	4.3	0.2	36.2	63.8	23,513
65-69	27.5	0.3	3.9	0.3	31.9	68.1	14,141
70-74	22.7	0.3	2.6	0.3	25.9	74.1	13,505
75-79	21.1	0.2	2.2	0.3	23.8	76.2	8,531

80+	14.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	15.9	84.1	13,819
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Figure 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

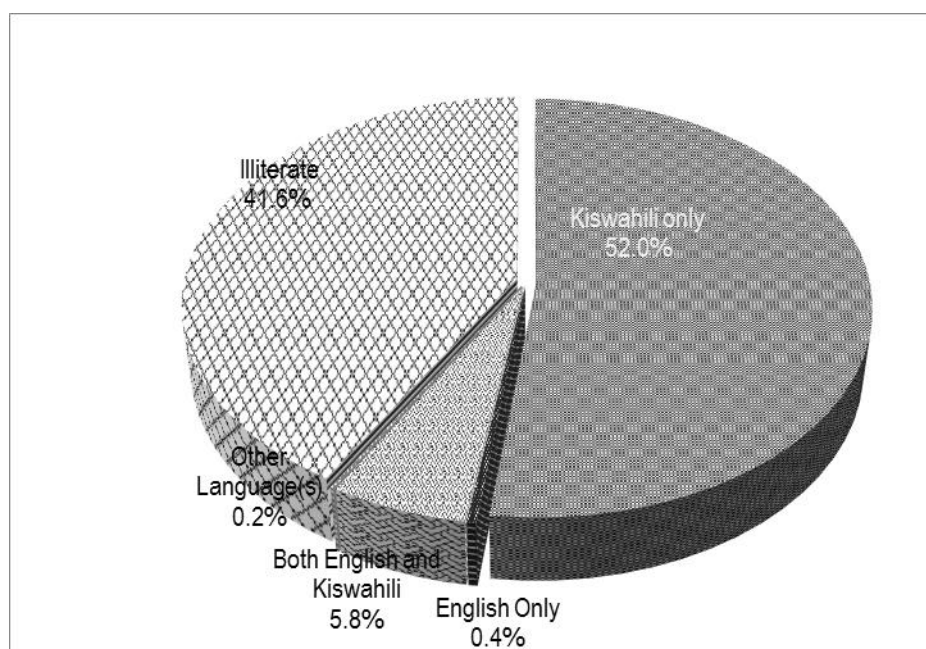


Table 9.7, Figures 9.4 and 9.5 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (80.3 percent) than in rural areas (56.7 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (61.4 percent) compared with females (55.7 percent).

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Administrative Area, and Literacy Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Areas	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Simiyu Region	52.0	0.4	5.8	0.2	58.4	41.6	1,254,114
Male	53.5	0.5	7.3	0.1	61.4	38.6	593,649
Female	50.7	0.3	4.6	0.2	55.7	44.3	660,465
Simiyu Rural	51.7	0.4	4.5	0.2	56.7	43.3	1,163,691
Male	53.4	0.5	5.7	0.2	59.8	40.2	551,628
Female	50.2	0.3	3.4	0.2	54.0	46.0	612,063
Simiyu Urban	56.4	0.5	23.4	0.1	80.3	19.7	90,423
Male	55.0	0.6	27.9	0.1	83.6	16.4	42,021
Female	57.5	0.4	19.4	0.1	77.5	22.5	48,402

Figure 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

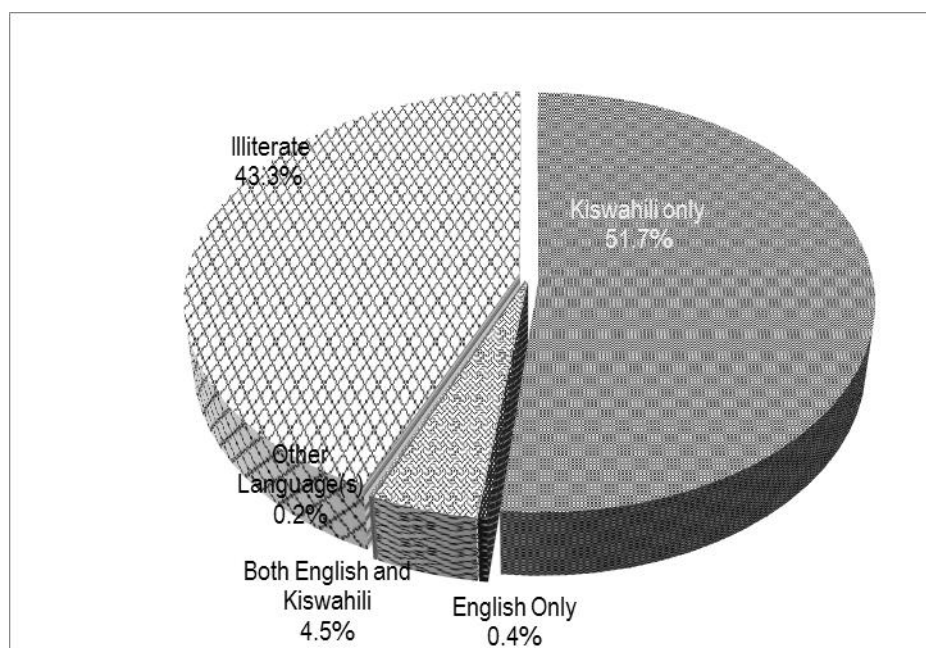
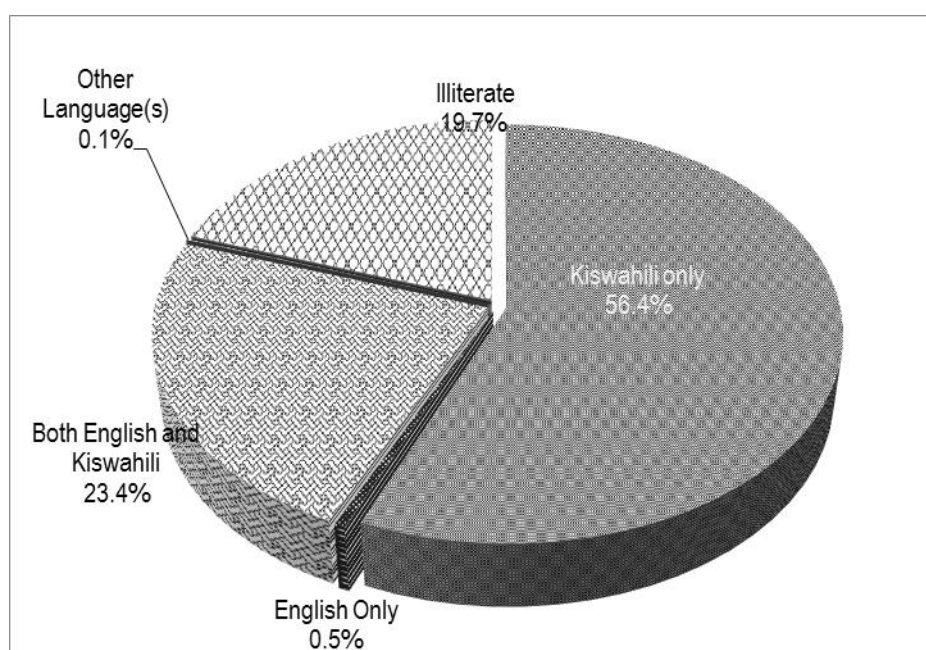


Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Simiyu Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Itilima District Council (47.6 percent) followed by Bariadi District Council (45.1 percent) and Meatu (43.1 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Maswa District Council (36.8 percent) and Busega District Council (31.1 percent).

Table 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status and District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Simiyu Region	52.0	0.4	5.8	0.2	58.4	41.6	1,254,114
Bariadi	48.5	0.4	5.9	0.2	54.9	45.1	332,160
Itilima	48.1	0.3	3.7	0.3	52.4	47.6	247,385
Meatu	51.3	0.3	5.1	0.1	56.9	43.1	234,929
Maswa	55.7	0.4	7.0	0.1	63.2	36.8	275,578
Busega	60.2	0.5	8.1	0.1	68.9	31.1	164,062

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 of age 4 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 of education attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

School attendance refers to regular attendance at any 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.

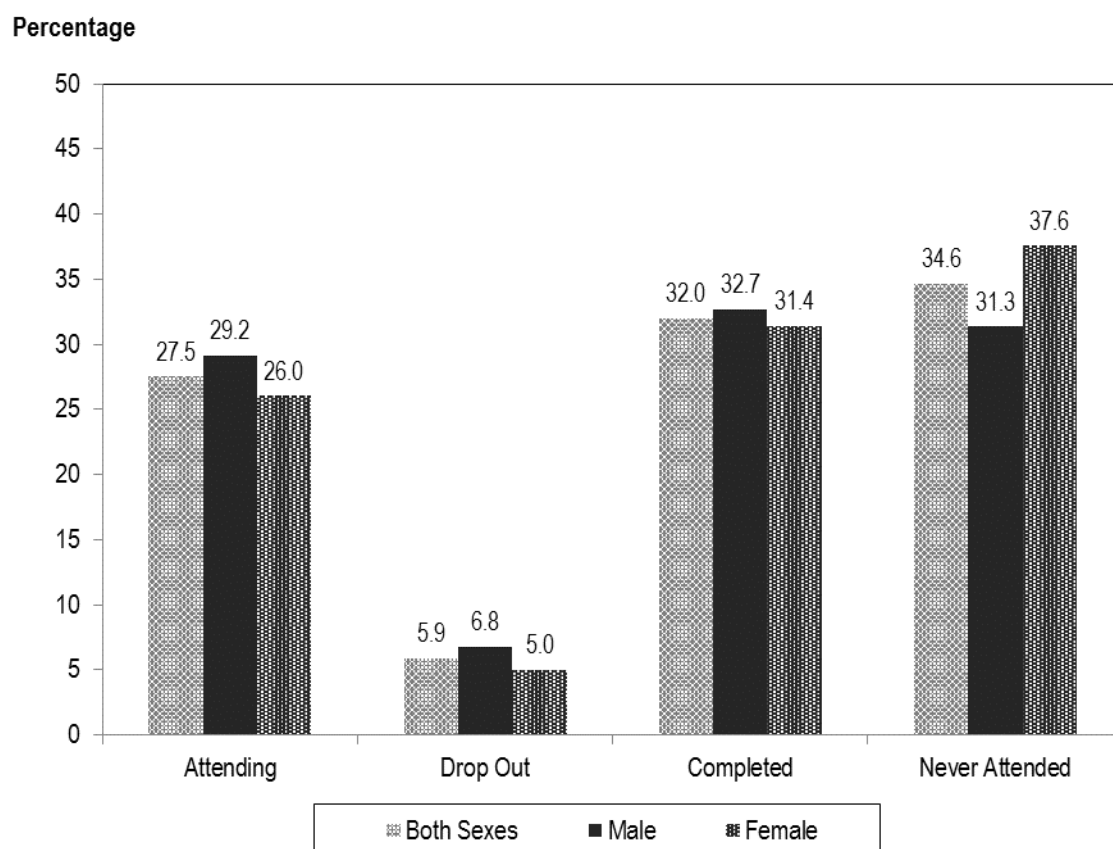
Table 9.9 and Figure 9.6 presents the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. About thirty five (34.6) percent of people in Simiyu Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (37.6 percent) having never been to school compared with males (31.3 percent). Thirty two percent of population

age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 27.5 percent were attending and 5.9 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region, Simiyu 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	1,254,114	27.5	5.9	32.0	34.6	593,649	29.2	6.8	32.7	31.3	660,465	26.0	5.0	31.4	37.6
5	58,935	16.3	0.2	0.5	83.0	30,108	15.4	0.3	0.5	83.8	28,827	17.2	0.2	0.5	82.2
6	59,787	24.4	0.2	0.5	74.9	29,927	22.7	0.2	0.4	76.6	29,860	26.2	0.2	0.5	73.1
5-6	118,722	20.4	0.2	0.5	78.9	60,035	19.0	0.3	0.5	80.2	58,687	21.8	0.2	0.5	77.5
7	56,861	42.4	0.3	0.7	56.6	28,859	38.5	0.3	0.7	60.5	28,002	46.5	0.3	0.7	52.5
8	51,975	56.9	0.5	0.7	41.9	25,804	52.5	0.5	0.8	46.2	26,171	61.2	0.5	0.7	37.7
9	44,493	69.9	0.8	0.8	28.5	22,034	66.4	0.9	0.8	31.8	22,459	73.3	0.7	0.8	25.2
10	55,705	73.9	1.5	1.0	23.6	27,802	71.6	1.6	1.1	25.7	27,903	76.2	1.4	1.0	21.4
11	34,962	79.1	2.1	1.5	17.3	17,195	77.8	2.4	1.4	18.4	17,767	80.4	1.8	1.5	16.3
12	54,540	77.2	3.2	2.7	16.9	27,678	75.9	3.8	2.7	17.7	26,862	78.6	2.7	2.7	16.1
13	36,842	75.3	4.5	5.3	14.9	18,343	74.5	5.2	4.6	15.7	18,499	76.0	3.8	6.1	14.0
7-13	335,378	66.6	1.7	1.7	30.0	167,715	63.9	2.0	1.6	32.5	167,663	69.3	1.5	1.8	27.4
14	39,054	65.2	6.0	14.2	14.6	19,077	65.7	7.3	11.6	15.4	19,977	64.7	4.7	16.8	13.8
15	36,567	50.6	6.9	27.7	14.9	18,151	53.8	8.7	22.1	15.4	18,416	47.4	5.1	33.1	14.3
16	34,717	39.3	7.7	39.0	14.1	16,979	44.8	9.5	32.4	13.4	17,738	34.0	6.0	45.2	14.7
17	30,102	31.4	8.3	46.9	13.5	14,638	37.4	10.1	39.9	12.6	15,464	25.6	6.6	53.5	14.3
14 - 17	140,440	47.7	7.1	30.8	14.3	68,845	51.4	8.8	25.5	14.3	71,595	44.2	5.6	35.9	14.3
18	38,761	23.0	8.6	51.9	16.5	17,873	29.6	10.5	45.5	14.4	20,888	17.3	7.0	57.4	18.3
19	24,773	20.5	9.2	55.1	15.1	11,119	28.2	10.9	48.8	12.1	13,654	14.3	7.7	60.3	17.7
18 - 19	63,534	22.0	8.8	53.2	16.0	28,992	29.1	10.6	46.8	13.5	34,542	16.1	7.3	58.6	18.0
20	41,297	11.8	9.4	57.2	21.6	17,550	18.3	11.3	53.7	16.6	23,747	7.0	7.9	59.8	25.2
21	19,831	12.3	10.3	60.7	16.7	9,145	18.9	12.4	55.8	12.9	10,686	6.6	8.5	64.9	20.0
22	27,878	8.4	10.5	60.6	20.5	12,655	13.4	12.7	57.9	15.9	15,223	4.2	8.7	62.9	24.3
23	17,417	7.2	10.0	63.4	19.4	7,811	11.5	12.2	61.4	14.9	9,606	3.7	8.3	65.0	23.0
24	21,157	5.1	9.4	63.2	22.3	9,130	7.8	11.6	64.4	16.2	12,027	3.0	7.8	62.2	27.0
20 - 24	127,580	9.4	9.9	60.3	20.4	56,291	14.7	12.0	57.8	15.6	71,289	5.2	8.2	62.3	24.2
25+	468,460	0.9	8.4	51.5	39.2	211,771	1.1	9.9	60.2	28.8	256,689	0.8	7.0	44.3	47.9

Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.7 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 36.2 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 13.6 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (5.9 percent) than in urban areas (5.8 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (40.1 percent) than in the rural areas (31.4 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 40.6 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 26.5 percent in the rural areas.

