

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



**Singida Region**

**2016**

**Basic Demographic and  
Socio-Economic Profile**

**2012 Population and  
Housing Census**

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

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The United Republic of Tanzania

## **Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile**

### **Singida Region**

National Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance  
**Dar es Salaam**

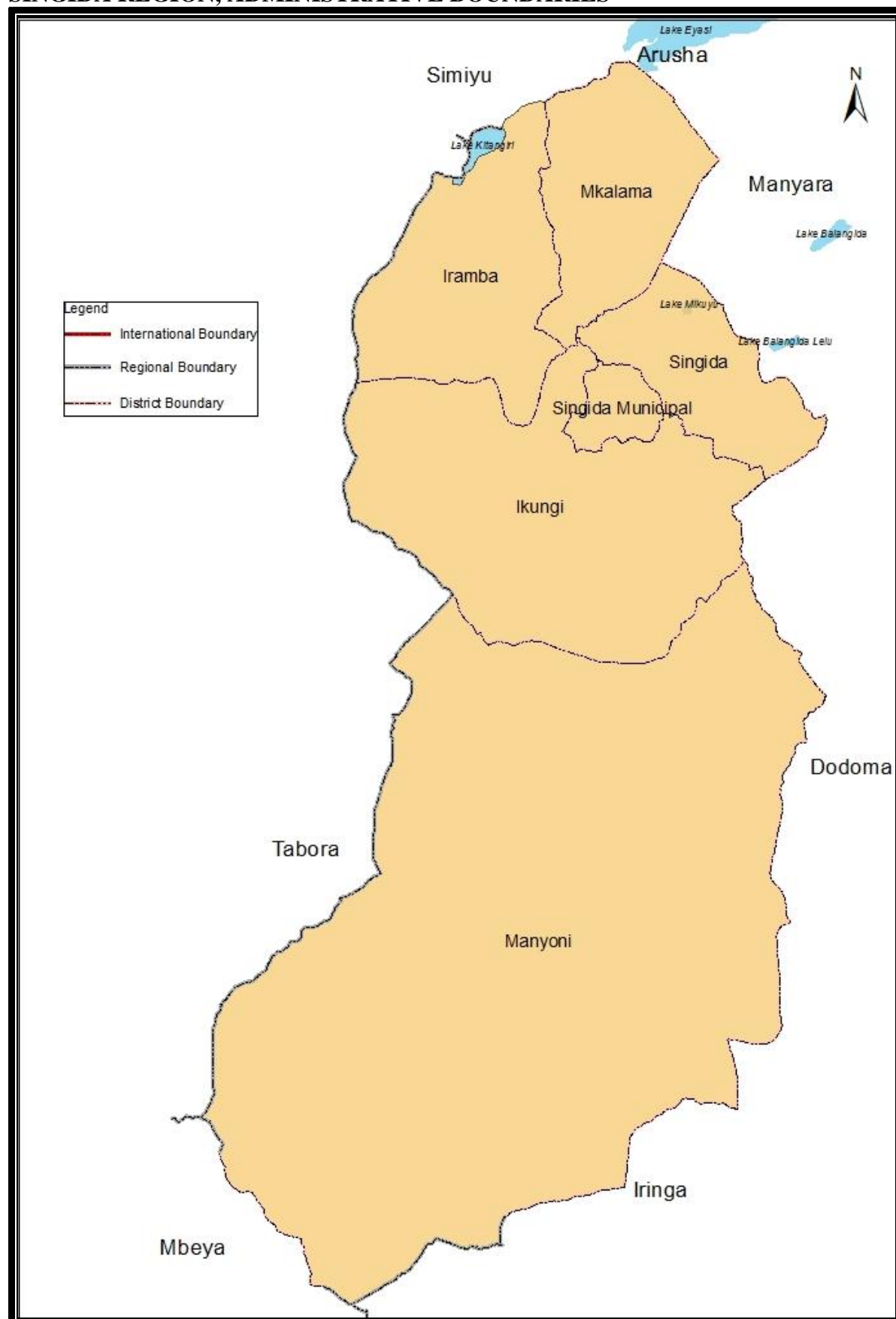
and

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

**March, 2016**



## SINGIDA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## **Foreword**

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

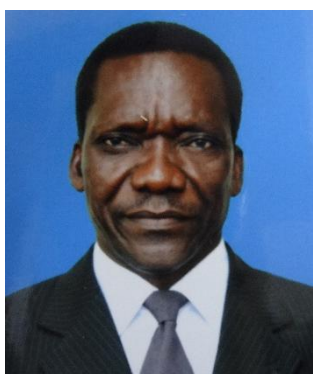
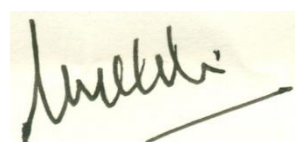
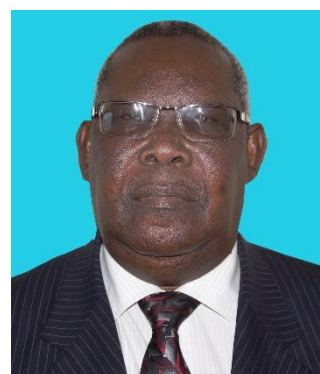
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Executive Summary**

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

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

Singida Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile publication is comprised of thirteen chapters.

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Singida had a population of 1.3 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 98. Population of Singida is growing at a rate of 2.3 percent annually, representing an increase of about 26 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Singida region will double in the next 30 years. Singida population is predominantly rural with 88 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Singida was 2.3 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.5 percent and 1.4 percent for the urban population.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Singida region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data show that the data is affected by misreporting of age

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

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 47 percent of the population in Singida region is aged below 15 years, and five (5) percent is aged 65 years and above. Observation on the pyramid for Singida region Urban shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas and other regions.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Singida region had a total of 255,613 private households, out of which 218,621 (86 percent) were in rural areas and 218,621 (14 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty two (32 percent) of households in Singida region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had decreased from 15.4 percent in 2002 Census to 14.5 percent in 2012. Average household size was 5.3 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.4 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.4 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were almost twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 8.3 compared to 3.8 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Singida region. More than half (54 percent) of the people were married and four percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.8 years for males and 21.7 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 28.5 years in 2002 to 25.8 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.0 years in 2002 to 21.7 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians. While the majority of foreigners were from China and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany, Italy and USA.



Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, eight (8) percent of Singida population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven is about deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 73 percent of all persons in Singida region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that about one (0.77) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, six (6) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9 percent) than rural (6 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that one (1) percent of total private households in Singida region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census, and that Singida region has 9,005 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Germany (14 percent) followed by Kenya (11 percent), Lesotho(11) and Democratic Republic of Congo (10 percent). On remittances, results show that seven (7) percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above in Singida region was 67 percent. Literacy rate was higher among the urban population (85 percent) than among the rural population (65 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 74 percent and was higher in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas (71 percent). Adult literacy for males (80 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (68 percent). Variation in adult literacy rates range from 88 percent in Singida Municipal Council to 62.9 percent in Manyoni district Council.

The PHC show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 67 percent in 2002 to 72 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (81 percent). Female NER (75 percent) was higher than that of males (70 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Singida Municipal Council (88.3 percent) to 59 percent in

Manyoni district. Eight in every ten children (88.3 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (111.2 percent) compared to rural areas (85.7 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 67 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that two percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 62 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 68 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Singida resident was farming (66 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities in were defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported two (2) percent of Singida region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 87 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 53 percent compared to rural areas (92 percent). Thirty (30) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 59 percent of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC results also show that, the majority of households (50 percent) had used Leaves and grass as the main roofing material followed by iron sheets (45 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 91 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 60 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (81 percent) of households in Singida region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (19 percent). Majority (65 percent) of all private households in Singida region had their houses' wall built of Sundried Bricks, followed by Baked Bricks (14 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 63 percent of the households in Singida region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 21 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water )whereas, 33 percent used Unprotected dug well. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 63 compared to 14 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Singida region is uncommon, less than one (0.6) percent of households using that source of energy. The majority of households (96 percent) used wood-fuel 82 percent firewood and 14 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. With regard to source of energy for lighting, 13 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 56 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting and 24 percent used Torch or Rechargeable Lamps. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy f has increased from 4 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Singida Region were most common toilet facilities in Singida region were Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (39 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (36 percent). The main method of refuse disposal used by the majority of households (42 percent) reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal, followed by Burying/ Pit (33 percent. Regular collection of refuse is not common where about one (1.5 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were hand hoe (88 percent), followed by house (87 percent), land or farm (85 percent), radio (59 percent) and mobile phone (55 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in Rural Areas.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 86 percent of all private households in Singida region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (92 percent) while in urban areas (8 percent), 61 percent of all private households in Singida were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.4 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.



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

Indicator	Singida		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,199,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	677,995	49.5	596,311	49.7	81,684	47.9
Female	692,642	50.5	603,625	50.3	89,017	52.1
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	-	2.3	-	2.5	-	1.4
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>238,646</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>215,986</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>22,660</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Male	120,003	17.7	108,702	18.2	11,301	13.8
Female	118,643	17.1	107,284	17.8	11,359	12.8
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>643,460</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>579,711</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>63,749</b>	<b>37.3</b>
Male	325,885	48.1	294,604	49.4	31,281	38.3
Female	317,575	45.8	285,107	47.2	32,468	36.5
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>723,431</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>647,625</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>75,806</b>	<b>44.4</b>
Male	369,779	54.5	332,774	55.8	37,005	45.3
Female	353,652	51.1	314,851	52.2	38,801	43.6
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>89,070</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>79,785</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Male	43,682	6.4	39,083	6.6	4,599	5.6
Female	45,388	6.6	40,702	6.7	4,686	5.3
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>64,982</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>58,467</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Male	31,511	4.6	28,406	4.8	3,105	3.8
Female	33,471	4.8	30,061	5.0	3,410	3.8
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>218,621</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>36,992</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Male Headed Households	174,014	68.1	151,008	69.1	23,006	62.2
Female Headed Households	81,599	31.9	67,613	30.9	13,986	37.8
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	5.3	-	5.4	-	4.4
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	3.8	-	3.9	-	3.3
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	8.3	-	8.8	-	6.1
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	379,443	53.5	335,557	55.0	43,886	44.2
Never Married	237,087	33.4	197,632	32.4	39,455	39.8
Living Together	42,060	5.9	33,681	5.5	8,379	8.4
Separated	7,734	1.1	6,273	1.0	1,461	1.5
Divorced	16,032	2.3	13,364	2.2	2,668	2.7
Widowed	27,343	3.9	24,001	3.9	3,342	3.4
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration</b>						
<b>Citizenship:</b>						
Tanzanians	1,370,247	100.0	1,199,758	100.0	170,489	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	390	0.0	178	0.0	212	0.1

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

Indicator	Singida		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	102,883	7.6	61,152	5.2	41,731	25.8
Population with Birth Notification	88,054	6.5	80,204	6.8	7,850	4.8
<b>Orphan hood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>38,005</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Male	22,860	5.9	19,787	6.0	3,072	5.9
Female	21,641	8.8	18,217	8.5	3,423	9.0
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Male	4,710	0.7	3,451	0.6	1,259	1.6
Female	4,295	0.6	3,191	0.5	1,104	1.3
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	744,303	67.1	625,294	64.5	119,009	85.2
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	522,370	73.6	434,101	71.1	88,269	89.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	189,524	82.7	155,352	80.3	34,172	95.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	331,033	81.1	272,099	78.7	58,934	94.8
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	196,421	72.2	170,719	70.0	25,702	91.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	240,333	88.3	209,039	85.7	31,294	111.2
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>	<b>412,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>346,964</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65,338</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary School	373,651	90.6	324,265	93.5	49,386	75.6
Training after Primary	3,433	0.8	2,832	0.8	601	0.9
Secondary School	30,115	7.3	17,597	5.1	12,518	19.2
Training after Secondary	2,147	0.5	1,152	0.3	995	1.5
University and Others	2,956	0.7	1,118	0.3	1,838	2.8
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	6,324	1.1	5,265	1.1	1,059	1.8
Professionals	6,078	1.1	3,923	0.8	2,155	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	22,366	4.1	17,354	3.5	5,012	8.7
Clerks	4,456	0.8	3,435	0.7	1,021	1.8
Small Business Managers	3,573	0.6	2,030	0.4	1,543	2.7
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	16,456	3.0	7,870	1.6	8,586	14.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	8,671	1.6	5,528	1.1	3,142	5.4
Crafts and Related Workers	19,429	3.5	12,721	2.6	6,708	11.6
Farmers	363,477	66.0	344,304	69.9	19,173	33.2
Livestock Keepers	21,862	4.0	21,513	4.4	349	0.6
Fishermen	2,012	0.4	1,810	0.4	202	0.4
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	1,563	0.3	535	0.1	1,028	1.8
Elementary Occupations	37,228	6.8	32,645	6.6	4,583	7.9
Others	34,115	6.2	31,207	6.3	2,908	5.0
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	572	0.04	485	0.04	87	0.05
Seeing	28,906	2.15	24,880	2.10	4,026	2.49

