

The United Republic of Tanzania



**HOUSING CONDITION,
HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND
ASSETS MONOGRAPH**

2015

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

Volume IV

NBS Vision

To be a preferable source of official statistics in Tanzania

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The United Republic of Tanzania

**Thematic Report
On
Housing Condition, Household Amenities and Assets**

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

And

Office of Chief Government Statistician
President's Office, Finance, Economy and
Development Planning
Zanzibar



January, 2015

Foreword

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

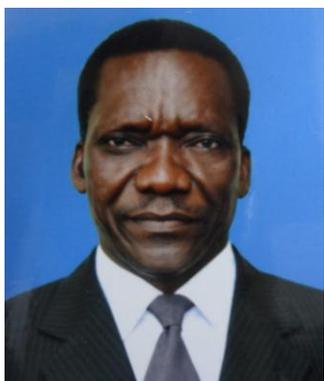
The 2012 PHC is unique as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known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

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

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

Organizations (NGOs), mass media and the general public for their contribution towards the successful implementation of the Census.

Last but not least, we would wish to acknowledge the vital contributions to the project by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of Zanzibar, Hon. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said, the 2012 Commissioner for PHC 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 contributions 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 PHC.



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Mizengo Peter Pinda". The signature is written in a cursive style.

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



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Seif Ali Iddi". The signature is written in a cursive style.

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

January, 2015

Executive Summary

The Housing Condition, Household Amenities and Assets report focuses on household composition, housing characteristics, distribution and ownership of dwelling units and land ownership. Other aspects which are included in this report are housing quality with respect to main building materials used, availability of social amenities such as main sources of drinking water, toilet facilities, form of waste disposal and energy used for lighting and cooking. Other issues include; ownership of household assets and membership of social security schemes.

The 2012 PHC results show that out of 9,276,997 private households 66.6 percent of all private households are headed by males and 33.4 percent are headed by females. About 50.9 percent of private households head are aged between 25 and 44 years, comprising 53.4 percent males and 45.7 females. The average household size for Tanzania is 4.7 persons, the same size for Tanzania Mainland but slightly higher for Tanzania Zanzibar (5.2 persons). Tanzania experienced a steady increase in the average household size between 1978 and 1988 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) from 4.8 to 5.2 but declined and has remained at 4.7 persons since. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the average household increased from 4.2 in 1978 to 4.7 in 1988 and to 5.2 in 2002 and 2012.

Using the standard criteria in measuring overcrowding in sleeping rooms, results show that 28.4 percent of private households in Tanzania, 28.8 percent in Tanzania Mainland and 14.9 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar had one room for sleeping. Moreover, 38.3 percent of private households in Tanzania, 37.8 percent in Tanzania Mainland and 57.7 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar had more than three rooms for sleeping.

Chapter Three examines the type of ownership of dwelling units used by the households and the legal right over the ownership of land where the house was built. In Tanzania, 74.4 percent of dwelling units are owned by the households, 4.4 percent are living without paying any rent while 18.3 percent were renting privately. Among private households that are headed by children below age 18 years who constitute less than one percent of all private households, 65.4 percent of such households own dwelling units. About seven percent (6.9 percent) are living in dwelling units without paying any rent and 23.7 percent are renting privately. On the other hand, private households which are headed by old persons aged 65 years and above that constitute 12.1 percent, 93.4 percent of households were owning the dwelling units in which they were using,

three percent are living in dwelling units without paying any rent and three (2.9) percent are renting privately

On legal rights over the ownership of land where the house is built, 50 percent of private households in Tanzania had legal customary ownership, nine (9.4) percent have title deeds, two (2.4) percent have residential license and 31.4 percent of private households have no legal right of ownership of land on houses that they were using. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland while Tanzania Zanzibar had a different pattern whereby 19.5 percent of private households had legal right of customary ownership, 35.2 percent of households had title deeds, less than two (1.2) percent had an offer and 38.8 percent had no legal right of ownership of land on which they built their houses.

In the 2012 PHC, the housing condition was assessed by looking at materials used for roofing, flooring and construction of walls. Results show that 65.4 percent of all private households in Tanzania used iron sheets for the main building as the main roofing material, 25.4 percent used grass or leaves and about eight (7.9) percent used mud and leaves. In urban areas, 93 percent of the households used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) and seven percent used grass/leaves, mud and leaves, plastics/box and tents. However, in rural areas 53 percent of households used modern roofing materials and 46.9 percent of households used unimproved roofing materials namely grass/leaves, mud and leaves, plastic, box paper or canvass.

Another aspect that affects the condition of a house is the type of flooring materials used in the building. The 2012 PHC shows that in Tanzania, 60 percent of private households had their houses built with earth or sand as the main flooring material and 37.2 percent used cement. This is similar to that of Tanzania Mainland, but in Tanzania Zanzibar the situation is different whereby 68.6 percent of private households used cement for flooring the houses and 28.6 used earth or sand as main material for flooring.

In order to satisfy the conditions of quality house, materials used for the construction of a wall were also investigated in the 2012 PHC. In Tanzania, 26.3 percent of private households used sundried bricks and baked bricks respectively to build walls for their houses. Cement bricks were used by 20.3 percent of households and 23.3 percent used poles ad mud to build walls for

their houses. While the proportion of households which used wall materials in Tanzania are similar to those found in Tanzania Mainland, in Tanzania Zanzibar 55.3 percent of households used cement bricks to build their houses, 24.5 percent used poles and mud and 16.5 percent of households used stones to build walls.

Chapter Five looks at various types of social amenities available to a household. Realizing that water is a crucial basic human need for survival, private households were asked to mention their main sources of drinking water. Tanzania Zanzibar recorded the highest proportion of private households which got their drinking water from piped water (73.0 percent), followed by Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland (36.9 and 35.8 percent respectively). Other notable sources of drinking water are the unprotected dug well and unprotected spring. About 29 percent of private households in Tanzania and 29.7 percent in Tanzania Mainland are using unprotected dug well and unprotected spring as their main sources of drinking water while only 14.3 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar were using unprotected dug well and unprotected spring as their main sources of drinking water.

Sanitation conditions of any human settlement have direct impact on the environment and on the health standards of the people. In this respect, the 2012 PHC collected information on main type of toilet facilities used by the household members. In Tanzania Mainland, 77.3 percent of private households were using pit latrine as their toilet facilities, followed by Tanzania (76.4 percent) while 42.9 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar were using pit latrine. Flush toilets were used by about 14 percent in both Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland and 34.8 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. A small proportion of private households were found to have no toilet facilities. About eight percent of households in both Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland had no toilet facilities while in Tanzania Zanzibar the proportion of households without toilet facilities constituted 19.3 percent of the households.

The most common means of refuse disposal used by private households in Tanzania was burying of refuse (36.2 percent), other unspecified dumping (31.6 percent) and burning of refuse (22.6 percent). Regular collection and irregular collection of refuse was reported by 5.4 percent and 3.1 percent of households respectively. Urban households had greater access to regular and irregular disposal of refuse (24.9 percent) than their rural counterparts (0.3 percent). The most used methods of refuse disposal in rural households are other unspecified methods of refuse disposal (38.6 percent), burying of refuse (37.3 percent) and burning of refuse (22.8 percent). Other methods used by urban households include burying of refuse (34.0 percent), burning of refuse (22.0 percent) and unspecified means of refuse disposal (17.6 percent).

The same pattern was observed in Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania Zanzibar, households which had access to regular and irregular disposal of refuse were 13.1 percent, 17.1 percent were burning their waste, 6.4 percent were burying the waste and majority of them (62.9 percent) were using undisclosed means of refuse disposal.

Sources of energy for lighting and for cooking are essential amenities which are used by private households. The most used source of energy for lighting is the kerosene lantern/wick lamps (58.5 percent), electricity is 21.2 percent and torch or rechargeable lamps are used by 14.5 percent of households. While the pattern of the use of different sources of energy for lighting in Tanzania Mainland is similar to that observed in Tanzania, the pattern appears to be slightly different for Tanzania Zanzibar whereby electricity as source of energy for lighting was used by 43 percent of all private households. Likewise, 51.9 percent of households were using kerosene lantern/wick lamps as source of energy for lighting.

Regarding the sources of energy for cooking, firewood is the leading source of energy for cooking in Tanzania (68.5 percent) followed by charcoal (25.7 percent). Electricity is used by about two (1.8) percent of all private households. Rural urban differentials are quite big whereby less than one (0.3) percent of households are using electricity for cooking in rural areas, 4.6 percent of their counterparts in urban areas are using electricity as source of energy for cooking. A similar pattern is also observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. However, the proportion of households which are using electricity as source of energy for cooking is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (4.0 percent) compared to those in Tanzania Mainland (1.7 percent). Overall, Tanzania continues to depend on firewood and charcoal as the main sources of energy for cooking.

The 2012 PHC results show that most of the households in Tanzania own houses (74.8 percent) followed by those who own hand hoe (74.3 percent), land/farm (70.4 percent), mobile phones (63.9 percent) and radio (61.6 percent). The rest of the assets were owned by less than 40 percent of the households. The same pattern regarding ownership of assets was observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

A social security fund provides 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 such schemes. Results show that 5.5 percent of private households have household members who are members of the NHIF/CHF, 2.4 percent of households had household members as members of NSSF and 1.8 percent are members of PSPF. About 14 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar had households with members of ZSSF, most of whom are found in Mjini Magharibi (18.9 percent), Kusini Pemba (11.3 percent) and Kusini Unguja (10.6 percent).

Summary of Key Indicators for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	9,276,997	100.0	9,026,785	100.0	250,212	100.0
Rural	6,192,303	66.7	6,054,641	67.1	137,662	55.0
Urban	3,084,694	33.2	2,972,144	32.9	112,550	45.0
Male Headed Households	6,178,205	66.6	6,005,826	66.5	172,379	68.9
Female Headed Households	3,098,792	33.4	3,020,959	33.5	77,833	31.1
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.7	-	4.7	-	5.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.4	-	7.3	-	8.6
Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping ¹	-	2.4	-	2.4	-	2.8
Average Number of Persons per Room for Sleeping ¹	-	2.3	-	2.3	-	2.0
Relationship to Household Head						
Head	9,276,991	21.1	9,026,785	21.1	250,212	19.5
Spouse	5,164,615	11.7	5,012,535	11.7	152,080	11.8
Son/Daughter	18,691,110	42.4	18,107,291	42.3	583,819	45.4
Parent	282,247	0.6	276,308	0.6	6,039	0.5
Grand Child	3,380,538	7.7	3,292,436	7.7	88,102	6.9
Other relatives	5,253,802	11.9	5,134,863	12.0	118,939	9.3
Not related	2,000,467	4.5	1,914,231	4.5	86,236	6.7
Dwelling Unit Ownership of the Household						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	6,905,332	74.4	6,709,672	74.3	195,660	78.2
Living without Paying any Rent	405,926	4.4	380,378	4.2	25,548	10.2
Rented Privately	1,700,374	18.3	1,678,601	18.6	21,773	8.7
Rented by Employer	73,646	0.8	71,893	0.8	1,753	0.7
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	77,623	0.8	74,787	0.8	2,836	1.1
Owned by Employer (Free)	90,604	1.0	88,588	1.0	2,016	0.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	23,491	0.3	22,866	0.3	625	0.2
Housing Quality and Construction Materials						
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	6,069,525	65.4	5,782,877	65.1	196,648	78.6
Grass/Leaves	2,359,906	25.4	2,315,153	25.6	44,753	17.9
Mud and Leaves	729,337	7.9	728,000	8.1	1,337	0.5
Others	118,229	1.3	110,755	1.2	7,473	3.0

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

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	5,569,460	60.0	5,498,025	60.9	71,436	28.6
Non Earth	3,650,472	39.3	3,471,757	38.5	178,716	71.4
Animal Dung	57,064	0.6	57,003	0.6	61	0.0
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	96,930	1.0	55,557	0.6	41,373	16.5
Cement Bricks	1,881,994	20.3	1,743,695	19.3	138,299	55.3
Sundried Bricks	2,440,081	26.3	2,434,368	27.0	5,713	2.3
Baked Bricks	2,442,815	26.3	2,441,336	27.0	1,479	0.6
Timber	54,650	0.6	54,604	0.6	46	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	24,158	0.3	23,955	0.3	203	0.1
Poles and Mud	2,178,977	23.5	2,117,593	23.5	61,384	24.5
Grass	148,910	1.6	147,227	1.6	1,683	0.7
Tent	8,483	0.1	8,451	0.1	32	0.0
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	3,414,896	36.8	3,232,043	35.8	182,853	73.1
Other Protected Sources	1,902,244	20.5	1,873,232	20.8	29,012	11.6
Unprotected Sources	3,959,857	42.7	3,921,510	43.4	38,347	15.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	1,309,702	14.1	1,222,833	13.5	86,869	34.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	137,434	1.5	129,959	1.4	7,475	3.0
Pit Latrine	7,083,506	76.4	6,976,084	77.3	107,422	42.9
Others	19,428	0.2	18,202	0.2	226	0.1
No Facility	726,928	7.8	678,707	7.5	48,221	19.3
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	784,645	8.5	751,850	8.3	32,795	13.1
Burnt	2,092,780	22.6	2,049,915	22.7	42,865	17.1
Roadside Dumping	113,694	1.2	112,406	1.2	1,288	0.5
Burying/Pit	3,356,309	36.2	3,340,402	37.0	15,907	6.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	2,929,567	31.6	2,772,211	30.7	157,356	62.9
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	5,400,077	58.2	5,270,271	58.4	129,806	51.9
Electricity	1,974,503	21.3	1,866,966	20.7	107,457	42.9
Others	1,902,417	20.5	1,889,548	20.9	12,949	5.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	6,353,229	68.5	6,192,436	68.6	160,793	64.3
Charcoal	2,381,837	25.7	2,311,471	25.6	70,366	28.1
Kerosene	225,270	2.4	219,751	2.4	5,518	2.2
Electricity	158,987	1.7	149,109	1.7	9,875	3.9
Others	157,674	1.7	154,016	1.7	3,659	1.5

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	5,714,351	61.6	5,539,545	61.4	174,806	69.9
Mobile Phone	5,926,801	63.9	5,725,937	63.4	200,864	80.3
Hand Hoe	6,896,351	74.3	6,760,257	74.9	136,094	54.4
Television	1,448,489	15.6	1,362,241	15.1	86,248	34.5
Land or Farm	6,529,907	70.4	6,423,155	71.2	106,752	42.7
House	6,940,569	74.8	6,752,418	74.8	188,151	75.2
Bicycle	3,702,602	39.9	3,590,797	39.8	111,805	44.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	463,596	5.0	438,459	4.9	25,137	10.0
Power Tiller	67,326	0.7	66,325	0.7	996	0.4
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	509,068	5.5	507,717	5.6	1,351	0.5
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	165,468	1.8	163,746	1.8	1,722	0.7
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	38,397	0.4	4,248	0.1	34,149	13.6
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	74,410	0.8	73,617	0.8	793	0.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	226,355	2.4	223,305	2.5	3,050	1.2
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	38,951	0.4	38,827	0.4	124	0.1

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List of Abbreviations

CCRO's	-	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CHF	-	Community Health Fund
DFID	-	Department for International Development
GEPF	-	Government Employee Provident Fund
JICA	-	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
HSDP	-	Human Settlement Development Policy
LAPF	-	Local Authority Pension Fund
MDG's	-	Millennium Development Goals
MHR	-	Member of House of Representatives
MKUKUTA	-	<i>Mpango wa Kupunguza na Kuondoa Umaskini Tanzania</i>
MKUZA	-	<i>Mpango wa Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar</i>
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF/CHF	-	National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NSSF	-	National Social Security Fund
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PPF	-	Parastatal Pension Fund
PSPF	-	Public Service Pension Fund
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
ZSGRP	-	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZSSF	-	Zanzibar Social Security Fund

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).

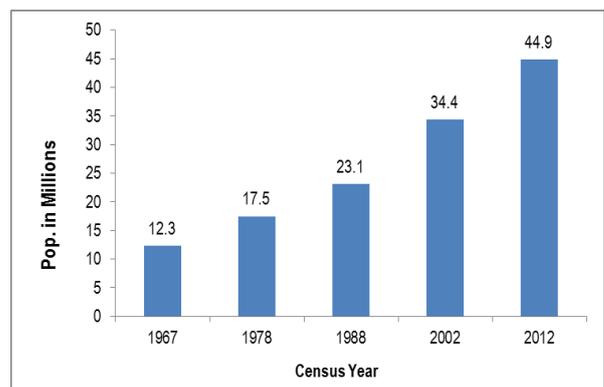
Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions, hence the title Population and Housing Census.

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 Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses.

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census in the series conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25th and 26th August, 2012. The enumeration exercise continued for two weeks, from 26th August to 8th September 2012. The second week was mainly dedicated to enumerate populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for 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 (EAs) 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 nationality or citizenship. Diplomats were enumerated for the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania.

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. The Order to conduct the 2012 Population and Housing Census on 26th August, 2012 was made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, on 9th March, 2012 and gazetted on the 20th July, 2012 as directed by the Act.



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

A population census is an enormous and challenging national exercise with many and varied stakeholders and requires the participation of 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 to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses and recommendations of regional bodies of which Tanzania is a member (e.g. EAC and SADC). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholder workshops and the established Census Committees. The draft questionnaires were discussed and cleared by the Census Technical Committee, National Advisory Committee and the Central Census Committee for final approval.

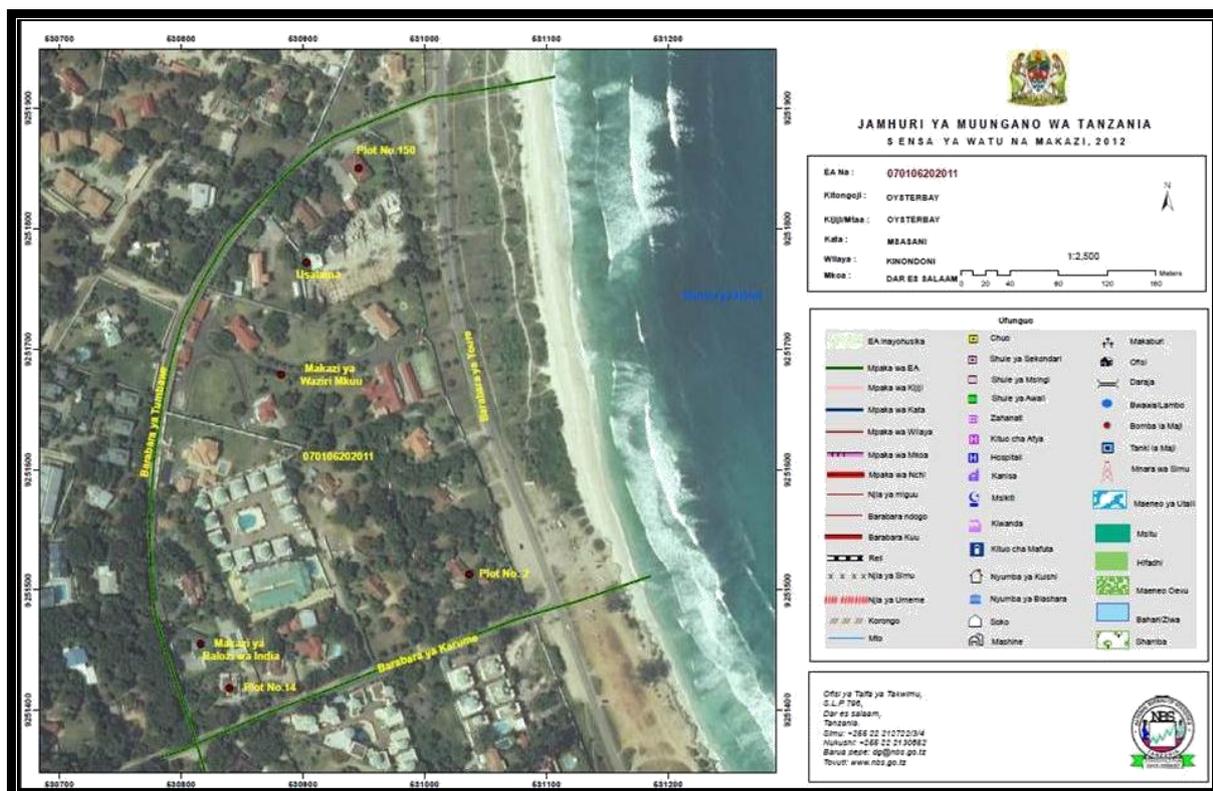
Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Fund. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had extra sections on Survival of Parents, Economic Activity, Fertility, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires 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 was mainly demographic characteristics (Relationship, Sex, Age, Disability, Marital Status, Citizenship and Place of Residence); Literacy and Education; Migration; Economic Activity; Fertility; General and Maternal Mortality; Social Security Funds; Tanzanians Living Abroad (Diaspora); Agriculture; Ownership of Assets and Housing Conditions.

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

One of the most important aspects of the Census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration. 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). Checking of the enumerators’ work by the supervisors was a continuous exercise throughout the period.

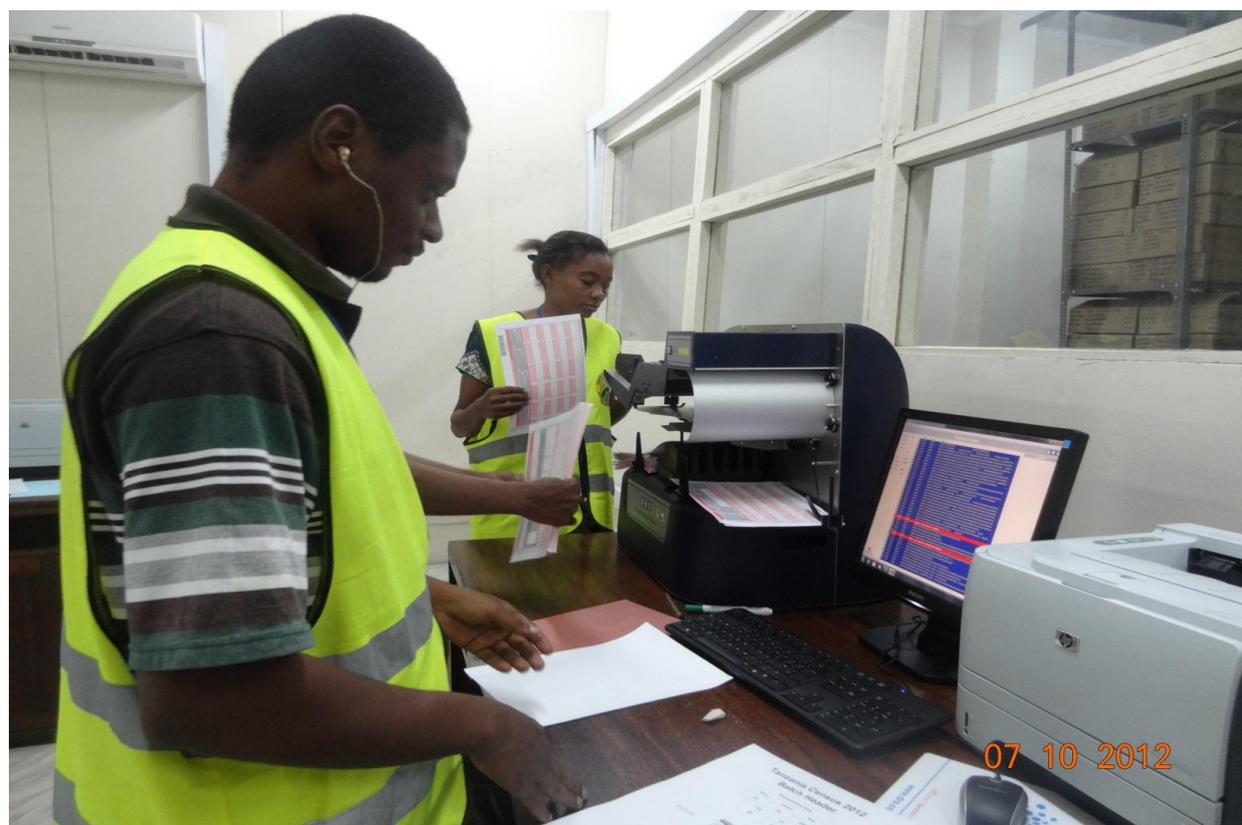
The duration for the enumeration exercise stipulated in the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26th August to 8th September, 2012. In most areas, the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26th August to 1st September, 2012. However, in some areas, enumeration could 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 as well as those EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and accuracy. Thereafter, all materials 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.