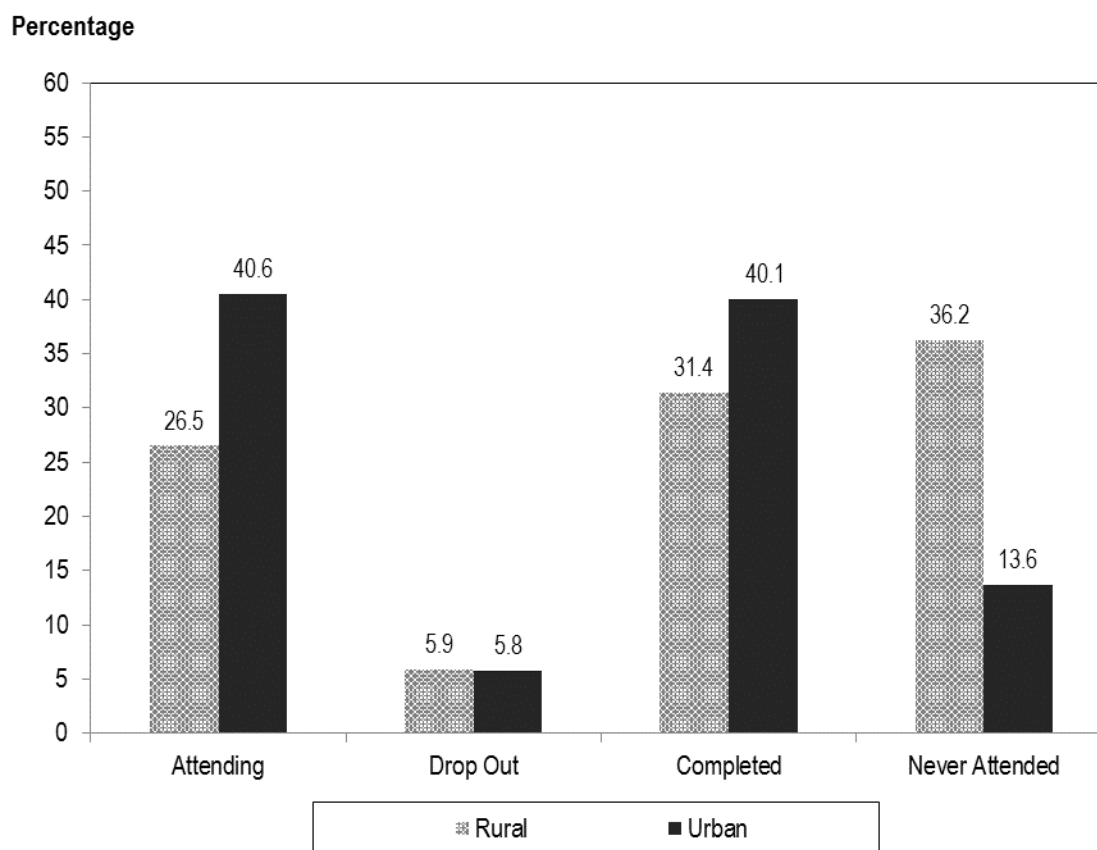
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

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	1,163,691	26.5	5.9	31.4	36.2	551,628	28.0	6.9	32.1	33.0	612,063	25.1	4.9	30.7	39.2
5	55,689	14.1	0.3	0.5	85.1	28,466	13.3	0.3	0.5	85.9	27,223	15.0	0.2	0.5	84.3
6	56,535	21.9	0.2	0.5	77.3	28,331	20.2	0.2	0.5	79.1	28,204	23.7	0.2	0.5	75.6
5-6	112,224	18.1	0.2	0.5	81.2	56,797	16.7	0.3	0.5	82.5	55,427	19.4	0.2	0.5	79.9
7	53,538	40.0	0.3	0.7	59.0	27,197	35.8	0.3	0.7	63.2	26,341	44.3	0.3	0.8	54.7
8	49,165	55.1	0.5	0.7	43.7	24,479	50.6	0.5	0.8	48.0	24,686	59.4	0.5	0.7	39.4
9	41,834	68.4	0.8	0.9	29.9	20,750	64.7	0.9	0.9	33.5	21,084	72.0	0.7	0.8	26.5
10	52,526	72.7	1.5	1.1	24.7	26,265	70.3	1.6	1.1	27.0	26,261	75.1	1.4	1.0	22.5
11	32,593	77.9	2.2	1.6	18.3	16,096	76.6	2.5	1.5	19.4	16,497	79.3	1.9	1.6	17.3
12	51,226	76.1	3.3	2.8	17.8	26,098	74.8	3.9	2.7	18.6	25,128	77.6	2.7	2.8	17.0
13	34,513	74.2	4.7	5.5	15.6	17,265	73.4	5.4	4.7	16.5	17,248	75.0	3.9	6.3	14.8
7-13	315,395	65.1	1.8	1.7	31.4	158,150	62.3	2.0	1.7	34.0	157,245	67.9	1.5	1.8	28.8
14	36,601	63.7	6.2	14.8	15.3	17,965	64.3	7.6	12.0	16.1	18,636	63.2	4.9	17.4	14.5
15	34,086	48.3	7.1	28.9	15.7	16,972	51.6	9.0	23.1	16.3	17,114	45.0	5.3	34.6	15.1
16	32,119	36.3	8.1	40.8	14.9	15,767	41.9	10.0	33.9	14.1	16,352	30.8	6.2	47.4	15.6
17	27,689	27.7	8.6	49.3	14.4	13,515	33.9	10.5	42.0	13.5	14,174	21.8	6.7	56.1	15.3
14 - 17	130,495	45.3	7.4	32.2	15.1	64,219	49.1	9.2	26.7	15.1	66,276	41.7	5.7	37.5	15.1
18	35,736	19.8	8.7	53.9	17.5	16,456	26.1	10.9	47.7	15.4	19,280	14.4	6.9	59.3	19.4
19	22,597	17.4	9.4	57.0	16.2	10,136	24.3	11.4	51.3	13.0	12,461	11.9	7.7	61.6	18.9
18 - 19	58,333	18.9	9.0	55.1	17.0	26,592	25.4	11.1	49.0	14.5	31,741	13.4	7.2	60.2	19.2
20	38,236	9.9	9.4	57.9	22.8	16,198	15.6	11.7	55.0	17.7	22,038	5.8	7.8	60.0	26.5
21	18,048	10.3	10.4	61.5	17.8	8,301	16.0	12.8	57.4	13.8	9,747	5.3	8.4	65.0	21.3
22	25,585	6.9	10.5	60.8	21.8	11,646	11.1	13.0	58.8	17.0	13,939	3.3	8.5	62.5	25.7
23	15,878	5.9	10.1	63.3	20.7	7,145	9.5	12.5	62.0	16.0	8,733	2.9	8.2	64.4	24.5
24	19,340	4.2	9.5	62.7	23.7	8,389	6.5	11.8	64.6	17.1	10,951	2.4	7.7	61.2	28.7
20 - 24	117,087	7.8	9.9	60.6	21.7	51,679	12.3	12.3	58.8	16.6	65,408	4.2	8.1	62.1	25.7
25+	430,157	0.8	8.3	49.8	41.1	194,191	1.0	10.1	58.6	30.4	235,966	0.7	6.9	42.6	49.8

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Simiyu 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	90,423	40.6	5.8	40.1	13.6	42,021	44.2	5.5	40.2	10.2	48,402	37.4	6.0	40.0	16.6
5	3,246	53.3	0.0	0.2	46.4	1,642	52.7	0.0	0.1	47.1	1,604	53.9	0.1	0.4	45.7
6	3,252	68.1	0.0	0.1	31.7	1,596	67.0	0.0	0.1	32.8	1,656	69.1	0.1	0.1	30.7
5-6	6,498	60.7	0.0	0.2	39.1	3,238	59.8	0.0	0.1	40.1	3,260	61.6	0.1	0.2	38.1
7	3,323	82.2	0.2	0.4	17.2	1,662	82.1	0.1	0.5	17.2	1,661	82.4	0.2	0.2	17.2
8	2,810	89.4	0.2	0.4	10.0	1,325	87.7	0.1	0.3	11.9	1,485	90.8	0.3	0.5	8.4
9	2,659	93.7	0.3	0.5	5.5	1,284	93.8	0.4	0.5	5.3	1,375	93.6	0.3	0.4	5.7
10	3,179	94.7	0.7	0.4	4.2	1,537	94.7	0.4	0.5	4.4	1,642	94.6	1.0	0.3	4.1
11	2,369	95.5	0.9	0.4	3.2	1,099	95.3	1.2	0.5	3.1	1,270	95.7	0.6	0.3	3.3
12	3,314	93.5	2.0	1.2	3.3	1,580	93.9	1.7	1.3	3.2	1,734	93.1	2.2	1.2	3.4
13	2,329	91.1	2.4	3.0	3.5	1,078	91.7	2.2	1.9	4.2	1,251	90.6	2.5	4.0	3.0
7-13	19,983	91.2	0.9	0.8	7.0	9,565	91.0	0.8	0.8	7.4	10,418	91.4	1.0	0.9	6.7
14	2,453	87.4	2.6	6.2	3.8	1,112	89.2	3.0	4.0	3.8	1,341	85.9	2.4	8.0	3.7
15	2,481	81.9	3.8	11.0	3.3	1,179	85.0	4.4	7.5	3.1	1,302	79.0	3.2	14.1	3.6
16	2,598	76.4	3.1	16.4	4.0	1,212	81.8	2.6	12.5	3.1	1,386	71.8	3.6	19.8	4.8
17	2,413	72.9	5.0	19.4	2.8	1,123	79.9	4.3	13.5	2.3	1,290	66.7	5.7	24.4	3.2
14 - 17	9,945	79.6	3.6	13.3	3.5	4,626	83.9	3.5	9.5	3.1	5,319	75.9	3.7	16.6	3.8
18	3,025	60.9	6.5	28.4	4.2	1,417	70.8	5.6	20.6	3.0	1,608	52.2	7.3	35.2	5.2
19	2,176	52.8	7.2	36.1	3.9	983	69.0	5.6	22.9	2.5	1,193	39.5	8.5	47.0	5.0
18 - 19	5,201	57.5	6.8	31.6	4.1	2,400	70.0	5.6	21.5	2.8	2,801	46.8	7.8	40.2	5.1
20	3,061	35.5	8.5	49.2	6.9	1,352	51.2	6.9	38.2	3.7	1,709	23.1	9.7	57.8	9.4
21	1,783	33.1	9.2	52.5	5.2	844	47.5	8.8	39.7	4.0	939	20.2	9.6	64.0	6.2
22	2,293	25.2	10.0	58.5	6.3	1,009	39.9	8.9	47.5	3.7	1,284	13.6	10.8	67.2	8.4
23	1,539	21.2	9.0	63.8	6.0	666	33.6	8.7	54.2	3.5	873	11.7	9.3	71.1	7.9
24	1,817	14.9	8.8	68.4	8.0	741	23.1	9.0	62.3	5.5	1,076	9.2	8.6	72.5	9.7
20 - 24	10,493	27.2	9.1	57.2	6.5	4,612	41.0	8.3	46.7	4.0	5,881	16.3	9.7	65.5	8.5
25+	38,303	1.9	8.7	70.7	18.7	17,580	2.7	8.8	77.9	10.7	20,723	1.3	8.7	64.6	25.4

Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It shows that attendance status differs among districts in Simiyu Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Busega District Council (35.5 percent) followed by Bariadi District Council (27.2 percent) and Maswa District Council (27.1 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Itimila District Council (25.7 percent) and Meatu District Council (24.7 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District	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
Simiyu Region	1,254,114	27.5	5.9	32.0	34.6	593,649	29.2	6.8	32.7	31.3	660,465	26.0	5.0	31.4	37.6
Bariadi	332,160	27.2	6.0	28.5	38.3	156,215	29.1	7.2	28.6	35.0	175,945	25.6	4.9	28.3	41.2
Itilima	247,385	25.7	4.9	28.2	41.3	115,158	27.8	5.8	29.0	37.4	132,227	23.9	4.0	27.5	44.7
Meatu	234,929	24.7	4.9	35.3	35.1	110,796	25.7	5.6	36.4	32.3	124,133	23.8	4.2	34.4	37.6
Maswa	275,578	27.1	6.2	36.3	30.5	132,646	28.0	7.2	37.3	27.5	142,932	26.2	5.2	35.4	33.2
Busega	164,062	35.5	7.9	33.1	23.4	78,834	38.1	8.4	33.2	20.3	85,228	33.2	7.4	33.1	26.3

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 aged 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 age 7-13 years.

Figures 9.8 and 9.9 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas as recorded in the 2012 Census. Results show that the Female NER was 69.3 percent followed by that of Males (63.9 percent). The urban NER was 91.2 percent followed by rural 65.1 percent.