Indicator	Singida		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	15,447	1.15	13,803	1.17	1,644	1.02
Walking	21,045	1.56	18,417	1.56	2,628	1.62
Remembering	14,318	1.06	12,697	1.07	1,621	1.00
Self-Care	15,088	1.12	13,682	1.16	1,406	0.87
Other Disability	206	0.02	179	0.02	27	0.02
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	221,307	86.6	201,648	92.2	19,659	53.1
Living without Paying any Rent	8,073	3.2	6,684	3.1	1,389	3.8
Rented Privately	20,452	8.0	6,842	3.1	13,610	36.8
Rented by Employer	1,459	0.6	843	0.4	616	1.7
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,934	0.8	754	0.3	1,180	3.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,773	0.7	1,458	0.7	316	0.9
Owned by Employer (Rent)	615	0.2	393	0.2	222	0.6
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	625	0.2	410	0.2	214	0.6
Cement Bricks	15,704	6.1	3,011	1.4	12,693	34.3
Sundried Bricks	165,375	64.7	146,510	67.0	18,866	51.0
Baked Bricks	35,680	14.0	31,325	14.3	4,355	11.8
Timber	63	0.0	55	0.0	8	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	321	0.1	292	0.1	29	0.1
Poles and Mud	34,867	13.6	34,090	15.6	777	2.1
Grass	2,779	1.1	2,732	1.2	47	0.1
Tent	199	0.1	196	0.1	3	0.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	205,970	80.6	192,479	88.0	13,491	36.5
Non Earth	49,643	19.4	26,143	12.0	23,501	63.5
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	115,769	45.3	82,260	37.6	33,509	90.6
Grass/Leaves	11,815	4.6	11,227	5.1	588	1.6
Mud and Leaves	126,915	49.7	124,209	56.8	2,706	7.3
Others	1,113	0.4	925	0.4	189	0.5
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	142,257	55.7	125,055	57.2	17,203	46.5
Electricity	32,243	12.6	16,119	7.4	16,125	43.6
Others	81,112	31.7	77,448	35.4	3,664	9.9
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	210,448	82.3	199,060	91.1	11,388	30.8
Charcoal	34,820	13.6	11,630	5.3	23,190	62.7
Kerosene	1,942	0.8	1,258	0.6	684	1.8
Electricity	1,704	0.7	382	0.2	1,324	3.6

Indicator	Singida		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Others	6,698	2.6	6,291	2.9	407	1.1
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	52,783	20.6	29,610	13.5	23,174	62.6
Other Protected Sources	48,557	19.0	41,387	18.9	7,169	19.4
Unprotected Sources	154,273	60.4	147,624	67.5	6,649	18.0
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	13,997	5.5	3,096	1.4	10,901	29.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	1,161	0.5	348	0.2	813	2.2
Pit Latrine	214,960	84.1	190,036	86.9	24,923	67.4
Others	564	0.2	521	0.2	43	0.1
No Facility	24,931	9.8	24,619	11.3	312	0.8
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	6,306	2.5	345	0.2	5,962	16.1
Burnt	55,369	21.7	47,801	21.9	7,568	20.5
Roadside Dumping	2,089	0.8	1,656	0.8	433	1.2
Burying/Pit	83,684	32.7	67,015	30.7	16,669	45.1
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	108,165	42.3	101,804	46.6	6,361	17.2
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio	149,914	58.6	124,594	57.0	25,320	68.4
Mobile Phone	141,066	55.2	111,767	51.1	29,298	79.2
Hand Hoe	224,001	87.6	200,219	91.6	23,782	64.3
Television	17,484	6.8	5,580	2.6	11,905	32.2
Land or Farm	218,393	85.4	200,800	91.8	17,593	47.6
House	223,125	87.3	203,491	93.1	19,634	53.1
Bicycle	116,785	45.7	104,572	47.8	12,212	33.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	9,122	3.6	6,627	3.0	2,496	6.7
Power Tiller	1,901	0.7	1,576	0.7	325	0.9
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	37,364	14.6	32,475	14.9	4,889	13.2
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	4,069	1.6	2,422	1.1	1,647	4.5
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	323	0.1	274	0.1	49	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund ( PPF)	1,043	0.4	567	0.3	476	1.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	2,803	1.1	1,325	0.6	1,478	4.0
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,147	0.4	659	0.3	488	1.3



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## List of Abbreviations

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

## Concepts and Definitions

### Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Urban Area** for the purpose of the 2012 PHC, urban population consist of people living in areas legally recognized (gazetted) as urban and all areas recognized by Local Government Authorities as urban (Countries differ in their definitions of urban, although it is fairly common

for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities of a few thousand persons or more especially if the population of such areas is largely non-agricultural).

## **Population Growth and Growth Rate**

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

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

## **Age and Sex Profile**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Young People** are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

## **Household Composition**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Marital Status**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

**Birth Certificate** is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy of or representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

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

## **Diaspora**

**Diaspora** are citizens living outside their country of birth.

## **Literacy and Education**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Economic Activity**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Household Conditions and Amenities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Chapter One**

## **Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census**

### **1.1 What is a Population Census?**

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

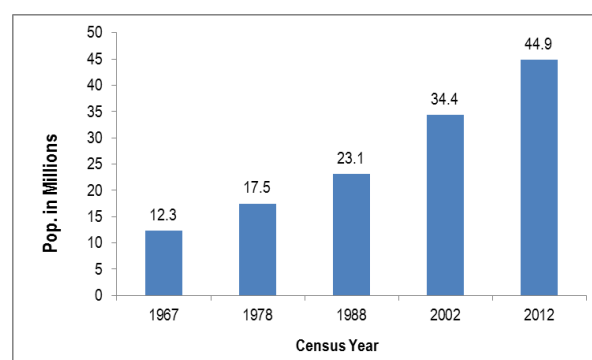
Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions and hence the title Population and Housing Census.

#### **1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania**

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

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census in the series conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012, the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> 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



(EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eight percent of the population were in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship. Diplomats were enumerated. Data collected through the censuses show that Tanzania’s population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average intercensal annual growth rate however, has decreased from 3.3 percent between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.

## 1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

## 1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

### 1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



*The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, his wife and family being enumerated at the State House on 26<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

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

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

### 1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



*A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC*

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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, the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas was vested upon the Regional and District Census Committees using resources that were availed to them through the regional authorities.

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 Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup>/26<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup> 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 enumeration as per the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2012. In most areas, the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2012. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the first 7 days period due to various reasons. Most of these areas were those where the long questionnaire was administered and some of those EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

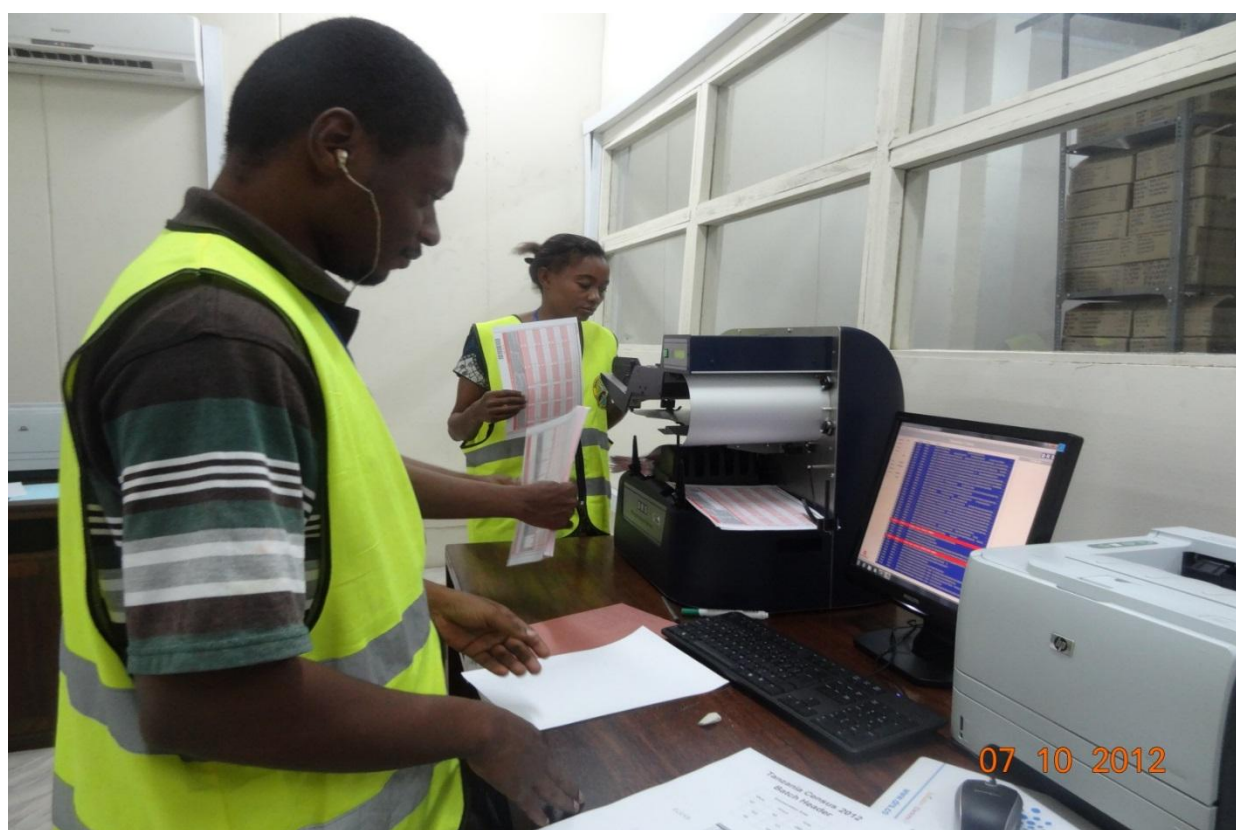
#### **1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities**

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 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2012. Manual data entry was completed on 12<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> up to 24<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. The launching of other publications will adhere to the Census Results Release Calendar that was posted on the NBS and OCGS websites. The Release Calendar is reviewed as and when necessary.

## **1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures**

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



## **Chapter Two**

### **Population Size, Growth and Distribution**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

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

#### **2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type**

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Orphanage Centres (30 people) while in urban areas, it was Homeless People (13 people).

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households were more than seven times (1,183,659 persons) those in urban areas (161,872 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,199,936</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>170,701</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,345,531	98.17	1,183,659	98.64	161,872	94.83
Special Institutions	561	0.04	67	0.01	494	0.29
Inmates Institutions	493	0.04	80	0.01	413	0.24
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,310	0.17	475	0.04	1,835	1.07
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	278	0.02	265	0.02	13	0.01
Travellers/In transit	703	0.05	366	0.03	337	0.20
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,282	0.09	329	0.03	953	0.56
Education/AI Institutions	4,643	0.34	1,592	0.13	3,051	1.79
Orphan/Age Centres	111	0.01	30	0.00	81	0.05
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	14,725	1.07	13,073	1.09	1,652	0.97

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,370,637 persons in Singida Region, 1,345,531 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, in private households, female population was bigger (681,094 persons) than male population (664,437 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (692,642 persons) compared to male population (677,995 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>677,995</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>692,642</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,345,531	98.17	664,437	98.00	681,094	98.33
Special Institutions	561	0.04	437	0.06	124	0.02
Inmates Institutions	493	0.04	460	0.07	33	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,310	0.17	1,685	0.25	625	0.09
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	278	0.02	218	0.03	60	0.01
Travellers/In transit	703	0.05	557	0.08	146	0.02
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,282	0.09	359	0.05	923	0.13
Education/AI Institutions	4,643	0.34	2,347	0.35	2,296	0.33
Orphan/Age Centres	111	0.01	63	0.01	48	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	14,725	1.07	7,432	1.10	7,293	1.05

## 2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Singida Region in 2012 was 1.3 million. Out of that, 87.5 percent (1.1 million) were in rural areas and 12.5 percent (0.1 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Singida Region was 2.3 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.5 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 1.4 percent. The average annual growth rate of Singida Region remained the same at 2.3 in both the 1988-2002 and the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

**Table 2.3: Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Singida Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Area	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>792,387</b>	<b>1,086,748</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Rural	723,933	938,081	1,199,936	29.6	27.9	1.9	2.5	28.2
Urban	68,454	148,667	170,701	117.2	14.8	5.5	1.4	50.2

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from -3.0 percent recorded in Mkalama District to 7.4 percent recorded in Iramba District.