1.7 Housing Condition, Household Amenities and Assets

This monograph is specifically for the housing condition, household amenities and assets. Chapter two gives the introduction of the monograph while chapter three narrates the household and housing characteristics. Chapter four covers issues on dwelling unit and legal land ownership of the household according to the 2012 population and housing census results.

The concepts of housing quality and construction materials are covered in chapter five and chapter six covers issues on ownership of household amenities. Household assets are covered in chapter seven while chapter eight covers concept of household membership in social security funds. The last chapter gives summary, conclusions and recommendations of the monograph.

Chapter Two

Introduction

2.1 Background

Population and Housing Censuses are the most important and comprehensive sources of data for planning and assessing conditions of human settlements. The 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on various demographic aspects and on housing tenure and other related amenities. It addressed the question of legally secure housing in Land Act Number 4 and 5 of 1999 (Ref. Land Act, 1999) by adding the question regarding legal ownership of the land on which a dwelling unit is built. This may bring out the legal status of land ownership in the country.

The 2012 PHC also attempted to get information on the way each household disposes off its refuse which was considered to be a major problem in the Human Settlement Development Policy (HSDP) of 2000 especially in unplanned settlements. Furthermore, the Census addressed issues on unhealthy water supply systems, overcrowding and poor environment characterized by poor sanitation. This report analyses data and information derived from the 2012 PHC, focusing mainly on questions on household and housing characteristics.

From the results, there are all indications that the answers were genuine and accurate given the fact that questions posed on household and housing characteristics were impersonal and in most cases the enumerators could easily verify the responses. The development of human settlements in the country has neither been adequate nor sustainable in both rural and urban areas. The two main goals of the 2000 National Human Settlements Development Policy are to promote development of human settlement that are sustainable and to facilitate the provisions of adequate and affordable shelter to all income groups in Tanzania. Shelter is seen in its totality to include dwellings and necessities linked to them such as sanitation, drainage facilities and utility services namely water and electricity. The main task of the Government over the last one and half decades has been to provide an enabling environment to promote the development and provision of housing to its people in both rural and urban areas. This policy is in line with global report on human settlements of 1986 prepared by UN-Habitat. It is also in line with the 1996 Istanbul Declaration and the Global Plan of Action on Shelter and Human Settlements, referred to as the Habitat Agenda.

The Tanzanian Government, through the responsible Ministries, demonstrated its commitment to implement the Habitat Agenda, inter alia, by putting in place the 2002 National Human Settlements Development Policy for the Tanzania Mainland as well as the establishment of the policy for Tanzania Zanzibar. As a step forward, the Government also formulated the National Housing Program in 2002 to implement the Policy. Whereas the Policy provides a framework for action, the Program presents a road map for all actors and stakeholders towards the attainment of the goal. The strategies are underway to develop housing policy which will serve as a guideline to a proper development plan for the dwelling facilities. This will be a step forward for the implementation of the 1996 Istanbul Declaration and the Global Plan of Action on Shelter and Human Settlements.

2.2 Overview of Questions Related to Household and Housing Conditions and Changes since 2002 Census

The information derived from the 2002 and 2012 Censuses mainly focused on household and housing characteristics as an indicator of household ownership. With regard to housing conditions, the following nine questions were asked in the long questionnaire in both censuses: building materials used in the main dwelling for roofing, flooring and construction of walls; number of rooms used by the household for sleeping; main source of energy for cooking; main source of energy for lighting; main source of drinking water; kind of toilet facilities and ownership of selected assets.

However, the 2012 PHC questionnaire was improved on the aspect of housing condition by referring to the place where a household resides as a dwelling unit instead of a household. For instance, building materials of the main building used for roofing, walls and floor was improved to read as “ main building materials for the main dwelling used by household (roofing, flooring and wall)”; number of rooms in the household used for sleeping was improved to read as “number of rooms available for sleeping in the household”. These aspects distinguished the household from the dwelling unit.

Furthermore, there were some questions that were added in the 2012 PHC questionnaire regarding ownership status of the main dwelling unit used by the household, legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling unit is built, mode of households refuse disposal and household membership status in available social security funds.

With respect to assets, in the 2002 PHC, the number of assets included were only 5; namely radio, telephone, bicycle, wheelbarrow and charcoal/electric iron; while in the 2012 PHC, 23 assets were included, radio, telephone (land line), mobile phone, bicycle, motor vehicle, motorcycle/ Vespa, tricycle (Guta), tri-motorcycle (Bajaj), television, electric iron, charcoal iron, cooker (electric or gas), refrigerator/freezer, computer/laptop, internet facility, plough, power tiller, hand hoe, wheelbarrow, oxen, donkey/camel, house and land/farm.

2.3 Overview of Policies Related to Household and Housing Characteristics and Ownership

2.3.1 National Land Policy of 1995

The overall aim of the National Land Policy of 1995 is to promote and ensure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resource, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. The specific objectives of the policy include ensuring that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (i.e. peasants and herdsman who are the majority of the population in the country) are recognized, clarified and secured in law.

The policy states that more than fifty percent of urban residents in Tanzania live in poor conditions and in unplanned settlements. They have no access to sanitary and other basic services. They also have no security of tenure. Existing unplanned settlements contain a considerable stock of houses and other buildings which must be preserved. The aim of the Government is to ensure that all urban residents are provided with basic services that are essential to human health. In this regard, it makes the following commitments;

- i. Timely planning in all the potential areas for urban development in the periphery of all towns;
- ii. Designating special areas for low income housing with simplified building regulations and affordable level of services;
- iii. Ensuring that existing slum areas are not cleared but are upgraded and provided with facilities for adequate sanitation and other basic services except for unplanned housing in hazardous areas and,
- iv. Upgrading plans will be prepared and implemented by local authorities with the participation of residents and their local community organizations. Local resources will be mobilized to finance the plans through appropriate cost recovery systems.

2.3.2 National Human Settlements Development Policy of 2000

The policy focuses on Housing finance, public housing, private housing, building materials and the building materials industry, rural housing, housing development through a co-operative approach and rent control.

Housing Finance: According to the policy, housing finance refers to the mechanism that provides borrowing opportunities for less capable house builders, through housing loans and mortgage facilities.

Public Housing: Public housing is defined by the Policy as those houses directly owned by the government, and those owned and managed by public institutions such as NHC, PPF, NSSF, public owned banks etc.

Private Housing: Private housing is defined by the Policy as all rural and urban houses built, owned, and occupied by individual families and clans. In urban areas, more than 90 percent of the residents live in privately financed, constructed and owned houses either as owner-occupiers or tenants. The only commitment on this issue is that the government shall support and empower the private sector to effectively contribute more towards housing provisions.

Building Materials: Building materials are defined by the Policy as materials such as sand, cement blocks, burnt bricks, timber, roofing tiles and corrugated iron sheets, aggregates, nails, cement etc.

Rural Housing: Rural housing is housing found in the settlements with a population of less than 10,000 people, with less than five retail shops and a market place; a primary school; a dispensary and a post office.

Housing Development through Cooperative Approach: The policy defines the housing development through cooperative approach as collective efforts by a group of people under a mutual agreement.

Rent Control: The Policy defines rent control as a tool for regulating rents for both public and privately owned housing and for providing a legal framework for landlord/tenant relationship. There is one commitment of the government on this issue which is to review the 1984 Rent

Restriction Act to make it conducive to investment in rental housing without compromising the interests of tenants and those of landlords.

2.4 Concepts and Definitions

Dwelling Unit; the living space occupied by one household regardless of the physical arrangement of facilities available. It can also be defined as any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof, enclosed with external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof, and intended for residential purposes.

Durable Materials; These are materials that are capable of staying in good condition for a long time. In connection with housing construction, the following are examples of these materials;

- **Roofing materials;** iron-sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos.
- **Wall materials;** stones, cement bricks, sundried bricks, baked bricks, timber, and sheets.
- **Flooring Materials;** cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo and vinyl or asphalt strips.

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

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

Toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta.

Flush toilet is an installation provided with piped water that permits humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water.

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. This arrangement does not apply to a 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.

Head of Household is the person in the household who is acknowledged as head by the other members either by virtue of his/her age or social standing in the household.

Male headed household is a household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a man.

Female headed household is a household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a woman.

Child headed household is a household whose main decision maker or source of livelihood is a person below the age of 18 years.

Household Member is a person who normally lives in a household and is either present or temporarily away from the household for a period of less than six months at the time of enumeration. This excludes visitors.

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.

Asset is a durable and valuable item that can be used for more than one year. It can appreciate or depreciate in value.

Household amenities are items or services available within a household.

Collective Household 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.

2.5 Data quality

The fact that many people do not live in a single family house but live in a flat sharing the same building number in a street in which other people are living in another flat in the same building tends to create a challenge in obtaining quality data and data matching.

The same challenge also applies to companies which share the same building number with other companies and private households are also in the same building.

In 2012 PHC the responses to the questions focusing on housing condition had the same pattern as those in previous PHCs. This indicates that the data collected regarding housing condition were of high quality like those collected in previous censuses in Tanzania.

Chapter Three

Household Characteristics

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, household and housing characteristics have been analyzed with respect to headship in case of the households and the geographical location.

The following questions were asked in the 2012 PHC:

- What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?
- How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?

3.2 Household Characteristics

The characteristics of households determine the adequacy of a house in which household members live. For instance, households with children of certain ages and of certain sizes will not be adequately catered for in a dwelling unit consisting of a single room. Therefore, there is an inter-linkage between the characteristics of households and the characteristics of the dwelling unit in which they live.

Household characteristics and structures form the main basis for determining housing needs as well as other related social amenities and infrastructure. Planning and provision of urban services such as water, sanitation and housing should be able to cope with the rate at which households form and grow in order to achieve sustainable development.

The household characteristics section provides information about the number of households, average household size, characteristics of the household heads and household composition.

3.2.1 Household Headship and Average Household Size

The 2012 PHC results as shown in Table 3.1 below, indicates that there were 9,276,997 private households of which 66.6 percent were male-headed and 33.4 percent were female-headed. The 30-34 age group had the largest proportion of household heads (14.0 percent), followed by age-group 35-39 (13.3 percent) and age group 25-29 (12.2 percent). Furthermore, the results show that the broad age group which had the largest proportion of household heads was the working age group 15 to 64 years (87.5 percent), followed by the elderly; 65 years and above (12.1 percent) and children (below 15 years) contributed only 0.4 percent of household heads. One of the reasons for having household headship below 15 years might be due to enumeration time of the census. The actual household headship members might have been out of the household while the enumerations were taken place.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Private Household Headship by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Number of Households			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	9,276,997	6,178,205	3,098,792	100	66.6	33.4
< 15	35,918	19,482	16,436	0.4	0.3	0.5
15 - 19	146,804	76,353	70,451	1.6	1.2	2.3
20 - 24	623,791	386,164	237,627	6.7	6.3	7.7
25 - 29	1,130,719	781,563	349,156	12.2	12.7	11.3
30 - 34	1,295,727	916,205	379,522	14.0	14.8	12.2
35 - 39	1,237,901	873,678	364,223	13.3	14.1	11.8
40 - 44	1,054,935	731,303	323,632	11.4	11.8	10.4
45 - 49	875,177	577,487	297,690	9.4	9.3	9.6
50 - 54	748,934	497,324	251,610	8.1	8.0	8.1
55 - 59	497,551	327,955	169,596	5.4	5.3	5.5
60 - 64	506,429	318,694	187,735	5.5	5.2	6.1
65 - 69	325,608	201,471	124,137	3.5	3.3	4.0
70 - 74	317,637	187,998	129,639	3.4	3.0	4.2
75 - 79	194,886	120,142	74,744	2.1	1.9	2.4
80+	284,980	162,386	122,594	3.1	2.6	4.0
Children Age (0-14 years)	35,918	19,482	16,436	0.4	0.3	0.5
Working Age (15 – 64 years)	8,117,968	5,486,726	2,631,242	87.5	88.8	84.9
Elderly Population 65+ years	1,123,111	671,997	451,114	12.1	10.9	14.6

The average household size in Tanzania was 4.7 persons while the average household size in rural areas was 5.0 persons and the average household size in urban areas was 4.2 persons. The average household size in Tanzania Mainland was similar to that of Tanzania (5.0 persons in rural areas and 4.2 persons in urban areas) and that of Tanzania Zanzibar was 5.0 persons in rural areas and 5.3 persons in the urban areas. (Table 3.2)

In Tanzania, the average household size of 7.3 in female-headed households was more than twice that of its male counterparts (3.5). In rural areas, the average household size in female-headed households (7.9) was also more than twice of its male counterparts (3.6). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas where average the household size in female-headed households (6.3) is twice that of its male counterparts (3.1).

The average household size in Tanzania Mainland was 4.7 persons and that of female-headed households (7.3) was more than twice that of its male counterparts (3.5). The average household size in Tanzania Zanzibar was 5.2 and that of female-headed households (8.6) was slightly more than double that of its male counterparts (3.6).

The average household size varies across regions. It ranges from 3.7 in Mtwara to 6.9 in Simiyu region. In the case of male headed households, the range was from 2.6 in Mtwara to 5.3 in Simiyu region. The average household size among the female headed households ranged between 5.7 in Njombe and 10.8 in Geita region.

One of the reasons for variation of household size across regions might be due to in – migration and out- migration. In- migration and out- migration also occurred because of economic status of the regions.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Household Headship and Average Household Size by Sex and Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Tanzania	9,276,997	6,178,205	3,098,792	4.7	3.5	7.3
Rural	6,192,303	4,170,930	2,021,373	5.0	3.6	7.9
Urban	3,084,694	2,007,275	1,077,419	4.2	3.1	6.3
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	6,005,826	3,020,959	4.7	3.5	7.3
Rural	6,054,641	4,075,288	1,979,353	5.0	3.6	7.9
Urban	2,972,144	1,930,538	1,041,606	4.2	3.1	6.2
Dodoma	450,305	305,156	145,149	4.6	3.3	7.3
Arusha	376,336	238,396	137,940	4.4	3.4	6.2
Kilimanjaro	381,526	242,064	139,462	4.2	3.2	5.9
Tanga	435,583	290,418	145,165	4.6	3.4	7.2
Morogoro	501,794	348,709	153,085	4.3	3.1	7.2
Pwani	254,810	176,902	77,908	4.2	3.0	7.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	706,493	376,888	3.9	2.9	5.8
Lindi	224,316	147,926	76,390	3.8	2.8	5.8
Mtwara	342,165	224,476	117,689	3.7	2.6	5.6
Ruvuma	300,005	213,059	86,946	4.5	3.1	8.0
Iringa	220,776	140,241	80,535	4.2	3.1	6.0
Mbeya	630,593	401,587	229,006	4.2	3.2	6.1
Singida	255,613	174,014	81,599	5.3	3.8	8.3
Tabora	379,770	266,117	113,653	5.9	4.2	10.1
Rukwa	198,011	142,816	55,195	5.0	3.4	9.3
Kigoma	370,374	238,971	131,403	5.4	4.0	7.8
Shinyanga	258,981	178,778	80,203	5.8	4.1	9.6
Kagera	521,028	354,744	166,284	4.7	3.3	7.4
Mwanza	481,107	321,312	159,795	5.7	4.1	8.7
Mara	308,483	191,624	116,859	5.5	4.3	7.6
Manyara	271,050	179,541	91,509	5.2	3.9	7.7
Njombe	168,982	104,804	64,178	4.1	3.1	5.7
Katavi	100,350	73,050	27,300	5.5	3.8	10.3
Simiyu	227,862	141,428	86,434	6.9	5.3	9.4
Geita	283,584	203,200	80,384	6.0	4.2	10.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	172,379	77,833	5.2	3.6	8.6
Rural	137,662	95,642	42,020	5.0	3.5	8.4
Urban	112,550	76,737	35,813	5.3	3.7	8.7
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	24,401	12,335	5.0	3.7	7.6
Kusini Unguja	25,734	18,657	7,077	4.4	3.0	8.0
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	78,147	34,569	5.2	3.6	8.9
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	26,658	12,750	5.3	3.8	8.4
Kusini Pemba	35,618	24,516	11,102	5.4	3.8	9.0

3.2.2 Household Headship Trend (1988-2012)

The household headship trend shows that there are more male-headed private households than female-headed private households in 1988, 2002 and 2012 censuses. Male-headed households are more than twice that of the female-headed households as shown in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Rural-Urban Residence and Household Headship; Tanzania 1988, 2002 and 2012 censuses

Rural-Urban Residence	1988		2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total	70.0	30.0	67.3	32.7	66.6	33.4
Rural	70.4	29.6	67.6	32.4	66.7	33.3
Urban	68.4	31.6	66.4	33.6	65.1	34.9

3.2.3 Trend in Average Household Size Trend (1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses)

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 below show that in Tanzania, the average household size increased from 4.8 in 1978 to 5.2 in 1988 but decreases to 4.7 in 2002 and 2012. The average household sizes were higher in rural areas than those in urban areas between 1978 and 2012.

Figure 3.1 shows rural urban differentials of average household size that were observed in the 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses.

Figure 3.1: The Average Household Size Trend; Tanzania, Rural and Urban 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

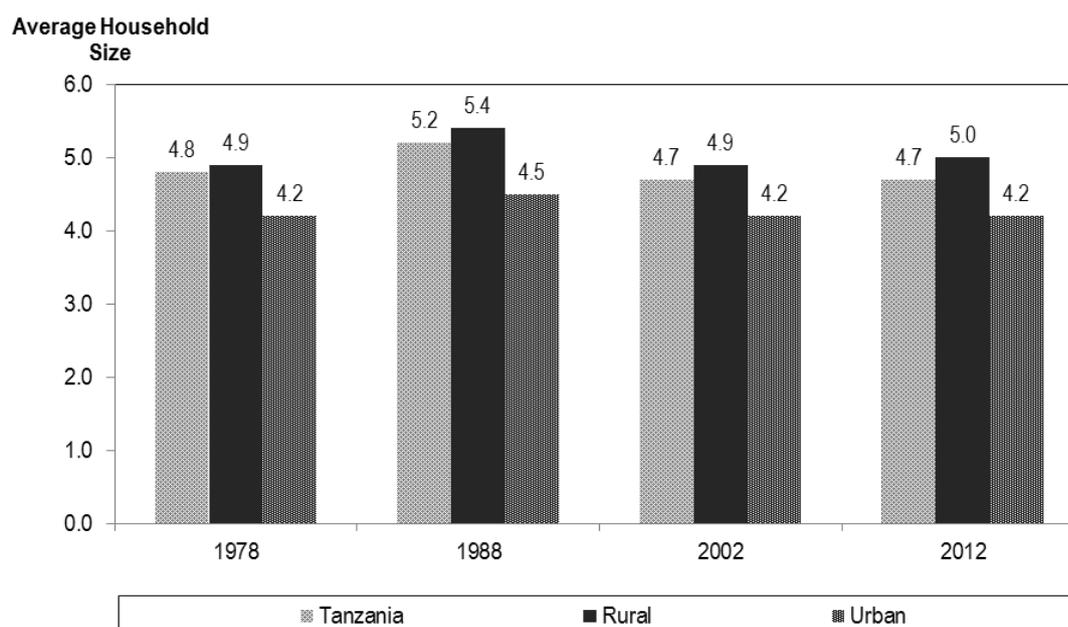
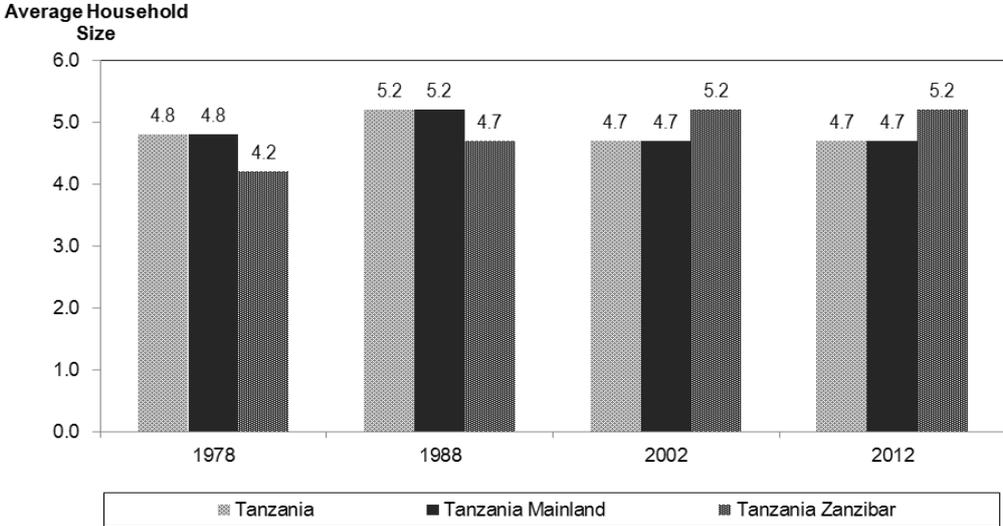


Figure 3.2 below shows the trend in the average household size in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar for the four Censuses

Figure 3.2: The Average Household Size Trend; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.2.4 Household Composition

Household composition is derived from the information on number of persons in households, their sexes and the relationship of each household member to the head of the household.

Results presented in Table 3.5 show that in Tanzania 42.4 percent of the household population are biological children of the household head. Three quarters (75.2 percent) of the household population was composed of nuclear family members (that is parents and biological children). In rural areas, the nuclear family accounts for 77.4 percent while in urban areas it accounts for 69.7 percent. The percentage of other relatives in urban areas (18.1 percent) was about twice that in the rural areas (9.4 percent). The percentage of household members who were ‘not related’ in urban areas (6.0 percent) was higher than that in rural areas (3.9 percent). Tanzania Mainland shows a similar trend as that observed for Tanzania.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, 45.4 percent of the household members were biological children of the household head. About 77 percent of the household population was composed of nuclear family members (that is parents and biological children). In rural areas, the nuclear family comprised of 80.3 percent while that in urban areas was 72.5 percent. Other relatives in urban areas were 6.8 percent while in the rural areas is 6.9 percent. The percentage of household members who were not related to the head of household was higher in urban areas (11.7 percent) than that in rural areas (7.1 percent).