Figure 9.8: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

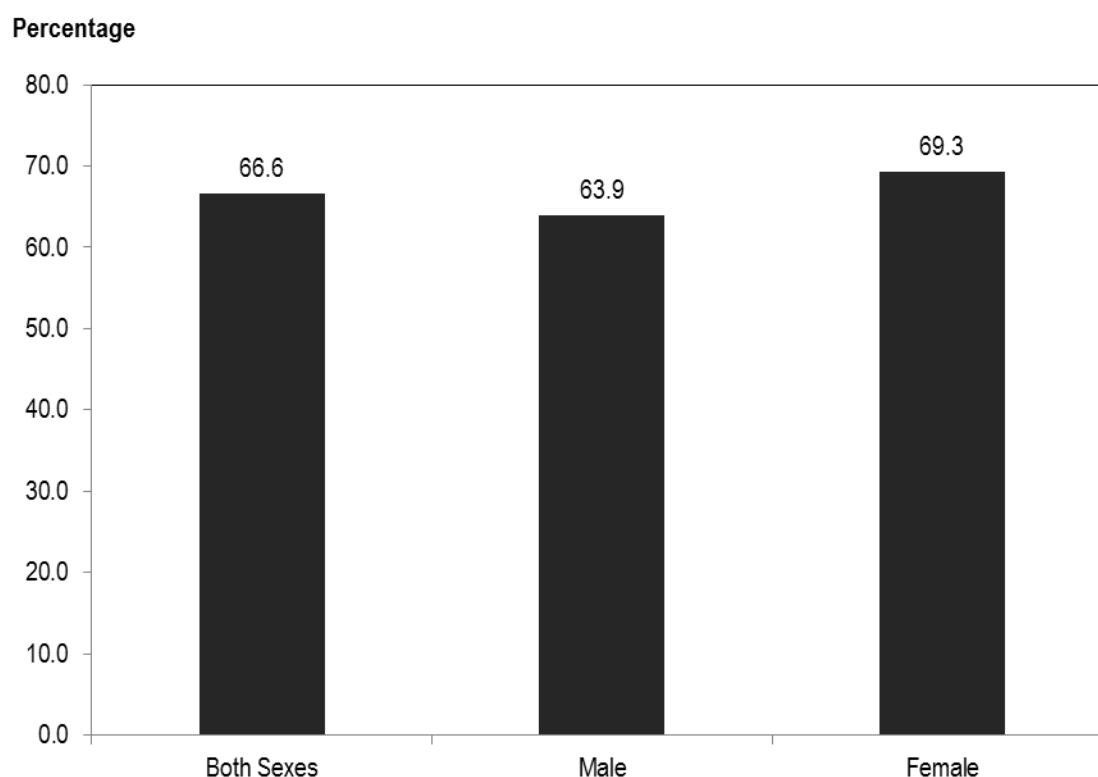
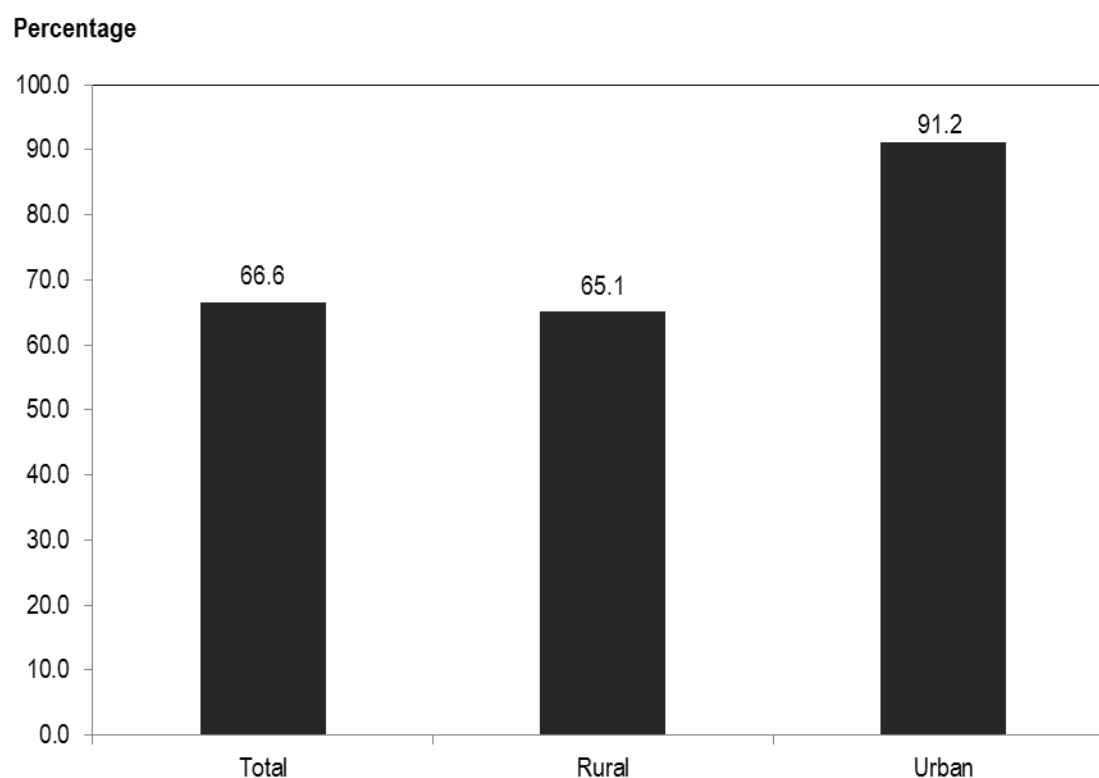


Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Simiyu Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. Approximately 85.1 percent of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The GER was higher in urban areas (116.2 percent) than in rural areas (83.2 percent). There were slight differences in Gross Enrolment Ratios between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 9.10: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

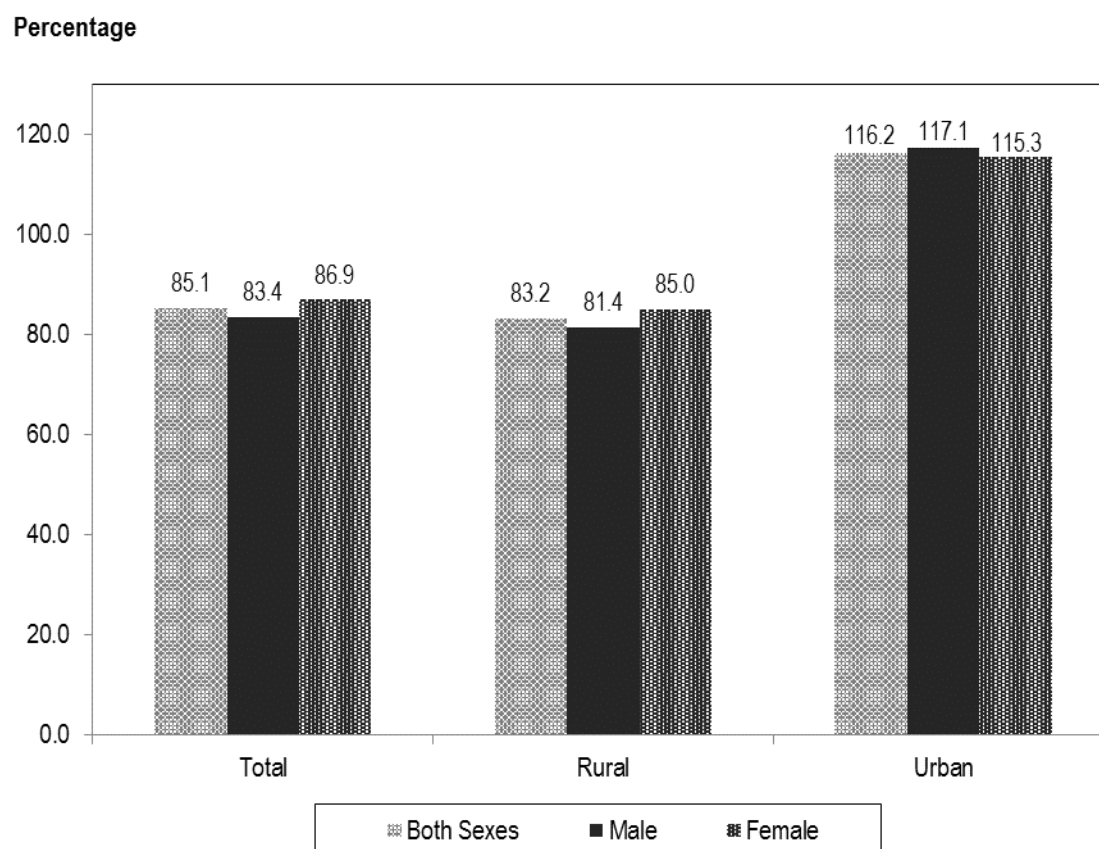
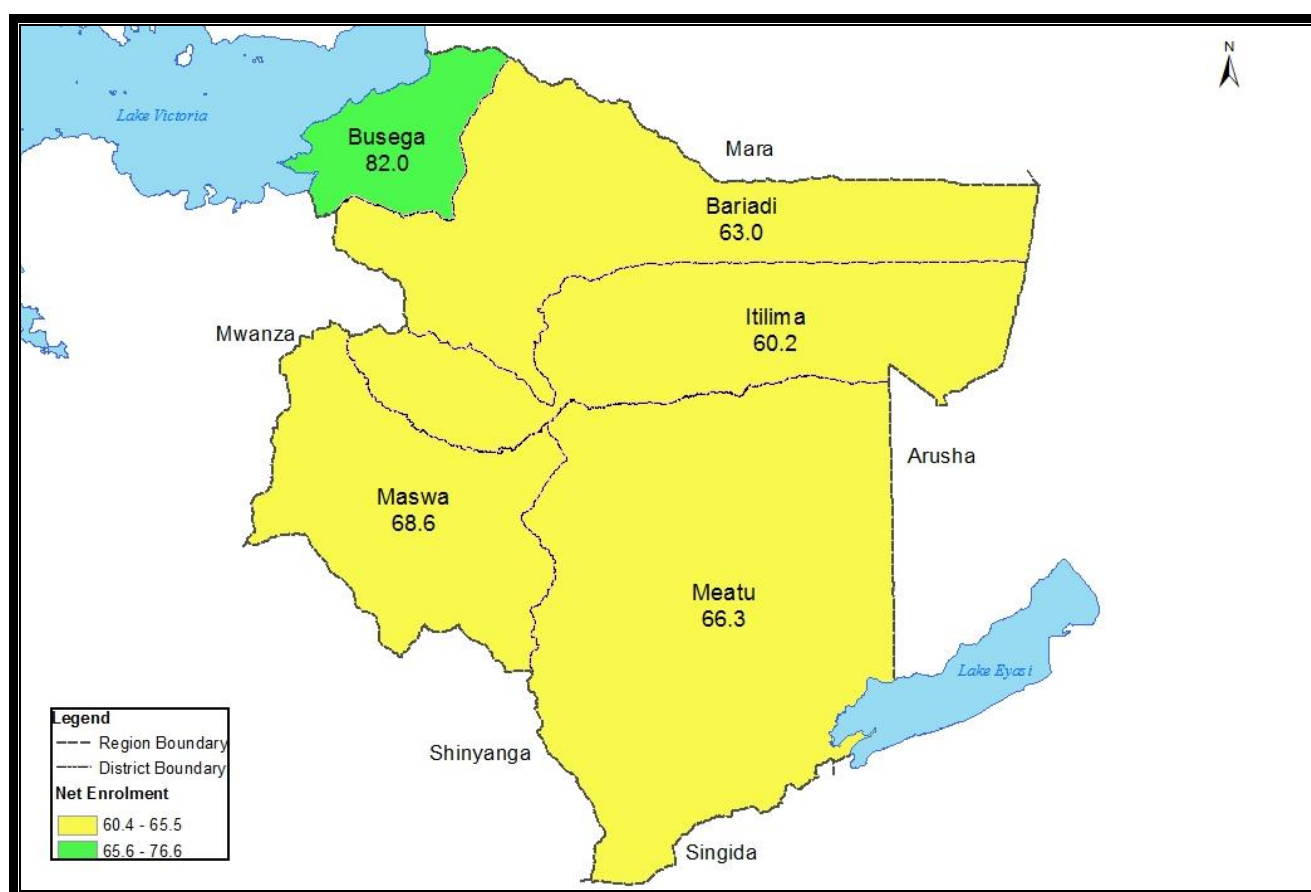


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 82 percent in Busega District Council to 60.2 percent in Itilima District Council. Districts with NER below 70 were Maswa District Council (68.6 percent), Meatu District Council (66.3 percent) and Bariadi District Council (63.0 percent).

Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Simiyu Region	66.6	63.9	69.3	65.1	62.3	67.9	91.2	91.0	91.4
Bariadi	63.0	60.2	65.8	60.2	57.2	63.1	89.3	89.5	89.2
Itilima	60.2	57.9	62.5	59.8	57.5	62.1	88.1	86.9	89.3
Meatu	66.3	63.4	69.1	65.3	62.4	68.2	93.8	93.4	94.2
Maswa	68.6	65.1	72.0	67.0	63.4	70.5	94.3	93.8	94.7
Busega	82.0	80.1	83.9	81.0	79.0	83.1	91.5	91.2	91.8

Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



9.2.4 Education Attainment

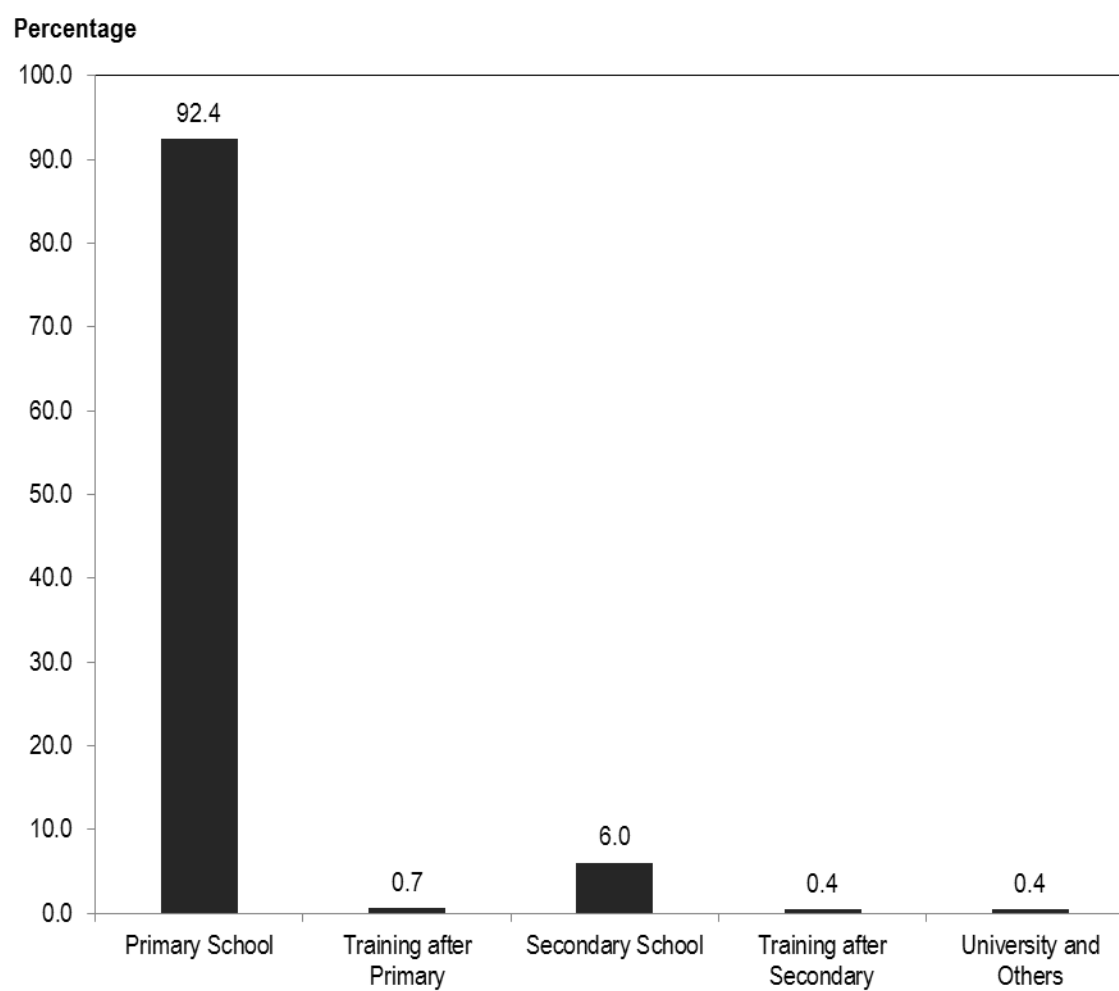
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 401,176 persons who attained any level of education, 193,890 (48.3 percent) were males and 207,286 (51.7 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 92.4 percent, followed by secondary education (6.0 percent), and lastly university and others (0.4 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (94.0 percent) compared with males (90.7 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

Table 9.14: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment and Sex; Region, Simiyu 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	401,176	193,890	207,286	100	100	100
Primary School	370,777	175,905	194,872	92.4	90.7	94.0
Training after Primary	2,647	1,223	1,424	0.7	0.6	0.7
Secondary School	24,175	14,362	9,813	6.0	7.4	4.7
Training after Secondary	1,804	1,097	707	0.4	0.6	0.3
University and Others	1,773	1,303	470	0.4	0.7	0.2

The education attainment levels were observed in 2012 Census. Figure 9.11 presents that the population that had attained secondary education was 6.0 percent and 0.4 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.3: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Simiyu Region, 2012 Censuses



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 for all persons aged 10 years and above.