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

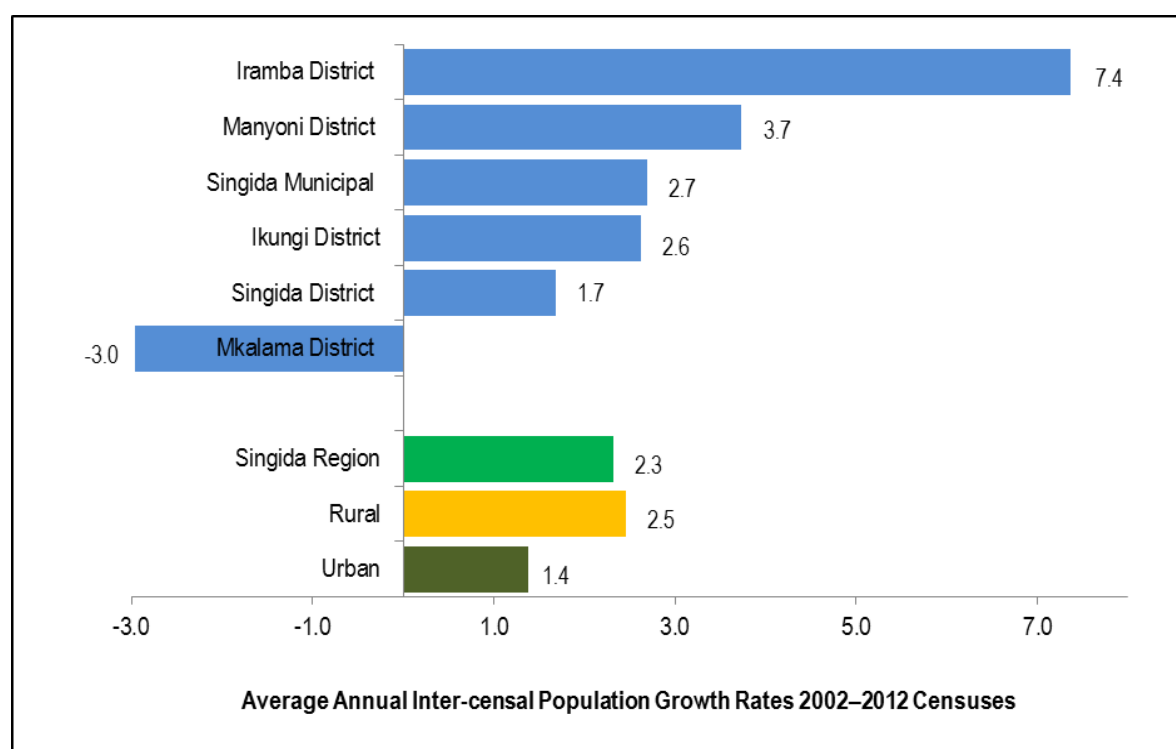
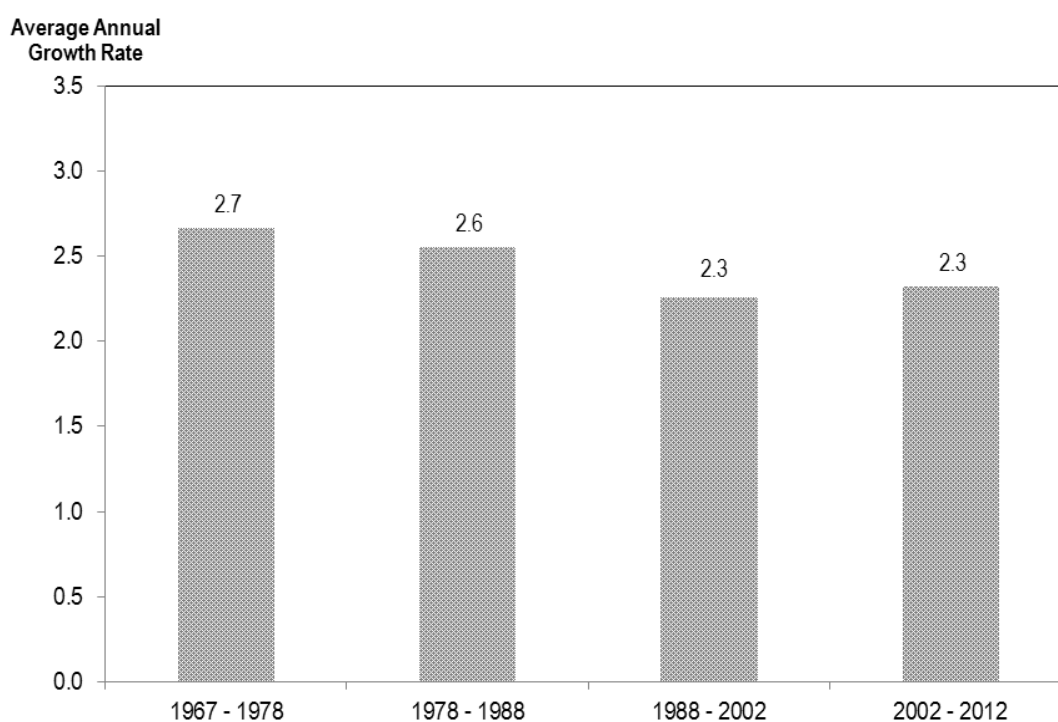


Figure 2.2 show that the Singida population growth rate has decreased from 2.7 percent in 1967/78 to 2.3 percent in 2002/2012.

**Figure 2.2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Singida Region, 1967–2012 Censuses**



The total population of Singida Region has increased by 26.1 percent from 1,086,748 persons in 2002 to 1,370,637 persons in 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Singida Region has increased by 37.1 percent. Population increase was recorded in all districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Iramba District Council (108.9 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Mkalama District Council (-25.7 percent).

**Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Singida Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>792,387</b>	<b>1,086,748</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Rural	723,933	938,081	1,199,936	29.6	27.9	1.9	2.5	37.4	28.2
Urban	68,454	148,667	170,701	117.2	14.8	5.5	1.4	12.5	50.2
Iramba	290,334	113,103	236,282	- 61.0	108.9	- 6.7	7.4	-10.3	9.4
Singida	285,135	190,469	225,521	- 33.2	18.4	- 2.9	1.7	-24.1	41.0
Manyoni	135,390	204,482	296,763	51.0	45.1	2.9	3.7	23.5	18.6
Singida Municipal	81,528	114,853	150,379	40.9	30.9	2.4	2.7	28.3	25.7
Ikungi	N/A	209,908	272,959	-	30.0	-	2.6	-	26.4
Mkalama	N/A	253,933	188,733	N/A	- 25.7	N/A	-3.0	N/A	-23.4

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mkalama and Ikungi are new districts formed from Iramba and Singida districts respectively

Table 2.5 shows population distribution by district and rural-urban areas in Singida Region. Results indicate that population size varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Manyoni with 21.7 percent (296,763 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Singida Municipal with 11.0 percent (150,379).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of total population in rural areas (1,199,936 persons) was seven times more than that in urban areas (170,701 persons).

**Table 2.5: Total Population by District and Rural-Urban; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,199,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Iramba	236,282	17.2	218,645	18.2	17,637	10.3
Singida	225,521	16.5	221,886	18.5	3,635	2.1
Manyoni	296,763	21.7	254,273	21.2	42,490	24.9
Singida Municipal	150,379	11.0	65,137	5.4	85,242	49.9
Ikungi	272,959	19.9	261,936	21.8	11,023	6.5
Mkalama	188,733	13.8	178,059	14.8	10,674	6.3

Table 2.6 presents the population Distribution by districts for rural and urban areas in Singida Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.9 million in 2002 to 1.1 million in 2012, an increase of 27.9 percent. In the same period, the urban population increased from 0.14 million in 2002 to 0.17 million in 2012, an increase of 14.8 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>938,081</b>	<b>1,199,936</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>148,667</b>	<b>170,701</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Iramba	105,728	218,645	106.8	7,375	17,637	139.1
Singida	182,574	221,886	21.5	7,895	3,635	- 54.0
Manyoni	167,164	254,273	52.1	37,318	42,490	13.9
Singida Municipal	56,949	65,137	14.4	57,904	85,242	47.2
Ikungi	197,039	261,936	32.9	12,869	11,023	- 14.3
Mkalama	228,627	178,059	- 22.1	25,306	10,674	- 57.8

## **Chapter Three**

### **Age and Sex Profile**

#### **3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data**

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

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

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

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

## 3.2 Age and Sex Profile

### 3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five year age groups, sex ratio and place of enumeration.

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

The overall sex ratio for Singida Region was 98 males for every 100 females. For Singida rural, the sex ratio was 99 and for Singida urban it was 92 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 0 to 19 years, 50 to 64 and 75 to 79 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Singida Region and Singida rural. On the other hand, Singida urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged 50 to 69 years and 75 to 79 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,370,637	100.0	677,995	100.0	692,642	100.0	97.9
0–4	238,646	17.4	120,003	17.7	118,643	17.1	101.1
5–9	221,558	16.2	112,177	16.5	109,381	15.8	102.6
10–14	183,256	13.4	93,705	13.8	89,551	12.9	104.6
15–19	129,306	9.4	69,262	10.2	60,044	8.7	115.4
20–24	107,399	7.8	51,057	7.5	56,342	8.1	90.6
25–29	88,726	6.5	41,113	6.1	47,613	6.9	86.3
30–34	76,682	5.6	35,984	5.3	40,698	5.9	88.4
35–39	66,980	4.9	31,715	4.7	35,265	5.1	89.9
40–44	56,101	4.1	27,273	4.0	28,828	4.2	94.6
45–49	53,679	3.9	21,252	3.1	32,427	4.7	65.5
50–54	35,727	2.6	18,708	2.8	17,019	2.5	109.9
55–59	23,507	1.7	12,064	1.8	11,443	1.7	105.4
60–64	24,088	1.8	12,171	1.8	11,917	1.7	102.1
65–69	17,536	1.3	8,531	1.3	9,005	1.3	94.7
70–74	16,673	1.2	8,030	1.2	8,643	1.2	92.9
75–79	11,724	0.9	5,972	0.9	5,752	0.8	103.8
80+	19,049	1.4	8,978	1.3	10,071	1.5	89.1



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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,199,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>596,311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>603,625</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>
0–4	215,986	18.0	108,702	18.2	107,284	17.8	101.3
5–9	200,602	16.7	101,945	17.1	98,657	16.3	103.3
10–14	163,123	13.6	83,957	14.1	79,166	13.1	106.1
15–19	108,750	9.1	59,549	10.0	49,201	8.2	121.0
20–24	88,532	7.4	42,197	7.1	46,335	7.7	91.1
25–29	74,521	6.2	34,536	5.8	39,985	6.6	86.4
30–34	64,876	5.4	30,294	5.1	34,582	5.7	87.6
35–39	57,374	4.8	27,108	4.5	30,266	5.0	89.6
40–44	48,920	4.1	23,806	4.0	25,114	4.2	94.8
45–49	45,687	3.8	18,355	3.1	27,332	4.5	67.2
50–54	31,240	2.6	16,312	2.7	14,928	2.5	109.3
55–59	20,540	1.7	10,467	1.8	10,073	1.7	103.9
60–64	21,318	1.8	10,677	1.8	10,641	1.8	100.3
65–69	15,697	1.3	7,592	1.3	8,105	1.3	93.7
70–74	15,059	1.3	7,267	1.2	7,792	1.3	93.3
75–79	10,579	0.9	5,391	0.9	5,188	0.9	103.9
80+	17,132	1.4	8,156	1.4	8,976	1.5	90.9

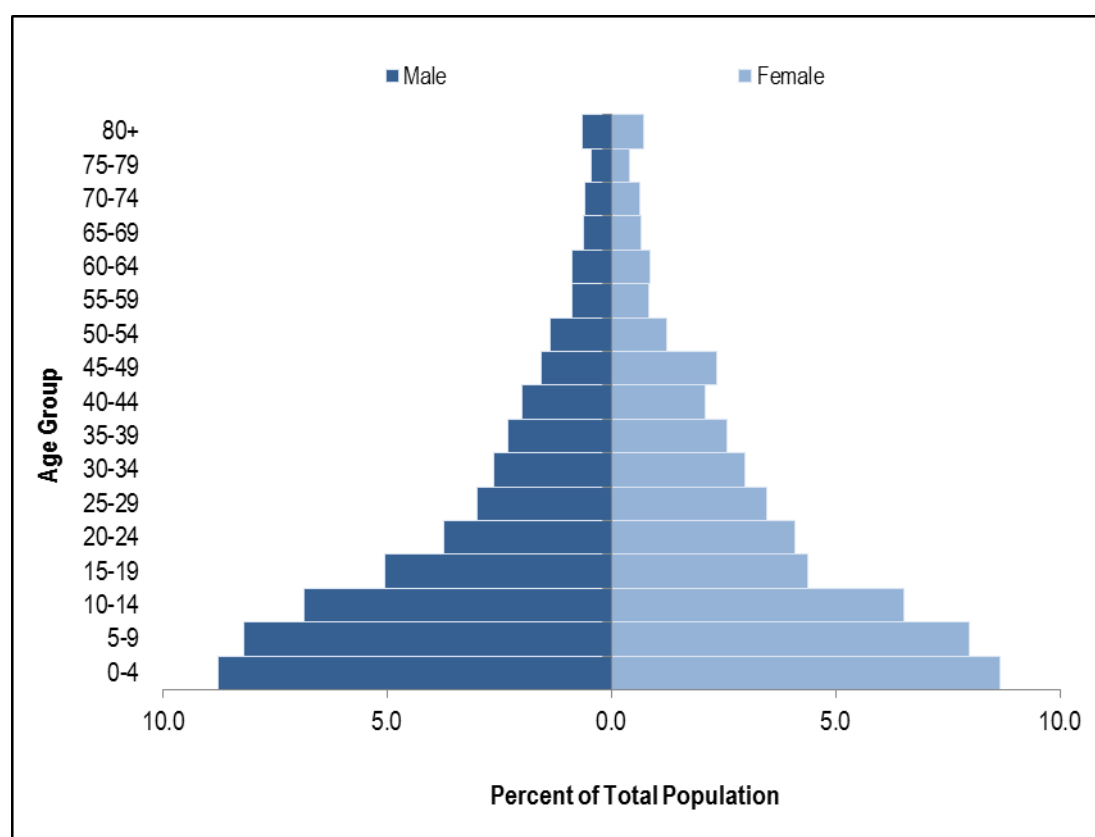
**Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Singida Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81,684</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89,017</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>
0–4	22,660	13.3	11,301	13.8	11,359	12.8	99.5
5–9	20,956	12.3	10,232	12.5	10,724	12.0	95.4
10–14	20,133	11.8	9,748	11.9	10,385	11.7	93.9
15–19	20,556	12.0	9,713	11.9	10,843	12.2	89.6
20–24	18,867	11.1	8,860	10.8	10,007	11.2	88.5
25–29	14,205	8.3	6,577	8.1	7,628	8.6	86.2
30–34	11,806	6.9	5,690	7.0	6,116	6.9	93.0
35–39	9,606	5.6	4,607	5.6	4,999	5.6	92.2
40–44	7,181	4.2	3,467	4.2	3,714	4.2	93.3
45–49	7,992	4.7	2,897	3.5	5,095	5.7	56.9
50–54	4,487	2.6	2,396	2.9	2,091	2.3	114.6
55–59	2,967	1.7	1,597	2.0	1,370	1.5	116.6
60–64	2,770	1.6	1,494	1.8	1,276	1.4	117.1
65–69	1,839	1.1	939	1.1	900	1.0	104.3
70–74	1,614	0.9	763	0.9	851	1.0	89.7
75–79	1,145	0.7	581	0.7	564	0.6	103.0
80+	1,917	1.1	822	1.0	1,095	1.2	75.1