Table 3.4: Relationship among Household Members in Private Households by Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Population in Private Households	Relationship to Head of Household (Percentage)						
		Head	Spouse	Son/ Daughter	Parent	Grandchild	Other Relative	Not Related
Tanzania	44,049,876	21.1	11.7	42.4	0.6	7.7	11.9	4.5
Rural	31,100,724	19.9	11.8	45.7	0.7	8.6	9.4	3.9
Urban	12,949,152	23.8	11.4	34.5	0.6	5.5	18.1	6.0
Tanzania Mainland	42,764,449	21.1	11.7	42.3	0.6	7.7	12.0	4.5
Rural	30,410,180	19.9	11.8	45.7	0.7	8.6	9.4	3.9
Urban	12,354,269	24.1	11.4	34.2	0.6	5.5	18.4	5.9
Dodoma	2,050,672	22.0	13.2	45.4	0.6	8.4	6.8	3.5
Arusha	1,662,618	22.6	11.2	43.4	0.6	4.2	12.4	5.6
Kilimanjaro	1,601,106	23.8	11.9	40.5	0.8	9.5	8.2	5.3
Tanga	2,020,221	21.6	11.8	41.4	0.6	7.7	12.8	4.0
Morogoro	2,175,011	23.1	13.0	39.1	0.8	7.0	13.2	3.8
Pwani	1,073,170	23.7	12.9	34.7	0.9	8.1	14.6	5.1
Dar es Salaam	4,279,032	25.3	10.7	26.4	0.5	3.7	27.8	5.6
Lindi	852,658	26.3	14.6	32.7	0.9	8.3	12.2	5.1
Mtwara	1,249,766	27.4	15.6	33.3	0.8	8.8	9.7	4.5
Ruvuma	1,346,966	22.3	14.2	41.0	0.8	6.9	10.5	4.2
Iringa	920,776	24.0	12.5	41.9	0.4	7.7	8.1	5.3
Mbeya	2,671,117	23.6	12.8	43.7	0.4	7.2	8.2	4.1
Singida	1,345,531	19.0	11.9	47.8	1.0	8.6	8.0	3.6
Tabora	2,250,921	16.9	11.0	45.7	0.8	10.7	10.2	4.6
Rukwa	991,912	20.0	13.4	50.8	0.4	5.3	7.1	3.1
Kigoma	1,984,358	18.7	9.6	42.3	0.5	4.9	22.1	1.8
Shinyanga	1,510,029	17.2	10.6	44.2	0.7	12.0	8.9	6.4
Kagera	2,423,142	21.5	12.0	48.4	0.4	6.2	7.0	4.5
Mwanza	2,719,487	17.7	10.1	45.2	0.6	10.9	10.0	5.6
Mara	1,706,891	18.1	10.4	48.8	0.8	9.2	8.5	4.1
Manyara	1,405,957	19.3	10.8	50.2	0.9	5.3	9.3	4.2
Njombe	689,846	24.5	12.8	43.9	0.5	6.2	7.3	4.7
Katavi	555,339	18.1	12.3	49.9	0.7	6.2	8.8	4.0
Simiyu	1,566,578	14.5	9.0	48.4	0.7	14.0	8.7	4.8
Geita	1,711,345	16.6	11.2	49.6	0.6	8.5	10.2	3.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,285,427	19.5	11.8	45.4	0.5	6.9	9.3	6.7
Rural	690,544	19.9	12.4	48.0	0.4	6.9	7.1	5.3
Urban	594,883	18.9	11.2	42.4	0.6	6.8	11.7	8.3
Kaskazini Unguja	183,156	20.1	11.6	47.4	0.3	6.8	8.2	5.5
Kusini Unguja	112,359	22.9	14.2	38.1	0.5	7.4	8.1	8.8
Mjini Magharibi	586,882	19.2	11.5	41.9	0.6	6.5	11.9	8.4
Kaskazini Pemba	209,802	18.8	11.7	51.7	0.4	7.2	6.4	3.8
Kusini Pemba	193,228	18.4	11.7	51.6	0.4	7.1	6.0	4.7

The Tanzania 2012 PHC results, according to Table 3.5 below, show that most (70 percent) of the household members below 18 years were biological children of the head of the household followed by grandchildren (13.8 percent) and other relatives (11.7 percent). Household members aged 18-64 years who were children of the head of the household were 15.7 percent; 80.1 percent were members of the nuclear family; 12.4 percent were other relatives and those not related to the head of household were 5.5 percent. Most of the household members aged 65 years and above (10.9 percent) were parents of the household heads, 76.2 percent were members of the nuclear family and 9.4 percent were other relatives.

Table 3. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Households by Broad Age Groups and Relationship to Head of Household; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Relationship with Head of Household						
		Head	Spouse	Son/ Daughter	Parent	Grandchild	Other Relatives	Not Related
Total	44,049,876	21.06	11.72	42.43	0.64	7.67	11.93	4.54
Ages Below 18 years	22,172,358	0.39	0.34	70.00	0.0	13.75	11.70	3.81
Age 18-64 years	20,163,347	40.01	24.34	15.71	0.47	1.64	12.39	5.45
Elderly Age 65+ years	1,714,171	65.52	10.63	0.14	10.94	0.0	9.42	3.36

3.2.5 Rooms Available for Sleeping in a Household

In the 2012 PHC, a room for sleeping was any space within the household which household members use for sleeping. If household members used other spaces like sitting room, dining room or stores for the purpose of sleeping, then the respective spaces were termed as rooms for sleeping as well. Being aware of the availability of rooms for sleeping per dwelling unit, this can be helpful in determining the accommodation requirements per person and also the extent of crowding in respective households.

Table 3.6 shows that out of 9,276,997 private households in Tanzania, 33.2 percent had on average two rooms for sleeping and 28.4 percent had one room for sleeping. Moreover, 22.0 percent had three rooms for sleeping and 16.3 percent of the households had more than three rooms for sleeping. While the average household size is 4.7, the average number of rooms for sleeping is 2.4 and the average number of persons per room for sleeping is 2.3. The male headed households had an average of 2.4 rooms for sleeping with an average of 2.3 persons in each room while female headed households had an average of 2.3 rooms for sleeping with an average of 2.1 persons per room.

The average number of persons per room for Tanzania Mainland is 2.3 while that of Tanzania Zanzibar is 2.0. In Tanzania Mainland, the female headed households had a higher average household size (7.3) than the male headed household size (3.5), female headed households had lower average number of persons per room (2.1) compared with male headed households (2.4). While in Tanzania Zanzibar, 8.6 was the average household size in female headed households which also had an average of 1.8 persons per room. On the other hand, the male headed households with an average household size of 3.6 persons had an average of 2.1 persons per room for sleeping.

There were observable variations across regions where the average number of persons per room ranged from 1.6 in Njombe region to 3.1 in Katavi region.

Table 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Geographical Location, Average Household Size, Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping, and Average Number of Persons per Sleeping Room; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Average Household Size	Number of Households	Number of Rooms for Sleeping					Average Number of Sleeping Rooms	Average No of Person per Sleeping Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5+		
Tanzania	4.7	9,276,997	28.4	33.2	22.0	9.7	6.6	2.4	2.3
Male headed households	3.5	6,178,205	27.4	32.7	22.7	10.1	7.0	2.4	2.3
Female headed households	7.3	3,098,792	30.4	34.2	20.7	8.9	5.9	2.3	2.1
Rural	5.0	6,192,303	21.9	37.8	24.3	9.9	6.1	2.5	2.3
Urban	4.2	3,084,694	38.7	25.8	18.7	9.4	7.4	2.3	2.1
Tanzania Mainland	4.7	9,026,785	28.8	33.4	21.7	9.6	6.5	2.4	2.3
Male headed households	3.5	6,005,826	27.8	32.9	22.4	10.0	6.9	2.4	2.4
Female headed households	7.3	3,020,959	30.7	34.3	20.4	8.7	5.8	2.3	2.1
Dodoma	4.6	450,305	24.6	40.3	22.8	7.8	4.5	2.3	2.2
Arusha	4.4	376,336	31.6	39.1	19.5	6.7	3.1	2.1	2.3
Kilimanjaro	4.2	381,526	19.5	32.3	26.1	13.5	8.5	2.6	1.9
Tanga	4.6	435,583	30.4	35.3	21.2	8.1	5.0	2.3	2.4
Morogoro	4.3	501,794	29.3	36.1	19.5	9.3	5.8	2.3	2.1
Pwani	4.2	254,810	23.2	34.9	24.5	11.8	5.5	2.5	1.9
Dar es Salaam	3.9	1,083,381	50.0	20.5	15.3	7.4	6.8	2.1	2.2
Lindi	3.8	224,316	18.3	40.3	31.0	6.8	3.6	2.4	1.8
Mtwara	3.7	342,165	16.6	41.5	33.0	5.6	3.2	2.4	1.7
Ruvuma	4.5	300,005	13.9	25.9	33.8	16.2	10.2	2.9	1.7
Iringa	4.2	220,776	21.7	32.8	25.4	11.8	8.4	2.6	1.8
Mbeya	4.2	630,593	34.7	34.1	17.8	8.2	5.3	2.2	2.2
Singida	5.3	255,613	22.5	40.1	23.5	8.4	5.4	2.4	2.5
Tabora	5.9	379,770	23.0	38.9	19.1	10.3	8.6	2.5	2.6
Rukwa	5.0	198,011	32.9	40.4	16.5	6.1	4.2	2.1	2.7
Kigoma	5.4	370,374	15.9	35.9	27.4	12.9	7.8	2.7	2.2
Shinyanga	5.8	258,981	22.7	36.7	21.4	10.5	8.7	2.5	2.5
Kagera	4.7	521,028	20.6	31.4	27.3	14.0	6.7	2.5	2.0
Mwanza	5.7	481,107	27.7	35.2	20.5	9.6	7.0	2.4	2.6
Mara	5.5	308,483	32.5	33.5	18.8	8.7	6.5	2.3	2.8
Manyara	5.2	271,050	26.1	44.4	18.3	7.4	3.8	2.2	2.6
Njombe	4.1	168,982	13.5	29.0	29.8	16.1	11.6	2.9	1.6
Katavi	5.5	100,350	38.8	32.8	15.4	7.0	6.0	2.2	3.0
Simiyu	6.9	227,862	17.6	34.5	23.7	12.8	11.3	2.7	2.8
Geita	6.0	283,584	28.4	35.2	19.4	9.5	7.6	2.4	2.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	5.1	250,212	14.9	27.4	33.5	14.4	9.8	2.8	2.0
Male headed households	3.6	172,379	14.3	26.9	33.9	14.6	10.2	2.8	2.1
Female headed households	8.6	77,833	16.2	28.4	32.5	13.7	9.1	2.8	1.8
Kaskazini Unguja	5.0	36,736	16.1	41.0	30.1	8.1	4.8	2.5	2.1
Kusini Unguja	4.4	25,734	18.6	41.0	28.0	8.6	3.8	2.4	2.0
Mjini Magharibi	5.2	112,716	19.1	22.6	25.9	18.1	14.2	2.9	2.0
Kaskazini Pemba	5.3	39,408	7.4	23.8	47.7	13.8	7.3	3	1.9
Kusini Pemba	5.4	35,618	6.5	18.2	53.0	12.9	9.4	3.1	1.9

Chapter Four

Dwelling Units and Legal Land Ownership

4.1 Introduction

Housing ownership involves ownership of the dwelling unit that the household uses. A dwelling unit can have one or more households occupying it depending on the number of rooms in the dwelling unit. In the 2012 PHC, the legal status over the ownership of the land where the house was built was taken into consideration.

This chapter analyses results which were generated from the questions on the dwelling unit including the ownership of the land on which it is built. The data on housing ownership is examined in terms of age and sex of the head of household as well as the geographical location.

4.2 Dwelling Unit Ownership, Age and Type of Household Headship

In Tanzania, persons aged 18 years and above are legally entitled to housing ownership while those aged below 18 years are not. However in cases where parents or a parent has passed away, a child or children below 18 years may inherit/own the dwelling unit under a custodian until they reach age 18. The analysis of those who are legally accepted as owners of the dwelling are provided in section 4.2.1. In Tanzania, there are no legal restrictions of owning a dwelling unit based on sex. Both males and females can legally own a dwelling unit.

4.2.1 Dwelling Units Ownership by Broad age Groups.

Table 4.1 shows that out of all 9,276,997 private households, 6,178,205 (66.6 percent) were male-headed and 3,098,798 (33.4 percent) were female-headed. In Tanzania, most of the private households owned dwelling units (74.4 percent) followed by those who rent dwelling units privately (18.3 percent) and those living without paying any rent (4.4 percent). The same trend of dwelling units ownership can be observed in terms of age groups 74.4 percent for both male and female headed households.

Table 4. 1: Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Broad Age Groups and Dwelling units Ownership Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census

	Number of Private Households	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	9,276,997	74.4	4.4	18.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3
Male Headed	6,178,205	74.7	4.4	17.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3
Female Headed	3,098,792	73.9	4.4	19.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2
Age Below 18 Years								
Total	72,917	65.4	6.9	23.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.3
Male Headed	37,410	65.0	7.7	23.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.4
Female Headed	35,506	65.9	6.1	24.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.3
Age 18 - 64 Years								
Total	8,106,517	72.0	4.5	20.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.3
Male Headed	5,472,624	72.6	4.5	19.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.3
Female Headed	2,633,894	70.7	4.5	21.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.3
Age 65+ Years								
Total	1,097,563	93.4	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Male Headed	668,170	93.1	2.9	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Female Headed	429,392	93.8	3.3	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

4.3 Dwelling Unit Ownership by Geographical Location

Dwelling Unit ownership varies by geographical location. In rural areas 87.8 percent of the households owned their dwelling units compared to 47.6 percent of the households in urban areas. The renting of dwelling units was higher in urban areas (42.6 percent) than that observed in rural areas (6.2 percent). Furthermore, in urban areas, there were slightly more households that were living without paying any rent (5.0 percent) compared to those in rural areas (4.1 percent). The other dwelling unit ownership statuses in Tanzania were less than two percent of the households (Table 4.2).

In Tanzania Mainland, 74.3 percent of private households were owning their dwelling units, followed by those with privately rented dwelling units (18.6 percent) and those living without paying any rent (4.2 percent), while in Tanzania Zanzibar, 78.2 percent of the households owned their dwelling units, 10.2 percent were living without paying any rent and 8.7 percent rented privately.

The region with the highest percentage of households; owning their dwelling units was Kaskazini Unguja (90.2 percent) followed by Singida (87.0 percent) and the lowest percentage of households that were owning their dwelling units was found in Dar es Salaam region (36.9 percent). Most households that were renting their dwelling units privately were in Dar es Salaam region (52.2 percent) followed by Arusha region (25.8 percent). The regions with lowest households that were renting their dwelling units privately were in Kaskazini Unguja (2.0 percent), Kusini Unguja (2.4 percent) and Kaskazini Pemba (2.5 percent).

Table 4.2: Distribution of Households by Geographical Location and Ownership Status of Dwelling Units; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Number of Households	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)
Tanzania	9,276,997	74.4	4.4	18.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3
Rural	6,192,303	87.8	4.1	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2
Urban	3,084,694	47.6	5.0	42.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.4
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	74.3	4.2	18.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3
Dodoma	450,305	86.3	3.3	8.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1
Arusha	376,336	68.0	3.1	25.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.2
Kilimanjaro	381,526	78.2	4.0	15.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2
Tanga	435,583	77.6	4.6	13.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.4
Morogoro	501,794	73.8	4.7	18.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.2
Pwani	254,810	73.5	5.8	17.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	36.9	5.5	52.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.4
Lindi	224,316	84.0	6.2	8.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
Mtwara	342,165	84.9	7.2	6.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2
Ruvuma	300,005	83.4	4.5	10.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Iringa	220,776	77.6	3.9	14.5	0.6	0.5	2.7	0.2
Mbeya	630,593	77.7	3.8	16.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2
Singida	255,613	87.0	3.2	7.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3
Tabora	379,770	80.3	3.8	13.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2
Rukwa	198,011	78.0	4.9	15.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2
Kigoma	370,374	86.1	3.4	8.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2
Shinyanga	258,981	76.1	3.5	16.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.5
Kagera	521,028	84.5	3.6	9.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2
Mwanza	481,107	71.4	2.8	23.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3
Mara	308,483	80.9	3.9	12.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.2
Manyara	271,050	83.3	3.4	11.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2
Njombe	168,982	83.0	4.1	10.6	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.2
Katavi	100,350	71.7	5.2	20.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3
Simiyu	227,862	85.8	2.9	9.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Geita	283,584	76.2	3.5	17.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	78.2	10.2	8.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	90.2	5.0	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.3
Kusini Unguja	25,734	84.1	11.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	67.4	12.2	16.2	1.1	2.0	0.8	0.4
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	86.8	9.5	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Kusini Pemba	35,618	86.2	9.5	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1

4.4 Legal Rights of Land Ownership of the Main Dwelling Unit

The 2012 PHC question on legal right of the ownership of the land where a house was built required the household head to state the type of the legal right of the land where their main dwelling was built. The 2012 PHC results show that in Tanzania there were 6,905,322 households with different legal rights of ownerships which include; title deed, residential license, offer, customary ownership, contract and registration (Zanzibar). Some households had no legal right over the mentioned land. In Tanzania, the most common type of housing land ownership was customary ownership (50.0 percent) followed by ownership with no legal rights (31.4 percent) and title deed (9.4 percent) (see Table 4.3).

There exists a slightly equal proportion of legal right ownership between male and female headed households. In dwelling units where household heads were aged below 18 years, 50.0 percent had customary ownership followed by 31.0 percent of ownership with no legal right and 9.7 percent had title deed. There is a slight difference between male and female headed households in all aspects of legal right ownership of the dwelling units. The legal right of ownership status of the household heads aged between 18 and 64 years was customary ownership (49.4 percent), 31.4 percent had no legal right of ownership and 9.7 percent had title deeds.

Furthermore, households headed by the elderly (aged 65 years and above) had 53.7 percent of legal right on customary ownership, 31.4 percent had no legal right of ownership and 7.8 percent had title deeds.

Table 4. 3: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Broad Age Group and Type of Legal Rights of Ownership of The Land Where The Main Dwelling Is Built; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Headship and Age Group	Number of Households	Type of Legal Right						
		Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Total	6,905,322	9.4	2.4	2.5	50.0	4.1	0.1	31.4
Male Headed	4,709,264	9.2	2.4	2.5	49.9	4.2	0.1	31.7
Female Headed	2,196,068	10.0	2.2	2.6	50.3	3.9	0.1	30.9
Age Below 18 Years								
Total	47,275	9.7	2.0	2.8	50.0	4.3	0.1	31.0
Male Headed	24,761	9.6	2.0	2.5	50.7	4.2	0.1	30.8
Female Headed	22,514	9.8	2.0	3.0	49.3	4.5	0.1	31.2
Age 18 - 64 Years								
Total	5,836,235	9.7	2.5	2.6	49.4	4.3	0.1	31.4
Male Headed	4,050,335	9.3	2.5	2.5	49.5	4.4	0.1	31.7
Female Headed	1,785,899	10.6	2.5	2.7	49.3	4.1	0.1	30.7
Age 65+ Years								
Total	1,021,822	7.8	1.6	2.1	53.7	3.2	0.1	31.4
Male Headed	634,168	8.3	2.0	2.2	53.0	3.3	0.1	31.3
Female Headed	387,655	7.0	1.1	2.0	55.0	3.0	0.1	31.7

There are differences in the ownership of the dwelling units between rural and urban areas in Tanzania. About 30 percent (29.9 percent) of private households in urban areas had title deeds over the ownership of land where the main dwelling unit was built compared to 3.9 percent in rural areas. Similarly, 57.5 percent of households in rural areas owned houses on a land which had customary legal right compared to 22.4 percent in urban areas (Table 4.4).

In Tanzania Mainland, 50.9 percent of the private households had customary ownership legal right on the land where their main house was built, It shows that 31.2 percent of private households had no legal right of the land and 8.7 percent had title deeds. On the other hand, 38 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar had no legal right over the land on which the main dwelling unit was built, 35.2 percent had title deeds and 19.5 percent owned land under customary ownership.

The legal right of the land where their main dwelling unit is built varies across regions. Results indicated that Kilimanjaro region had 72.0 percent of the land under customary ownership followed by Simiyu (70.0 percent) and Arusha region with 66.2 percent. It also shows that there was high percentage of households with no legal right of the land where their main dwelling units were built. The regions which had above 40 percent of private households with no legal right were Kaskazini Unguja (70.8 percent), Lindi (53.0 percent), Kaskazini Pemba (51.4 percent), Mtwara (46.9 percent) and Mbeya (44.7 percent). The regions with the highest percentage of the private households with title deeds were Mjini Magharibi (60.0 percent), Dar es Salaam (37.7 percent), Kusini Pemba (25.0 percent), Kaskazini Pemba (24.7 percent), Arusha (11.7 percent) and Pwani and Tanga (10.0 percent each).

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Geographical Location and Legal Right of Ownership of Land Status where the Main Dwelling is Built; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Type of Legal Right						No Legal Right
		Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	
Tanzania	6,905,332	9.4	2.4	2.5	50.0	4.1	0.1	31.4
Rural	5,436,735	3.9	0.6	1.3	57.5	3.3	0.1	33.3
Urban	1,468,597	29.9	9.0	7.0	22.4	7.1	0.2	24.4
Tanzania Mainland	6,709,672	8.7	2.4	2.6	50.9	4.2	-	31.2
Dodoma	388,836	4.7	0.5	1.2	58.8	2.3	-	32.5
Arusha	255,641	11.7	0.8	0.7	66.2	5.5	-	15.1
Kilimanjaro	298,458	7.0	0.8	1.8	72.0	1.6	-	16.8
Tanga	338,078	10.0	1.0	2.8	47.6	2.1	-	36.6
Morogoro	370,474	9.4	1.8	3.0	49.2	4.0	-	32.5
Pwani	187,166	10.0	1.5	2.0	43.5	10.3	-	32.6
Dar es Salaam	399,704	37.7	24.0	3.0	9.1	9.9	-	16.3
Lindi	188,321	6.0	0.8	2.2	35.7	2.3	-	53.0
Mtwara	290,382	7.5	1.1	2.4	37.4	4.6	-	46.9
Ruvuma	250,311	6.1	0.7	3.2	57.7	4.2	-	28.1
Iringa	171,350	6.8	1.4	2.1	44.7	4.9	-	40.2
Mbeya	489,889	7.3	1.3	1.8	39.2	5.7	-	44.7
Singida	222,343	5.8	0.8	2.8	58.9	1.3	-	30.5
Tabora	304,991	6.1	0.7	4.1	50.7	2.8	-	35.6
Rukwa	154,483	5.2	0.7	2.7	53.3	3.7	-	34.4
Kigoma	318,952	7.4	1.0	4.7	58.0	1.9	-	27.0
Shinyanga	196,986	4.3	0.4	5.0	61.1	4.0	-	25.1
Kagera	440,394	4.0	0.5	1.1	56.3	4.1	-	34.1
Mwanza	343,536	9.0	2.5	4.6	54.9	6.4	-	22.5
Mara	249,612	5.6	1.3	2.2	61.2	4.4	-	25.2
Manyara	225,778	7.0	1.4	2.4	57.2	2.5	-	29.6
Njombe	140,305	5.5	2.0	2.0	50.7	1.6	-	38.2
Katavi	71,926	6.0	0.6	2.8	47.9	1.4	-	41.3
Simiyu	195,617	3.4	0.3	1.7	70.0	2.6	-	22.0
Geita	216,137	4.7	0.8	2.0	56.1	5.5	-	30.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	195,660	35.2	1.6	1.2	19.5	1.7	1.9	38.8
Kaskazini Unguja	33,173	13.3	0.5	0.7	12.7	0.8	1.3	70.8
Kusini Unguja	21,644	13.1	1.4	2.9	44.8	0.9	1.4	35.5
Mjini Magharibi	75,937	60.0	2.9	0.6	3.9	2.0	2.8	27.8
Kaskazini Pemba	34,215	24.7	0.7	1.6	19.1	1.4	1.2	51.4
Kusini Pemba	30,691	25.0	0.7	1.7	48.3	3.2	1.6	19.6

Chapter Five

Housing Quality and Construction Materials

5.1 Introduction

The housing condition aspects assessed during the 2012 PHC comprises of roofing materials, flooring materials and wall materials.