In the 2012 PHC, six categories were used 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.

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 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 650,451 (66.2 percent) out of 982,063 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to

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

the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 331,612 people (34 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 19,360 persons (2.0 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 19.1 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted nine (9.3) and three (3.4) percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	982,063	66.2	2.0	9.3	19.1	3.4
10–14	221,103	26.0	0.6	12.1	58.8	2.6
15–19	164,920	58.4	1.5	10.4	28.4	1.3
20–24	127,580	78.4	2.8	9.8	8.5	0.6
25–29	94,441	86.0	4.3	9.1	-	0.5
30–34	78,459	88.4	2.8	8.2	-	0.6
35–39	68,180	89.2	2.6	7.5	-	0.6
40–44	56,393	90.1	2.2	6.9	-	0.8
45–49	40,155	90.4	1.8	6.7	-	1.0
50–54	36,700	88.9	1.7	6.6	-	2.8
55–59	20,624	87.3	1.8	6.5	-	4.4
60–64	23,514	79.4	1.9	7.1	-	11.5
65–69	14,140	74.8	1.4	7.4	-	16.4
70–74	13,504	62.0	1.2	7.0	-	29.8
75–79	8,534	57.0	1.4	6.5	-	35.2
80 +	13,816	37.6	0.1	0.1	-	62.3

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (67.6 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (50.2 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (3.4 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.9 percent).

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	906,930	67.6	1.9	9.0	18.2	3.5
10–14	207,459	27.4	0.6	12.4	57.0	2.6
15–19	152,227	61.7	1.5	10.2	25.3	1.3
20–24	117,087	81.0	2.6	8.9	6.9	0.6
25–29	86,074	87.5	3.7	8.2	-	0.6
30–34	71,055	89.2	2.7	7.5	-	0.6
35–39	62,258	89.7	2.5	7.1	-	0.6
40–44	51,697	90.5	2.1	6.7	-	0.8
45–49	36,933	90.8	1.7	6.4	-	1.0
50–54	33,983	89.2	1.6	6.3	-	2.9
55–59	19,110	87.7	1.8	6.2	-	4.3
60–64	21,960	79.9	1.9	6.8	-	11.5
65–69	13,280	75.4	1.3	7.1	-	16.2
70–74	12,718	62.8	1.2	6.5	-	29.5
75–79	8,063	57.7	1.3	6.1	-	34.9
80 +	13,026	38.3	0.1	0.1	-	61.6

Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	75,133	50.2	3.4	13.1	30.5	2.8
10–14	13,644	4.6	0.2	7.5	86.4	1.3
15–19	12,693	18.4	1.6	13.5	65.4	1.0
20–24	10,493	48.5	4.6	19.8	26.9	0.3
25–29	8,367	71.1	9.8	18.6	-	0.5
30–34	7,404	80.5	4.5	14.4	-	0.6
35–39	5,922	83.6	3.7	12.0	-	0.7
40–44	4,696	86.1	3.3	9.6	-	0.9
45–49	3,222	85.8	3.3	10.1	-	0.8
50–54	2,717	84.1	1.9	11.2	-	2.8
55–59	1,514	81.6	2.4	10.7	-	5.3
60–64	1,554	73.1	3.1	11.8	-	12.1
65–69	860	66.4	2.2	12.4	-	19.0
70–74	786	50.0	1.4	14.2	-	34.4
75–79	471	45.2	2.1	14.0	-	38.9
80 +	790	25.6	-	0.3	-	74.2

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (67.4 percent) were employed compared with females (65.2 percent).

Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	456,917	67.4	2.3	6.0	21.4	3.0
10–14	110,095	27.1	0.7	11.5	58.0	2.8
15–19	78,760	56.3	1.7	7.2	33.3	1.4
20–24	56,291	77.7	3.3	5.0	13.4	0.5
25–29	40,318	89.3	6.2	3.9	-	0.5
30–34	34,351	93.0	3.4	2.9	-	0.6
35–39	29,929	93.6	3.1	2.7	-	0.7
40–44	26,222	94.1	2.6	2.7	-	0.7
45–49	19,536	94.6	2.1	2.5	-	0.9
50–54	17,251	94.0	1.9	2.2	-	1.9
55–59	9,861	92.6	2.2	2.1	-	3.1
60–64	11,283	87.0	1.8	3.0	-	8.2
65–69	6,588	83.6	1.3	3.6	-	11.5
70–74	6,209	73.1	1.0	3.6	-	22.3
75–79	4,104	66.2	1.4	3.8	-	28.6
80 +	6,119	46.8	-	0.0	-	53.2

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	525,146	65.2	1.7	12.2	17.1	3.8
10–14	111,008	24.8	0.5	12.7	59.6	2.3
15–19	86,160	60.2	1.3	13.3	23.9	1.2
20–24	71,289	78.9	2.4	13.5	4.6	0.6
25–29	54,123	83.6	2.8	13.1	-	0.6
30–34	44,108	84.8	2.3	12.3	-	0.6
35–39	38,251	85.8	2.3	11.3	-	0.6
40–44	30,171	86.6	1.8	10.6	-	0.9
45–49	20,619	86.5	1.6	10.8	-	1.1
50–54	19,449	84.3	1.5	10.5	-	3.7
55–59	10,763	82.4	1.5	10.6	-	5.6
60–64	12,231	72.5	2.0	10.9	-	14.6
65–69	7,552	67.1	1.5	10.8	-	20.6
70–74	7,295	52.6	1.4	9.9	-	36.2
75–79	4,430	48.4	1.3	9.1	-	41.2
80 +	7,697	30.2	0.1	0.1	-	69.5

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Simiyu Region. Results revealed that Busenga District Council had the lowest proportion (60.9 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from 1.6 percent of the population in Bariadi and Busenga District Council to 2.3 percent in Itilima District Council.

Table 10.6: Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Simiyu Region	982,063	66.2	2.0	9.3	19.1	3.4
Rural	906,930	67.6	1.9	9.0	18.2	3.5
Urban	75,133	50.2	3.4	13.1	30.5	2.8
Male	456,917	67.4	2.3	6.0	21.4	3.0
Female	525,146	65.2	1.7	12.2	17.1	3.8
Bariadi	258,470	67.6	1.6	9.8	17.9	3.0
Itilima	190,909	66.5	2.3	8.5	19.2	3.5
Meatu	183,824	67.2	2.2	12.8	14.2	3.7
Maswa	219,261	66.8	2.1	7.6	20.0	3.6
Busega	129,599	60.9	1.6	7.2	26.8	3.4

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 982,063 persons aged 10 years and above, 597,332 (60.8 percent) were employed while the remaining 39.2 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 15.3 percent of the population, 16.9 percent were home maintenance workers and 3.7 percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for three (3.2) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	982,063	60.8	3.2	16.9	15.3	3.7
10–14	221,103	25.3	1.1	23.3	46.9	3.3
15–19	164,920	53.8	2.5	18.9	23.0	1.8
20–24	127,580	71.2	4.5	16.6	7.0	0.7
25–29	94,441	78.3	5.7	15.3	-	0.7
30–34	78,459	80.4	4.6	14.3	-	0.7
35–39	68,180	81.7	4.2	13.3	-	0.8
40–44	56,393	82.0	4.2	12.9	-	0.9
45–49	40,155	82.7	3.7	12.4	-	1.2
50–54	36,700	80.9	3.4	12.7	-	3.0
55–59	20,624	79.0	3.5	12.7	-	4.8
60–64	23,514	72.3	3.4	12.8	-	11.5
65–69	14,140	68.5	2.6	12.5	-	16.4
70–74	13,504	56.6	2.3	11.8	-	29.3
75–79	8,534	52.3	2.2	10.9	-	34.6
80 +	13,816	36.0	0.1	0.1	-	63.8

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (61.8 percent) than in urban areas (48.6 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban area (3.9 percent) than that in rural (3.2 percent).

Table 10.8: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	906,930	61.8	3.2	16.8	14.4	3.8
10–14	207,459	26.6	1.2	23.7	45.0	3.5
15–19	152,227	56.7	2.5	18.7	20.2	1.9
20–24	117,087	73.4	4.4	15.9	5.5	0.7
25–29	86,074	79.2	5.4	14.7	-	0.7
30–34	71,055	80.7	4.5	14.1	-	0.7
35–39	62,258	81.8	4.2	13.2	-	0.8
40–44	51,697	81.9	4.2	13.0	-	0.9
45–49	36,933	82.6	3.7	12.5	-	1.2
50–54	33,983	80.9	3.4	12.7	-	3.0
55–59	19,110	79.1	3.5	12.7	-	4.7
60–64	21,960	72.6	3.4	12.6	-	11.4
65–69	13,280	68.8	2.6	12.3	-	16.3
70–74	12,718	57.1	2.3	11.6	-	29.0
75–79	8,063	53.0	2.2	10.5	-	34.3
80 +	13,026	36.8	0.1	0.1	-	63.1

Table 10.9: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	75,133	48.6	3.9	18.0	26.5	2.9
10–14	13,644	5.2	0.3	17.5	75.6	1.4
15–19	12,693	18.6	2.0	21.7	56.7	1.1
20–24	10,493	46.9	5.3	24.3	23.0	0.5
25–29	8,367	68.3	9.6	21.5	-	0.6
30–34	7,404	77.2	5.5	16.7	-	0.6
35–39	5,922	80.9	4.7	13.7	-	0.8
40–44	4,696	83.1	4.5	11.3	-	1.1
45–49	3,222	83.4	3.9	11.9	-	0.9
50–54	2,717	81.0	2.9	13.3	-	2.7
55–59	1,514	78.1	3.4	13.2	-	5.3
60–64	1,554	68.9	4.2	14.7	-	12.2
65–69	860	63.6	2.8	14.8	-	18.6
70–74	786	48.3	2.7	15.5	-	33.5
75–79	471	39.9	3.2	17.8	-	39.3
80 +	790	23.2	-	0.1	-	76.7

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (62.9 percent) compared with females of whom only 59 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4 percent) than that of female (2.5 percent).

Table 10.10: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	456,917	62.9	4.0	12.4	17.2	3.4
10–14	110,095	26.4	1.3	22.3	46.3	3.7
15–19	78,760	52.8	3.0	15.0	27.1	2.0
20–24	56,291	71.9	5.7	10.6	11.1	0.7
25–29	40,318	82.7	8.2	8.3	-	0.7
30–34	34,351	86.5	5.8	7.0	-	0.7
35–39	29,929	87.3	5.4	6.4	-	0.9
40–44	26,222	87.7	5.3	6.2	-	0.8
45–49	19,536	87.8	4.9	6.1	-	1.2
50–54	17,251	87.0	4.3	6.6	-	2.1
55–59	9,861	86.0	4.7	5.9	-	3.4
60–64	11,283	80.3	4.0	7.2	-	8.6
65–69	6,588	77.7	3.0	7.3	-	12.0
70–74	6,209	67.2	2.5	8.1	-	22.2
75–79	4,104	62.3	2.4	6.8	-	28.5
80 +	6,119	44.7	-	-	-	55.3

Table 10.11: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	525,146	59.0	2.5	20.7	13.7	4.0
10–14	111,008	24.2	0.9	24.4	47.5	3.0
15–19	86,160	54.7	2.1	22.4	19.2	1.6
20–24	71,289	70.7	3.5	21.3	3.8	0.7
25–29	54,123	74.9	3.9	20.5	-	0.7
30–34	44,108	75.6	3.7	20.1	-	0.7
35–39	38,251	77.4	3.3	18.6	-	0.7
40–44	30,171	77.0	3.2	18.7	-	1.0
45–49	20,619	77.9	2.5	18.3	-	1.2
50–54	19,449	75.5	2.6	18.2	-	3.7
55–59	10,763	72.6	2.4	19.0	-	6.0
60–64	12,231	65.0	2.9	17.9	-	14.2
65–69	7,552	60.5	2.2	17.0	-	20.3
70–74	7,295	47.5	2.2	15.0	-	35.3
75–79	4,430	43.0	2.1	14.7	-	40.2
80 +	7,697	29.1	0.1	0.1	-	70.6

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Simiyu Region. Results revealed that Busenga District Council had the lowest proportion (52 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 2.5 percent of the population in Bariadi District Council to 4.3 percent in Meatu District Council.