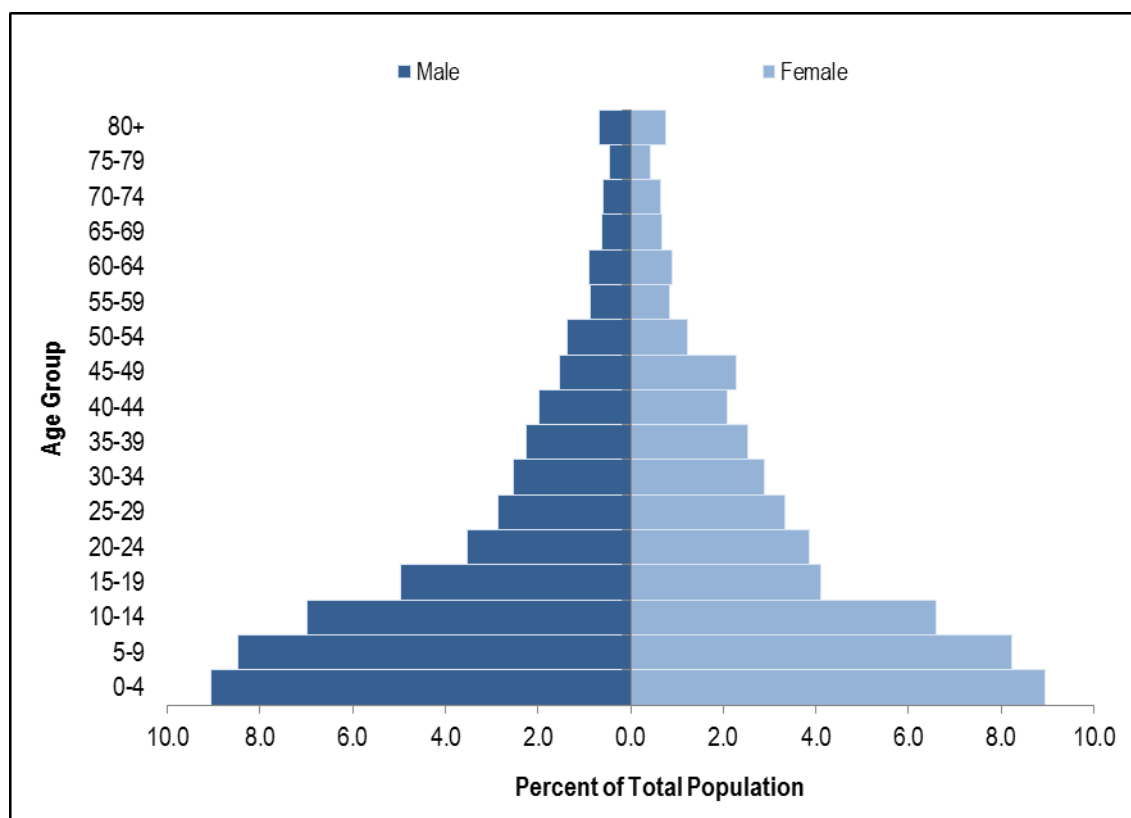
### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other Sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centers has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Singida urban (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Singida rural pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population. It is also observed that female population aged 45-49 is very prominent especially in urban areas.

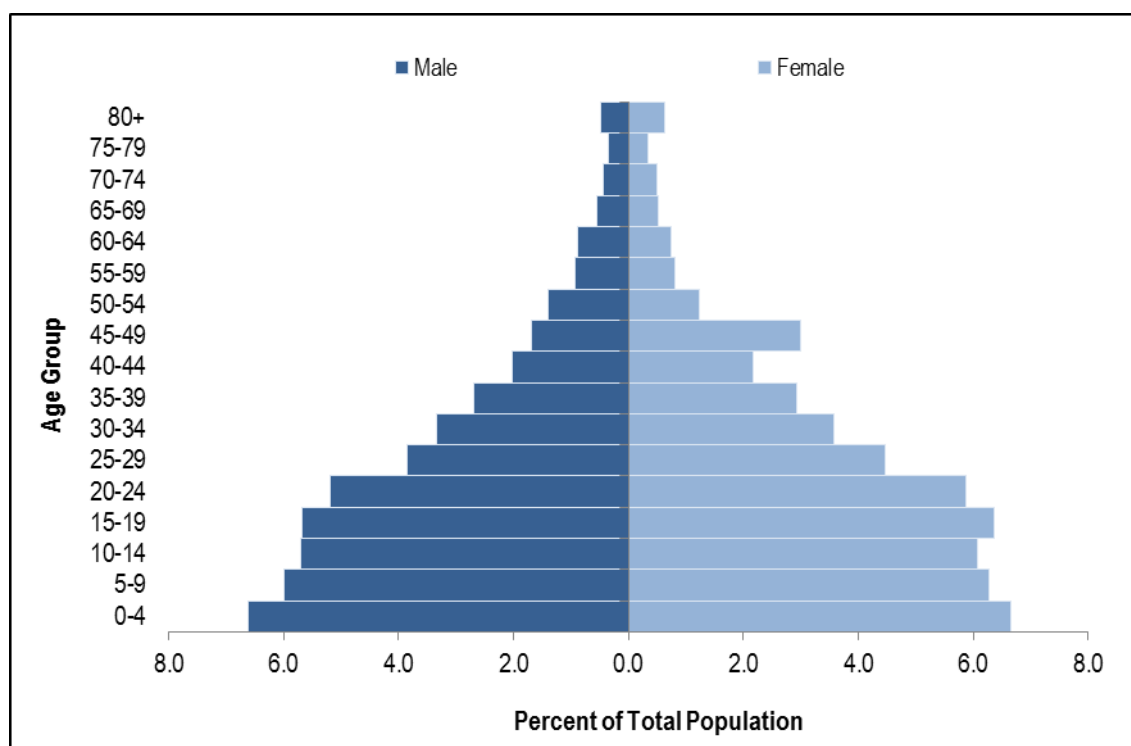
**Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Singida Region, 2012 Census**



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



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 47 percent of Singida total population that was below 15 years of age and about five (4.7) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many Sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

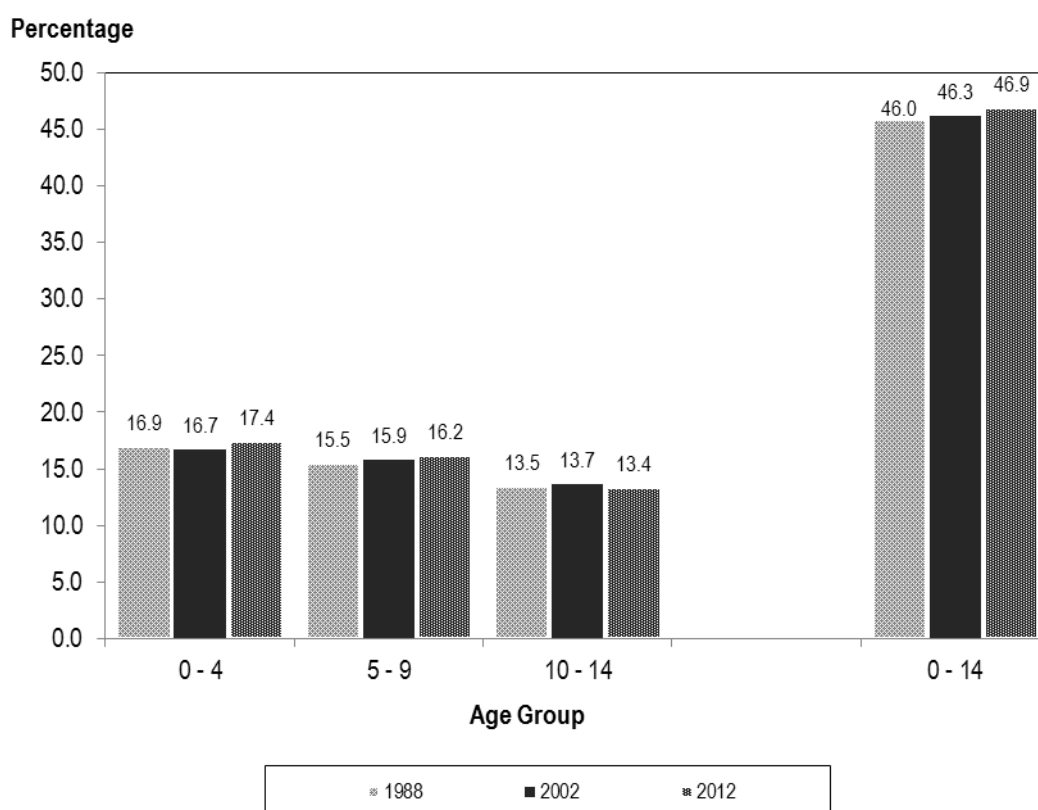
**Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Population Group	Singida		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,199,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	677,995	49.5	596,311	49.7	81,684	47.9
Female	692,642	50.5	603,625	50.3	89,017	52.1
<b>Children (Under 1 year)</b>	<b>46,652</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>41,536</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Male	23,514	3.5	20,917	3.5	2,597	3.2
Female	23,138	3.3	20,619	3.4	2,519	2.8
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>238,646</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>215,986</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>22,660</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Male	120,003	17.7	108,702	18.2	11,301	13.8
Female	118,643	17.1	107,284	17.8	11,359	12.8
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>643,460</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>579,711</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>63,749</b>	<b>37.3</b>
Male	325,885	48.1	294,604	49.4	31,281	38.3
Female	317,575	45.8	285,107	47.2	32,468	36.5
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>723,431</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>647,625</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>75,806</b>	<b>44.4</b>
Male	369,779	54.5	332,774	55.8	37,005	45.3
Female	353,652	51.1	314,851	52.2	38,801	43.6
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>236,705</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>197,282</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>39,423</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Male	120,319	17.7	101,746	17.1	18,573	22.7
Female	116,386	16.8	95,536	15.8	20,850	23.4
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>420,209</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>352,087</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>68,122</b>	<b>39.9</b>
Male	206,195	30.4	174,004	29.2	32,191	39.4
Female	214,014	30.9	178,083	29.5	35,931	40.4
<b>School-Age Population</b>						
<b>Primary school (7–13 years)</b>	<b>275,139</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>246,598</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>28,541</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Male	139,646	20.6	125,724	21.1	13,922	17.0
Female	135,493	19.6	120,874	20.0	14,619	16.4
<b>Secondary School (14–17 years)</b>	<b>113,515</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>97,539</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>15,976</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Male	61,287	9.0	53,730	9.0	7,557	9.3
Female	52,228	7.5	43,809	7.3	8,419	9.5
<b>Working Age Population (15–64 years)</b>	<b>662,195</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>561,758</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>100,437</b>	<b>58.8</b>
Male	320,599	47.3	273,301	45.8	47,298	57.9
Female	341,596	49.3	288,457	47.8	53,139	59.7
<b>Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)</b>	<b>301,217</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>252,815</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>48,402</b>	<b>54.4</b>
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>89,070</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>79,785</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Male	43,682	6.4	39,083	6.6	4,599	5.6
Female	45,388	6.6	40,702	6.7	4,686	5.3
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>64,982</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>58,467</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Male	31,511	4.6	28,406	4.8	3,105	3.8
Female	33,471	4.8	30,061	5.0	3,410	3.8
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>		<b>107</b>		<b>114</b>		<b>70</b>

### 3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age was found to be 46 percent in the 1988 and 2002 Censuses but increased slightly to 47 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over the 24 year period.