The following were the main questions that were asked in the 2012 Census on housing conditions;

- What is the main roofing materials used for the main building of this house?
- What is the main flooring materials used for the main building of this house?
- What is the main wall materials used for the main building of this house?

Tanzania has a National Housing Company (NHC) which deals with construction of houses for selling and renting. This company also has standard ways of constructing the houses. There is a research which is conducted by NHC to qualify the quality of houses which are in Tanzania. So far there is no quality index of houses in Tanzania.

5.2 Housing Condition Components

5.2.1 Main Roofing Materials

Table 5.1 shows that 65.4 percent of private households in Tanzania used iron sheets as the main roofing materials, 25.4 percent had their buildings roofed with grass or leaves and 7.9 percent used mud and leaves.. In urban areas, 93 percent of the households used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) and 7 percent used unimproved roofing materials (grass/leaves, mud and leaves, plastics/box and tents). However, in rural areas 53 percent of households used modern roofing materials and 46.9 percent of households used unimproved roofing materials.

Use of modern materials for roofing (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) was higher among households in Tanzania Zanzibar (81.4 percent) than in Tanzania Mainland (66 percent).

Generally, most households among regions of Tanzania were using iron sheets and grass/leaves as the main roofing materials. Significant variations were observed across regions where the highest proportion of households that were using iron sheets as the main roofing material were found in Dar es Salaam (96.1 percent), Kilimanjaro (91.8 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (91.6 percent) and

the lowest were found in Lindi (33.1 percent), Tabora (36.7 percent), Mtwara (37.6 percent) and 39.2 in Katavi region. However, the proportion of households that were using grass/leaves as the main roofing material was highest in Lindi (62.1 percent), Mtwara (59.1 percent), Katavi (54.7 percent) and Rukwa (51.9 percent) regions. Furthermore, it is noted that 50.6 percent of households in Singida region were using mud and leaves as the main roofing material compared to other regions.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Geographical Location and Type of Roofing Material of the Main Dwelling Unit; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Roofing Material of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Tanzania	9,276,997	65.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	25.4	7.9	0.2	0.1
Rural	6,192,303	52.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.2	11.3	0.3	0.1
Urban	3,084,694	91.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	5.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	65.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	25.6	8.1	0.2	0.1
Dodoma	450,305	62.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.9	31.7	0.2	0.1
Arusha	376,336	73.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	17.4	7.8	0.2	0.1
Kilimanjaro	381,526	91.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.6	1.4	0.5	0.1
Tanga	435,583	59.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	30.8	5.8	2.1	0.1
Morogoro	501,794	63.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	30.8	4.6	0.2	0.1
Pwani	254,810	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	36.1	5.1	0.1	0.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	96.1	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Lindi	224,316	33.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	62.1	4.2	0.1	0.0
Mtwara	342,165	37.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	59.1	2.5	0.1	0.0
Ruvuma	300,005	56.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	40.1	2.6	0.1	0.0
Iringa	220,776	68.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.6	5.8	0.2	0.3
Mbeya	630,593	72.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	24.9	2.3	0.1	0.1
Singida	255,613	44.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.7	50.6	0.1	0.1
Tabora	379,770	36.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	48.8	14.0	0.1	0.1
Rukwa	198,011	44.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	51.9	3.1	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	52.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	40.8	5.7	0.0	0.1
Shinyanga	258,981	50.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	27.8	20.7	0.1	0.1
Kagera	521,028	72.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.8	3.4	0.1	0.1
Mwanza	481,107	70.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	25.3	3.3	0.2	0.2
Mara	308,483	58.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	34.3	6.8	0.2	0.1
Manyara	271,050	52.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	28.4	17.7	0.2	0.3
Njombe	168,982	78.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	19.9	1.3	0.1	0.0
Katavi	100,350	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	54.7	5.5	0.1	0.1
Simiyu	227,862	68.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.1	21.4	0.1	0.0
Geita	283,584	66.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	29.1	4.3	0.1	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	78.6	0.7	1.7	0.4	17.9	0.5	0.1	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	69.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	28.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Kusini Unguja	25,734	70.0	2.7	0.6	0.7	25.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	91.6	0.7	3.2	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	55.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	41.6	1.1	0.1	0.1
Kusini Pemba	35,618	78.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	19.5	0.6	0.0	0.0

5.2.2 Main Flooring Materials

One of the factors affecting the condition of the house is the type of flooring materials used in the building. During the 2012 PHC, there were nine main types of flooring materials that were investigated used for the main building of households. They include cement, ceramic, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips, wood planks, palm/bamboo, earth/sand and animal dung. Most of the dwelling units in Tanzania have earth/sand as flooring materials (60 percent) followed by those with cement as floor materials (37.2 percent) and those with ceramic tiles (1.3 percent). More dwelling units with floors built of cement are found in urban areas (74.2 percent) compared to 18.8 percent found in rural areas. However, most of the dwelling units with floor built of earth/sand are found in rural areas (79.2 percent) compared to 21.6 percent in urban areas.

In Tanzania Mainland, most households live in dwelling units having earth/sand (60.9 percent) as flooring material followed by those with cement (36.3 percent) and those with ceramic tiles (1.3 percent) while in Tanzania Zanzibar most of the households live in dwelling units having cement (68.6 percent) as flooring material followed by those with earth/sand (28.6 percent).

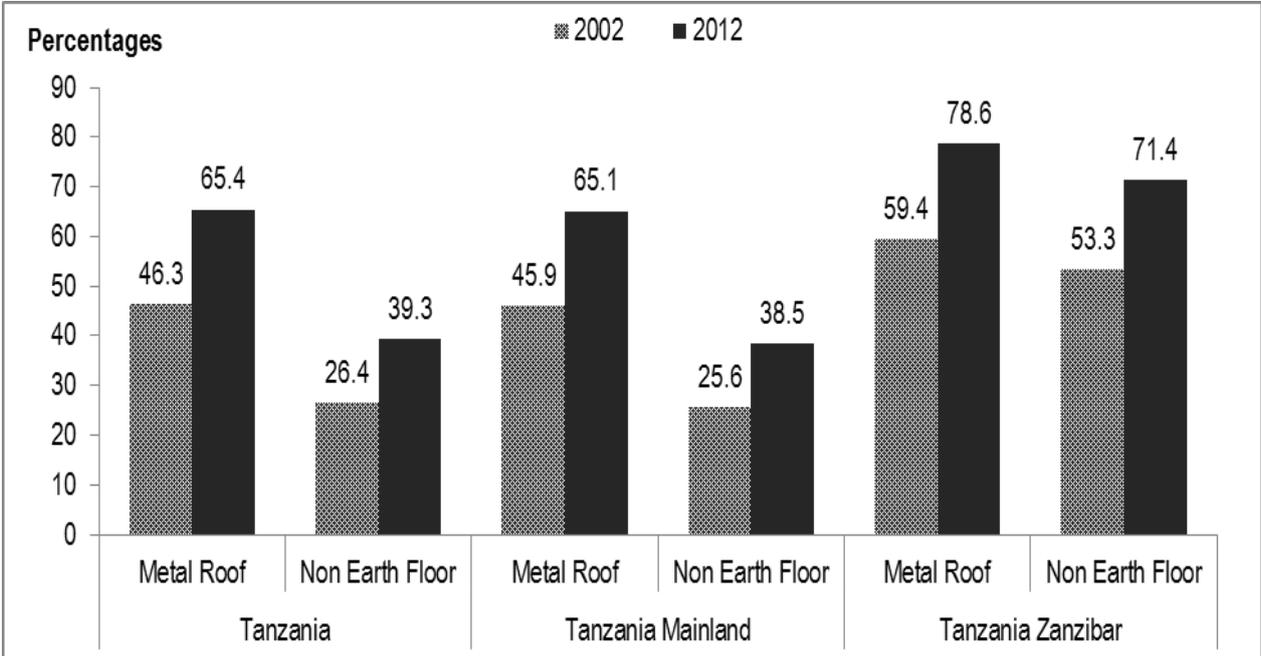
Dar es Salaam region had the highest proportion of households (88.2 percent) with floors covered with cement followed by Mjini Magharibi (87.6 percent). Additionally, regions that had most households using earth/sand as the main flooring material were Simiyu (86.8 percent), Kigoma (84.3 percent), Lindi and Mtwara (83.2 percent each) and Singida (81.3 percent). Arusha stands out as the region with most households (8.3 percent) floored with animal dung followed by Manyara (3.0 percent).

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Geographical Location and Type of Floor Material of the Main Dwelling Unit; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit								
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Tanzania	9,276,997	37.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	60.0	0.6
Rural	6,192,303	18.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	79.2	0.9
Urban	3,084,694	74.2	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.6	0.1
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	36.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	60.9	0.6
Dodoma	450,305	22.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	76.6	0.2
Arusha	376,336	46.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	41.9	8.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	56.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	40.6	0.5
Tanga	435,583	30.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	67.2	0.2
Morogoro	501,794	32.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	66.1	0.1
Pwani	254,810	37.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	59.6	0.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,38	88.2	6.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.0
Lindi	224,316	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	83.2	0.0
Mtwara	342,165	15.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	83.2	0.0
Ruvuma	300,005	28.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	71.4	0.0
Iringa	220,776	39.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	59.3	0.0
Mbeya	630,593	40.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	57.7	1.2
Singida	255,613	17.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	81.3	0.1
Tabora	379,770	21.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	77.9	0.2
Rukwa	198,011	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	76.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	14.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	84.3	0.0
Shinyanga	258,981	28.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	70.5	0.0
Kagera	521,028	20.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	78.2	0.2
Mwanza	481,107	37.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	59.8	0.1
Mara	308,483	29.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	68.2	0.8
Manyara	271,050	22.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	73.3	3.0
Njombe	168,982	39.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	60.0	0.2
Katavi	100,350	22.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	76.6	0.2
Simiyu	227,862	12.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	86.8	0.1
Geita	283,584	26.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	72.0	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	68.6	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	28.6	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	55.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.7	0.1
Kusini Unguja	25,734	66.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.5	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	87.6	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.2	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	43.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	55.1	0.1
Kusini Pemba	35,618	50.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	48.4	0.0

Figure 5.1 indicates that there was significant improvement in the households using modern construction materials in 2012 compared to that observed in the 2002 Census. Results show that 65 percent of all private households had used iron sheets as the main roofing material compared with 46 percent in 2002. Likewise, percentage of households with dwelling units floored with non/earth materials (cement, ceramic tiles, polish wood and terrazzo) increased from 26 to 39 percent over the same period. Use of modern construction materials increased in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Improvement in housing conditions is due to, increased economic growth and reduced income poverty (Basic needs)

Figure 5.1: Percentage of Households that Using Modern Construction Materials-Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, Tanzania Zanzibar; 2002 and 2012 Censuses



5.2.3 Main Wall Materials

Another factor affecting the condition of the house is wall material used for the main building of the household. The main materials used for wall building of dwelling unit were stones, cement bricks, sundried bricks, baked bricks, timber, timber and iron sheets, poles and mud, grass and tent. In Tanzania, the main type of wall materials were sundried bricks or baked bricks (26.3 percent each) followed by poles and mud (23.5 percent) and cement bricks (20.3 percent). Similarly, most of dwelling units in rural areas were built using sundried bricks as wall materials (32.3 percent) followed by those with wall materials made out of poles and mud (31.6 percent), baked bricks (27.4 percent) and cement bricks (4.5 percent). It shows that households in urban areas have dwelling units with cement bricks (52.0 percent) as wall materials followed by dwelling units with baked bricks (24.1 percent), sundried bricks (14.3 percent), and poles and mud (7.2 percent).

Generally, most of the households in Tanzania Mainland used sundried bricks and baked bricks (27.0 percent each) as the main wall materials, whereas in Tanzania Zanzibar, most households used cement bricks (55.3 percent) as the main wall material. However, the difference in the proportion of households that were using poles and mud as the main wall material in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar was not wide (23.5 percent for Tanzania Mainland and 24.5 for Tanzania Zanzibar).

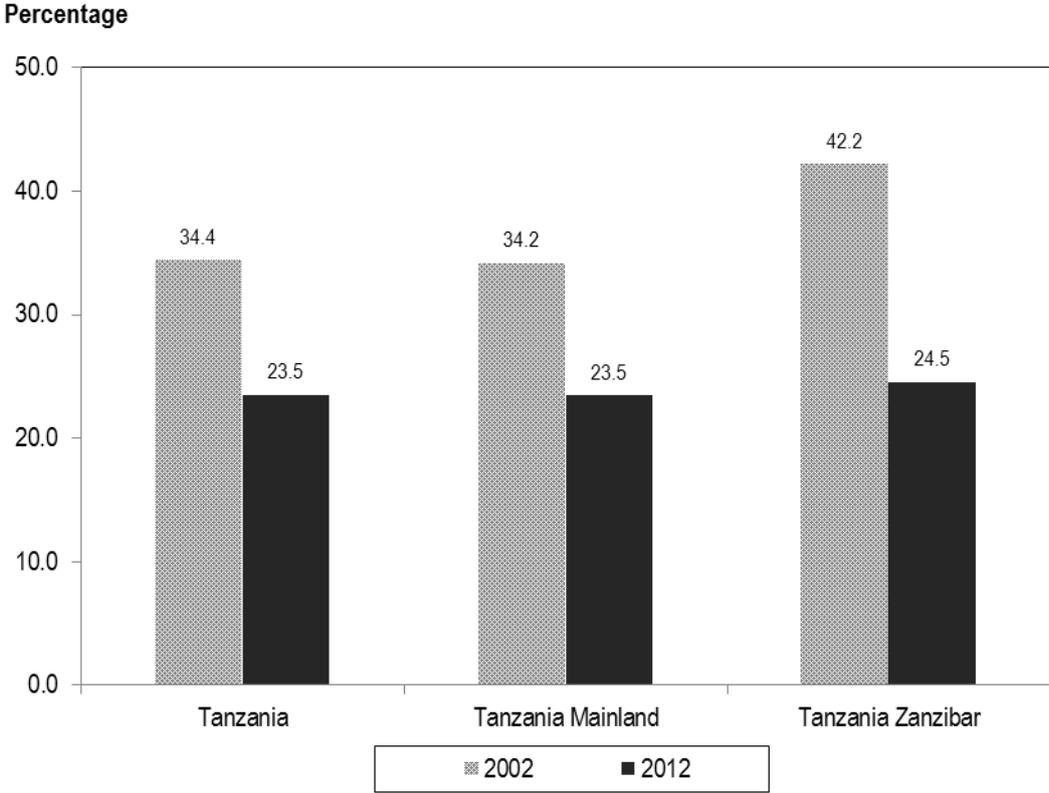
Table 5.3 shows that across the regions, most of the households in Dar es Salaam (95.0 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (84.0 percent) were using cement bricks as the main wall material of the main dwelling unit compared to the rest of the regions while households that had poles and mud as the main wall material were highest in Kusini Pemba (69.4 percent), Pwani (61.5 percent), Lindi (59.2 percent), Tanga (57.9 percent), Kaskazini Pemba (55.1 percent) and Kagera (54.2 percent) , while other regions had less than 50 percent of their households using poles and mud as the main wall material for the main dwelling unit.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Geographical Location and Type of Wall Material of the Main Dwelling Unit; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Tanzania	9,276,997	1.0	20.3	26.3	26.3	0.6	0.3	23.5	1.6	0.1
Rural	6,192,303	0.8	4.5	32.3	27.4	0.7	0.3	31.6	2.2	0.1
Urban	3,084,694	1.5	52.0	14.3	24.1	0.3	0.2	7.2	0.3	0.1
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	0.6	19.3	27.0	27.0	0.6	0.3	23.5	1.6	0.1
Dodoma	450,305	0.4	8.9	45.4	22.2	0.1	0.2	21.7	1.1	0.1
Arusha	376,336	1.0	31.2	7.8	14.4	2.7	0.6	39.8	2.5	0.1
Kilimanjaro	381,526	2.1	33.5	11.8	22.3	8.7	0.9	20.1	0.6	0.1
Tanga	435,583	1.0	14.9	9.5	14.7	0.1	0.3	57.9	1.6	0.0
Morogoro	501,794	0.3	7.2	13.0	48.2	0.1	0.2	29.0	1.9	0.1
Pwani	254,810	0.8	27.6	3.3	2.3	0.1	0.4	61.5	4.0	0.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	1.1	95.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.3
Lindi	224,316	1.5	4.9	15.0	15.7	0.1	0.2	59.2	3.4	0.0
Mtwara	342,165	0.5	6.3	35.3	14.0	0.1	0.2	41.9	1.8	0.0
Ruvuma	300,005	0.2	1.0	13.2	77.2	0.1	0.1	7.2	1.1	0.0
Iringa	220,776	0.3	2.0	25.6	36.9	0.1	0.1	33.7	0.9	0.2
Mbeya	630,593	0.1	2.4	36.0	53.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	1.0	0.1
Singida	255,613	0.2	5.2	65.0	14.2	0.0	0.1	14.0	1.1	0.1
Tabora	379,770	0.1	5.5	55.7	15.0	0.0	0.1	21.3	2.2	0.0
Rukwa	198,011	0.0	0.6	22.9	72.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	0.1	1.7	25.1	51.7	0.1	0.1	19.1	2.0	0.0
Shinyanga	258,981	0.3	10.2	71.9	12.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	1.1	0.0
Kagera	521,028	0.4	1.7	15.6	24.1	0.3	0.6	54.2	3.1	0.1
Mwanza	481,107	0.9	17.5	54.2	19.3	0.6	0.4	5.6	1.4	0.1
Mara	308,483	0.9	4.8	27.8	35.1	0.2	0.3	28.4	2.4	0.1
Manyara	271,050	0.5	2.8	13.7	28.5	0.3	0.4	50.1	3.6	0.2
Njombe	168,982	0.4	0.9	20.1	72.8	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.5	0.0
Katavi	100,350	0.1	1.3	25.9	53.2	0.1	0.0	15.3	4.0	0.1
Simiyu	227,862	0.1	4.9	81.7	10.3	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.0
Geita	283,584	0.5	1.8	49.1	33.1	0.2	0.2	13.3	1.8	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	16.5	55.3	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	24.5	0.7	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	15.6	57.6	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	18.8	1.5	0.0
Kusini Unguja	25,734	47.3	30.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	17.8	1.9	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	11.6	84.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	18.7	21.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	55.1	0.9	0.0
Kusini Pemba	35,618	8.5	17.3	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	69.4	0.5	0.0

Figure 5.2 shows that there has been a very slight improvement in terms of wall building materials in Tanzania. For instance, percentage of households living in dwelling units with walls built of poles and mud have decreased from 34.4 percent in 2002 to 23.5 percent in 2012 for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland while Tanzania Zanzibar recorded substantial improvement with percentage of dwelling units whose walls were built of poles and mud declining from 42.2 percent in 2002 to 24.5 percent in 2012.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Private Households Using Poles and Mud as The Main Wall Material Used for The Main Building of Dwelling Unit ; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Six

Household Amenities

6.1 Introduction

This chapter dwells on housing quality by looking at basic social amenities such as water, sanitation (toilet facility), energy for cooking and energy for lighting.

During the 2012 PHC, the following questions were asked on social amenities in the main dwelling;

- What is the main source of drinking water for this household?
- What is the main type of toilet facility used by 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?

6.2 Main Source of Drinking Water

Water is a crucial basic human need for survival. Its availability also enhances economic activities. In this analysis, water from piped systems, tube well/boreholes, protected dug well, protected spring, bottled water and car with small tank were considered clean and safe. The overall goal of the Government is to ensure that all Tanzanian households have access to clean water within reasonable distance.

Table 6.1 shows that overall 36.9 percent of private households in Tanzania used piped water as the main source of drinking water (11.6 percent had piped water into their houses, 7.9 percent had piped water in yard/plot and 17.4 percent used public tap water). The percentage of households which used piped water sources was higher in urban areas (59 percent) than in rural area (26 percent). Almost three quarters (73 percent) of households in Tanzania Zanzibar used piped water for drinking compared with only 36 percent in Tanzania Mainland.