Table 10.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District Distribution, Sex and Type of Current Economic Activity (7 Days prior to the Census date); Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Student s	Unabl e
Simiyu Region	982,063	60.8	3.2	16.9	15.3	3.7
Rural	906,930	61.8	3.2	16.8	14.4	3.8
Urban	75,133	48.6	3.9	18.0	26.5	2.9
Male	456,917	62.9	4.0	12.4	17.2	3.4
Female	525,146	59.0	2.5	20.7	13.7	4.0
Bariadi	258,470	63.8	2.5	15.4	15.0	3.3
Itilima	190,909	61.0	3.9	16.2	15.2	3.8
Meatu	183,824	58.9	4.3	22.8	9.9	4.1
Maswa	219,261	64.0	2.7	12.8	16.9	3.7
Busega	129,599	52.0	3.1	19.3	21.3	4.3

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (73.8 percent), followed by family Worker category (12.7 percent) and Own non-agriculture (9.3 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

Table 10.13: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	597,305	0.2	3.3	9.3	73.8	12.7	0.2	0.4
10–14	55,898	0.1	0.9	2.8	26.7	67.0	0.7	1.9
15–19	88,713	0.1	1.4	7.1	78.0	12.3	0.5	0.6
20–24	90,854	0.2	2.9	9.0	79.4	8.0	0.2	0.3
25–29	73,902	0.2	4.7	10.8	77.4	6.5	0.1	0.2
30–34	63,046	0.2	4.5	11.9	77.4	5.7	0.1	0.2
35–39	55,715	0.3	4.2	11.7	78.2	5.4	0.1	0.2
40–44	46,232	0.2	4.2	11.9	78.2	5.0	0.1	0.2
45–49	33,206	0.2	4.8	10.4	78.9	5.4	0.1	0.2
50–54	29,697	0.3	5.0	10.0	79.1	5.3	0.1	0.2
55–59	16,285	0.2	5.6	9.6	78.9	5.5	0.1	0.2
60–64	16,993	0.3	2.4	9.2	82.4	5.3	0.0	0.4
65–69	9,681	0.3	1.6	9.1	83.1	5.6	-	0.3
70–74	7,643	0.2	1.5	9.3	82.7	5.9	0.1	0.3
75–79	4,464	0.1	1.0	8.6	83.0	6.8	0.1	0.5
80 +	4,977	0.1	1.0	7.6	84.0	6.7	0.0	0.7

Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Employment Status; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Simiyu Region	597,305	0.2	3.3	9.3	73.8	12.7	0.2	0.4
Rural	560,782	0.2	2.2	7.6	76.2	13.3	0.2	0.4
Urban	36,524	0.7	20.3	35.9	37.3	4.8	0.3	0.6
Male	287,610	0.2	4.5	10.2	71.8	12.6	0.2	0.5
Female	309,695	0.2	2.2	8.4	75.7	12.9	0.2	0.4
Bariadi	164,951	0.2	3.9	11.6	67.8	15.6	0.3	0.7
Itilima	116,342	0.2	1.5	7.3	77.8	12.9	0.1	0.2
Meatu	108,326	0.2	3.3	10.0	71.2	14.4	0.4	0.5
Maswa	140,269	0.1	3.1	6.0	80.4	9.9	0.1	0.3
Busega	67,418	0.2	5.3	12.9	71.9	8.9	0.3	0.5

10.5 Main Occupation

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 the 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.

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Simiyu people (75.2 percent) while Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.1 percent).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	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	Occupatio n not Known
Total	597,332	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	75.2	3.0	0.4	0.1	6.2	4.7	0.5
10–14	55,898	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.0	0.3	67.2	5.8	0.1	0.0	7.7	13.5	2.0
15–19	88,713	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	77.9	3.4	0.2	0.0	6.3	8.2	0.5
20–24	90,854	1.0	0.6	3.3	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.0	1.2	77.4	2.9	0.4	0.1	6.0	3.2	0.3
25–29	73,902	1.1	1.2	4.0	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.3	1.7	74.8	2.6	0.6	0.2	6.0	3.0	0.3
30–34	63,046	1.0	1.1	3.9	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.9	74.4	2.5	0.7	0.3	6.2	2.6	0.3
35–39	55,715	1.3	0.9	4.0	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.8	74.4	2.5	0.7	0.2	6.2	2.9	0.3
40–44	46,232	1.4	0.9	4.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.4	2.1	74.8	2.3	0.6	0.2	5.8	2.7	0.3
45–49	33,206	1.5	1.0	4.4	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	74.9	2.5	0.5	0.2	5.9	2.8	0.3
50–54	29,697	1.4	1.2	4.9	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	75.2	2.5	0.5	0.1	6.4	2.7	0.3
55–59	16,294	1.6	1.2	5.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	75.8	2.3	0.5	0.1	5.4	2.9	0.4
60–64	17,005	1.3	0.7	3.4	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.4	77.6	2.8	0.4	0.1	5.8	3.2	0.3
65–69	9,686	1.4	0.6	3.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.4	79.6	2.5	0.4	0.1	5.6	2.4	0.4
70–74	7,642	1.3	0.3	3.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.1	78.6	3.0	0.4	0.0	5.7	3.1	0.2
75–79	4,464	0.7	0.6	4.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.1	78.9	3.4	0.2	0.2	5.2	3.3	0.3
80+	4,979	0.8	0.5	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	82.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	4.1	2.8	0.6

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, and Main Occupation; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Simiyu Region	597,332	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	75.2	3.0	0.4	0.1	6.2	4.7	0.5
Rural	560,782	0.9	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	77.6	3.2	0.4	0.1	6.0	4.7	0.5
Urban	36,550	1.8	3.2	7.4	1.2	2.0	12.0	7.4	8.1	38.9	0.5	1.6	1.4	9.5	4.7	0.5
Male	287,626	1.0	0.9	3.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.8	73.1	3.6	0.8	0.3	6.1	5.0	0.5
Female	309,706	0.8	0.5	2.9	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.9	77.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	6.2	4.4	0.4
Bariadi	164,951	1.1	0.6	3.3	0.7	0.4	3.0	1.3	1.4	71.1	2.3	0.1	0.2	7.0	7.0	0.5
Itilima	116,368	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.0	83.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.0	0.6
Meatu	108,326	1.1	1.0	4.2	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	68.9	6.7	0.1	0.1	7.6	4.2	0.4
Maswa	140,269	0.8	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	81.8	2.2	0.0	0.2	4.6	3.5	0.5
Busega	67,418	1.0	1.0	4.1	0.5	0.5	2.6	1.8	2.4	67.4	2.2	3.5	0.2	9.2	3.4	0.2

10.6 Main Industry

Industry provides information on the main economic activities in which the working population is employed. Main activities include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, trade and commerce, public administration and education.

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (72.5 percent), than any other industry, followed by Domestic Services categories (9.0 percent) and ‘Trade and Commerce’ (4.9 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included Information and Communication (0.1 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, 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	597,332	72.5	3.0	2.6	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
10–14	55,898	63.8	5.2	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	4.0
15–19	88,713	74.6	3.3	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.7
20–24	90,854	74.6	2.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	4.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	8.4	0.6
25–29	73,902	72.2	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.3	5.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.2	7.9	0.8
30–34	63,046	72.1	2.8	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.6	5.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.3	7.3	0.9
35–39	55,715	72.2	2.8	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.5	5.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	7.5	0.8
40–44	46,232	72.4	2.9	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.5	5.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	7.4	0.9
45–49	33,206	72.6	3.0	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.2	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	7.1	0.9
50–54	29,697	73.5	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.5	7.3	0.8
55–59	16,294	73.0	2.3	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.1	5.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.3	0.5	7.4	0.9
60–64	17,005	75.9	2.4	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	7.5	0.7
65–69	9,686	76.9	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.5	5.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.6
70–74	7,642	75.1	2.3	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	5.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.1	0.6
75–79	4,464	73.8	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	5.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	7.7	0.8
80+	4,979	75.6	2.6	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.8	0.4

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and above by District, Sex and Main Industry; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture , 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
Simiyu Region	597,332	72.5	3.0	2.6	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
Rural	560,782	74.6	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	4.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	9.1	1.0
Urban	36,550	40.1	2.3	2.0	5.7	0.7	1.4	3.2	7.6	10.4	1.4	3.6	0.5	1.2	2.4	5.2	1.8	6.3	4.3
Male	287,626	70.9	4.0	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.9	5.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	8.5	1.4
Female	309,706	74.0	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	4.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	9.4	1.1
Bariadi	164,951	67.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.7	5.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	12.1	1.3
Itilima	116,368	83.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	5.7	0.5
Meatu	108,326	66.2	5.6	5.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	10.1	1.5
Maswa	140,269	77.1	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	4.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	8.4	1.0
Busega	67,418	66.3	6.8	3.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.7	6.7	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	5.1	2.2

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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.

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, six questions were included in the census questionnaire and they were asked for all respondents in the household. The disabilities questions included in the 2012 census questionnaire were focused on albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, difficulty in remembering, self-care and other types of disability.

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.2 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Simiyu Region	549	0.04	19,107	1.22	12,281	0.78	15,045	0.96	9,631	0.61	9,556	0.61	3,819	0.24
Bariadi	173	0.04	4,308	1.0	2,873	0.7	3,652	0.9	2,748	0.7	3,047	0.7	982	0.2
Itilima	112	0.04	2,511	0.8	1,930	0.6	2,373	0.8	1,333	0.4	1,446	0.5	570	0.2
Meatu	106	0.04	3,006	1.0	2,235	0.8	2,531	0.9	1,410	0.5	1,786	0.6	709	0.2
Maswa	96	0.03	4,677	1.4	3,056	0.9	3,642	1.1	2,093	0.6	1,839	0.5	865	0.3
Busega	62	0.03	4,605	2.3	2,187	1.1	2,847	1.4	2,047	1.0	1,438	0.7	693	0.3

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 1,566,578 persons enumerated in Simiyu Region, 549 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (173) were in Bariadi District followed by 112 in Itilima District Council. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	549	0.04	323	0.04	226	0.03	1,566,578	750,225	816,353
0 – 4	98	0.03	63	0.04	35	0.02	312,464	156,576	155,888
5 – 9	87	0.03	55	0.04	32	0.02	272,051	136,732	135,319
10 – 14	76	0.03	47	0.04	29	0.03	221,103	110,095	111,008
15 – 19	45	0.03	25	0.03	20	0.02	164,920	78,760	86,160
20 – 24	41	0.03	26	0.05	15	0.02	127,580	56,291	71,289
25 – 29	32	0.03	21	0.05	11	0.02	94,441	40,318	54,123
30 – 34	21	0.03	9	0.03	12	0.03	78,459	34,351	44,108
35 – 39	25	0.04	9	0.03	16	0.04	68,180	29,929	38,251
40 – 44	29	0.05	15	0.06	14	0.05	56,393	26,222	30,171
45 – 49	13	0.03	7	0.04	6	0.03	40,155	19,536	20,619
50 – 54	14	0.04	8	0.05	6	0.03	36,700	17,251	19,449
55 – 59	8	0.04	3	0.03	5	0.05	20,624	9,861	10,763
60 – 64	16	0.07	11	0.10	5	0.04	23,514	11,283	12,231
65 – 69	10	0.07	3	0.05	7	0.09	14,140	6,588	7,552
70 – 74	11	0.08	7	0.11	4	0.05	13,504	6,209	7,295
75 – 79	10	0.12	7	0.17	3	0.07	8,534	4,104	4,430
80+	13	0.09	7	0.11	6	0.08	13,816	6,119	7,697

Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	492	0.03	292	0.04	200	0.03	1,458,920	699,713	759,207
0 – 4	92	0.03	58	0.04	34	0.02	295,229	148,085	147,144
5 – 9	77	0.03	48	0.04	29	0.02	256,761	129,223	127,538
10 – 14	68	0.03	42	0.04	26	0.03	207,459	103,689	103,770
15 – 19	39	0.03	24	0.03	15	0.02	152,227	72,846	79,381
20 – 24	37	0.03	24	0.05	13	0.02	117,087	51,679	65,408
25 – 29	27	0.03	19	0.05	8	0.02	86,074	36,810	49,264
30 – 34	17	0.02	7	0.02	10	0.02	71,055	31,037	40,018
35 – 39	22	0.04	7	0.03	15	0.04	62,258	27,192	35,066
40 – 44	27	0.05	14	0.06	13	0.05	51,697	23,902	27,795
45 – 49	12	0.03	7	0.04	5	0.03	36,933	17,879	19,054
50 – 54	12	0.04	7	0.04	5	0.03	33,983	15,943	18,040
55 – 59	6	0.03	2	0.02	4	0.04	19,110	9,138	9,972
60 – 64	14	0.06	10	0.10	4	0.03	21,960	10,517	11,443
65 – 69	9	0.07	3	0.05	6	0.08	13,280	6,188	7,092
70 – 74	11	0.09	7	0.12	4	0.06	12,718	5,869	6,849
75 – 79	9	0.11	6	0.15	3	0.07	8,063	3,890	4,173
80+	13	0.10	7	0.12	6	0.08	13,026	5,826	7,200

Table 11.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Simiyu Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	57	0.05	31	0.06	26	0.05	107,658	50,512	57,146
0 – 4	6	0.03	5	0.06	1	0.01	17,235	8,491	8,744
5 – 9	10	0.07	7	0.09	3	0.04	15,290	7,509	7,781
10 – 14	8	0.06	5	0.08	3	0.04	13,644	6,406	7,238
15 – 19	6	0.05	1	0.02	5	0.07	12,693	5,914	6,779
20 – 24	4	0.04	2	0.04	2	0.03	10,493	4,612	5,881
25 – 29	5	0.06	2	0.06	3	0.06	8,367	3,508	4,859
30 – 34	4	0.05	2	0.06	2	0.05	7,404	3,314	4,090
35 – 39	3	0.05	2	0.07	1	0.03	5,922	2,737	3,185
40 – 44	2	0.04	1	0.04	1	0.04	4,696	2,320	2,376
45 – 49	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.06	3,222	1,657	1,565
50 – 54	2	0.07	1	0.08	1	0.07	2,717	1,308	1,409
55 – 59	2	0.13	1	0.14	1	0.13	1,514	723	791
60 – 64	2	0.13	1	0.13	1	0.13	1,554	766	788
65 – 69	1	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.22	860	400	460
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	786	340	446
75 – 79	1	0.21	1	0.47	0	0.00	471	214	257
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	790	293	497

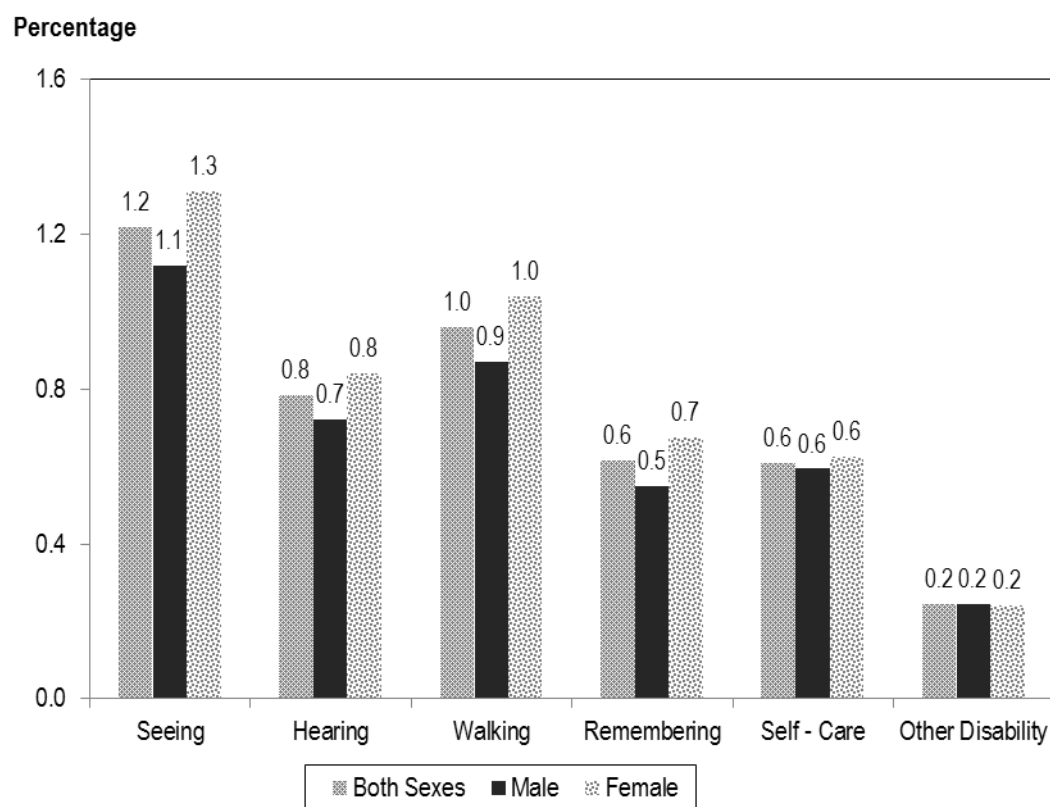
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.2 percent), followed by difficulty in hearing (0.8 percent) and difficulty in remembering and self care (0.6 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 16 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Simiyu Region, 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	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1
10 – 19	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 – 29	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
30 – 39	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
40 – 49	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.7	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.4
50 – 59	4.2	1.5	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	3.8	1.1	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	4.6	1.8	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.5
60 – 69	7.1	3.1	4.4	1.9	1.2	0.5	6.2	2.3	3.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	7.9	3.9	5.1	2.4	1.4	0.6
70+	16.2	8.4	10.7	5.8	4.8	0.8	15.3	6.6	9.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	16.9	9.9	12.1	6.8	5.7	0.8

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Tables 11.6 and 11.7 show percentage distribution of the population with disabilities by ten year age groups aggregated by sex and place of residence. The tables show that there are slight differences between rural and urban population, with relatively higher percentage of population with disabilities in rural than urban areas.