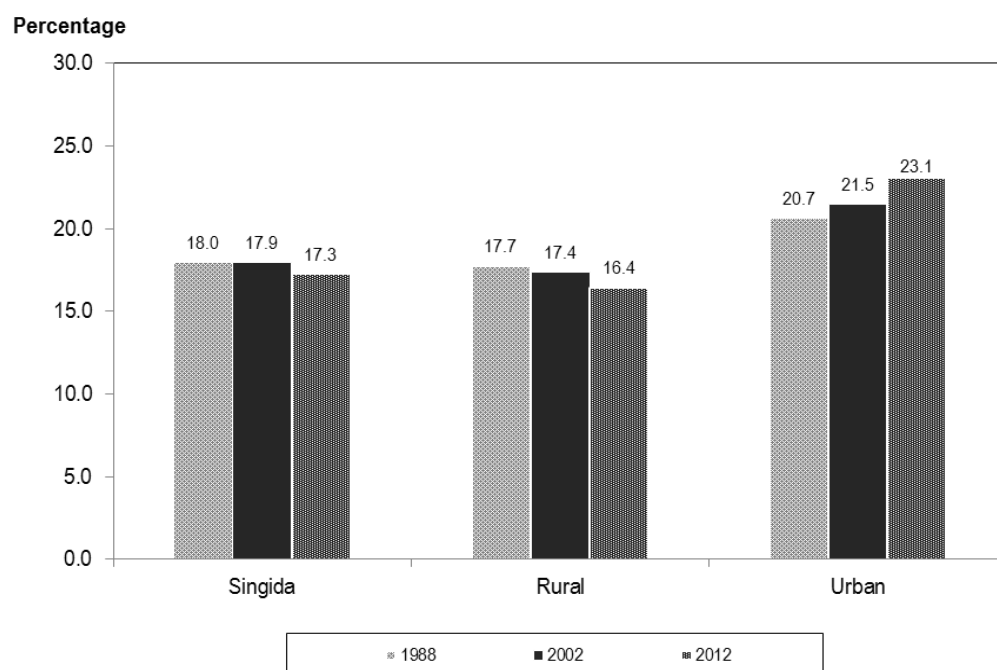
**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Singida Region  
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

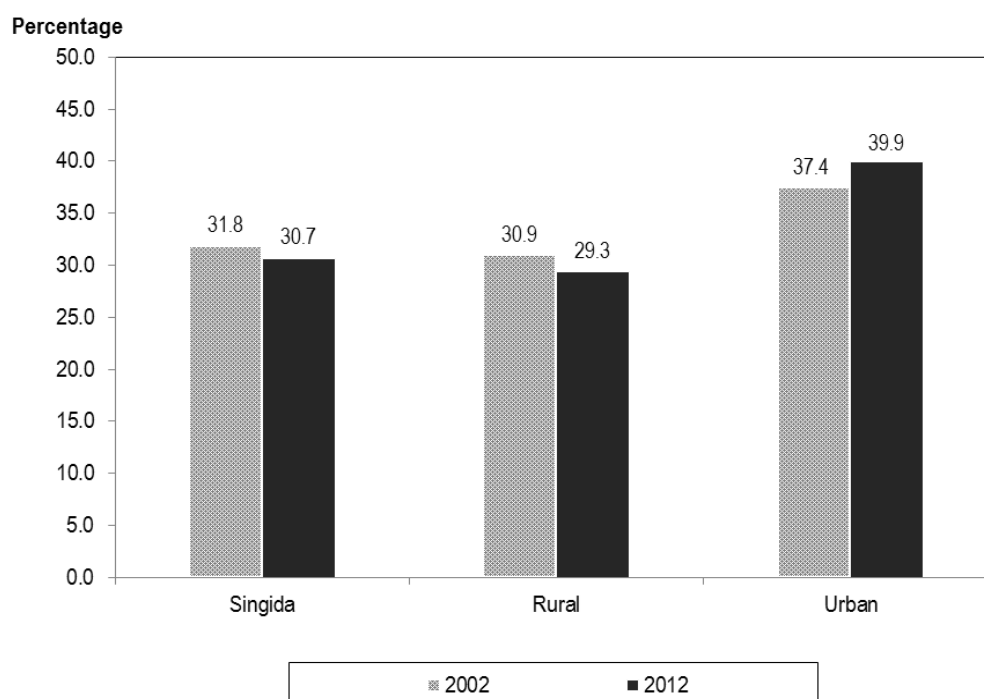
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Singida Region, Singida rural and Singida urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Singida Region has decreased from 18 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 2012 census. The proportion of the youth population in rural areas decreased from 18 percent in 1988 to 16 percent in 2012, and that of urban areas increased from 21 percent to 23 percent in the 2012 PHC.

**Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Singida Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years declined from 32 percent in 1988 to 31 percent in 2012 Census for Singida Region, slightly decreased from 31 to 29 percent for Singida rural but increased in Singida urban from 37 to 40 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods (Figure 3.6).

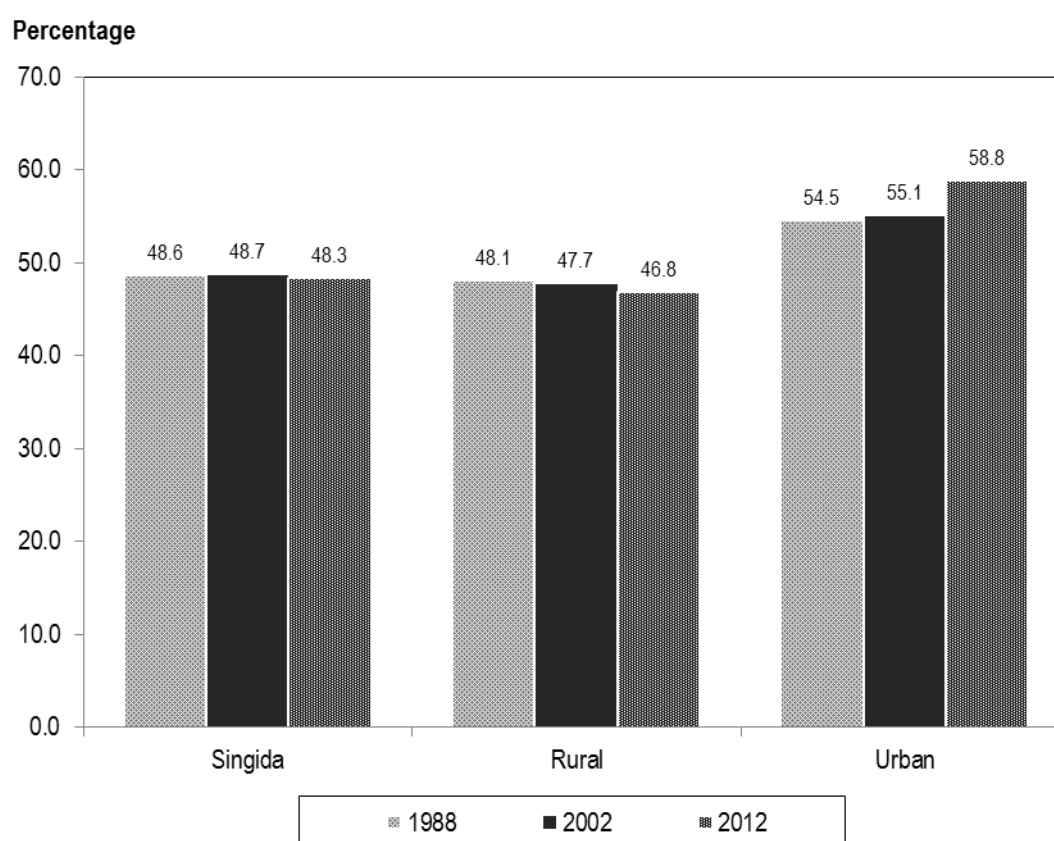
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Singida Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Singida's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) slightly decreased from 49 percent in 1988 Census to 48 percent in 2012, decreased from 48 percent in 1988 to 47 percent in 2012 Census for Singida rural but increased from 55 to 59 percent for Singida urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

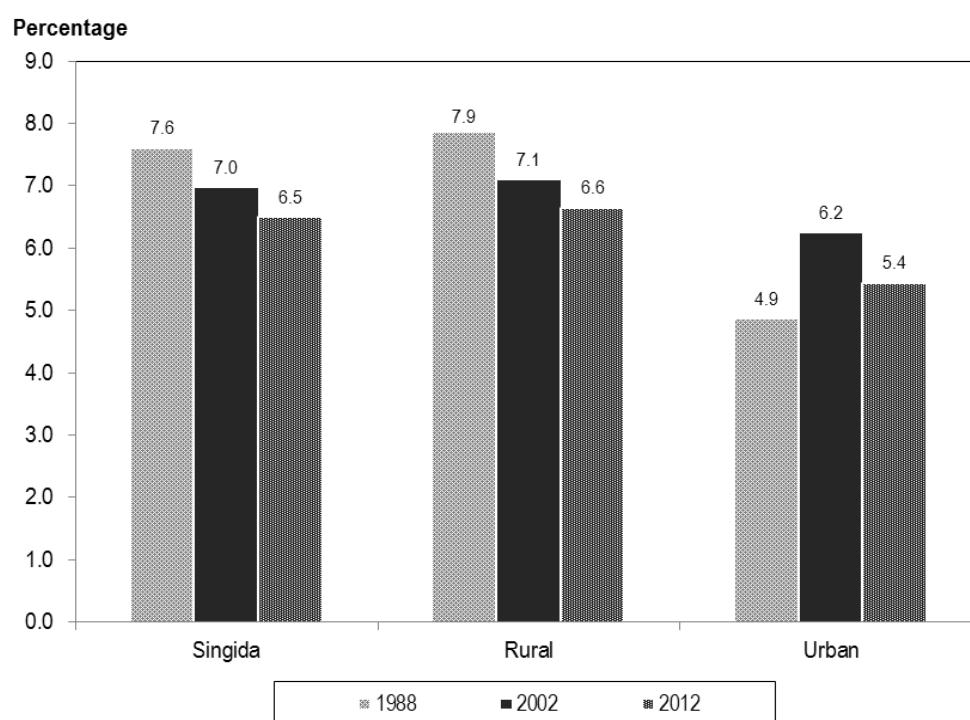
**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Singida Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Singida Region decreased from about eight (7.6) percent in 1988 to about seven (6.5) percent in 2012 PHC. A similar trend is also observed in Singida rural. However, it increased for Singida urban from five (4.9) percent in 1988 to six (6.2) percent in 2002 but then decreased to five (5.4) percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.8).

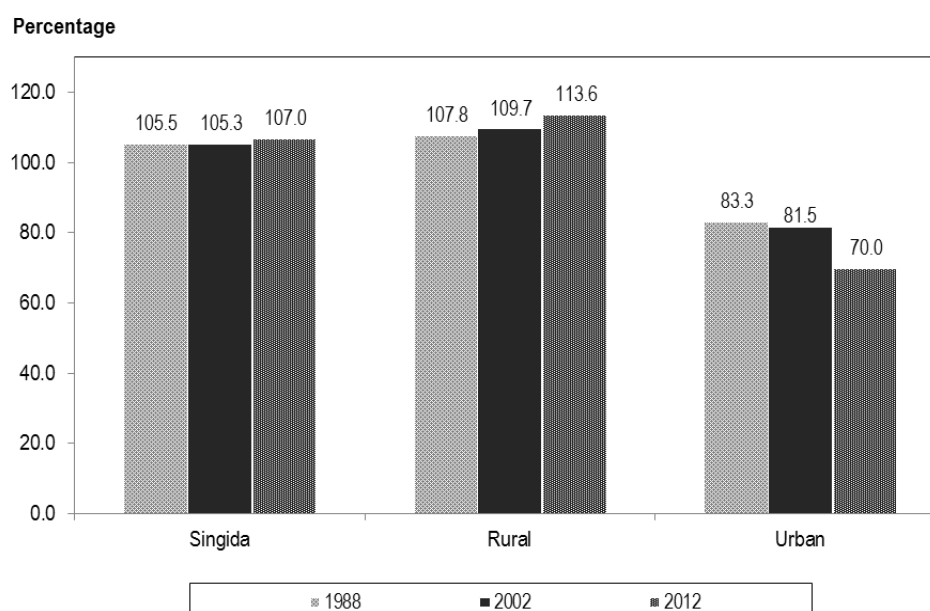
**Figure 3.8: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Singida Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Singida age dependency ratio was 106 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 106 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual increase in age dependency ratio in Singida rural and gradual decline in Singida urban from 1988 to the 2012 PHC.