Significant variations were observed across regions where the highest percentage of households using piped water was 78 percent in Kilimanjaro followed by Kaskazini Unguja (77.8 percent) and Kusini Pemba (77.4) regions and the lowest was eight percent in Geita and Tabora regions.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Geographical Location and Main Source of Drinking Water; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water												
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Unprotected dug well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (River dam lake etc.)
Tanzania	9,276,997	11.6	7.9	17.4	7.8	7.6	19.1	2.2	10.1	1.2	0.3	2.5	1.4	10.9
Male headed household	6,178,205	11.3	7.7	16.9	7.9	7.7	19.8	2.2	10.2	1.1	0.3	2.5	1.4	11.0
Female headed household	3,098,792	12.1	8.2	18.3	7.8	7.6	17.7	2.2	9.9	1.3	0.2	2.6	1.4	10.6
Rural	6,192,303	6.0	3.4	16.6	6.9	7.0	25.2	2.7	14.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.4	14.9
Urban	3,084,694	22.7	16.9	19.0	9.8	9.0	7.0	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.6	4.7	3.3	2.8
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	11.1	7.7	17.0	8.0	7.6	19.3	2.2	10.4	1.2	0.3	2.6	1.4	11.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	10.9	7.5	16.5	8.0	7.6	20.0	2.2	10.5	1.2	0.3	2.6	1.4	11.3
Female headed household	3,020,959	11.7	8.0	18.0	7.9	7.6	17.8	2.3	10.1	1.3	0.2	2.6	1.4	10.9
Dodoma	450,305	10.4	6.1	26.9	5.7	3.9	30.7	0.6	4.7	0.3	0.2	5.1	0.3	5.1
Arusha	376,336	19.1	16.5	35.5	1.3	3.8	2.9	1.6	6.6	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.3	9.1
Kilimanjaro	381,526	31.7	21.6	24.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	8.7	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	5.1
Tanga	435,583	12.0	8.8	17.4	3.4	5.6	20.7	1.1	13.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.8	13.5
Morogoro	501,794	11.7	7.6	21.0	15.1	7.7	15.5	0.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	11.2
Pwani	254,810	9.8	7.8	14.4	6.3	10.8	34.7	0.4	3.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.0	9.4
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	20.1	12.9	18.8	18.9	7.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	7.0	8.4	0.1
Lindi	224,316	6.3	2.6	10.2	5.5	7.6	45.7	0.8	7.3	1.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	9.9
Mtwara	342,165	7.5	2.5	18.1	1.8	3.3	21.0	0.9	7.3	20.0	0.3	1.9	0.2	15.2
Ruvuma	300,005	12.0	9.4	17.8	8.6	9.6	16.7	3.4	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7
Iringa	220,776	8.3	7.7	23.0	5.2	8.1	13.0	1.6	16.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	14.0
Mbeya	630,593	15.5	10.4	16.6	3.2	7.4	14.7	2.0	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	14.2
Singida	255,613	4.6	1.7	13.8	9.3	7.1	34.3	0.5	11.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	15.0

Main Source of Drinking Water

Region	Number of Households	Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Unprotected dug well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (River dam lake etc.)
Tabora	379,770	2.5	2.1	3.9	4.5	11.7	58.4	0.3	4.5	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	9.0
Rukwa	198,011	6.3	1.8	12.7	10.9	6.9	22.3	3.2	18.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	17.0
Kigoma	370,374	7.9	4.8	20.0	5.0	8.3	10.6	14.0	10.8	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	16.8
Shinyanga	258,981	7.6	7.3	8.6	5.4	11.3	25.1	0.4	6.3	0.3	0.2	6.4	0.2	20.9
Kagera	521,028	2.8	2.6	12.0	5.3	5.1	9.9	10.6	30.4	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	18.6
Mwanza	481,107	10.6	9.7	12.2	11.6	10.6	22.8	1.8	9.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	9.5
Mara	308,483	5.4	3.7	5.3	4.9	7.9	23.6	2.0	19.0	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	23.9
Manyara	271,050	7.3	5.3	24.5	6.3	4.3	17.8	1.2	10.9	0.3	0.4	5.3	4.0	12.5
Njombe	168,982	13.0	9.1	28.4	0.8	5.9	11.1	3.3	19.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2
Katavi	100,350	1.7	0.9	9.0	22.4	7.3	30.6	0.9	7.3	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.1	17.1
Simiyu	227,862	3.4	1.5	8.9	18.2	17.6	17.4	0.2	4.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	26.4
Geita	283,584	1.5	0.3	6.0	6.9	17.6	38.3	1.5	17.0	0.2	0.3	6.6	0.1	3.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	26.9	15.2	30.9	3.0	8.0	14.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Male headed household	172,379	27.2	14.9	30.4	3.0	8.0	14.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Female headed household	77,833	26.2	16.0	32.2	2.9	7.8	13.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	22.1	15.8	39.9	0.7	1.9	16.5	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
Kusini Unguja	25,734	18.7	13.1	30.8	2.0	3.8	28.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	33.1	16.6	23.8	4.9	13.5	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	21.5	12.3	36.7	1.1	3.6	23.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kusini Pemba	35,618	24.3	15.0	38.1	2.1	4.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Map 6.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water by region.

Map 6.1: Percentage of Private Households that Used Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2012 Census

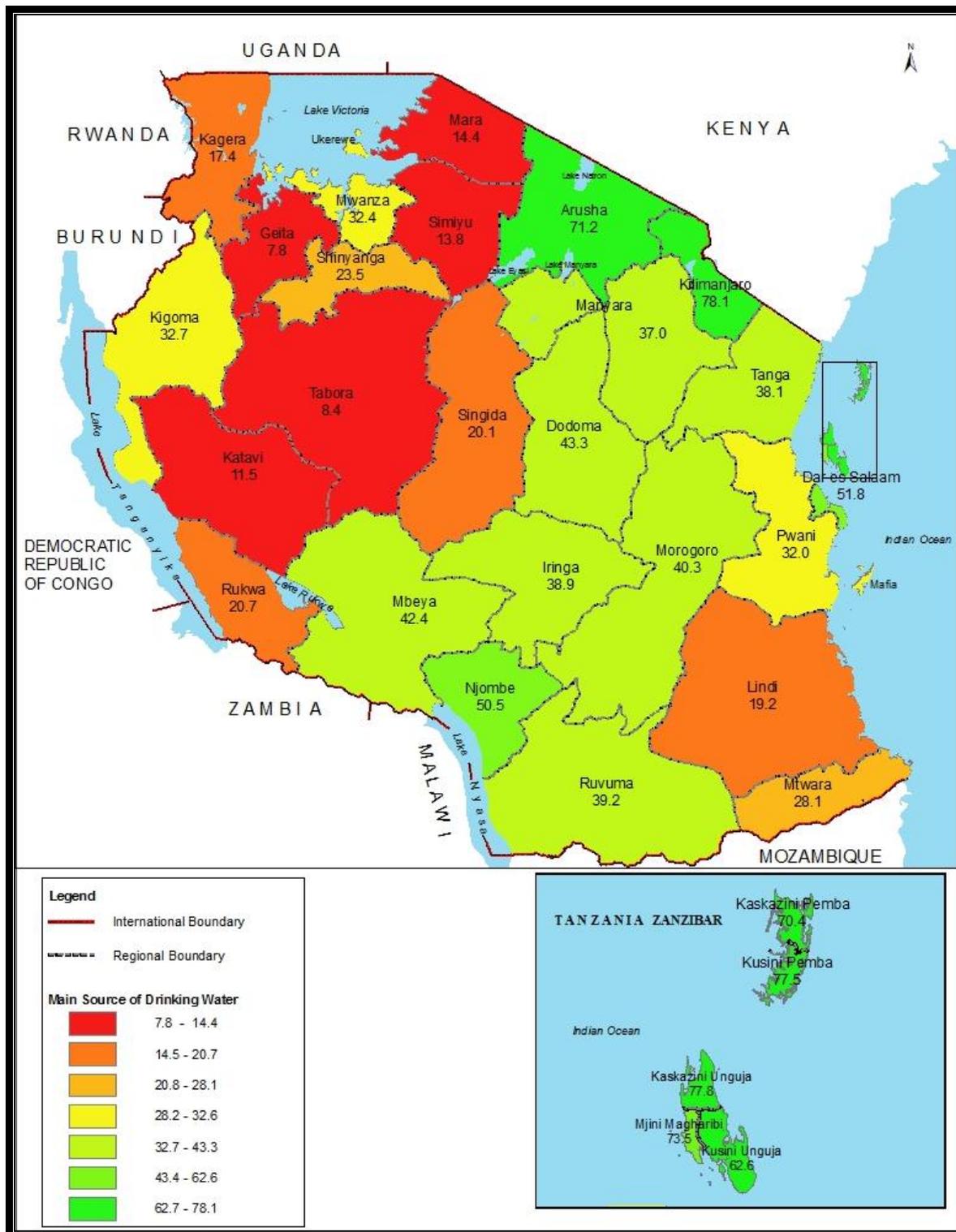
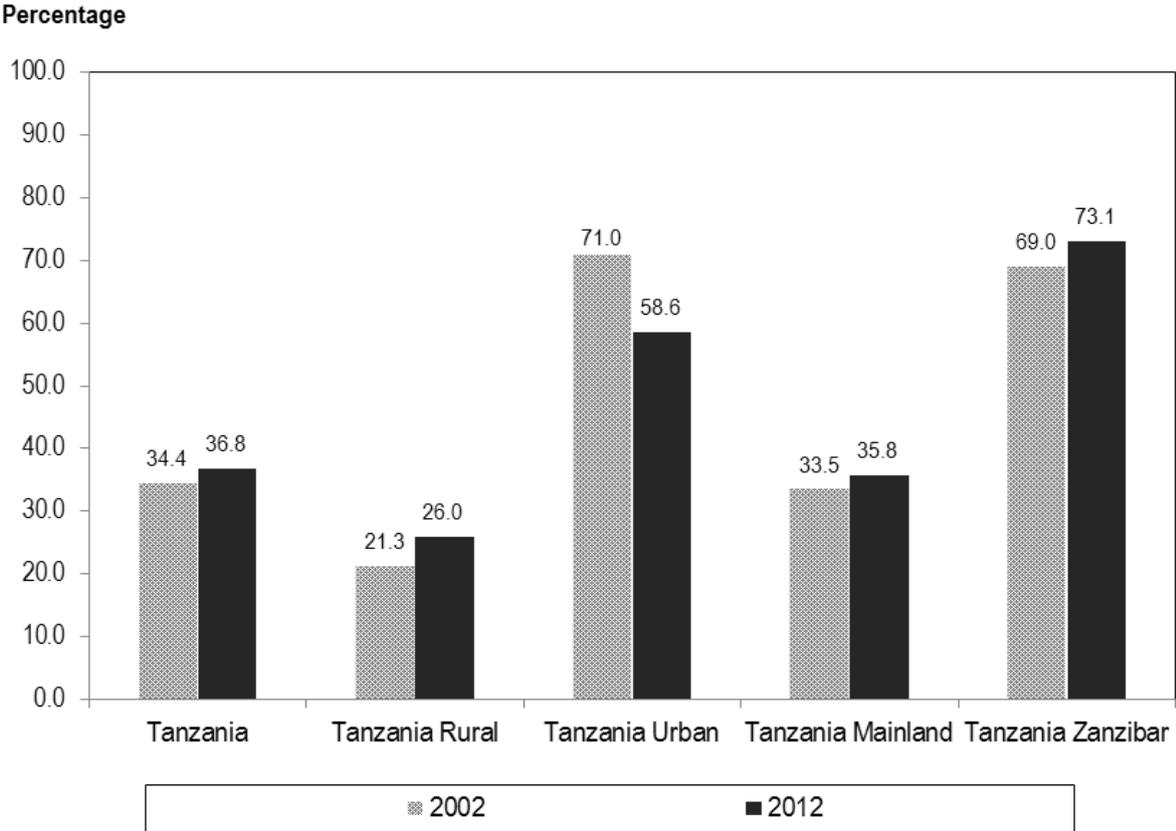


Figure 6.1 shows the trend of households that were using piped water as main source of drinking water by geographical location during the 2002 and 2012 censuses. Tanzania recorded a slight increase in the proportion of private households that were using piped water as the main source of drinking water from 34.4 percent in 2002 to 36.8 percent in the 2012 Census. In Tanzania, the proportion of private households in rural areas which were using piped water also increased from 21.3 percent in the 2002 Census to 26.0 percent in the 2012 Census. The proportion of private households in urban areas decreased from 71.0 percent in 2002 Census to 58.6 percent during the 2012 Census. Furthermore, the percentage of households in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar using piped water as the main source of drinking water increased from 33.6 percent in the 2002 Census to 35.8 percent in the 2012 Census and from 69.0 percent in the 2002 Census to 73.1 percent in the 2012 Census respectively.

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households that were Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water by Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



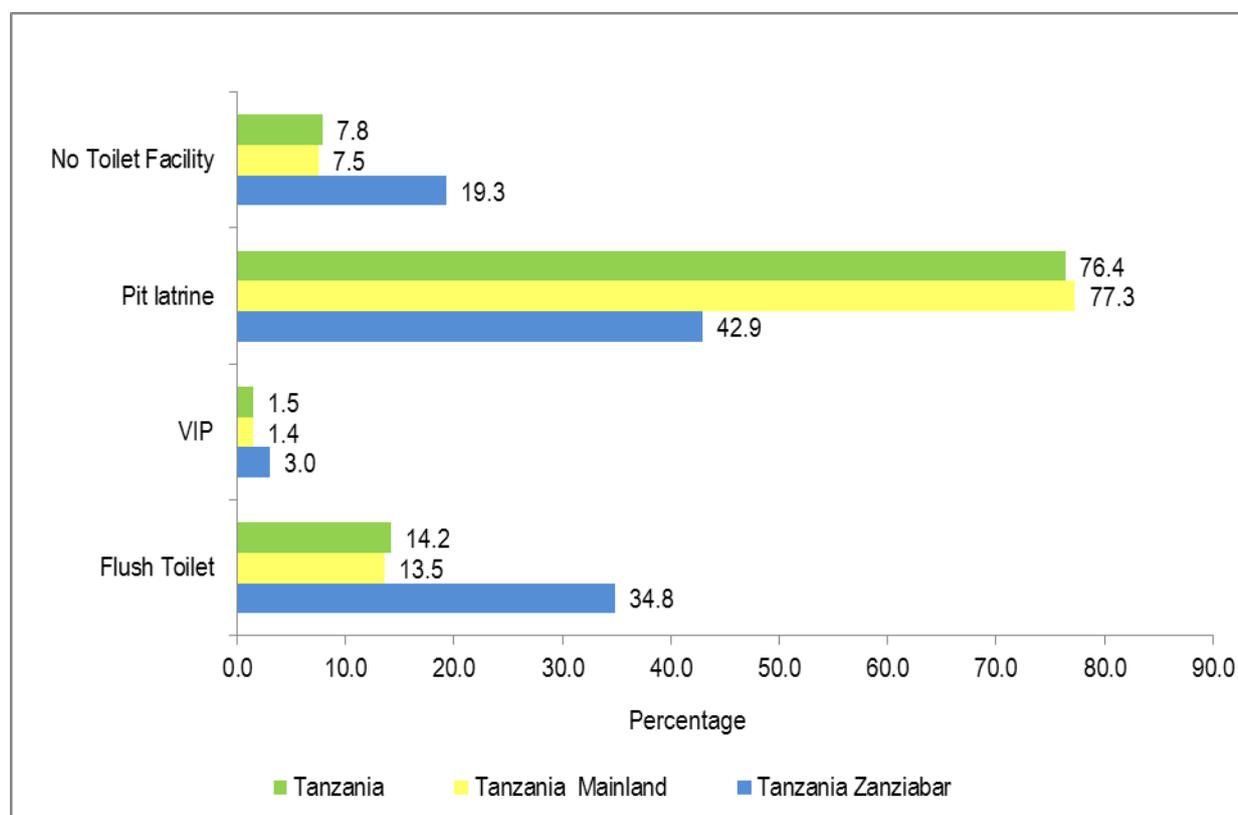
6.3 Toilet Facilities

6.3.1 Toilet Facilities Used by Households by Geographical Location

Sanitation conditions of any human settlement have direct impact on the environment and on the health standards of the people who live in the neighbourhood.

The 2012 PHC results show that more than three quarters of households in Tanzania (76.4 percent) used pit latrines (pit latrine with washable slab with lid; 8.6 percent, pit latrine with washable slab without lid, 10.9 percent; pit latrine without washable/soil slab, 30.1 percent; pit latrine without slab/open pit, 26.8 percent), 14.2 percent used flush toilets (flush/pour water to piped sewer system, 1.7 percent; flush/pour water to septic tank, 4.0 percent; flush/pour water to covered pit, 7.2 percent and flush/pour water to somewhere else, 1.3 percent), 7.8 percent had no facility (instead they used bushes, fields and beaches) and only 1.5 percent used Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIP). The same trend was observed in Tanzania Mainland. On the other hand, in Tanzania Zanzibar, 42.9 percent of households used pit latrines, 34.4 percent used flush toilets. Households with no toilet facility in Tanzania Zanzibar were 19.3 percent and 3.0 percent had VIP.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania, 2012 Census



Results presented in Table 6.2 show that there were more flush toilets in the urban-based households (35.2 percent) than in the rural localities (3.6 percent);

The use of toilet facilities varies across regions as results shows. The region with the largest proportion of households using flush toilets (flush/pour water to piped sewer system, flush/ pour water to septic tank, flush/ pour water to covered pit and flush/pour water to somewhere else); was Mjini Magharibi (52.1 percent) followed by Dar es Salaam (38.0 percent) and the region with the smallest proportion of households using flush toilets was in Manyara (4.0 percent). Kusini Pemba was the region with the largest proportion of households (5.1 percent) with Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines and Singida region had the smallest proportion of households (0.4 percent) with VIP. Mtwara was the region with the largest proportion of households (92.8 percent) having traditional pit latrines (pit latrine with washable slab with lid, pit latrine with washable slab without lid, pit latrine without washable/ soil slab, pit latrine without slab/open pit) and Kaskazini Pemba had the smallest proportion of households (22.1 percent). Some households did not own toilet facilities, and the region with the largest proportion of households not having toilet facilities was Kaskazini Pemba (52.6 percent) and Dar es Salaam region had the smallest proportion (0.2 percent) of households with no toilet facility.

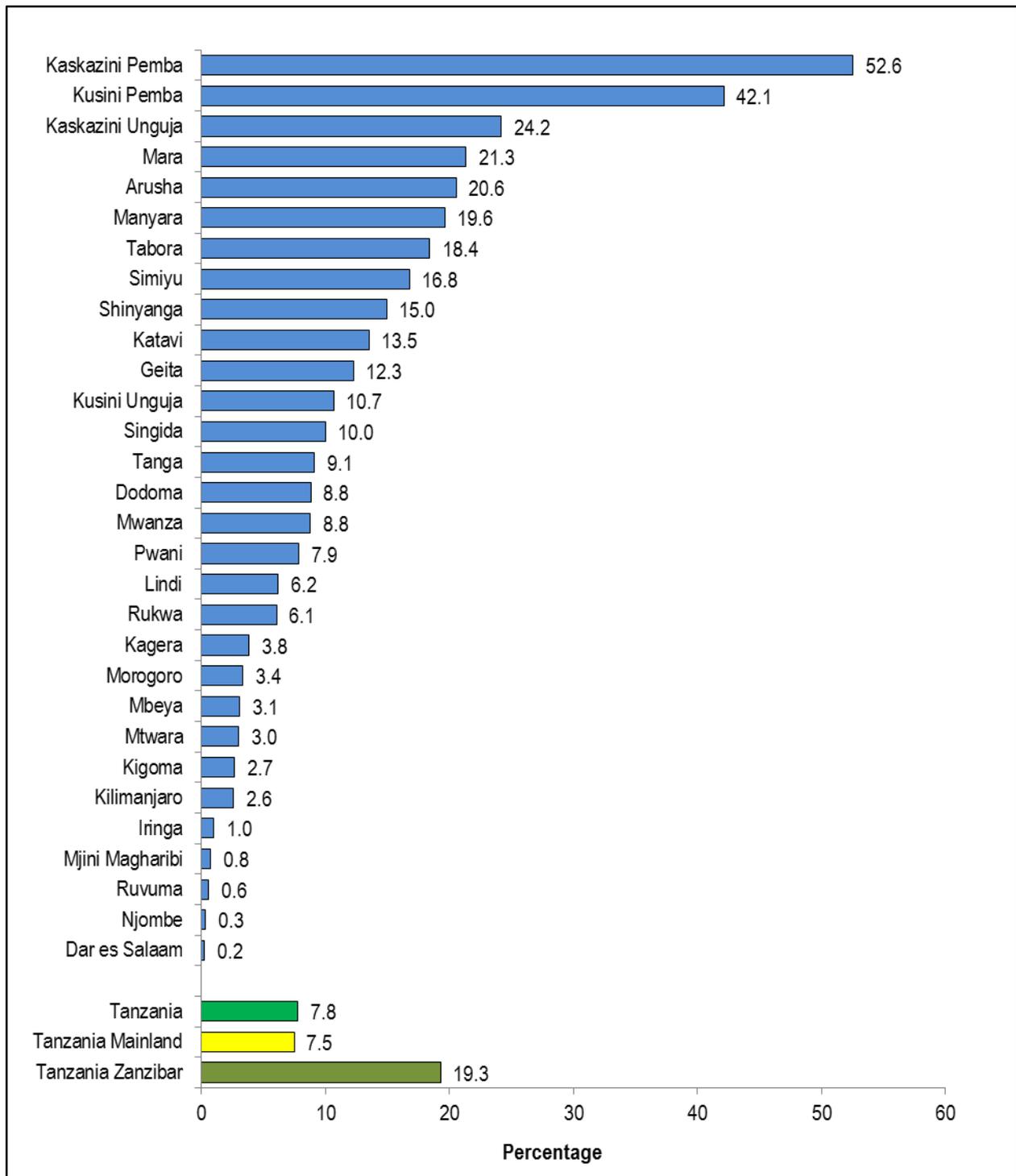
Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Geographical Location and Main Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Number of Households	Main Type of Toilet Facility											
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/Pour water to Covered Pit	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine without Washable/Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Composting/Ecoson Latrine	Bucket	No Facility/bush/field/ beach
Tanzania	9,276,997	1.7	4.0	7.2	1.3	1.5	8.6	10.9	30.1	26.8	0.2	0.0	7.8
Male headed household	6,178,205	1.7	4.0	7.1	1.2	1.5	8.6	10.7	30.5	27.1	0.2	0.0	7.3
Female headed household	3,098,792	1.7	4.0	7.2	1.3	1.5	8.6	11.2	29.2	26.2	0.2	0.0	9.0
Rural	6,192,303	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.5	0.8	4.5	6.4	38.1	35.1	0.2	0.0	11.3
Urban	3,084,694	4.5	10.8	17.0	2.9	2.9	16.8	19.8	14.0	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.9
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	1.6	3.9	6.8	1.2	1.4	7.9	11.0	30.9	27.5	0.2	0.0	7.5
Male headed household	6,005,826	1.6	3.9	6.7	1.2	1.4	7.9	10.8	31.3	27.9	0.2	0.0	7.0
Female headed household	3,020,959	1.6	4.0	6.9	1.3	1.4	8.0	11.3	29.9	26.9	0.2	0.0	8.6
Dodoma	450,305	1.2	3.3	4.6	0.8	1.0	3.2	6.0	35.5	35.3	0.2	0.0	8.8
Arusha	376,336	2.4	5.1	8.4	1.0	2.6	12.8	18.0	16.5	12.4	0.2	0.0	20.6
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1.9	3.1	9.4	1.6	2.9	18.2	14.8	26.7	18.7	0.2	0.0	2.6
Tanga	435,583	1.8	3.6	7.3	1.5	1.1	7.4	10.0	33.2	24.7	0.2	0.0	9.1
Morogoro	501,794	1.6	3.9	8.7	1.4	1.8	6.1	8.1	35.0	29.7	0.2	0.0	3.4
Pwani	254,810	0.7	3.0	4.7	1.0	1.0	9.3	13.2	29.9	29.0	0.2	0.0	7.9
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	5.7	15.2	14.0	3.1	2.1	22.9	29.3	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Lindi	224,316	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.7	5.8	6.4	47.2	29.1	0.2	0.0	6.2
Mtwara	342,165	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.6	4.2	5.9	45.3	37.4	0.3	0.0	3.0
Ruvuma	300,005	1.0	1.8	7.5	1.3	0.7	6.4	8.5	45.6	26.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
Iringa	220,776	1.6	2.6	8.3	1.1	1.2	7.7	7.2	48.1	20.9	0.1	0.0	1.0
Mbeya	630,593	1.1	1.9	7.3	1.1	1.3	6.8	10.0	37.2	30.1	0.2	0.0	3.1