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Simiyu 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	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2
0 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1
10 – 19	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 – 29	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
30 – 39	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
40 – 49	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.4
50 – 59	4.1	1.5	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	3.7	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	4.4	1.8	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.5
60 – 69	6.8	3.1	4.2	1.9	1.2	0.5	6.0	2.3	3.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	7.6	3.8	4.9	2.4	1.4	0.6
70+	16.0	8.5	10.5	5.7	4.7	0.8	15.1	6.7	9.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	16.8	10.1	11.7	6.7	5.6	0.8

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Simiyu 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	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.2
0–9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.1
10–19	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
20–29	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
30–39	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2
40–49	3.0	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
50–59	6.2	1.4	3.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	5.2	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	7.0	1.8	5.0	1.9	0.6	0.4
60–69	11.4	3.2	7.0	2.7	1.4	0.6	9.7	2.0	5.3	2.3	1.4	0.3	12.9	4.3	8.6	3.0	1.5	1.0
70+	18.4	6.7	14.3	6.9	5.7	0.9	18.8	4.6	10.5	4.8	4.2	1.1	18.2	8.3	16.9	8.4	6.8	0.8

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator of 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, availability of 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 dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 85.9 percent of private households in Simiyu Region lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (90.0 percent) than in urban areas (48.1 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Area and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Unit	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)
Simiyu Region	227,862	85.9	2.8	9.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Rural	205,495	90.0	2.8	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
Urban	22,367	48.1	3.2	45.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (56 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 14.7 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Five Year Age Gropu and Tenure Status; Simiyu Region, 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	227,862	85.9	2.8	9.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Below 15	981	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
15 – 19	2,910	1.1	1.6	2.6	2.5	3.1	1.3	1.4
20 – 24	10,075	3.5	6.9	11.2	8.0	10.0	9.9	10.2
25 – 29	19,184	7.0	11.8	18.6	18.5	15.3	21.9	12.6
30 – 34	27,735	11.1	13.9	20.6	16.2	19.1	16.2	13.2
35 – 39	30,932	13.2	15.3	16.0	17.3	16.5	14.6	14.8
40 – 44	31,049	14.0	13.2	11.0	11.9	9.6	11.9	14.8
45 – 49	23,227	10.7	8.6	6.5	10.1	8.2	8.1	9.3
50 – 54	23,215	10.8	8.8	5.4	6.7	8.7	8.1	8.0
55 – 59	12,859	6.1	4.6	2.2	4.8	3.2	3.6	6.9
60 – 64	15,653	7.5	5.8	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	5.2
65+	30,043	14.7	9.0	3.0	2.2	3.5	1.8	3.3
Total Age Groups	227,862	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About twenty two (21.9) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only three (3.3) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (70 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 21.8 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with two (2.3) percent in rural areas.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Area and Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is Located; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Simiyu Region	195,712	3.3	0.3	1.7	70.0	2.7	0.0	21.9
Rural	184,963	2.3	0.3	0.9	71.9	2.7	0.0	21.9
Urban	10,749	21.8	1.3	14.8	37.1	2.8	0.0	22.3

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 68.5 percent of private households in Simiyu Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by mud and leaves (20.7 percent) and grass or leaves (10.5 percent). Ninety seven (97) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 65.7 percent in rural areas.

Significant variations were observed across districts. Percentage of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 43 percent in Maswa District to 88 percent in Bariadi District.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Simiyu Region	227,862	68.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.5	20.7	0.1	0.0
Rural	205,495	65.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.4	22.8	0.0	0.0
Urban	22,367	96.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.0
Bariadi	59,414	87.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.2	2.6	0.1	0.0
Itilima	43,167	81.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.2	10.9	0.1	0.1
Meatu	39,873	51.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.3	41.0	0.1	0.1
Maswa	52,140	42.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.9	45.3	0.0	0.0
Busega	33,268	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.8	2.9	0.0	0.0

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 86.6 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (12.9 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (59.1 percent), followed by earth or sand (39.3 percent). On the other hand, 91.7 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (7.8 percent). Across districts, 22 percent of the total private households in Busega District used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by Bariadi and Maswa District (15 percent each).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth /Sand	Animal Dung
Simiyu Region	227,862	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	86.6	0.1
Rural	205,495	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	91.7	0.1
Urban	22,367	59.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.3	0.0
Bariadi	59,414	14.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	85.2	0.1
Itilima	43,167	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	93.7	0.0
Meatu	39,873	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	89.8	0.2
Maswa	52,140	14.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	85.3	0.0
Busega	33,268	21.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	78.0	0.0

12.6 Walls Material

Table 12.6 shows that 81.5 percent of all private households in Simiyu Region had their house walls built of sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks (10.5 percent) and cement five (4.9) percent. The table also shows that most of the households in urban areas used sundried bricks (39.8 percent) as wall materials, followed by cement (32.1 percent), while in rural areas the main wall materials used were sundried bricks (86.1 percent), followed by baked bricks nine (8.8) percent.

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Simiyu Region	227,862	0.1	4.9	81.5	10.5	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.0
Rural	205,495	0.1	1.9	86.1	8.8	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.0
Urban	22,367	0.5	32.1	39.8	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Bariadi	59,414	0.2	5.4	79.0	13.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.0
Itilima	43,167	0.0	1.9	87.3	8.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.0
Meatu	39,873	0.2	3.0	85.2	6.5	0.1	0.2	3.6	1.2	0.1
Maswa	52,140	0.1	7.4	83.5	6.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.0
Busega	33,268	0.3	6.0	70.9	20.2	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is vital information in estimating and understanding the requirements of accommodation for households.

According to the 2012 PHC, a room for sleeping was defined as any space within the household which is currently used by household members for sleeping. By this definition, it means any space used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even store can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 52 percent of the households in Simiyu Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 23.7 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 24 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (19.7 percent) than Rural Areas (16.5 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

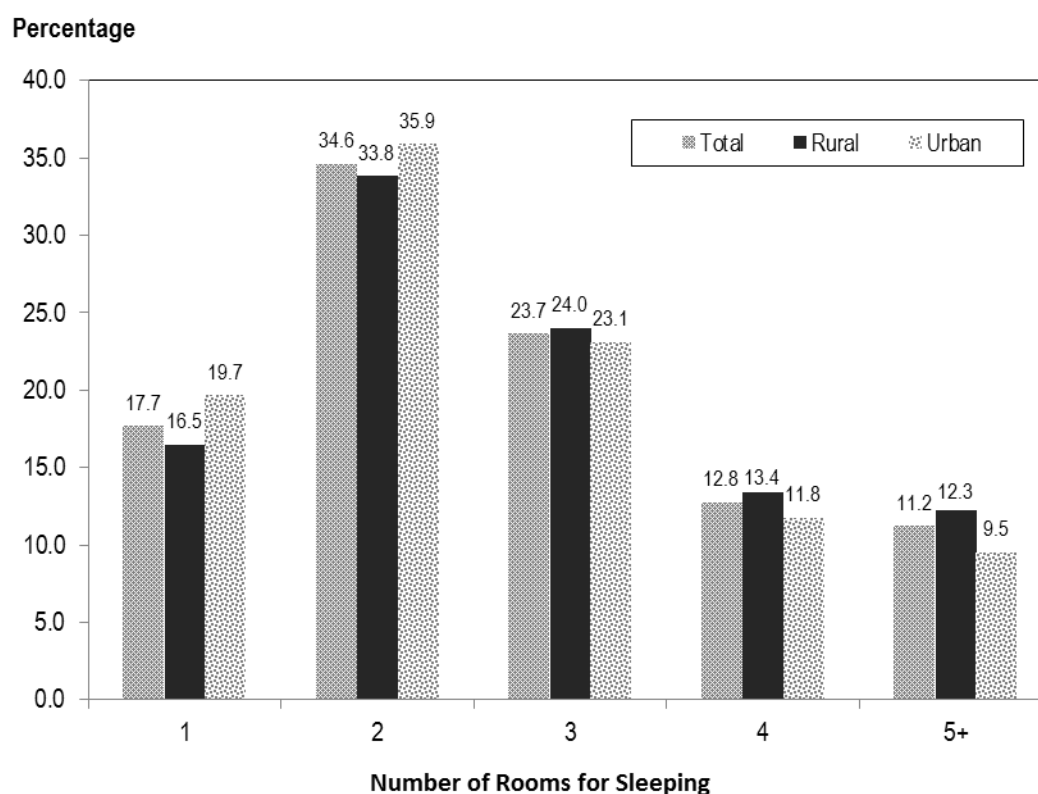


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Simiyu Region	6.9	227,862	17.7	34.6	23.7	12.8	11.2	2.8
Male headed household	5.3	141,428	15.8	35.3	24.2	13.1	11.6	2.9
Female headed household	9.4	86,434	35.5	28.5	18.8	9.6	7.5	2.7
Rural	7.1	205,495	16.5	33.8	24.0	13.4	12.3	2.9
Urban	4.8	22,367	19.7	35.9	23.1	11.8	9.5	2.4
Bariadi	7.0	59,414	18.8	33.3	23.8	12.8	11.2	2.8
Itilima	7.2	43,167	14.9	37.1	24.9	12.9	10.2	2.8
Meatu	7.4	39,873	16.6	32.1	23.4	13.6	14.4	3.0
Maswa	6.5	52,140	14.8	35.7	24.1	13.4	12.0	2.9
Busega	6.1	33,268	25.2	35.1	21.6	10.5	7.6	2.5

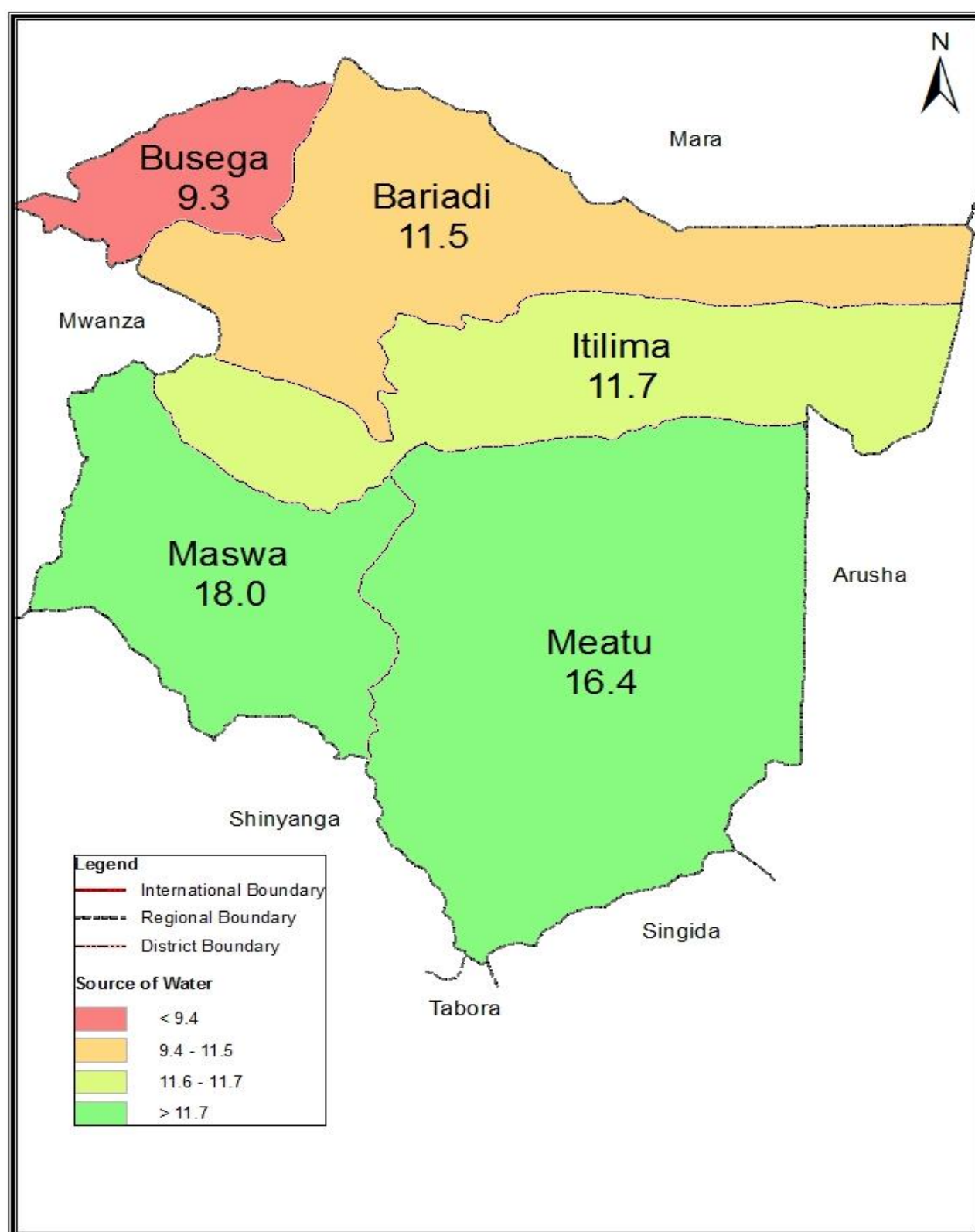
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, 14 percent of private households in Simiyu region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (3.3 percent had water piped into their houses, 1.4 percent piped into yard and 8.8 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 43 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 10 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from nine (9) percent in Busega District to 18 percent in Maswa District.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Drinking Water; Simiyu Region, 2012
Census