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





## **Chapter Four**

### **Household Composition**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (258,280) covered by the Census.

#### **4.2 Number of Households**

According to the 2012 PHC, Singida Region had a total of 255,613 private households. About eighty six (85.5) percent of the private households (218,621 households) were in rural areas and 14.5 percent (36,992 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty eight (68.1) percent and 31.9 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

**Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban Residence and Sex: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	255,613	174,014	68.1	81,599	31.9	218,621	85.5	151,008	86.8	67,613	82.9	36,992	14.5	23,006	13.2	13,986	17.1	
< 10	111	76	68.5	35	31.5	105	94.6	72	94.7	33	94.3	6	5.4	4	5.3	2	5.7	
10-14	584	311	53.3	273	46.7	494	84.6	266	85.5	228	83.5	90	15.4	45	14.5	45	16.5	
15-19	2,750	1,491	54.2	1,259	45.8	2,009	73.1	1,102	73.9	907	72.0	741	26.9	389	26.1	352	28.0	
20-24	11,925	7,294	61.2	4,631	38.8	9,246	77.5	5,770	79.1	3,476	75.1	2,679	22.5	1,524	20.9	1,155	24.9	
25-29	25,467	18,300	71.9	7,167	28.1	20,921	82.1	15,390	84.1	5,531	77.2	4,546	17.9	2,910	15.9	1,636	22.8	
30-34	31,815	23,589	74.1	8,226	25.9	26,661	83.8	20,075	85.1	6,586	80.1	5,154	16.2	3,514	14.9	1,640	19.9	
35-39	32,379	23,659	73.1	8,720	26.9	27,600	85.2	20,506	86.7	7,094	81.4	4,779	14.8	3,153	13.3	1,626	18.6	
40-44	30,232	21,553	71.3	8,679	28.7	26,365	87.2	19,080	88.5	7,285	83.9	3,867	12.8	2,473	11.5	1,394	16.1	
45-49	29,477	17,375	58.9	12,102	41.1	24,936	84.6	15,126	87.1	9,810	81.1	4,541	15.4	2,249	12.9	2,292	18.9	
50-54	22,216	15,468	69.6	6,748	30.4	19,347	87.1	13,557	87.6	5,790	85.8	2,869	12.9	1,911	12.4	958	14.2	
55-59	14,859	10,035	67.5	4,824	32.5	12,834	86.4	8,716	86.9	4,118	85.4	2,025	13.6	1,319	13.1	706	14.6	
60-64	15,225	10,086	66.2	5,139	33.8	13,347	87.7	8,872	88.0	4,475	87.1	1,878	12.3	1,214	12.0	664	12.9	
65-69	10,996	7,057	64.2	3,939	35.8	9,780	88.9	6,310	89.4	3,470	88.1	1,216	11.1	747	10.6	469	11.9	
70-74	10,229	6,448	63.0	3,781	37.0	9,241	90.3	5,863	90.9	3,378	89.3	988	9.7	585	9.1	403	10.7	
75-79	7,193	4,755	66.1	2,438	33.9	6,515	90.6	4,325	91.0	2,190	89.8	678	9.4	430	9.0	248	10.2	
80+	10,155	6,517	64.2	3,638	35.8	9,220	90.8	5,978	91.7	3,242	89.1	935	9.2	539	8.3	396	10.9	

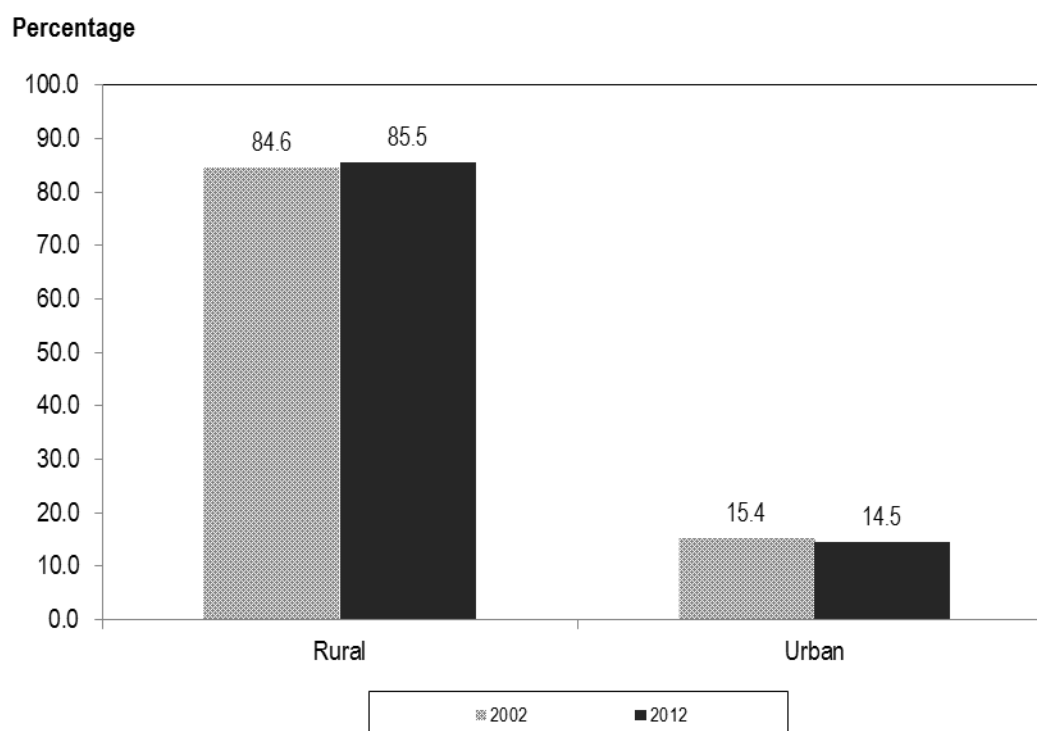
Table 4.2 reveal that Manyoni District, having the largest population, had 23 percent of the total number of private households in Singida Region while Singida Municipal had the smallest population of private households (12 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural area was Singida District (98.2 percent) followed by Ikungi (94.9 percent), while in urban area the largest number of private households was found in Singida Municipal (60.3 percent).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>218,621</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>36,992</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Iramba	43,196	16.9	39,510	91.5	3,686	8.5
Singida	41,257	16.1	40,499	98.2	758	1.8
Manyoni	58,464	22.9	49,111	84.0	9,353	16.0
Singida Municipal	30,383	11.9	12,056	39.7	18,327	60.3
Ikungi	48,037	18.8	45,593	94.9	2,444	5.1
Mkalama	34,276	13.4	31,852	92.9	2,424	7.1

Figure 4.1 shows that rural and urban households in Singida Region had shown slight changes during the 2002-2012 intercensal period. In rural areas, the proportion of private households increased from 84.6 percent in 2002 to 85.5 percent in 2012. Regarding changes in urban areas, the proportion of private households decreased slightly from 15.4 percent in 2002 to 14.5 percent observed in 2012 Census. The increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

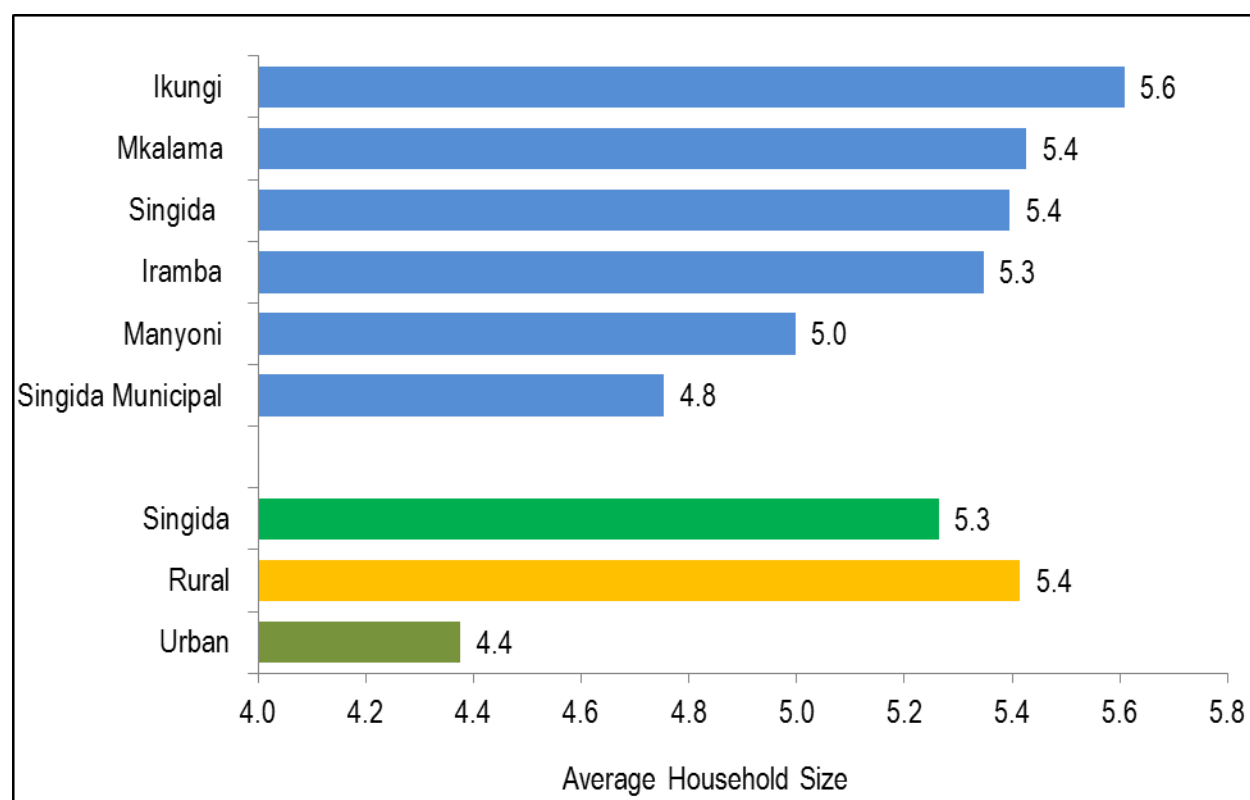
**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 shows that the average household size for Singida Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.3 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 4.9 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 5.4 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.4 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.8 persons in Singida Municipal to 5.6 persons in Ikungi District.

**Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Regions; Singida Region, 2012 Census**



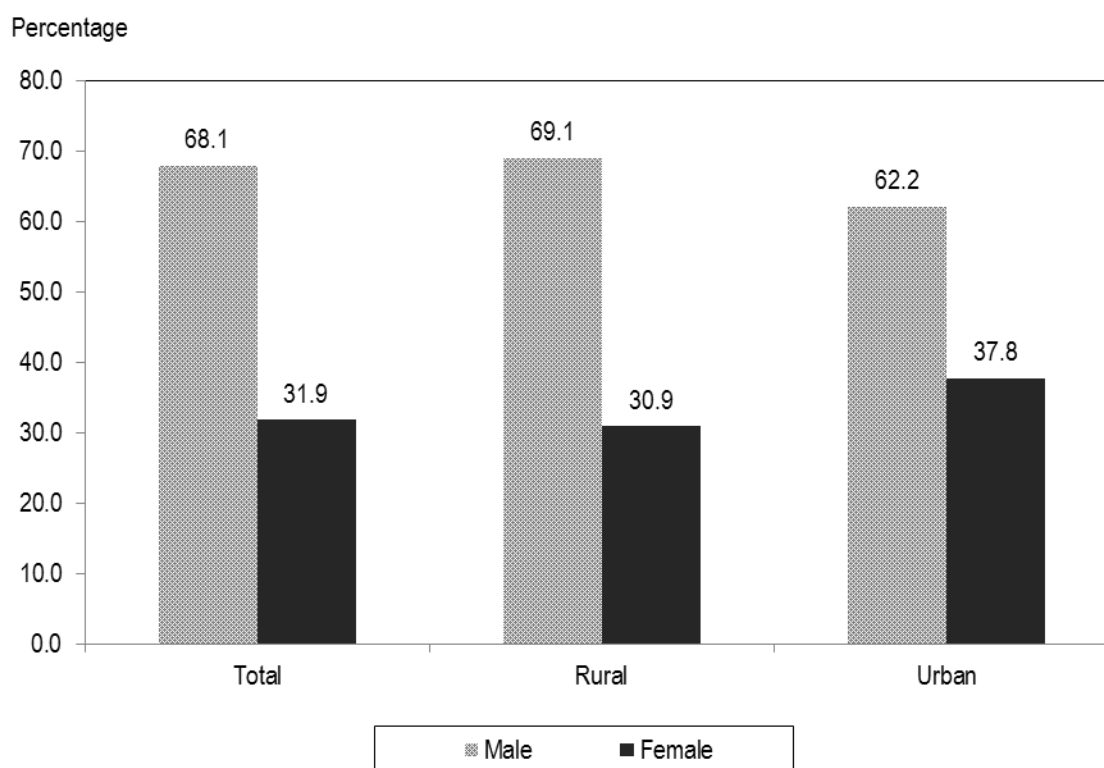
**Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Area	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,074,934</b>	<b>1,345,531</b>	<b>219,736</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Rural	930,786	1,183,659	185,885	218,621	5.0	5.4
Urban	144,149	161,872	33,851	36,992	4.3	4.4

#### 4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty eight (68.1 percent) of the total private households in Singida Region were headed by males and a thirty two (31.9 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has increase from 66.2 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 68.1 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has decreased slightly from 33.8 percent in 2002 Census to 31.9 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Rural	67.1	32.9	69.1	30.9
Urban	61.3	38.7	62.2	37.8

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 8.3 compared with 3.8 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

**Table 4. 5: Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>174,014</b>	<b>81,599</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Rural	218,621	151,008	67,613	5.4	3.9	8.8
Urban	36,992	23,006	13,986	4.4	3.3	6.1
Iramba	43,196	30,263	12,933	5.3	3.8	9.0
Singida	41,257	28,270	12,987	5.4	3.9	8.6
Manyoni	58,464	39,644	18,820	5.0	3.6	7.9
Singida Municipal	30,383	20,114	10,269	4.8	3.5	7.2
Ikungi	48,037	32,365	15,672	5.6	4.1	8.6
Mkalama	34,276	23,358	10,918	5.4	3.9	8.6