Region	Number of Households	Main Type of Toilet Facility											
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/Pour water to Covered Pit	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Composting/ Ecoson/ Latrine	Bucket	No Facility/bush/ field/ beach
Singida	255,613	0.4	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.4	3.3	5.1	36.3	39.8	0.2	0.0	10.0
Tabora	379,770	0.4	1.8	3.8	0.6	1.1	3.1	5.9	33.8	30.9	0.2	0.0	18.4
Rukwa	198,011	0.5	1.0	5.5	0.6	0.5	2.9	6.7	53.7	22.3	0.1	0.0	6.1
Kigoma	370,374	0.2	1.0	2.4	0.5	0.5	3.2	6.7	42.5	40.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Shinyanga	258,981	1.3	5.3	4.4	1.2	1.8	4.1	7.5	32.5	26.5	0.2	0.0	15.0
Kagera	521,028	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.6	3.0	7.1	29.3	51.0	0.4	0.0	3.8
Mwanza	481,107	1.9	4.9	10.8	1.5	2.1	4.2	7.2	24.1	34.0	0.3	0.0	8.8
Mara	308,483	1.3	2.1	7.9	1.8	1.4	4.0	7.0	21.8	31.0	0.3	0.1	21.3
Manyara	271,050	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.1	4.9	9.7	28.3	32.0	0.3	0.0	19.6
Njombe	168,982	0.8	1.2	7.4	0.8	0.7	6.6	6.7	56.6	18.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
Katavi	100,350	0.7	0.6	7.7	1.6	0.9	4.1	8.0	36.2	26.7	0.1	0.0	13.5
Simiyu	227,862	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.7	2.4	5.4	35.1	35.3	0.2	0.0	16.8
Geita	283,584	0.4	0.8	4.7	1.3	2.1	3.8	7.5	29.6	37.0	0.3	0.0	12.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	4.8	7.3	20.3	2.4	3.0	31.7	6.9	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	19.3
Male headed household	172,379	4.8	7.6	20.8	2.5	3.0	31.8	6.8	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	18.4
Female headed household	77,833	4.8	6.6	19.0	2.2	3.0	31.4	7.2	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	21.3
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	1.9	2.9	11.4	2.6	0.7	34.1	11.4	6.5	4.1	0.1	0.0	24.2
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.8	2.6	9.3	1.1	0.7	57.7	9.0	5.4	2.7	0.0	-	10.7
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	8.6	12.5	27.6	3.4	3.7	35.9	4.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	1.8	3.3	16.6	1.0	2.6	13.5	6.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	52.6
Kusini Pemba	35,618	2.0	2.9	18.1	1.3	5.1	17.0	8.3	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	42.1

Figure 6.3 shows percentage of households with no toilet facility by region. It is noted that the proportion of households that did not have toilet facilities was high in all Tanzania Zanzibar regions except Mjini Magharibi

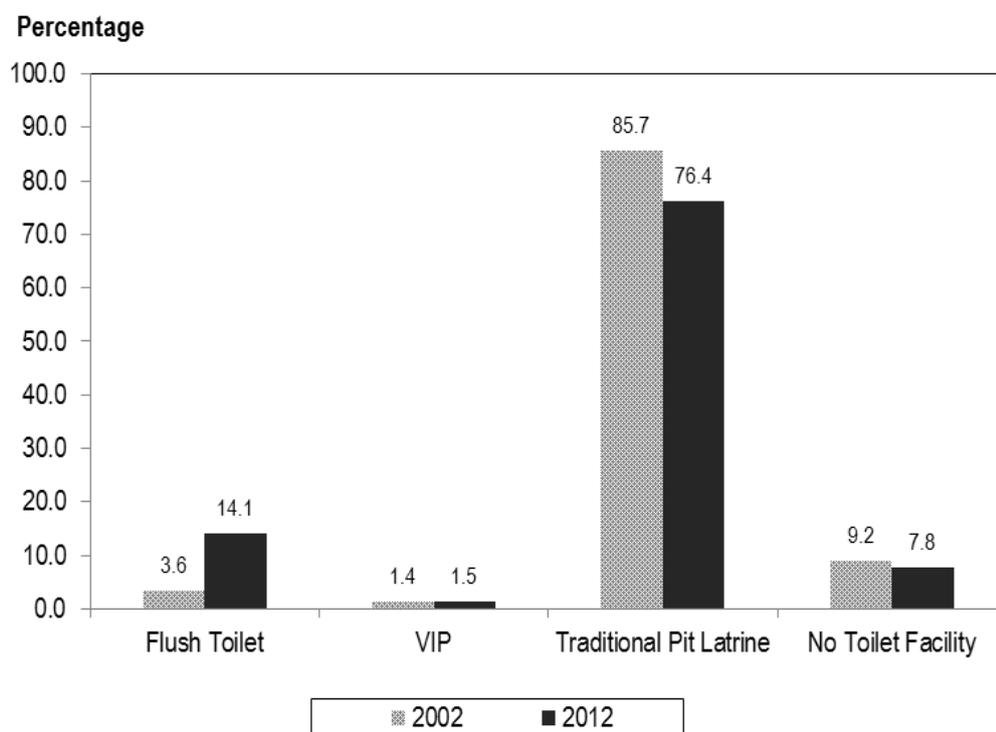
Figure 6.3: Percentages Distribution of Private Households with No Toilet Facility by Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2012 Census



6.3.2 Toilet Facility Trend in Tanzania (2002 and 2012 Censuses)

The percentage of private households using flush toilets increased more than three times in the last decade; from 3.6 percent in 2002 to 14.1 percent in 2012 Census. The percentage of private households using traditional pit latrines has decreased from 85.7 percent in 2002 to 76.4 percent in 2012. The percentage of private households with no toilet facility slightly decreased from 9.2 percent in 2002 to 7.8 percent in 2012 which shows an improvement in accessing better toilet facilities than polluting the environment.

Figure 6.4: Toilet Facility Trend; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



In Tanzania Mainland, there was an increase of households that use flush toilets from 3.4 percent in 2002 to 13.5 percent in 2012; a decrease in households using traditional pit latrines from 86.6 percent in 2002 to 77.3 percent in 2012. There was also a slight decrease of the proportion of households with no facility from 8.6 percent in 2002 to 7.5 percent in 2012. Regarding VIP latrines there was no change in both censuses (1.4 percent). On the other hand, for Tanzania Zanzibar, the proportion of private households using flush toilets increased from 12.6 percent in 2002 to 34.7 percent in 2012; those using traditional pit latrines decreased from 50.4 percent in 2002 to 42.9 percent in 2012; households with VIP latrines increased from 2.5 percent to 3 percent while those with no facility decreased from 34.4 percent in 2002 to 19.3 percent in 2012.

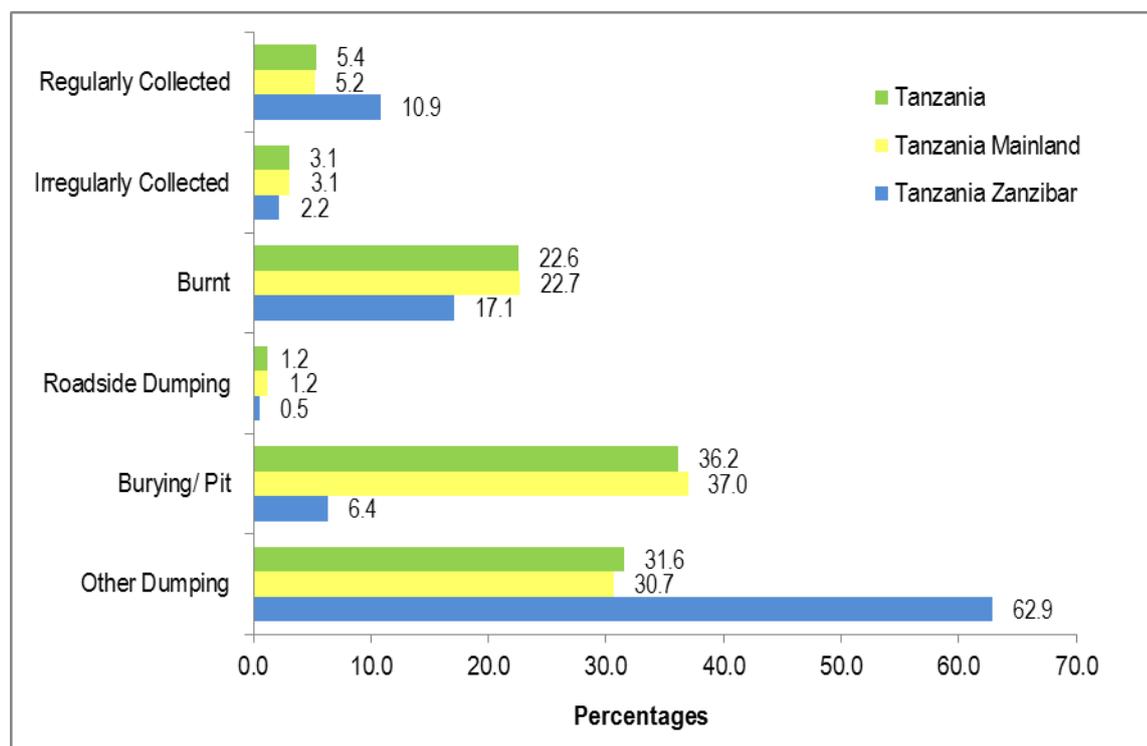
6.4 Main Means of Refuse Disposal

The 2012 PHC asked for information on main means of refuse disposal used by each private household. This was the first time in a Tanzanian Census that such a question was asked. The main means of refuse disposal from households were divided into six categories as follows: regular refuse collection, irregular refuse collection, burning of refuse, roadside dumping, burying/ pit and other dumping methods.

Table 6.3 shows that in Tanzania, regular collection of refuse was used by 5.4 percent of the private households. The type of refuse disposal used by most households was burying/ pit (36.2 percent), followed by other dumping (31.6 percent) and burning of refuse (22.6 percent). There was a slight difference between male and female headed households in the main means of refuse disposal. However, there were variations on regular means of refuse disposal, irregular collection and other dumping between rural and urban areas.

The main means of refuse disposal for households in Tanzania Mainland were burying/ pit (37.0 percent) followed by other dumping (30.7 percent) while in Tanzania Zanzibar the main means of refuse disposal for households were other unspecified dumping (62.9 percent) followed by burning (17.1 percent).

Figure 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Major Means of Refuse Disposal and Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2012 Census



There are significant variations observed at regional level in regard to the main means of refuse disposal. Results presented in Table 6.3 reveal that most of the Tanzania Mainland regions mainly disposed refuse by burying/pit while most of the Tanzania Zanzibar regions were using other dumping methods. Dar es Salaam had the highest proportion of households (25.9 percent) with regular collection followed by Mjini Magharibi (22.9 percent) and Kusini Unguja had the lowest proportion of private households (0.03 percent). Most of the private households in Kilimanjaro region (47.4 percent) were burning the refuse as a means of disposal, 70 percent of households in Njombe region were burying refuse as a means of disposal and 49.9 percent of households in Kigoma region were using other dumping methods as a means of refuse disposal.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Geographical Location and Main Means of Refuse Disposal; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Number of Households	Main Means of Refuse Disposal					
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Other Dumping
Tanzania	9,276,997	5.4	3.1	22.6	1.2	36.2	31.6
Male headed household	6,178,205	5.1	2.9	22.5	1.2	36.9	31.4
Female headed household	3,098,792	5.8	3.5	22.7	1.3	34.8	31.9
Rural	6,192,303	0.1	0.2	22.8	1.1	37.3	38.6
Urban	3,084,694	15.9	9.0	22.0	1.6	34.0	17.6
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	5.2	3.1	22.7	1.2	37.0	30.7
Male headed household	6,005,826	5.0	2.9	22.6	1.2	37.7	30.5
Female headed household	3,020,959	5.7	3.5	22.8	1.3	35.5	31.1
Dodoma	450,305	2.0	0.7	20.4	1.1	38.7	37.0
Arusha	376,336	9.6	6.3	37.2	0.8	17.9	28.2
Kilimanjaro	381,526	3.6	1.2	47.4	0.5	20.6	26.6
Tanga	435,583	3.0	1.6	27.5	1.4	35.2	31.3
Morogoro	501,794	3.5	1.2	25.6	1.0	46.3	22.2
Pwani	254,810	1.4	1.1	34.3	1.0	46.5	15.7
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	25.9	17.2	16.8	1.7	16.7	21.7
Lindi	224,316	1.7	0.6	18.2	0.9	41.3	37.2
Mtwara	342,165	0.8	0.4	23.5	1.2	50.2	23.9
Ruvuma	300,005	1.3	0.5	15.1	1.2	56.9	25.0
Iringa	220,776	3.3	1.0	14.8	0.4	63.0	17.5
Mbeya	630,593	2.7	1.1	14.7	0.7	63.7	17.1
Singida	255,613	1.1	0.7	21.9	0.8	33.1	42.4
Tabora	379,770	2.3	0.9	19.0	1.8	26.4	49.6
Rukwa	198,011	0.6	0.4	14.5	1.3	55.9	27.3
Kigoma	370,374	1.4	1.0	15.2	2.4	30.1	49.9
Shinyanga	258,981	3.7	1.0	29.9	1.8	23.8	39.7
Kagera	521,028	0.8	0.3	16.8	0.6	39.7	41.8
Mwanza	481,107	3.4	2.1	28.2	1.4	38.4	26.5
Mara	308,483	1.5	0.8	31.2	1.4	32.8	32.4
Manyara	271,050	0.9	0.6	26.8	1.4	27.0	43.2
Njombe	168,982	1.5	0.4	9.4	0.4	70.0	18.2
Katavi	100,350	0.8	0.5	15.7	1.2	51.8	30.1
Simiyu	227,862	1.3	0.4	27.4	1.8	29.8	39.4
Geita	283,584	0.4	1.0	18.0	2.1	30.2	48.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	10.9	2.2	17.1	0.5	6.4	62.9
Male headed household	172,379	10.4	2.2	17.5	0.5	6.8	62.6
Female headed household	77,833	11.9	2.3	16.3	0.5	5.4	63.5
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	0.5	0.1	26.1	0.4	6.2	66.6
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.03	0.8	23.1	0.2	6.0	69.9
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	22.9	4.4	18.1	0.7	8.3	45.6
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	0.7	0.3	7.1	0.3	3.6	88.0
Kusini Pemba	35,618	2.5	0.7	11.7	0.6	3.5	80.9

6.5 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 6.4 presents the percentage distribution of private households by the main source of energy used for lighting, sex of household head and geographical location. It shows that 58.2 percent of all private households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting. About 21 percent (21.2 percent) of households in Tanzania reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting and followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (14.5 percent). There were noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was electricity (48.6 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps (42.1 percent) while in rural areas, the main source was kerosene (66.3 percent), followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (19.5 percent). Use of electricity as the main source of lighting for Tanzania Zanzibar (43.0 percent) was twice as much as that of Tanzania Mainland (20.6 percent).

The use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across regions. Mjini Magharibi region had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (71.5 percent) followed by Dar es Salaam (64.3 percent). Regions with less than 10 percent of the households using electricity for lighting were Simiyu (9.0 percent), Kagera (9.0 percent), Kigoma (8.7 percent), Geita (8.4 percent), Mtwara (7.5 percent), and Rukwa (7.0 percent). Figure 6.6 shows the percentage distribution of source of energy for lighting used in the households by geographical location.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Geographical Location and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Number of Households	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Rechargeable Lamps
Tanzania	9,276,997	19.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.5	40.7	1.3	2.0	14.5
Male headed households	6,178,205	19.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.6	39.8	1.3	1.8	15.5
Female headed households	3,098,792	19.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.4	42.5	1.3	2.3	12.6
Rural	6,192,303	5.7	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	15.2	51.1	1.0	2.8	19.5
Urban	3,084,694	47.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	22.2	19.9	2.1	0.3	4.6
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	18.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.8	40.6	1.3	2.0	14.9
Male headed households	6,005,826	18.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.9	39.7	1.4	1.8	15.9
Female headed households	3,020,959	19.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.6	42.4	1.3	2.4	12.9
Dodoma	450,305	10.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	14.6	38.7	0.7	3.2	28.5
Arusha	376,336	24.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	33.1	23.5	1.1	4.3	6.6
Kilimanjaro	381,526	26.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	30.9	31.8	0.7	0.6	2.4
Tanga	435,583	15.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	11.1	62.9	0.8	0.9	4.4
Morogoro	501,794	14.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	18.9	45.9	1.0	1.1	14.7
Pwani	254,810	15.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	11.2	59.5	1.1	0.8	6.9
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	63.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	17.0	9.5	2.9	0.1	3.9
Lindi	224,316	12.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	8.5	57.4	0.8	2.7	14.5
Mtwara	342,165	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.3	54.3	0.8	3.4	20.1
Ruvuma	300,005	8.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	32.1	36.9	0.6	1.7	15.2
Iringa	220,776	15.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	38.9	27.7	1.1	1.3	11.3
Mbeya	630,593	13.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.8	45.4	1.4	1.6	16.5
Singida	255,613	10.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.9	46.0	1.0	3.9	24.2
Tabora	379,770	10.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.9	44.0	0.8	2.8	28.8

Region	Number of Households	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
Rukwa	198,011	5.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	11.7	59.9	0.8	1.6	16.5
Kigoma	370,374	6.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.2	62.1	0.9	5.3	11.3
Shinyanga	258,981	12.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	12.1	35.0	1.6	2.1	32.3
Kagera	521,028	7.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.0	67.8	1.3	1.8	7.8
Mwanza	481,107	22.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	22.6	34.6	1.8	0.7	14.3
Mara	308,483	11.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	29.7	47.6	1.1	1.2	4.9
Manyara	271,050	10.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	19.6	39.4	1.3	5.4	18.3
Njombe	168,982	11.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	41.1	25.8	1.5	2.6	12.3
Katavi	100,350	9.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.2	35.7	0.7	2.7	36.7
Simiyu	227,862	7.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	12.6	31.1	1.1	3.0	41.2
Geita	283,584	6.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	13.3	36.6	2.8	1.7	35.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	42.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	8.5	43.4	0.8	0.3	1.3
Male headed households	172,379	43.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.7	41.8	0.9	0.3	1.5
Female headed households	77,833	40.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	8.1	46.9	0.6	0.3	0.9
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	14.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.2	72.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
Kusini Unguja	25,734	24.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.1	57.4	1.0	0.5	4.0
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	71.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.2	17.2	0.8	0.1	1.4
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	10.9	66.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Kusini Pemba	35,618	22.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.8	60.0	0.7	0.2	0.5

Figure 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Private Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2012 Census

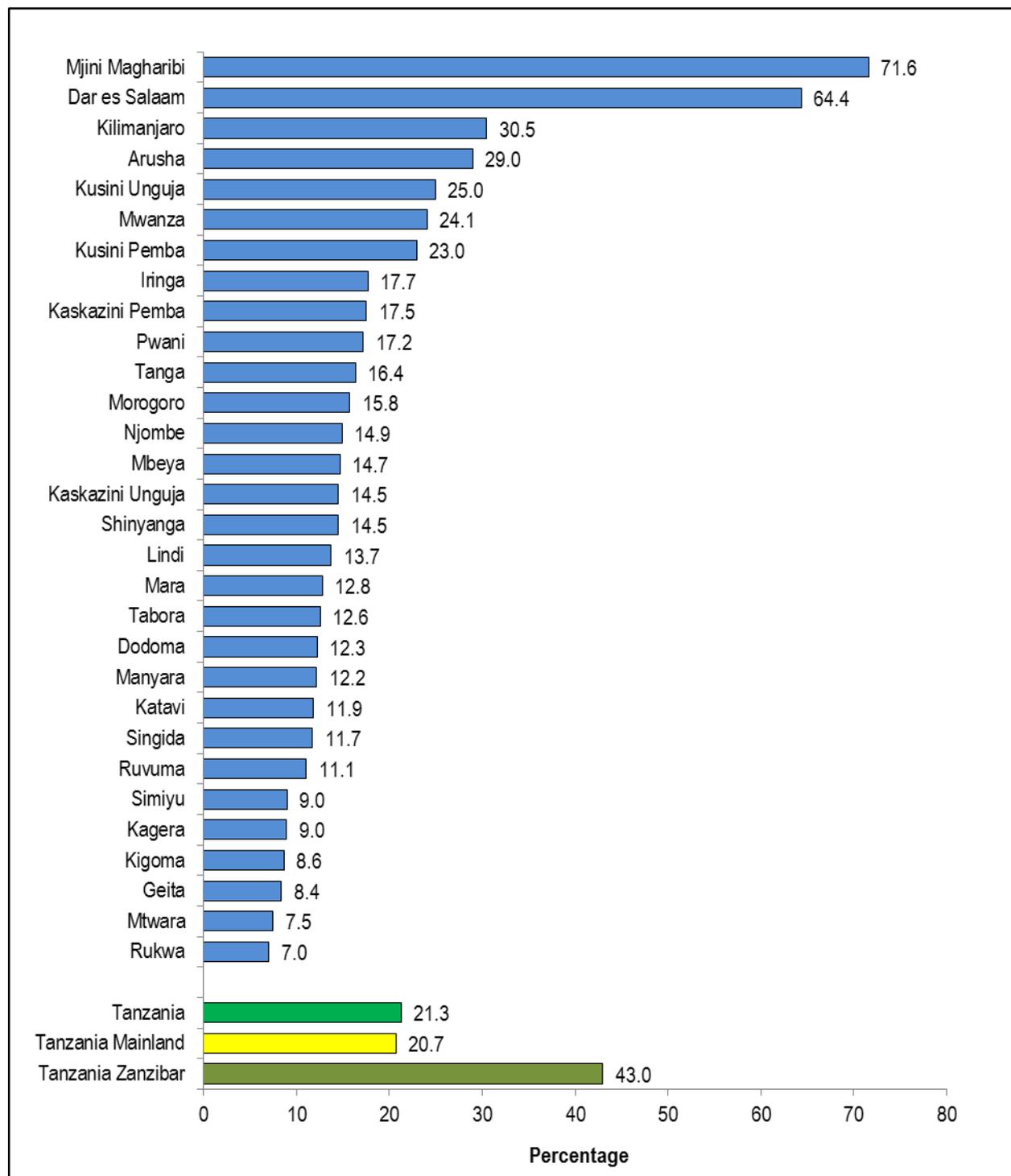
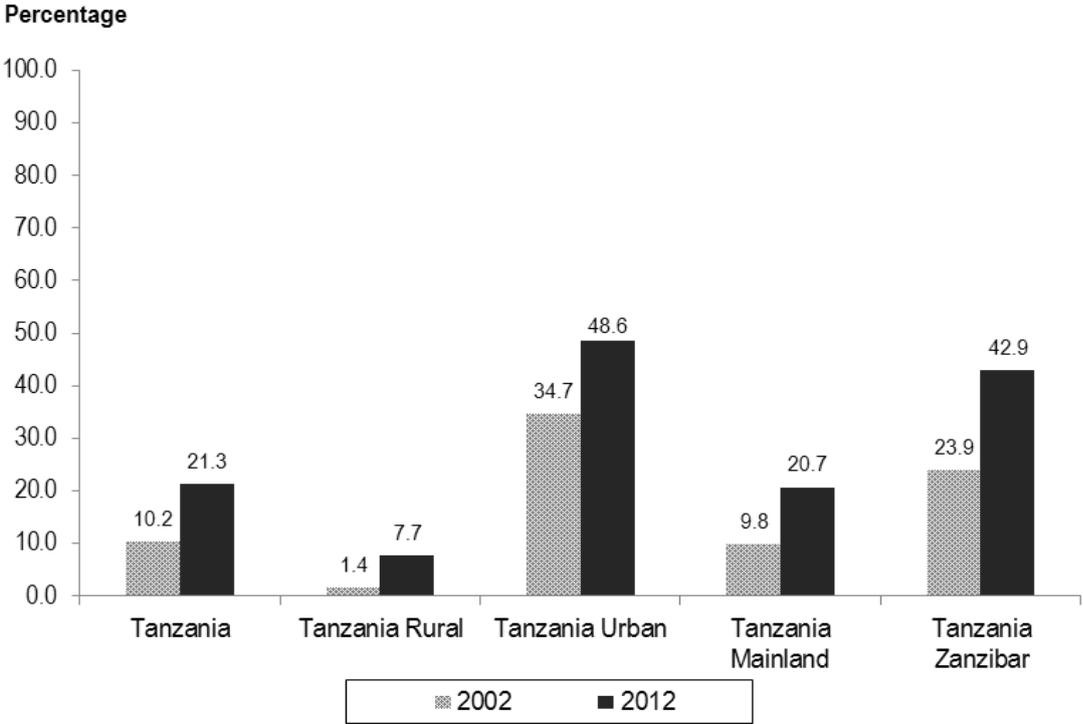


Figure 6.7 indicates that the users of electricity in Tanzania had more than doubled (21.2 percent) in the 2012 Census compared to 10.2 percent in the 2002 Census. There was also observable improvement in the use of electricity in rural households (7.7 percent) in 2012 compared to 1.7 percent in 2002 Census. The same pattern was observed in Tanzania Mainland where the proportion of private households using electricity increased from 9.8 percent in 2002 to 20.7 percent in 2012 Census. The proportion of private households using electricity in urban areas slightly increased from 34.7 percent in 2002 to 48.6 percent in 2012.