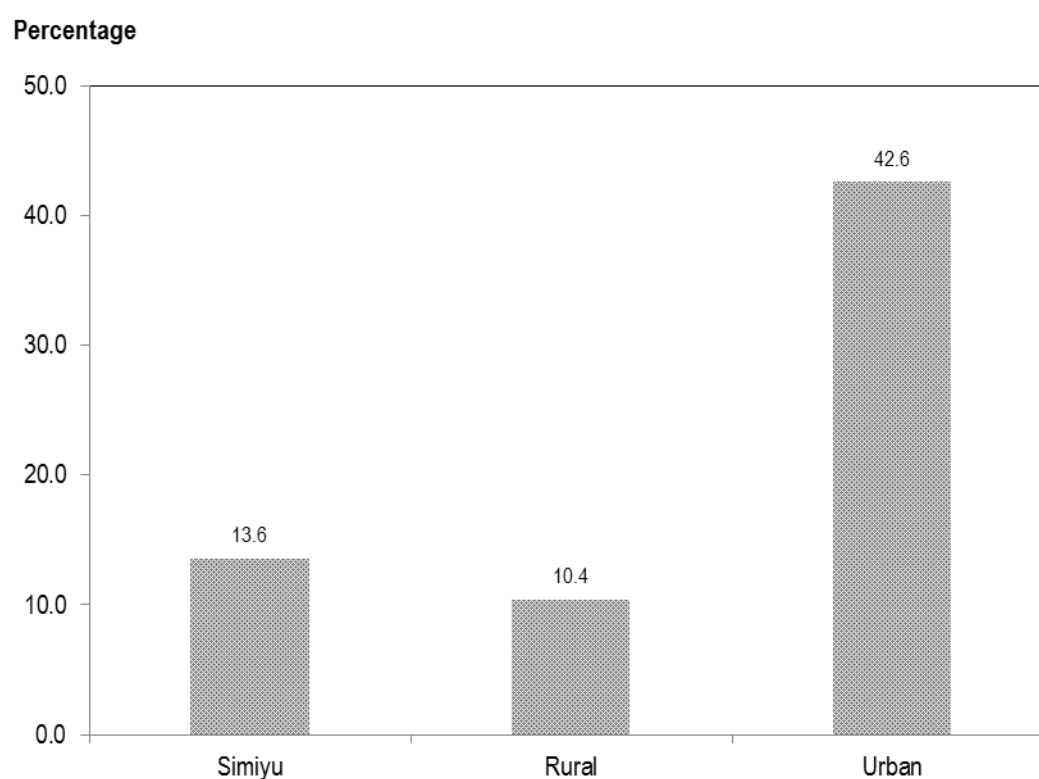
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Simiyu Region	227,862	3.3	1.4	8.8	18.2	17.8	0.2	49.7	17.8	4.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	26.1	50.3
Male headed	141,428	3.2	1.5	8.7	18.0	17.5	0.2	49.1	17.8	5.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	26.5	50.8
Female headed	86,434	3.4	1.3	9.1	18.6	18.3	0.2	50.9	17.8	4.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	25.3	49.3
Rural	205,495	2.0	0.3	8.1	19.3	17.9	0.2	47.8	19.2	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	26.7	52.2
Urban	22,367	15.0	11.5	16.1	8.3	17.0	0.1	68.0	5.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	4.2	0.2	20.4	32.2
Bariadi	59,414	2.0	0.6	9.0	21.9	29.8	0.2	63.5	20.7	4.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	9.6	36.6
Itilima	43,167	2.3	0.4	8.9	18.3	32.8	0.3	63.0	23.2	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.4	37.1
Meatu	39,873	3.2	2.7	10.6	19.2	7.4	0.2	43.3	9.6	2.8	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.3	41.6	56.9
Maswa	52,140	6.9	3.0	8.1	17.9	7.2	0.1	43.2	10.5	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	39.9	56.8
Busega	33,268	1.3	0.4	7.6	10.6	5.9	0.2	26.0	26.9	6.9	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	38.2	73.8

Map 12. 1: Percentage of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Overall, 14 percent of private households in Simiyu region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Simiyu urban areas (43 percent) than in Rural Areas (10 percent).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



12.9 Source of Energy

The 2012 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected indicates the access and availability to modern source of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas).

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Simiyu Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only three (3) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (89 percent firewood and nine percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Simiyu Region, 2012
Census

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
Simiyu Region	227,862	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	9.0	89.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Male headed household	141,428	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	9.0	89.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Female headed household	86,434	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	8.8	89.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Rural	205,495	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.9	94.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Urban	22,367	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	55.5	39.9	0.1	0.1	0.5
Bariadi	59,414	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	9.1	88.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
Itilima	43,167	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.4	95.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Meatu	39,873	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.2	89.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Maswa	52,140	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	10.0	88.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Busega	33,268	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	15.3	82.6	0.1	0.9	0.0

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 45 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (40 percent). Only nine (9) percent of households in Simiyu Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (53 percent), followed by electricity (35 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (44.2 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (43.7 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Simiyu Region	227,862	7.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	13.0	32.1	1.1	2.9	40.0
Male headed household	141,428	7.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	13.1	31.1	1.1	2.8	40.7
Female headed household	86,434	7.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	12.9	33.6	1.1	3.1	38.9
Rural	205,495	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.3	33.0	0.9	3.2	43.7
Urban	22,367	33.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	29.3	24.0	3.2	0.2	6.1
Bariadi	59,414	8.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	13.8	40.1	1.3	2.9	30.5
Itilima	43,167	7.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.0	34.6	0.7	4.2	43.1
Meatu	39,873	8.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.5	13.7	1.5	3.6	62.0
Maswa	52,140	8.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.8	28.3	0.8	2.8	45.7
Busega	33,268	4.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	29.7	42.2	1.3	0.8	17.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across district (Map 12.2). Meatu district had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (11 percent) followed by Maswa district (10 percent) and Bariadi district nine (9) percent.

Map 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

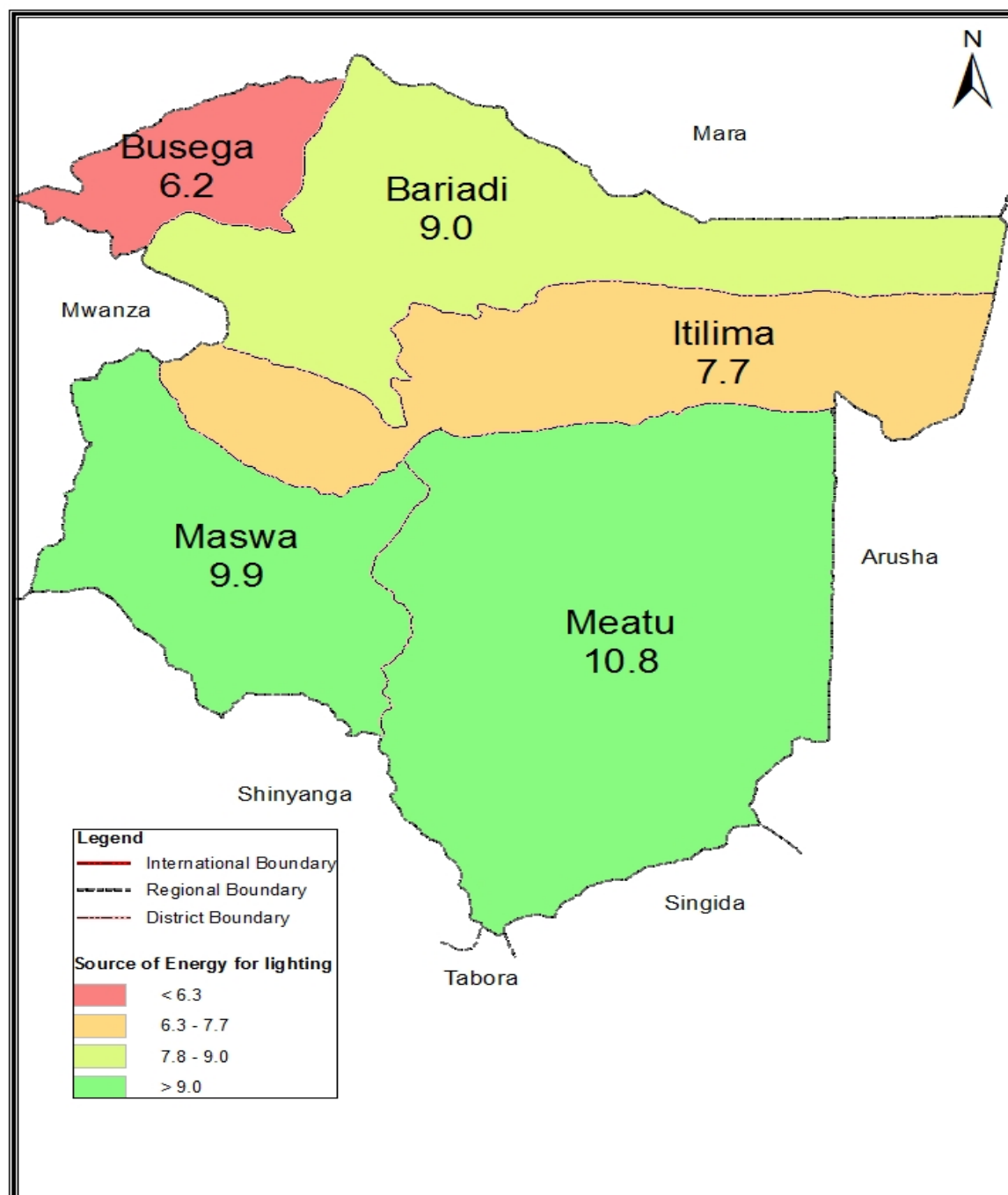
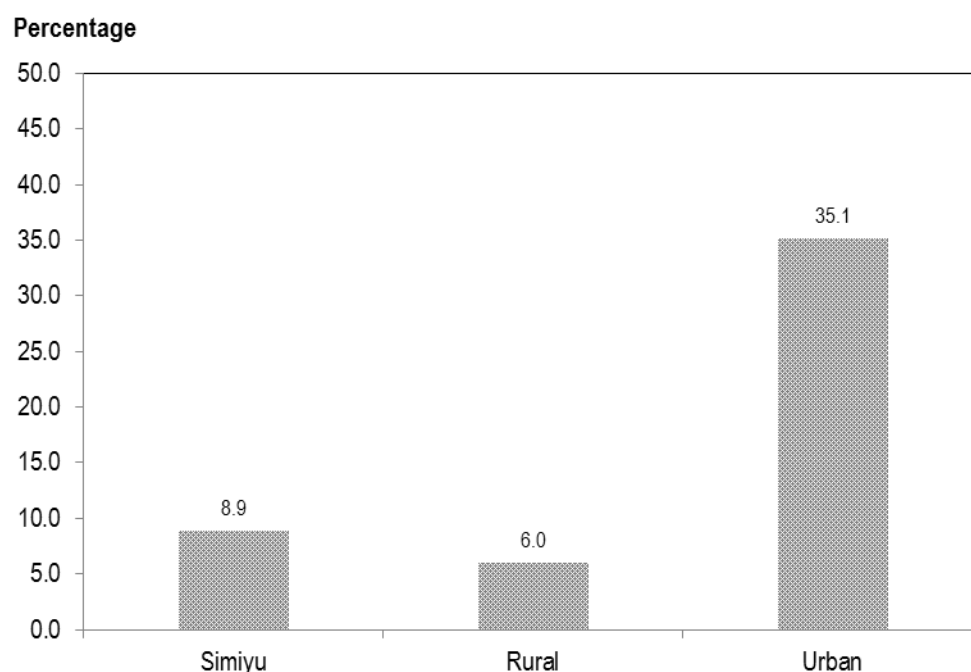


Figure 12.3 indicates that nine (8.9) percent of households in Simiyu Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (35.1 percent) compared with rural households six (6.0) percent.

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



12.10 Toilet Facility

The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Simiyu Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (34.9 percent) and Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (35.4 percent) followed by no facility/bush/beach (16.8 percent). Seventeen (17 percent) of households in Simiyu Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Maswa (22.6 percent), followed by Itilima district (18.9 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non - Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
Simiyu Region	227,862	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.7	2.4	5.4	0.2	12.3	0.5	34.9	35.4	0.0	16.8	87.6
Male headed household	141,428	0.3	1	2.5	0.7	2.4	5.7	0.3	12.9	0.5	35.3	35.4	0.0	16.0	87.2
Female headed household	86,434	0.2	0.8	2.3	0.6	2.5	5.0	0.2	11.6	0.5	34.2	35.4	0.0	18.2	88.3
Rural	205,495	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.7	4.4	0.3	7.9	0.2	36.2	37.2	0.0	18.4	92.0
Urban	22,367	1.6	6.5	18.1	3.1	9.2	14.6	0.1	53.2	3.1	22.5	18.8	0.0	2.4	46.8
Bariadi	59,414	0.3	1.1	2.9	0.5	3.1	5.7	0.3	13.9	0.6	30.0	38.4	0.0	17.1	86.1
Itilima	43,167	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	4.2	0.3	7.0	0.3	36.9	36.7	0.1	18.9	92.9
Meatu	39,873	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.9	2.1	5.3	0.2	11.2	0.3	39.1	35.1	0.1	14.4	89.0
Maswa	52,140	0.4	1.7	2.4	1.0	2.1	5.3	0.3	13.2	0.3	36.3	27.4	0.0	22.6	86.6
Busega	33,268	0.3	0.8	4.1	0.9	3.7	6.8	0.1	16.7	1.0	33.7	41.1	0.0	7.6	83.4

12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 39.3 percent of the private households in Simiyu Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (29.4 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 13.3 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Type of Refuse Disposal; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Simiyu Region	227,862	1.4	0.5	27.7	1.8	29.4	39.3
Male headed household	141,428	1.3	0.4	27.8	1.6	30.2	38.7
Female headed household	86,434	1.4	0.5	27.6	2.0	28.0	40.4
Rural	205,495	0.0	0.1	27.1	1.7	28.7	42.4
Urban	22,367	13.3	4.1	33.2	2.1	35.8	11.5
Bariadi	59,414	4.0	1.4	26.3	1.8	23.8	42.8
Itilima	43,167	0.0	0.1	26.3	3.0	22.4	48.2
Meatu	39,873	0.4	0.2	21.0	1.3	42.9	34.2
Maswa	52,140	1.0	0.1	27.4	1.3	27.3	42.8
Busega	33,268	0.0	0.1	40.5	1.4	35.6	22.3