## **Chapter Five**

### **Marital Status**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **5.2 Marital Status**

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

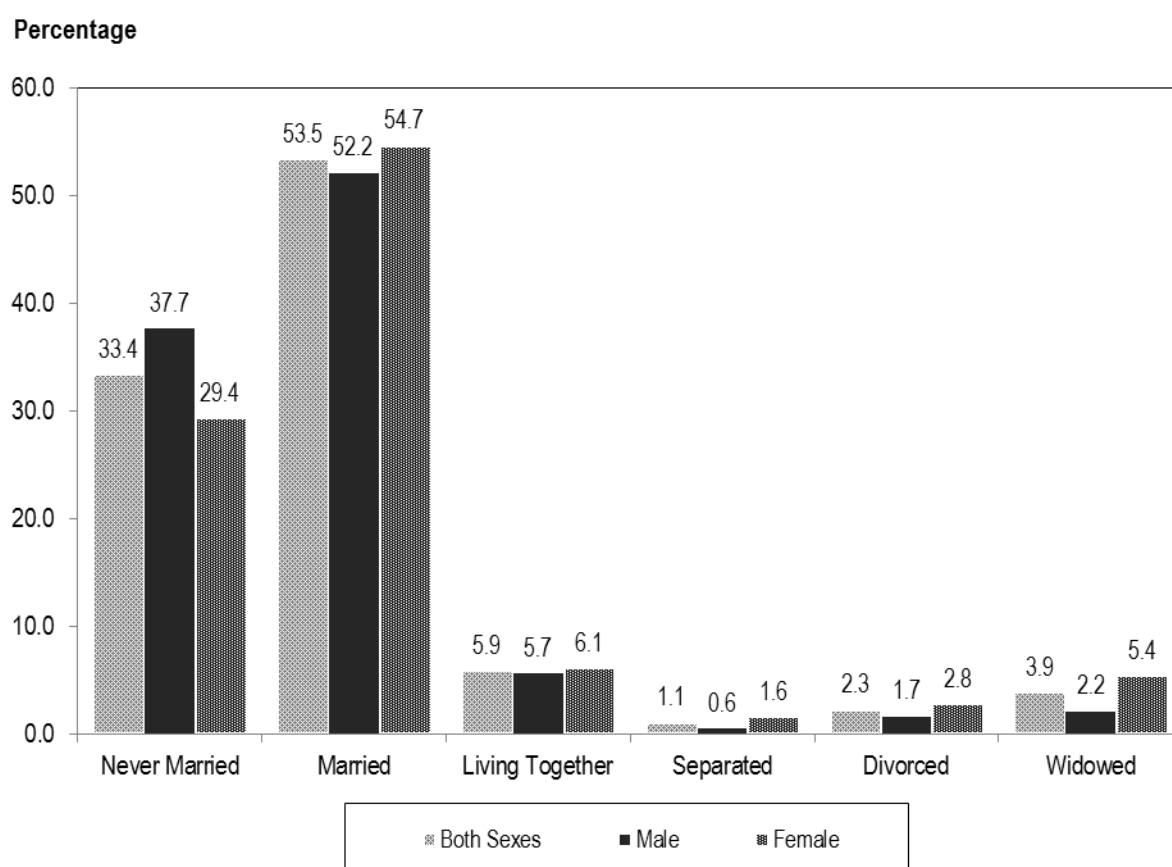
Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and district in Singida Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 33.4 percent of the people in Singida Region aged 15 years and above had never married, 88.6 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 53.5 percent of the people were married and about four (3.9) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 56.7 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 13.6 percent for those of age 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.



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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>709,699</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
15–19	126,275	88.6	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	102,855	56.7	36.3	4.3	2.5	0.1	0.1
25–29	86,466	28.6	61.7	8.7	0.5	0.5	0.0
30–34	74,821	15.2	71.9	8.2	3.6	1.0	0.1
35–39	65,568	10.7	76.4	7.9	3.5	1.4	0.2
40–44	54,929	8.9	77.9	7.9	2.0	1.9	1.5
45–49	52,832	7.8	75.2	6.7	2.6	2.4	5.3
50–54	35,083	8.4	74.7	6.8	2.6	2.5	5.0
55–59	23,099	9.6	67.8	8.5	5.1	2.4	6.6
60–64	23,671	11.0	66.7	7.3	4.5	2.3	8.2
65–69	17,293	7.5	63.9	9.1	4.9	2.5	12.2
70–74	16,438	11.5	55.1	7.1	5.2	2.2	18.9
75–79	11,562	10.4	44.1	4.5	2.9	1.7	36.3
80+	18,807	13.6	32.7	3.5	2.1	1.2	46.9

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status of all persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated by age, sex and residence. Results show that the proportion of never married males (37.7 percent) was higher than that of females (29.4 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (5.4 percent) was more than twice as much as that of males (2.2 percent). Also the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>342,482</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
15-19	67,786	92.5	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	48,637	71.4	23.5	2.0	2.9	0.0	0.1
25-29	39,792	37.1	54.3	8.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
30-34	34,887	17.5	70.2	8.3	3.5	0.4	0.1
35-39	30,839	10.7	77.5	8.2	2.8	0.6	0.2
40-44	26,571	7.7	80.5	8.6	0.9	0.9	1.5
45-49	20,727	5.2	81.3	8.0	1.1	1.1	3.3
50-54	18,335	5.7	80.4	7.9	1.5	1.2	3.3
55-59	11,849	6.1	77.0	8.8	2.8	1.2	4.1
60-64	11,961	6.4	77.2	8.2	2.6	1.5	4.3
65-69	8,419	4.3	75.9	9.3	2.8	1.7	6.0
70-74	7,923	6.0	71.2	8.2	3.5	1.8	9.3
75-79	5,880	5.9	65.7	6.5	2.6	1.8	17.6
80+	8,876	8.7	56.7	6.2	1.8	1.2	25.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>367,217</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
15-19	58,489	84.1	14.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	54,218	43.5	47.7	6.4	2.1	0.2	0.1
25-29	46,674	21.5	67.9	9.1	0.7	0.8	0.0
30-34	39,934	13.2	73.5	8.1	3.7	1.5	0.1
35-39	34,729	10.7	75.3	7.7	4.0	2.1	0.2
40-44	28,358	10.0	75.5	7.2	3.1	2.9	1.4
45-49	32,105	9.5	71.3	5.8	3.6	3.3	6.5
50-54	16,748	11.3	68.5	5.5	3.9	3.9	6.9
55-59	11,250	13.2	58.1	8.2	7.6	3.6	9.3
60-64	11,710	15.8	56.0	6.4	6.5	3.1	12.3
65-69	8,874	10.6	52.5	8.9	6.8	3.2	18.0
70-74	8,515	16.5	40.1	6.1	6.8	2.7	27.8
75-79	5,682	15.1	21.8	2.5	3.3	1.5	55.7
80+	9,931	18.0	11.2	1.1	2.5	1.1	66.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>610,508</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>
15–19	107,038	88.3	10.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	86,476	55.6	37.9	3.8	2.5	0.1	0.1
25–29	73,351	27.5	63.9	7.7	0.5	0.5	0.0
30–34	63,895	14.2	73.9	7.4	3.5	0.9	0.1
35–39	56,532	10.0	78.0	7.3	3.3	1.3	0.2
40–44	48,188	8.2	79.2	7.5	1.9	1.8	1.4
45–49	45,166	7.3	76.6	6.5	2.4	2.2	5.1
50–54	30,817	8.0	75.7	6.5	2.5	2.3	4.9
55–59	20,252	9.3	68.6	8.3	5.0	2.3	6.5
60–64	21,010	10.8	67.4	7.1	4.4	2.2	8.1
65–69	15,507	7.4	64.6	8.9	4.7	2.3	12.1
70–74	14,883	11.3	55.8	7.1	5.1	2.1	18.7
75–79	10,448	10.3	44.9	4.6	2.9	1.5	35.8
80+	16,945	13.5	33.5	3.5	2.1	1.1	46.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>296,591</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
15–19	58,635	92.5	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	41,085	70.7	24.4	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.1
25–29	33,917	35.9	56.4	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
30–34	29,803	16.8	72.1	7.1	3.5	0.4	0.1
35–39	26,652	10.2	78.9	7.3	2.8	0.6	0.2
40–44	23,406	7.3	81.4	8.1	0.8	0.9	1.5
45–49	18,054	5.0	82.1	7.4	1.1	1.0	3.3
50–54	16,086	5.6	80.9	7.6	1.5	1.1	3.3
55–59	10,330	5.9	77.6	8.5	2.8	1.2	4.1
60–64	10,531	6.3	77.6	7.9	2.5	1.5	4.3
65–69	7,507	4.2	76.6	8.9	2.7	1.6	6.0
70–74	7,196	5.8	71.7	8.2	3.4	1.7	9.2
75–79	5,317	5.8	66.7	6.5	2.4	1.6	17.0
80+	8,072	8.5	57.6	6.2	1.7	1.2	24.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,917</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>
15-19	48,403	83.3	15.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	45,391	41.9	50.1	5.6	2.1	0.2	0.1
25-29	39,434	20.2	70.4	8.1	0.7	0.7	0.0
30-34	34,092	12.0	75.5	7.5	3.5	1.4	0.1
35-39	29,880	9.9	77.1	7.3	3.7	1.9	0.2
40-44	24,782	9.1	77.1	6.9	2.8	2.7	1.3
45-49	27,112	8.8	73.0	5.8	3.2	2.9	6.3
50-54	14,731	10.7	70.1	5.2	3.7	3.6	6.7
55-59	9,922	12.9	59.3	8.0	7.3	3.4	9.1
60-64	10,479	15.4	57.1	6.3	6.3	2.9	12.0
65-69	8,000	10.4	53.4	8.8	6.6	3.0	17.8
70-74	7,687	16.4	40.9	6.0	6.6	2.6	27.5
75-79	5,131	15.0	22.3	2.6	3.4	1.4	55.3
80+	8,873	18.0	11.6	1.1	2.5	1.1	65.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,191</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
15-19	19,237	90.3	8.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	16,379	62.7	27.5	7.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
25-29	13,115	35.2	49.2	14.2	0.7	0.7	0.0
30-34	10,926	20.6	60.4	13.1	4.2	1.6	0.1
35-39	9,036	14.8	66.4	11.9	4.7	2.0	0.2
40-44	6,741	13.3	68.4	10.7	3.1	2.7	1.9
45-49	7,666	11.0	66.9	7.8	4.1	4.0	6.3
50-54	4,266	11.0	67.5	9.0	3.3	3.5	5.7
55-59	2,847	11.2	62.2	10.1	6.2	3.1	7.2
60-64	2,661	12.4	61.2	8.6	5.5	3.3	8.9
65-69	1,786	8.2	57.3	11.3	6.4	3.7	13.0
70-74	1,555	13.0	48.9	7.8	6.5	3.2	20.6
75-79	1,114	11.6	37.0	3.5	3.7	3.0	41.3
80+	1,862	14.7	25.2	3.3	2.2	1.5	53.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,891</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
15-19	9,151	92.5	7.3	0.2	-	-	-
20-24	7,552	75.3	18.6	3.2	2.8	0.0	0.1
25-29	5,875	43.6	42.4	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
30-34	5,084	21.7	59.0	15.0	3.4	0.8	0.1
35-39	4,187	13.8	68.5	13.7	3.0	0.7	0.3
40-44	3,165	10.2	73.3	12.3	1.2	1.1	1.9
45-49	2,673	6.5	75.3	11.9	1.5	1.3	3.6
50-54	2,249	6.8	76.4	10.4	1.4	1.4	3.5
55-59	1,519	7.2	73.3	11.1	2.9	1.3	4.1
60-64	1,430	6.7	73.7	10.3	3.5	1.5	4.2
65-69	912	4.5	70.2	12.6	4.3	2.1	6.4
70-74	727	7.7	66.9	8.8	4.3	2.8	9.6
75-79	563	6.7	56.3	5.9	4.8	3.4	22.9
80+	804	10.7	48.0	5.8	1.9	1.6	32.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,300</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
15-19	10,086	88.3	9.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	8,827	51.9	35.1	10.4	2.3	0.2	0.0
25-29	7,240	28.3	54.7	14.7	1.0	1.2	0.0
30-34	5,842	19.8	61.6	11.3	4.9	2.3	0.2
35-39	4,849	15.7	64.5	10.4	6.1	3.1	0.1
40-44	3,576	16.0	64.1	9.3	4.7	4.1	1.9
45-49	4,993	13.4	62.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	7.7
50-54	2,017	15.6	57.5	7.5	5.4	5.9	8.1
55-59	1,328	15.7	49.5	9.0	9.9	5.0	10.7
60-64	1,231	19.1	46.7	6.7	7.9	5.3	14.4
65-69	874	12.1	43.8	10.0	8.7	5.4	20.0
70-74	828	17.6	33.2	7.0	8.5	3.5	30.2
75-79	551	16.5	17.2	1.1	2.5	2.5	60.1
80+	1,058	17.8	7.9	1.3	2.5	1.3	69.2