Figure 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Private Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



6.6 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

The main objective of assessing the source of energy for cooking was to identify the main source of energy used by private households. In the case where a household used more than one source of energy for cooking, the mostly used source by the household was recorded as the main source of energy for cooking. In this case, thirteen main sources of energy were recorded as indicated in Table 6.5.

According to the 2012 Census, the main source of energy for cooking in Tanzania was firewood (68.5 percent) followed by charcoal (25.7 percent), paraffin (2.4 percent) and electricity (1.8 percent). However, there were variations between rural and urban areas. In rural areas, 90.2 percent of private households used firewood as main source of energy for cooking compared to 24.9 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, 61.8 percent of households in urban areas used charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking compared to 7.7 percent in rural areas. The use of modern sources of energy (electricity, gas, solar energy) as the main source of energy for cooking was 6.9 percent in urban areas unlike 0.4 percent in rural areas (Table 6.5).

The use of sources of energy for cooking in Tanzania was similar to that of Tanzania Mainland. Most households (64.3 percent) in Tanzania Zanzibar also used firewood followed by 28.1 percent which were using charcoal and modern sources of energy for cooking (electricity, gas, solar energy) were used by 4.7 percent of households compared to 2.7 percent in Tanzania and 2.6 percent in Tanzania Mainland.

Most households in all regions except Dar es Salaam were using firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. The region with the largest proportion of households using firewood was Kusini Unguja (92.2 percent). It was followed by Kaskazini Unguja (91.4 percent) and Simiyu (89.1 percent). It may be noted that the use of charcoal was high in urbanized regions such as, Dar es Salaam region (73.5 percent) followed by Mjini Magharibi (52.1 percent) and Mwanza (32.5 percent). The use of modern sources of energy for cooking (electricity, gas and solar energy) was high in Dar es Salaam region (11.3 percent), Mjini Magharibi (8.6 percent) and Arusha (6.9 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Geographical Location and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Not Applicable	
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		Animal Residuals
Tanzania	9,276,997	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	25.7	68.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Male headed household	6,178,205	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	25.1	68.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Female headed household	3,098,792	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	26.7	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	6,192,303	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	7.7	90.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Urban	3,084,694	4.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.3	61.8	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.9
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	25.6	68.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Male headed household	6,005,826	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	25.0	68.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
Female headed household	3,020,959	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	26.7	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dodoma	450,305	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	16.1	81.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Arusha	376,336	2.0	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.2	0.1	13.5	0.2	16.1	62.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.2	10.9	79.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
Tanga	435,583	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	19.5	76.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Morogoro	501,794	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	27.7	68.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Pwani	254,810	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	29.5	66.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	7.2	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.3	73.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Lindi	224,316	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	13.2	84.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mtwara	342,165	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	9.8	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ruvuma	300,005	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	15.5	82.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Iringa	220,776	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	15.4	82.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mbeya	630,593	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	22.7	74.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Singida	255,613	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	12.7	83.3	2.4	0.0	0.2
Tabora	379,770	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	20.5	77.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rukwa	198,011	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	21.0	77.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	15.9	82.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Shinyanga	258,981	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	25.5	71.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kagera	521,028	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.2	85.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

Region	Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
Mwanza	481,107	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	32.5	64.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mara	308,483	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	18.1	78.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manyara	271,050	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	13.3	83.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
Njombe	168,982	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	13.3	84.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Katavi	100,350	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	30.8	67.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Simiyu	227,862	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	9.1	89.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Geita	283,584	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	30.7	67.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	28.1	64.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Male headed household	172,379	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	28.8	63.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Female headed household	77,833	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	26.7	67.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.8	91.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kusini Unguja	25,734	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.8	92.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	7.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.2	52.1	35.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	10.5	86.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kusini Pemba	35,618	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	12.4	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.1

In Tanzania, there was an increase of households that were using charcoal from 16.7 percent in 2002 to 25.7 percent in 2012 PHC. There was a decrease in households that were using firewood from 77.4 percent in 2002 to 68.5 percent in 2012; there was a slight decrease of the proportion of households that were using kerosene/paraffin from 4.3 percent in 2002 to 2.4 percent in 2012 while the use of modern sources more than doubled from 1.0 percent in 2002 to 2.6 percent in 2012 Census. The same trend was observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar except in the use of modern sources. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the proportion of households using modern sources increased by 3.4 percent between 2002 and 2012 while in Tanzania Mainland it increased by only 1.6 percent (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Source of Energy for Cooking	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Modern Source (electricity, gas and solar)	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.6	1.3	4.7
Kerosene/Paraffin	4.3	2.4	4.4	2.4	2.7	2.2
Firewood	77.4	68.5	77.4	68.6	76.1	64.3
Charcoal	16.7	25.7	16.6	25.6	19.2	28.1

Chapter Seven

Household Assets

7.1 Introduction

The ownership of household assets may be taken as an approximate measure of a household's wealth or an indicator of its poverty level. In the 2012 Census, the question on ownership of assets by households concerned twenty three items: radio, landline phone, mobile phone, bicycle, motor vehicle, motor cycle, tricycle, tri motorcycle (Bajaj), television, electric iron, charcoal iron, electric/gas cooker, refrigerator/freezer, computer/laptop, internet facility, plough, power tiller, hand hoe, wheel barrow, oxen, donkey/camel, house and land/farm.

7.2 Household Ownership of Assets

7.2.1 Headship of Households and Ownership of Assets

Most of private households in the United Republic of Tanzania owned houses (74.8 percent). Other assets which were owned by majority of households include hand hoe (74.3 percent), land/farm (70.4 percent), mobile phones (63.9 percent) and radio (61.6 percent). The rest of the assets were owned by less than 40 percent of the private households.

Male headed households are better endowed than female headed households as their ownership of each conceivable asset has a higher proportion than their counterparts. Table 7.1 shows that most of the household assets were owned by male headed households. The mostly owned assets in male headed households were hand hoes and houses (75.6 percent respectively), land/farm (71.6 percent), radios (67.9 percent) and mobile phones (67.6 percent). The most owned assets in female headed households were houses (73.3 percent), hand hoes (71.9 percent), land/farm (68.0 percent) and mobile phones (56.4 percent). The rest of the assets were owned by less than 50 percent of households headed by the respective sex.

The least owned asset was a Tricycle for both male and female headed households.

Table 7. 1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Type of Household Asset and Sex of Headship; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Assets	Number of Households	Headship		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Radio	5,714,351	61.6	67.9	49.1
Landline phone	100,909	1.1	1.1	1.0
Mobile phone	5,926,802	63.9	67.6	56.4
Bicycle	3,702,602	39.9	46.7	26.3
Motor vehicle	238,783	2.6	2.9	1.9
Motor cycle	463,596	5.0	6.1	2.8
Tricycle	17,057	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tri-motorcycle (Bajaj)	25,997	0.3	0.3	0.2
Television	1,448,489	15.6	16.3	14.3
Electric iron	928,314	10.0	10.1	9.9
Charcoal iron	1,870,277	20.2	21.4	17.6
Electric/gas cooker	306,205	3.3	3.4	3.1
Refrigerator/freezer	631,305	6.8	6.9	6.7
Computer/laptop	254,212	2.7	3.0	2.2
Internet facility	437,956	4.7	5.0	4.1
Plough	835,120	9.0	10.1	6.8
Power tiller	66,520	0.7	0.8	0.6
Hand hoe	6,896,351	74.3	75.6	71.9
Wheel barrow	425,246	4.6	5.1	3.5
Oxen	857,138	9.2	10.3	7.1
Donkey/camel	287,176	3.1	3.0	3.4
House	6,940,569	74.8	75.6	73.3
Land/farm	6,529,907	70.4	71.6	68.0

7.2.2 Ownership of Assets and Age of Head of Household

7.2.2.1 Ownership of Assets by the Young Population (0 to 14 years)

According to 2012 PHC, out of 9,276,997 private households in Tanzania, 35,918 (0.4 percent) were headed by the young population. This section analyses the different types of assets that were owned by households headed by persons below 15 years of age.

Table 7.2 shows that households headed by young persons mostly owned houses (49.5 percent) followed by hand hoes (48.2 percent), land/farm (46.7 percent), mobile phones (38.8 percent) and bicycles (25.7 percent). The same pattern was observed in male and female headed households below age 15 years.

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Private Households Headed by Young Population (0 14 Years) by Type of Household Assets Owned and Sex of Head

Assets	Number of Households	Headship		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Radio	14,370	40.0	41.6	38.1
Landline phone	313	0.9	0.8	0.9
Mobile phone	13,924	38.8	39.1	38.4
Bicycle	9,221	25.7	27.2	23.9
Motor vehicle	401	1.1	1.1	1.1
Motor cycle	1,120	3.1	3.5	2.7
Tricycle	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tri-Motorcycle (Bajaj)	64	0.2	0.2	0.2
Television	3,017	8.4	7.8	9.1
Electric iron	1,841	5.1	4.8	5.5
Charcoal iron	4,546	12.7	12.1	13.3
Electric/gas cooker	555	1.5	1.3	1.8
Refrigerator/freezer	1,170	3.3	3	3.6
Computer/laptop	422	1.2	1.3	1.1
Internet facility	951	2.6	2.7	2.5
Plough	2,191	6.1	6.3	5.9
Power tiller	143	0.4	0.3	0.5
Hand hoe	1,7297	48.2	48.5	47.7
Wheel barrow	1,053	2.9	2.9	3
Oxen	2,268	6.3	6.5	6.1
Donkey/camel	997	2.8	2.6	3
House	17,784	49.5	49.6	49.5
Land/farm	16,768	46.7	47	46.3

7.2.2.2 Ownership of Assets by the Working Age Group (15 to 64 Years)

This section examines the different types of assets that were owned by households headed by persons aged between 15 and 64 years. According to 2012 PHC, out of 9,276,997 private households in Tanzania, 8,117,968 (87.5 percent of all private households) were headed by working age persons.

Table 7.3 shows that households headed by working age persons mostly owned hand hoes (73.3 percent), followed by houses (72.9 percent), land/farm (68.6 percent), mobile phones (67.2 percent) and radios (63.8 percent). The same pattern was observed among male and female headed households.

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Private Households Headed by Working Age Population (15 to 64 Years) by Type of Household Assets and Sex of Head: Tanzania, 2012 Census

Assets	Number of Households	Headship		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Radio	5,159,836	63.6	69.1	52.0
Landline phone	90,378	1.1	1.1	1.0
Mobile phone	5,455,907	67.2	70.3	60.8
Bicycle	3,337,078	41.1	47.5	27.7
Motor vehicle	223,466	2.8	3.1	2.1
Motor cycle	437,981	5.4	6.5	3.1
Tricycle	15,494	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tri-motorcycle (Bajaj)	24,170	0.3	0.3	0.3
Television	1,372,859	16.9	17.3	16.0
Electric iron	876,762	10.8	10.7	11.1
Charcoal iron	1,665,913	20.5	21.4	18.6
Electric/gas cooker	287,693	3.5	3.6	3.5
Refrigerator/freezer	595,176	7.3	7.3	7.5
Computer/laptop	243,385	3.0	3.2	2.5
Internet facility	402,331	5.0	5.2	4.4
Plough	714,993	8.8	9.7	6.9
Power tiller	58,220	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hand hoe	5,946,695	73.3	74.5	70.7
Wheel barrow	366,178	4.5	5.0	3.5
Oxen	736,749	9.1	10.0	7.1
Donkey/camel	249,572	3.1	2.9	3.5
House	5,919,162	72.9	73.7	71.2
Land/farm	5,568,486	68.6	69.9	66.0

7.2.2.3 Ownership of Assets by the Elderly Population (65+ Years)

This section analyses the different types of assets that were owned by households headed by persons aged 65 years and above. According to 2012 PHC, out of all 9,276,997 private households in Tanzania, 1,123,111 (12.1 percent) were headed by the elderly population.

Table 7.4 shows that the households which were headed by older persons had very few assets compared to those headed by working age population. Table 7.4 shows that households headed by the elderly mostly owned houses (89.4 percent), land/farm (84.1 percent) and hand hoes (83.0 percent) all of which are more than the ownership levels of the working age household heads. For each type of asset, the proportion of households owning it was higher in male headed households than female headed households. The percentages of ownership for some of the assets, starting with male headed households, were as follows: houses (91.1, 86.8), land/farm (86.3, 80.8), hand hoe (85.3, 79.6) and radio (58.7, 32.4).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Private Households Headed by Elderly Population (65+ Years) by Type of Household Asset and Sex of Head; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Assets	Number of Households	Headship		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Radio	540,146	48.1	58.7	32.4
Landline phone	10,219	0.9	1.1	0.7
Mobile phone	456,971	40.7	46.9	31.5
Bicycle	356,303	31.7	41.0	17.9
Motor vehicle	14,915	1.3	1.8	0.7
Motor cycle	24,495	2.2	2.9	1.0
Tricycle	1,530	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tri-motorcycle (Bajaj)	1,763	0.2	0.2	0.1
Television	72,614	6.5	7.8	4.5
Electric iron	49,711	4.4	5.3	3.2
Charcoal iron	199,818	17.8	21.8	11.8
Electric/gas cooker	17,957	1.6	2.0	1.1
Refrigerator/freezer	34,960	3.1	3.8	2.1
Computer/laptop	10,405	0.9	1.2	0.5
Internet facility	34,673	3.1	3.5	2.5
Plough	117,936	10.5	13.2	6.5
Power tiller	8,157	0.7	0.8	0.6
Hand hoe	932,360	83.0	85.3	79.6
Wheel barrow	58,015	5.2	6.5	3.2
Oxen	118,122	10.5	13.1	6.6
Donkey/camel	36,607	3.3	3.8	2.4
House	1,003,623	89.4	91.1	86.8
Land/farm	944,653	84.1	86.3	80.8

7.3 Ownership of Household Assets by Geographical Location

Table 7.5 shows that ownership of assets differed between rural and urban areas. The ownership of assets in percentages starting with rural areas was as follows: house (88.8, 46.7), hand hoe (88.5, 46.1), land/farm (85.9, 39.3), radio (58.4, 68.9) and mobile phone (54.3, 83.6).

In Tanzania Mainland, the most owned asset by the private households was the hand hoe (72.9 percent) followed by the house (72.1 percent), land/farm (68.3 percent), mobile phone (65.3 percent) and radio (62.1 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the ownership was slightly different from that of Tanzania Mainland and the most owned asset by households was a mobile phone (81.5 percent) followed by a house (74.9 percent), a radio (70.2 percent) and a hand hoe (54.9 percent).

There were slight variations in the ownership of assets by region. Radios, mobile phones, hand hoes, houses and pieces of land/farm were the most owned assets in all regions. Radios were mostly owned by households in Kusini Pemba (78.6 percent), Mjini Magharibi (76.8 percent) and Kilimanjaro (75.6 percent) regions; mobile phones were owned by majority of households in Mjini Magharibi (91.3 percent), Dar es Salaam (89.7 percent) and Kusini Unguja (82.0 percent) regions. The highest proportion of households that owned hand hoes was in Njombe (89.7 percent) followed by 88.5 percent in Simiyu and 88.4 in Singida regions; houses were mostly owned in Singida (87.8 percent), Kigoma (87.7 percent), Kaskazini Unguja, Mtwara (87.2 percent each) and Kagera (87.1 percent) regions. Furthermore, region with the highest proportion of households owning land/farm was Njombe (88.0 percent). It was followed by Ruvuma (87.9 percent), Kagera (87.3 percent) and Mtwara (87.2 percent).

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Geographical Location, Headship and Type of Household Assets; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron
Tanzania	9,276,997	61.6	1.1	63.9	39.9	2.6	5.0	0.2	0.3	15.6	10.0	20.2
Male headed household	6,178,205	67.9	1.1	67.6	46.7	2.9	6.1	0.2	0.3	16.3	10.1	21.4
Female headed household	3,098,792	49.1	1.0	56.4	26.3	1.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	14.3	9.9	17.6
Rural	6,192,303	58.1	0.6	54.2	45.7	0.9	4.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	1.8	17.4
Urban	3,084,694	68.6	2.1	83.4	28.2	6.0	6.5	0.3	0.6	39.0	26.4	25.8
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	61.4	1.1	63.4	39.8	2.5	4.9	0.2	0.3	15.1	9.5	20.4
Male headed household	6,005,826	67.7	1.1	67.2	46.6	2.8	5.9	0.2	0.3	15.7	9.6	21.7
Female headed household	3,020,959	48.7	1.0	56.0	26.2	1.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	13.9	9.5	17.8
Dodoma	450,305	51.7	0.7	49.5	40.4	1.5	4.2	0.1	0.2	8.2	5.1	15.3
Arusha	376,336	64.3	1.5	75.2	18.7	5.1	5.3	0.2	0.4	22.3	15.9	25.6
Kilimanjaro	381,526	75.3	1.3	79.0	25.6	3.9	7.4	0.3	0.3	19.5	15.1	39.6
Tanga	435,583	63.5	1.1	64.7	36.7	1.9	6.4	0.2	0.2	11.7	7.5	17.9
Morogoro	501,794	63.6	0.9	61.1	45.5	1.6	5.1	0.2	0.2	10.4	6.0	17.3
Pwani	254,810	64.8	0.9	68.5	36.2	1.9	5.3	0.2	0.2	12.2	7.0	16.8
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	67.9	2.6	89.5	12.6	8.1	4.5	0.4	0.9	53.0	37.4	20.5
Lindi	224,316	52.9	0.8	43.3	46.0	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.2	5.5	3.0	11.9
Mtwara	342,165	53.7	0.6	41.6	49.3	0.8	3.6	0.1	0.2	4.6	2.6	12.5
Ruvuma	300,005	59.0	0.7	50.6	32.5	1.4	6.0	0.1	0.1	7.8	2.8	20.6
Iringa	220,776	65.4	0.7	59.2	38.1	2.3	5.3	0.1	0.2	11.9	7.2	23.8
Mbeya	630,593	62.1	0.7	58.1	39.7	1.8	4.3	0.1	0.2	10.9	6.1	25.7
Singida	255,613	58.3	0.7	54.7	45.8	1.0	3.5	0.2	0.1	6.2	3.4	17.5

Region	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron
Tabora	379,770	64.1	0.7	63.3	70.3	1.2	5.2	0.1	0.2	8.4	3.9	18.4
Rukwa	198,011	51.2	0.5	40.7	35.2	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	2.0	14.4
Kigoma	370,374	59.4	0.6	47.9	43.5	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.1	5.4	2.4	14.1
Shinyanga	258,981	61.5	0.9	66.8	67.8	1.7	4.6	0.2	0.2	10.6	5.7	20.9
Kagera	521,028	63.1	0.5	57.3	37.5	1.5	7.0	0.1	0.1	7.0	3.4	18.7
Mwanza	481,107	61.4	1.0	69.7	49.1	2.2	3.7	0.2	0.3	14.9	8.9	23.1
Mara	308,483	58.6	1.1	64.0	42.4	1.6	5.6	0.3	0.3	9.5	5.0	26.1
Manyara	271,050	51.6	0.8	63.9	41.8	1.6	5.6	0.2	0.2	6.7	3.9	20.0
Njombe	168,982	63.5	0.6	57.2	41.0	1.7	4.9	0.2	0.2	8.9	4.7	26.4
Katavi	100,350	63.8	0.7	61.4	59.1	0.9	4.6	0.1	0.1	8.3	2.7	17.6
Simiyu	227,862	46.6	0.7	60.6	64.1	0.8	4.8	0.2	0.1	4.2	2.2	20.1
Geita	283,584	59.8	0.9	65.4	63.4	1.0	4.2	0.2	0.2	6.3	1.6	17.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	69.9	2.4	80.3	44.7	4.7	10.0	0.2	0.3	34.5	26.7	10.7
Male headed household	172,379	73.7	2.4	84.3	52.2	5.5	12.1	0.2	0.3	36.2	27.8	11.5
Female headed household	77,833	61.4	2.3	71.3	28.0	3.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	30.6	24.2	8.9
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	69.2	0.9	64.7	42.6	1.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	8.9	5.4	6.5
Kusini Unguja	25,734	78.6	0.5	82.0	61.6	2.4	6.9	0.1	0.1	19.4	9.1	9.7
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	76.8	3.7	91.3	44.8	8.1	15.9	0.3	0.6	60.6	48.6	12.8
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	57.2	1.6	70.7	47.4	1.9	5.7	0.1	0.1	11.6	9.1	9.2
Kusini Pemba	35,618	56.3	1.8	70.9	31.3	2.0	5.6	0.1	0.1	14.6	11.4	10.9