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 88.5 percent of all private households, followed by house (86.4 percent), land or farm (76.5 percent), bicycles (64.1 percent), mobile phone (60.7 percent) and radio (46.8 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (64.9 percent) than female headed households (53.9 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 52.4 percent of male headed households compared with 37.5 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 64.1 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (53.6 percent) compared with male headed households (70.5 percent).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Ownership of Assets; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Simiyu Region	227,862	46.8	0.7	60.7	64.1	0.8	4.7
Male headed household	141,428	52.4	0.8	64.9	70.5	0.9	5.5
Female headed household	86,434	37.5	0.6	53.9	53.6	0.6	3.4
Rural	205,495	45.4	0.6	58.6	66.0	0.5	4.2
Urban	22,367	59.4	1.6	80.6	46.3	3.7	9.5
Bariadi	59,414	43.0	0.8	60.4	63.0	1.0	4.9
Itilima	43,167	38.7	0.8	52.8	61.3	0.5	4.0
Meatu	39,873	47.0	0.7	61.4	67.0	0.9	6.6
Maswa	52,140	55.2	0.8	64.8	69.6	0.9	4.0
Busega	33,268	50.4	0.4	64.5	57.5	0.6	4.1

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Ownership of Assets Sex; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Simiyu Region	227,862	0.2	0.1	4.2	2.2	20.2	0.6
Male headed household	141,428	0.2	0.1	4.7	2.4	21.7	0.7
Female headed household	86,434	0.1	0.1	3.4	1.9	17.6	0.5
Rural	205,495	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.6	18.8	0.2
Urban	22,367	0.2	0.3	27.5	16.6	32.3	4.2
Bariadi	59,414	0.2	0.1	5.1	3.2	19.4	0.9
Itilima	43,167	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	15.5	0.2
Meatu	39,873	0.2	0.1	4.9	2.3	20.7	0.6
Maswa	52,140	0.1	0.1	5.3	2.7	23.1	0.8
Busega	33,268	0.2	0.1	4.0	1.5	22.2	0.4

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Ownership of Assets; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Simiyu Region	227,862	1.3	0.7	6.9	37.2
Male headed household	141,428	1.4	0.8	7.2	40.2
Female headed household	86,434	1.1	0.5	6.4	32.4

Rural	205,495	0.3	0.3	6.8	40.8
Urban	22,367	10.0	4.3	8.1	4.9
Bariadi	59,414	1.8	0.9	8.5	38.5
Itilima	43,167	0.3	0.3	7.9	36.8
Meatu	39,873	1.4	0.6	5.2	44.4
Maswa	52,140	1.7	0.9	4.8	38.1
Busega	33,268	0.8	0.5	8.1	25.6

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Ownership of Assets; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Simiyu Region	227,862	0.9	88.5	13.2	36.6	1.9	86.4	76.5
Male headed household	141,428	0.9	89.1	14.4	39.5	2.1	86.9	77.5
Female headed household	86,434	0.9	87.7	11.3	31.9	1.6	85.6	74.9
Rural	205,495	0.9	91.1	12.5	40.0	2.0	90.4	80.8
Urban	22,367	1.0	65.4	19.5	4.9	0.4	50.1	37.3
Bariadi	59,414	0.8	87.1	11.3	37.6	0.6	85.8	76.7
Itilima	43,167	1.0	89.3	8.2	35.6	1.0	92.0	82.9
Meatu	39,873	1.1	89.4	22.7	42.9	6.3	86.1	70.5
Maswa	52,140	0.9	90.3	16.9	38.8	1.4	86.6	77.7
Busega	33,268	0.8	86.5	6.3	25.0	0.5	80.5	73.5

12.13 Social Security Schemes

A social security fund provides household members with long and short term financial security which can be used as “social safety net” especially at older ages. Hence, households with members in any of social security funds are likely to be more socially secured than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, six (6.1) percent of all private households in Simiyu Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with about four (3.8) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were; Bariadi district seven (7) percent followed by Meatu and Maswa District six (6) percent each and Itilima five (5) percent.

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Simiyu Region	6.1	0.5	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.0

Rural	4.9	0.3	0.02	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.0
Urban	16.5	2.2	0.04	1.0	7.5	1.0	2.1	11.2	0.7
Bariadi	7.2	0.7	0.05	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.5	4.8	1.0
Itilima	5.2	0.2	0.01	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.9
Meatu	6.4	0.4	0.01	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.6	4.6	0.7
Maswa	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	3.6	0.9
Busega	4.8	0.4	0.00	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.8	1.6

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Information collected 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, and 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.

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

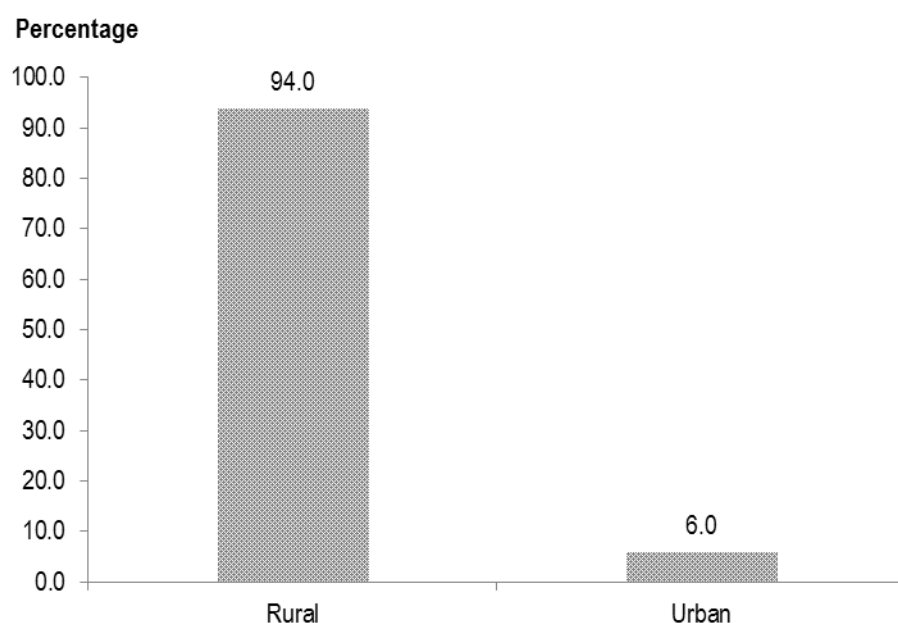
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 199,592 out of 227,862 households (equivalent to 88 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Bariadi District Council (50,861 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about six percent of households (12,031 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture among the districts ranged from 82.2 percent in Busenga District to 92 percent in Itilima District Council.

Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Simiyu Region	227,862	199,592	87.6	94.0	6.0
Bariadi	59,414	50,861	85.6	91.2	8.8
Itilima	43,167	39,731	92.0	98.2	1.8
Meatu	39,873	34,223	85.8	96.5	3.5
Maswa	52,140	47,444	91.0	92.9	7.1
Busega	33,268	27,333	82.2	91.8	8.2

Figure 13.1: Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Simiyu Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (191,717 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

Table 13.2: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Simiyu Households	227,862	205,495	22,367
Engaged in Agriculture	199,592	187,561	12,031
Crop types			
Maize	191,717	181,266	10,451
Paddy	126,840	120,906	5,934
Cassava	10,878	10,405	473
Banana	3,749	3,512	237
Other Crops	177,829	169,717	8,112

Note:

- (i) 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.

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Simiyu Region. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on the 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 227,862 households in Simiyu, about 63 percent (144,090 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 138,663 households (96.2 percent) were in rural areas and 5,427 households (3.8 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Bariadi District (37,367 households, equivalent to 62.9 percent of its total households) and the smallest district was Busenga (17,693 household) constituting 53.2 percent of its total households.

Table 13.3: Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Simiyu Region	227,862	144,090	63.2	96.2	3.8
Bariadi	59,414	37,367	62.9	94.1	5.9
Itilima	43,167	28,529	66.1	98.7	1.3
Meatu	39,873	25,628	64.3	97.7	2.3
Maswa	52,140	34,873	66.9	96.0	4.0
Busenga	33,268	17,693	53.2	95.0	5.0

Figure 13.2: Percentage of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

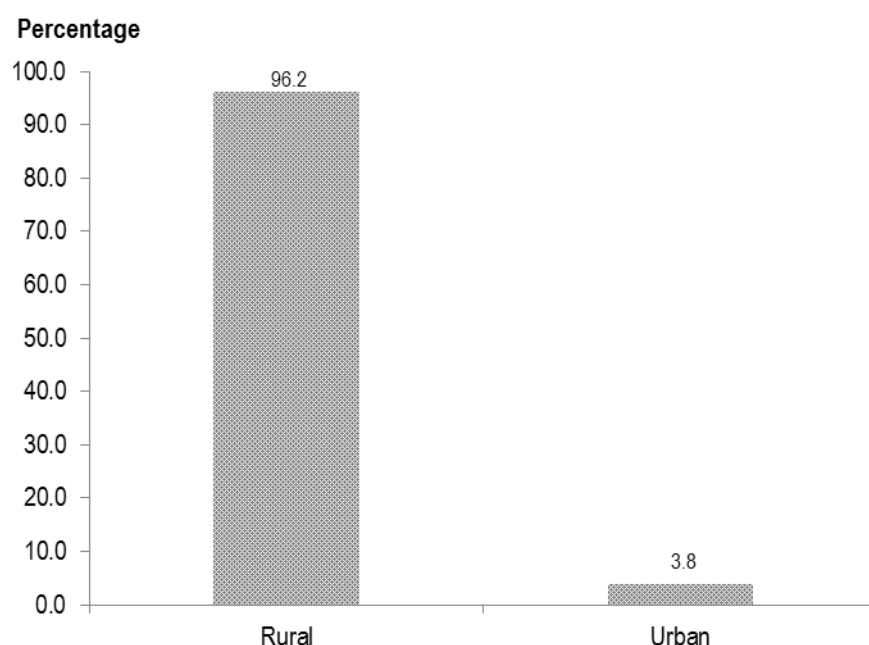


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were higher numbers of households which reared poultry (131,417 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 13.4: Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Simiyu Households	227,862	205,495	22,367
Engaged in Raising Livestock	144,090	138,663	5,427
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	84,971	83,534	1,437
Goats	78,041	76,398	1,643
Sheep	48,652	48,070	582
Poultry	131,417	126,950	4,467

Note:

- i) A household could keep 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 keeping households by Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Simiyu Region had a total of 1,595,889 cattle, out of which 1,125,962 cattle (71 percent) were kept in male headed households and 469,927 (29 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed in the goats, sheep and poultry.

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

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Simiyu Region	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
Bariadi	446,987	193,772	92,902	449,135	303,189	115,599	63,724	295,597	143,798	78,173	29,178	153,538
Itilima	251,651	147,762	62,906	306,358	177,877	99,521	40,868	195,803	73,774	48,241	22,038	110,555
Meatu	386,621	285,969	114,379	310,321	284,275	196,777	78,268	208,025	102,346	89,192	36,111	102,296
Maswa	351,494	217,677	88,721	409,158	244,158	151,030	61,557	283,793	107,336	66,647	27,164	125,365
Busega	159,136	84,715	30,458	198,483	116,463	56,960	20,721	134,170	42,673	27,755	9,737	64,313

Table 13.6 presents the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the cattle (1,551,598 cattle) kept in Simiyu Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in poultry, goats and sheep.

Table 13.6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012, Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Simiyu Region	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
Bariadi	446,987	193,772	92,902	449,135	427,454	188,309	91,267	427,143	19,533	5,463	1,635	21,992
Itilima	251,651	147,762	62,906	306,358	250,848	147,171	62,703	303,281	803	591	203	3,077
Meatu	386,621	285,969	114,379	310,321	374,970	283,319	113,733	305,027	11,651	2,650	646	5,294
Maswa	351,494	217,677	88,721	409,158	346,001	212,562	87,797	397,008	5,493	5,115	924	12,150
Busega	159,136	84,715	30,458	198,483	152,325	81,922	29,802	191,094	6,811	2,793	656	7,389

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 227,862 households in Simiyu Region, only 958 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 91.5 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and the remainders were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Simiyu Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Simiyu Region	227,862	958	0.4	91.5	8.5
Bariadi	59,414	232	0.4	86.2	13.8
Itilima	43,167	191	0.4	97.4	2.6
Meatu	39,873	155	0.4	92.9	7.1
Maswa	52,140	246	0.5	94.7	5.3
Busega	33,268	134	0.4	85.1	14.9

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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										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region		District		Ward/Shehia		Village/Street		EA		
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										
2										
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										

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?		What is current marital status of [NAME]?	[NAME] is a citizen of which country?	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live?	Where do you spend most of your time during a day?	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification?					
	READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	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	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 FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	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									
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal beifida	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
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											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

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

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire						

E: 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 30		Which of the following crops did the household grow?			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 32		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																																												
(28)		(29)			(30)		(31)			(32)																																												
		<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			<table> <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> </table>			Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry								
	Yes	No																																																				
Maize	1	2																																																				
Paddy	1	2																																																				
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Banana	1	2																																																				
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 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

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

--	--

No = 2

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								STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL		
FORM NO. OF										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region		District		Ward/Shehia		Village/Street		EA		HOUSEHOLD NO.
B: ALL PERSONS										
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELCARE
	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										
2										
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										

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)		
	Yes No		Cleft Palate Spinal beifida Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis													
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									
8	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									

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						Father Mother			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?	
	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	IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	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	IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Domestic Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
				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						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household? IF THE ANSWER IS CODE 2 OR ABOVE, SKIP TO QUESTION 43		What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built?		What are the main roofing materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main flooring materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main wall materials used for the main building of this household?	
(41)		(42)		(43)		(44)		(45)	
Owned by household	=1	Title deed	= 1	Iron sheets	=1	Cement	=1	Stones	=1
Lived in without paying any rent	=2	Residential Licence	= 2	Tiles	=2	Ceramic tiles	=2	Cement bricks	=2
Rented privately	=3	Offer	= 3	Concrete	=3	Parquet or Polished wood	=3	Sundried bricks	=3
Rented by employer	=4	Customary ownership	= 4	Asbestos	=4	Terazzo	=4	Baked bricks	=4
Rented by government at a subsidized rent	=5	Contract	= 5	Grass/Leaves	=5	Vinyl or Asphalt strips	=5	Timber	=5
Owned by Employer - Free of charge	=6	Registration (Zanzibar)	= 6	Mud and Leaves	=6	Wood Planks	=6	Timber ana Sheets	=6
Owned by Employer - With rent	=7	No legal right	= 7	Plastics/Box	=7	Palm/Bamboo	=7	Poles and Mud	=7
				Tent	=8	Earth/Sand	=8	Grass	=8
						Dung	=9	Tent	=9
								1-Modern floor	
								0-Non modern floor	
☐		☐		☐		☐		☐	

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 Non improved cooking fuel			Have electricity Have no electricity								
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? 					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)		
															Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry							

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 style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>																																																							
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M		F			59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?						Males <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr></table>																																										
	M		F																																																				
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?																																																							
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr></table>																																																						
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>																																																							
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="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr></table>																																																						
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																																							
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																																							
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		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 Fund	=8					
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