Continue. Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Geographical Location and Assets Owned by Households: Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Tanzania	9,276,997	3.3	6.8	2.7	4.7	9.0	0.7	74.3	4.6	9.2	3.1	74.8	70.4
Male headed household	6,178,205	3.4	6.9	3.0	5.0	10.1	0.8	75.6	5.1	10.3	3.0	75.6	71.6
Female headed household	3,098,792	3.1	6.7	2.2	4.1	6.8	0.6	71.9	3.5	7.1	3.4	73.3	68.0
Rural	6,192,303	0.7	1.0	0.5	3.4	12.8	0.8	88.4	4.4	13.1	4.3	88.8	85.9
Urban	3,084,694	8.6	18.4	7.2	7.5	1.5	0.6	46.0	5.0	1.5	0.6	46.7	39.2
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	3.1	6.4	2.7	4.7	9.2	0.7	74.9	4.7	9.5	3.2	74.8	71.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	3.2	6.4	2.9	5.0	10.4	0.8	76.1	5.2	10.6	3.0	75.5	72.4
Female headed household	3,020,959	3.0	6.3	2.2	4.1	7.0	0.7	72.4	3.5	7.2	3.4	73.3	68.7
Dodoma	450,305	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.8	14.6	1.0	87.4	5.7	15.0	6.9	86.6	84.1
Arusha	376,336	9.3	8.3	5.0	7.5	11.7	1.1	59.4	9.5	13.2	21.4	68.4	60.9
Kilimanjaro	381,526	5.7	7.7	2.8	4.7	1.5	1.0	81.2	10.6	2.0	3.4	79.5	76.8
Tanga	435,583	2.2	5.2	1.7	3.1	0.5	0.7	81.6	1.8	0.8	2.1	78.4	78.7
Morogoro	501,794	2.0	4.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	0.7	82.7	2.0	2.6	0.9	74.6	73.0
Pwani	254,810	2.1	5.7	2.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	74.2	2.6	0.6	0.7	73.5	71.5
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	11.7	28.4	10.4	9.7	0.2	0.3	20.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	33.2	23.8
Lindi	224,316	0.6	2.1	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.6	85.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	85.1	85.2
Mtwara	342,165	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.6	85.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	87.2	87.2
Ruvuma	300,005	0.8	1.4	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.6	86.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	84.8	87.9
Iringa	220,776	2.1	2.7	2.2	4.2	8.7	0.9	86.8	3.7	8.5	1.9	79.6	79.8
Mbeya	630,593	1.7	2.8	1.7	4.7	10.6	1.0	82.2	3.7	10.8	1.8	79.0	75.5

Region	Total	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Singida	255,613	0.8	1.8	0.9	3.6	29.1	0.7	88.3	9.2	29.9	7.6	87.8	86.2
Tabora	379,770	0.9	2.8	1.1	3.1	23.2	0.7	85.6	8.2	22.8	1.8	81.7	78.6
Rukwa	198,011	0.4	0.7	0.7	3.1	29.2	0.5	87.4	3.0	30.9	3.2	79.5	81.6
Kigoma	370,374	0.6	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.5	86.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	87.6	86.4
Shinyanga	258,981	2.2	4.1	1.7	8.7	25.7	0.9	80.3	9.5	25.3	2.4	76.6	68.3
Kagera	521,028	0.9	1.4	1.0	6.9	0.7	0.4	87.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	87.1	87.3
Mwanza	481,107	2.9	5.7	2.5	4.0	10.4	0.7	73.8	4.3	10.7	0.7	71.8	62.7
Mara	308,483	1.7	3.0	1.4	2.9	21.6	1.1	81.5	4.0	18.8	3.9	81.5	78.3
Manyara	271,050	1.3	1.9	1.1	2.7	22.0	1.2	82.4	9.3	24.4	20.3	83.3	78.3
Njombe	168,982	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.9	9.7	0.8	89.7	3.2	9.4	2.2	85.3	88.0
Katavi	100,350	0.4	1.6	1.0	4.4	15.5	0.7	85.6	4.8	16.1	0.7	73.8	74.6
Simiyu	227,862	0.6	1.3	0.7	6.8	37.6	0.9	88.5	13.6	36.9	2.1	86.4	76.3
Geita	283,584	0.4	1.1	0.8	6.0	10.4	0.8	79.8	4.0	10.9	1.6	75.9	64.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	9.9	23.2	5.4	5.1	0.2	0.4	54.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	75.2	42.7
Male headed household	172,379	10.5	24.1	6.0	5.5	0.3	0.4	55.9	1.9	0.4	0.6	76.1	44.1
Female headed household	77,833	8.7	21.1	4.1	4.2	0.2	0.3	51.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	73.2	39.5
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	1.3	5.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.5	66.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	87.1	49.4
Kusini Unguja	25,734	3.0	12.1	1.3	4.8	0.2	0.4	64.0	2.3	0.2	0.5	84.2	59.8
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	18.6	41.0	10.3	7.8	0.4	0.3	30.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	63.5	21.8
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	3.5	7.9	1.6	3.2	0.2	0.5	79.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	84.7	63.3
Kusini Pemba	35,618	3.5	9.9	1.6	2.8	0.1	0.4	83.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	82.8	66.4

Chapter Eight

Household Members of Social Security Funds

8.1 Introduction

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

In Tanzania, there are seven main social security funds which are National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF), Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF), Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF), Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF), Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF) and National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF).

8.2 Households with Membership in Social Security Schemes

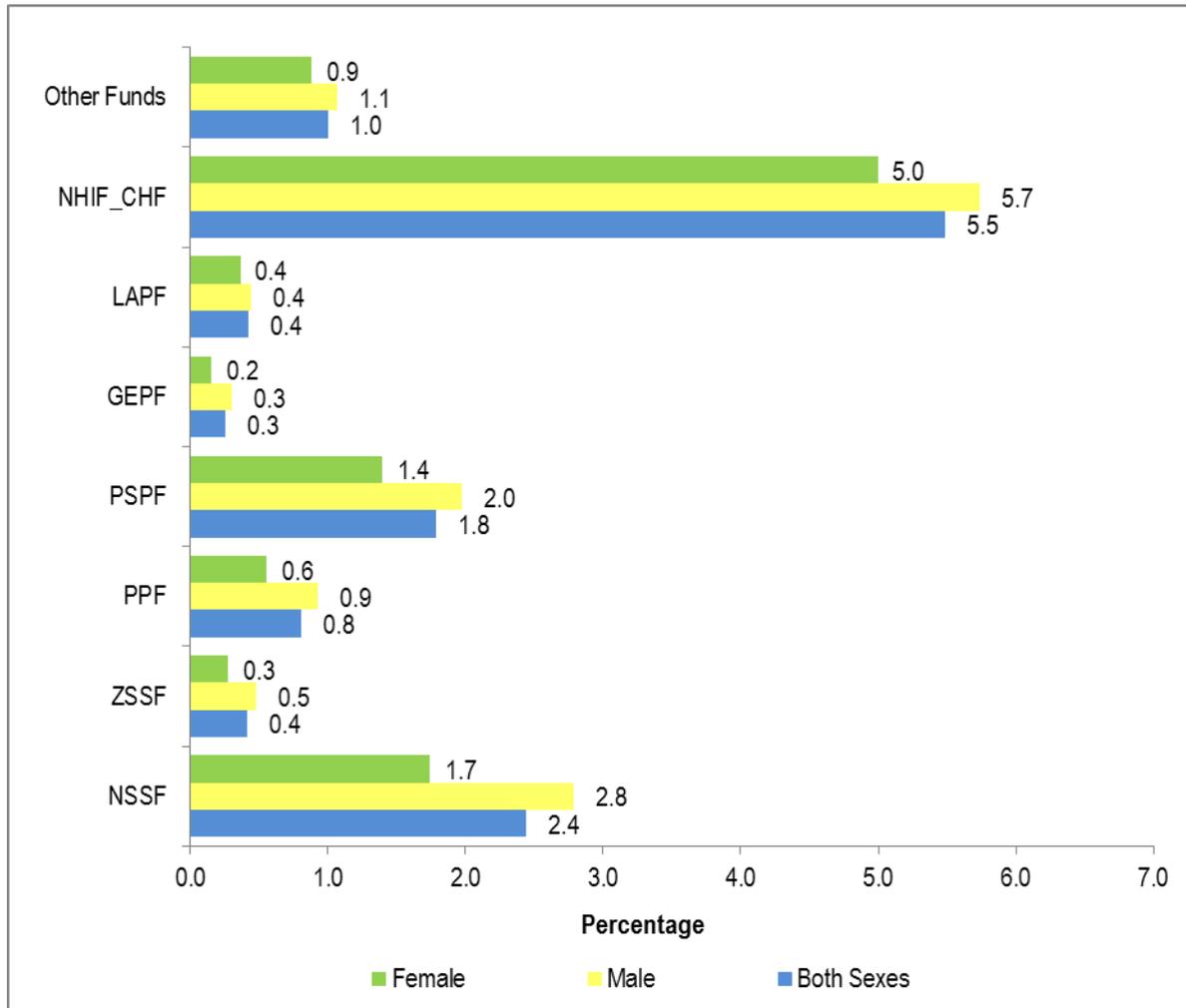
According to the 2012 PHC, the head of a household or his/her representative was asked whether there was a person in the household who was a member of a social security fund. Results show that 5.5 percent of private households had at least one member registered to NHIF/CHF, followed by NSSF (2.4 percent) and PSPF (1.8 percent) (Figure 8.1).

Results also show that proportions of households with members in individual funds were larger for households headed by persons in the working age group (15 -64 years) than those headed by young (below 15 years) or old persons (65+ years). For instance, in regard to the NHIF/CHF, the percentage of households with members were 5.6 percent for households headed by members of the working age group, 3.3 percent for households headed by young persons and 4.9 percent for households headed by old persons.

Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households with Household Members of a Social Security Fund by Sex, Age and Type of Social Security Scheme; Tanzania, 2012 Census

AGE GROUP	Total	NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHIF_CHF	Other Funds
Total	10.1	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	5.5	1.0
Male	11.0	2.8	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.4	5.7	1.1
Female	8.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	5.0	0.9
Age Below 10	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.6
10 - 14	5.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.5
15 - 19	5.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.4
20 - 24	6.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.9	0.5
25 - 29	9.1	2.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	4.6	0.7
30 - 34	9.7	2.8	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.4	4.9	0.9
35 - 39	10.0	2.8	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.2	1.0
40 - 44	10.8	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.5	5.8	1.2
45 - 49	12.0	2.9	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.5	6.6	1.3
50 - 54	13.4	3.0	0.7	1.2	2.9	0.2	0.6	7.4	1.4
55 - 59	14.9	3.2	0.7	1.6	3.9	0.3	0.6	8.2	1.4
60 - 64	11.3	2.2	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	6.0	1.2
65 - 69	9.6	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.3	5.4	1.1
70 - 74	7.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	4.7	1.0
75 - 79	7.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.9
80 +	6.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.3	0.7
Young Population (0 – 14)	5.5	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.3	0.5
Working Age (15 - 64)	10.5	2.6	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.5	5.6	1.0
Elderly Population 65+	7.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	4.9	0.9

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households with Members in a Social Security Scheme by Sex: Tanzania, 2012 Census



8.3 Geographical Distribution of Households with Members in Social Security Fund

According to the 2012 PHC, 10.1 percent of all private households in Tanzania 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 six percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. However, in urban areas, there were 15.3 percent of households with members registered in social security scheme compared to 7.5 percent in rural areas.

In Tanzania Mainland, the social security fund with the largest percentage of households having members registered in it was NHIF/CHF with 5.6 percent of the households followed by NSSF (2.5 percent) and PSPF (1.8 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) most households had members registered (13.6 percent), followed by NSSF (1.2 percent) and PSPF (0.7 percent).

Moreover, social security fund membership varies across the regions. Among regions of Tanzania Mainland, NHIF/CHF had the largest percentages of households while in the regions of Tanzania Zanzibar ZSSF had the largest percentages. Overall, regions with the highest percentages of households registered in social security funds were Mjini Magharibi (23.2 percent), Kilimanjaro (18.2 percent) and Singida (17.4 percent). On the other hand, the regions that recorded the lowest proportion of households whose members were registered in a social security fund were Geita (4.3 percent), Manyara (5.9 percent), Mtwara (6.0 percent) and Kagera (6.0 percent).

Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Members of a Social Security Fund by Geographical Location and Type of Social Security Fund; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Social Security Fund							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Tanzania	10.1	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	5.5	1.0
Rural	7.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	5.1	1.0
Urban	15.3	5.7	0.8	1.9	2.9	0.6	0.8	6.2	1.0
Tanzania Mainland	9.9	2.5	0.05	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.4	5.6	1.0
Dodoma	16.9	1.1	0.03	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.5	14.7	0.7
Arusha	9.8	4.5	0.04	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.9
Kilimanjaro	18.2	3.1	0.04	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.5	13.2	1.5
Tanga	8.2	2.4	0.1	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	4.3	0.7
Morogoro	10.6	2.7	0.03	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.4	5.3	1.3
Pwani	8.6	1.7	0.04	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.5	5.1	1.0
Dar es Salaam	14.9	8.0	0.1	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	3.9	0.9
Lindi	8.3	0.7	0.04	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	6.0	1.2
Mtwara	6.0	0.9	0.03	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	3.6	1.3
Ruvuma	9.5	1.0	0.02	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	5.6	2.6
Iringa	13.9	3.9	0.03	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	8.0	1.0
Mbeya	8.6	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.9	1.0
Singida	17.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	14.6	1.5
Tabora	7.3	1.2	0.02	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.2	0.4
Rukwa	5.9	0.9	0.04	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	4.1	0.4
Kigoma	7.8	0.9	0.02	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	5.7	0.7
Shinyanga	7.1	2.1	0.02	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.6
Kagera	6.0	1.3	0.02	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.9
Mwanza	8.6	2.2	0.03	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	3.9	1.5
Mara	6.2	1.6	0.02	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.5
Manyara	5.9	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	3.6	1.0
Njombe	10.9	1.3	0.01	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.9
Katavi	7.3	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.9	0.4
Simiyu	6.1	0.5	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.0
Geita	4.3	1.0	0.03	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	16.9	1.2	13.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.05	0.5	1.2
Kaskazini Unguja	8.8	0.5	7.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Kusini Unguja	13.7	0.7	10.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.0
Mjini Magharibi	23.2	1.9	18.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.05	0.9	0.9
Kaskazini Pemba	11.1	0.6	8.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.04	0.3	1.2
Kusini Pemba	14.4	0.7	11.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.03	0.3	2.1

Chapter Nine

Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

This monograph has dwelt on two main areas of the 2012 Population and Housing Census; namely, the household and housing conditions. In analyzing the households, special attention has been given to the heads of these units. Taking the household as the unit of analysis, the inquiry has concentrated mainly on the number and composition of the household members, their age, sex, accessibility to important social amenities and their possession of a few selected household items or assets.

9.1.1 Household and Housing Characteristics

Analysis of the households reflects that a high number of households were headed by working age population (15- 64 years).

The size or the number of people per household has decreased from 5.2 people in 1988 to 4.7 in 2002 and 2012 Censuses. On the other hand, the household size has increased in Tanzania Zanzibar from 4.7 in 1988 to 5.2 in 2002 and 2012.

9.1.2 Dwelling Unit and Legal Land Ownership

About one third of the 6.9 million private households in the country had no legal right over the land where the main dwelling was built. Also, legal ownership of land with title deed is very low and 50 percent of households had customary rights over the land where the main dwelling unit was built.

9.1.3 Housing Quality and Construction Materials

There has been a rise in the proportion of households living in dwelling units built with modern building materials. Distribution of households by the materials used for the main house show that 65.4 percent had iron sheet roofs reflecting significant improvement against 46.5 percent of households registered in 2002. Nevertheless, many dwelling units in Tanzania are still constructed of wall materials made of pole and mud (23.5 percent) and flooring is still predominantly made with earth/sand (60.0 percent).

9.1.4 Household Amenities

Concerning household amenities, there has been no significant improvement in the proportion of households with access to piped water (36.8 percent), Only 2.4 percent more were connected to piped water since 2002 (34.4 percent).

The proportion of households using flush toilets has more than tripled (14.1 percent) since 2002 census (3.6 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of households using traditional pit latrines has declined from 85.7 percent in 2002 to 76.4 percent in the 2012 Census. There has been a slight decline in the households with no toilet facility from 9.2 percent in 2002 to 7.8 percent in 2012 Census but still posing a very serious environmental problem.

In Tanzania, the means by which refuse is disposed of from private households is still unsafe and regular collection of wastes is still very low. The major means of refuse disposal is burying or pit. Other means of dumping refuse and burning are methods which in practice, are not environmentally friendly and show inadequate sanitation.

The most common source of energy for lighting in rural areas was kerosene (66.3). In urban areas, a substantial proportion of households are using electricity (48.6 percent). Although there has been a significant increase in the use of electricity, particularly in the urban areas, rural areas are still relying on traditional means of generating energy for lighting.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, the proportion of households (42.9 percent) using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting was better than that of both Tanzania Mainland (20.7 percent) and even the country as a whole (21.3 percent).

Concerning the main sources of energy for cooking, majority of the households in rural and urban areas continued to depend on firewood (90.2 percent) and charcoal (61.8 percent) respectively, thus posing a very serious environmental degradation.

9.1.5 Household Assets

Most of the households own houses and land/farm (74.8 and 70.4 percent respectively), this means that land is still owned by indigenous Tanzanians.

9.1.6 Membership of Social Security Funds

The proportion of households with at least one member registered to a social security scheme in Tanzania is 10.1 percent and 9.9 percent in Tanzania Mainland compared to 16.9 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar.

9.2 Recommendations

To attain goal 5 of MKUKUTA 11 (Developing Decent Human Settlements while Sustaining Environmental Quality) it requires action at all levels of decision making and embracing all aspects of the human environment. In this regard, planning is very important in human settlements, notably in housing, transportation, water, sewerage and public health. Furthermore, there is need for the mobilization of human and financial resources, improvement of transitional urban settlements and provision and maintenance of essential community services in order to achieve, as far as possible the social well-being of the country as a whole.

9.2.1 Household and Housing Characteristics

Target 4 of goal 7 of MDG's aims to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers by 2015. The target has two indicators which are: the proportion of urban population living in slums and the proportion of urban population living in slums. The comparison of the data is not easy as the 2012 PHC questions did not cover houses but rather households. The place where the household lives was not captured, whether in a slum or not.

9.2.2 Dwelling Unit and Legal Land Ownership

The overall aim of a National Land Policy of 1995 is to promote and ensure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resource, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. The 2012 PHC questions covered the customary ownership, although formally one has to have customary ownership of land supported by a Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO). In the next PHC the question on customary ownership should be based on CCRO ownership.

There is need to evaluate the existing laws, regulations and procedures related to land ownership to enable more people to acquire legal rights of ownership of land for development purposes.

The 2012 PHC did not cover the persons who owned houses instead covered only the household heads who owned their dwelling units. The next census should consider questions on persons owning houses.

9.2.3 Housing Quality and Construction Materials

It has been noted in several sections of this monograph that there are big variations in nearly all aspects (flooring, roofing and wall materials) between rural and urban areas in favour of the latter; thus, deliberate efforts should be taken by the government to reduce this inequality.

9.2.4 Household Amenities

Target 7.C of MDG's: is to have, by 2015, the proportion of the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. On MKUKUTA II, Cluster II deals with Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being and the goal aims at Increasing Access to Affordable Clean and Safe Water; Sanitation and Hygiene. From the results, it is concluded that there is low availability of public water in rural areas, so more effort is still needed in the implementation of the MKUKUTA and MDG goals.

Apart from the sources of water covered in the census, the distance and quality of water received or fetched by households in the next census should be considered as this will enrich the results by showing ease of accessibility with implications for the burden of fetching water for general household use.

Majority of households in most regions particularly in the rural areas are exposed to poor sanitary conditions. Campaigns need to be stepped up to encourage households in rural areas and informal settlements to improve their sanitary conditions through among other measures, building of improved pit-latrines.

Planned and serviced urban settlements with functioning town planning procedures, including improved solid and liquid waste management, the use of sustainable transport and cleaner energy should be developed and strengthened particularly in urban areas. The results show that most households still bury or use pits and other dumping methods to dispose of refuse. More efforts are required to invest in regular collection of waste disposal for environmental protection purposes.

There is need for a review of the power tariffs owing to the fact that although 21.3 percent of households throughout the country have access to electricity, only 1.8 percent use it for cooking reflecting indications of high tariffs. These should be revised to have more people using electricity for lighting and cooking so as to reduce deforestation and save the ecology.

9.2.5 Household Assets

The 2012 PHC data covered only the households that owned assets, and not individuals in the households who own the assets. Moreover, the assets had not included financial assets and debts for calculating the household wealth. The next census should also include the individuals that own assets.

9.2.6 Membership of Social Security Funds

Efforts on sensitization of the benefits of being registered to a social security scheme should be increased.

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

**PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.
DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY**

(20) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months?

Yes = 1

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

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 Martenal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during childbirth Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire						<input type="checkbox"/>

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)				
<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>				<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>				
			Yes	No						
	Maize		1	2	Cattle		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
	Paddy		1	2	Goats		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
	Cassava		1	2	Sheeps		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
	Banana		1	2	Poultry		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
	Other Crops	1	2							

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	<input type="text"/>
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2	<input type="text"/>
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3	<input type="text"/>
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4	<input type="text"/>
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5	<input type="text"/>
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6	<input type="text"/>
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7	<input type="text"/>
Other Funds	=8	<input type="text"/>

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Females	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED	Day	Month	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
NAME OF SUPERVISOR	<input type="text"/>		
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE	Day	Month	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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]?	[NAME] is a citizen of which country?		
						READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT	IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT			
						Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Annex 2

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	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

(33) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? YES=1 NO=2

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 Martenal 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	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

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																																									
<p>Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55</p>	<p>Which of the following crops did the household grow?</p>	<p>Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57</p>	<p>How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night?</p> <p>IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"</p>	<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																										
(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)																																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cattle	<input type="text"/>	Goats	<input type="text"/>	Sheep	<input type="text"/>	Poultry	<input type="text"/>																	
	Yes	No																																												
Maize	1	2																																												
Paddy	1	2																																												
Cassava	1	2																																												
Banana	1	2																																												
Other Crops	1	2																																												
Cattle	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
Goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
Sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>																																										

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA				K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD			
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>							
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?		M	F	Males			
		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
60) In which country are they living?				Females			
CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK				<input type="text"/>			
1 st HH Member	<input type="text"/>	6 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	Total			
2 nd HH Member	<input type="text"/>	7 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
3 rd HH Member	<input type="text"/>	8 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED			
4 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	9 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	Day Month			
5 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	10 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				NAME OF SUPERVISOR			
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 OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE			
1 st HH Member	<input type="text"/>	6 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	Day Month			
2 nd HH Member	<input type="text"/>	7 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
3 rd HH Member	<input type="text"/>	8 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>				
4 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	9 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>				
5 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>	10 th HH Member	<input type="text"/>				
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 type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED							
			Fund				
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		<input type="text"/>				
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		<input type="text"/>				
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		<input type="text"/>				
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		<input type="text"/>				
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		<input type="text"/>				
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		<input type="text"/>				
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		<input type="text"/>				
Other Fund	=8		<input type="text"/>				