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 31.5 percent in Singida District Council to 37.4 percent in Singida Municipal Council. For the married category, the range was from 48.9 percent in Manyoni District Council to 59.2 percent in Singida District Council. The proportion of persons who were separated was close to one (1) percent for all districts except in Manyoni District Council. The widowed category ranged from three (3.2) percent in Singida Municipal Council to four (4.3) percent in Iramba District. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together is much higher in Manyoni District Council compared to other districts.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>709,699</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Rural	610,508	32.4	55.0	5.5	1.0	2.2	3.9
urban	99,191	39.8	44.2	8.4	1.5	2.7	3.4
Iramba	124,273	33.8	52.2	6.0	1.0	2.7	4.3
Singida	113,267	31.5	59.2	3.2	0.8	1.5	3.7
Manyoni	153,905	32.5	48.9	10.5	1.5	2.8	3.9
Singida Municipal	83,656	37.4	50.2	6.1	1.1	2.0	3.2
Ikungi	137,405	33.3	56.4	3.7	1.1	1.8	3.7
Mkalama	97,193	33.2	54.3	4.7	1.0	2.6	4.2

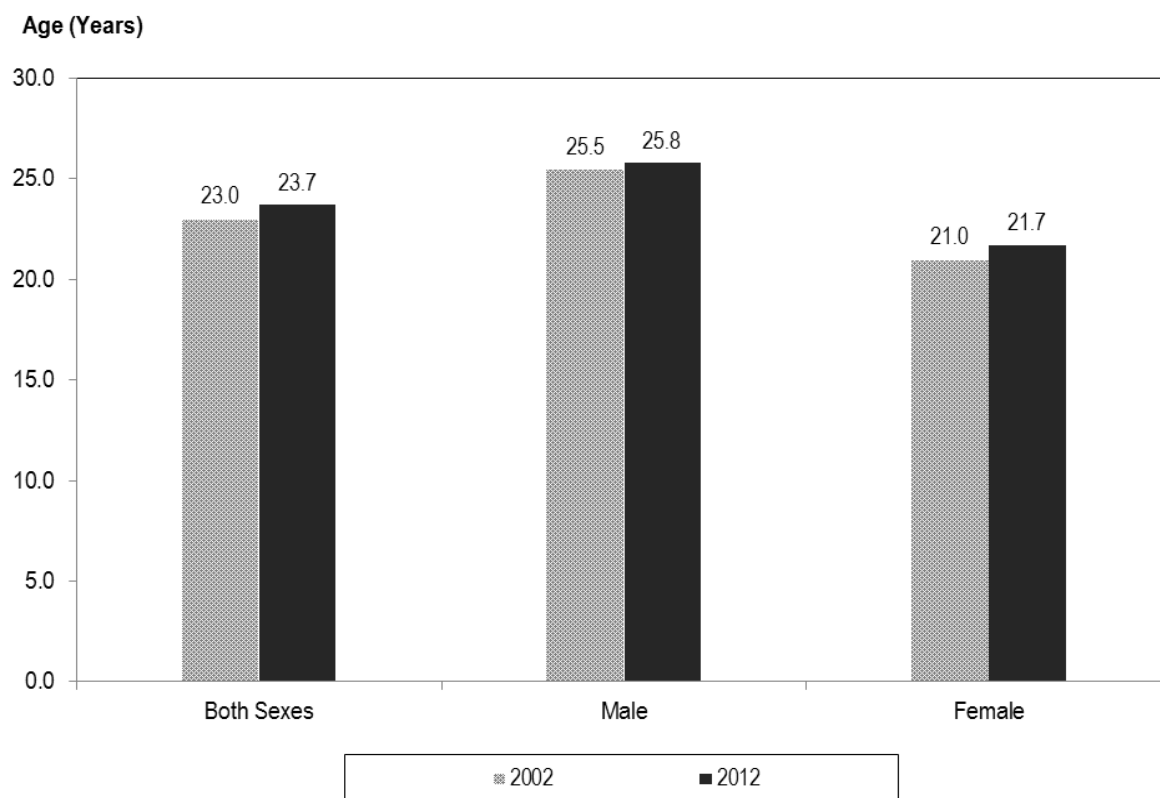
### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

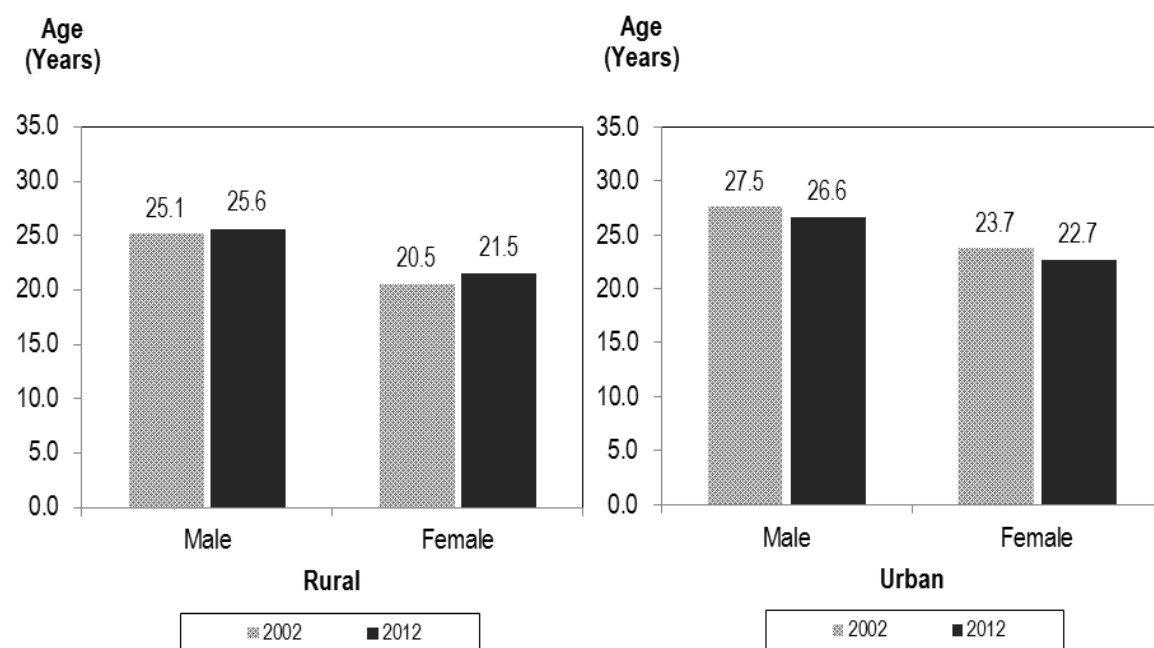
The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.0 years in 2002 to 21.7 in the 2012 PHC. As for males, it slightly increased from 25.5 years in 2002 Census to 25.8 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage found in the 2012 PHC to be higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas decreased from 23.7 to 22.7 years and that of males decreased from 27.5 to 26.6 years. In

rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.5 to 21.5 years and that of males slightly increased from 25.1 to 25.6 years.

**Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



**Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

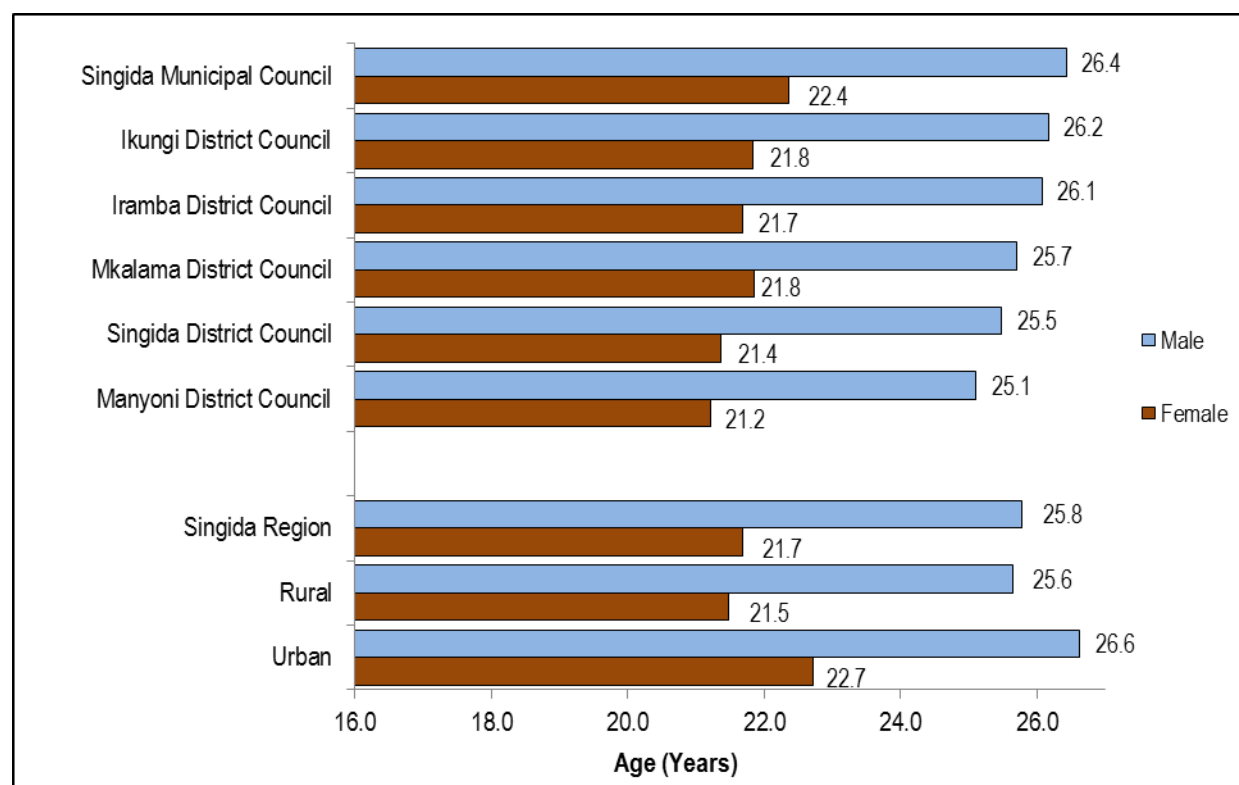


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Singida Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.4 years and 22.4 years respectively) followed by Ikungi District Council (26.2 for males and 21.8 for females), and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Manyoni District Council (25.1 years for males and 21.2 for females).

**Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District ; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Rural	22.6	23.5	25.1	25.6	20.5	21.5
urban	25.4	24.6	27.5	26.6	23.7	22.7
Iramba	22.4	23.8	24.8	26.1	20.3	21.7
Singida	22.9	23.4	25.5	25.5	20.8	21.4
Manyoni	22.5	23.1	25.0	25.1	20.4	21.2
Singida Municipal	24.8	24.4	27.1	26.4	22.9	22.4
Ikungi	23.1	24.0	25.8	26.2	20.8	21.8
Mkalama	22.8	23.7	25.1	25.7	21.0	21.8

**Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Singida Region, 2012 Census**





## **Chapter Six**

### **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

#### **6.1 Citizenship**

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>677,995</b>	<b>692,642</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,199,936</b>	<b>596,311</b>	<b>603,625</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>170,701</b>	<b>81,684</b>	<b>89,017</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,370,247</b>	<b>677,762</b>	<b>692,485</b>	<b>99.97</b>	<b>1,199,758</b>	<b>596,213</b>	<b>603,545</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>170,489</b>	<b>81,549</b>	<b>88,940</b>	<b>99.88</b>
Angola	2	1	1	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	7	5	2	0.001	2	2	0	0.000	5	3	2	0.003
Comoro	4	1	3	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	3	0	3	0.002
Kenya	60	33	27	0.004	20	8	12	0.002	40	25	15	0.023
Lesotho	20	10	10	0.001	18	8	10	0.002	2	2	0	0.001
Malawi	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.001
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.001
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	2	2	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Swaziland	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	4	2	2	0.000	3	1	2	0.000	1	1	0	0.001
Uganda	13	12	1	0.001	6	6	0	0.001	7	6	1	0.004
DRC	23	10	13	0.002	21	9	12	0.002	2	1	1	0.001
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
<b>Other African Countries</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.004</b>
China	90	88	2	0.007	27	27	0	0.002	63	61	2	0.037
India	20	17	3	0.001	8	7	1	0.001	12	10	2	0.007
Pakistan	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.001
<b>Other Asian Countries</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.004</b>
Italy	27	8	19	0.002	3	1	2	0.000	24	7	17	0.014
Nordic Countries	5	1	4	0.000	4	1	3	0.000	1	0	1	0.001
Great Britain	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.001

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	42	17	25	0.003	38	16	22	0.003	4	1	3	0.002
<b>Other European Countries</b>	10	3	7	0.001	4	3	1	0.000	6	0	6	0.004
Canada	3	1	2	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.001
USA	25	9	16	0.002	3	0	3	0.000	22	9	13	0.013
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.001

## 6.2 Birth Certificate

A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth. Depending on the jurisdiction, a record of birth may or may not contain verification of the event by a midwife or a doctor. In the 2012 PHC, respondents were asked to state if they had birth certificates or notifications.

## 6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that about eight (7.6) percent of Singida population had birth certificates while 6.5 percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (83.2 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

**Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
0 - 4	9.3	9.4	9.2	12.8	12.7	12.9	75.9	75.9	75.8	2.1	2.0	2.1
5 - 9	8.8	8.7	8.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	78.9	79.0	78.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
10 - 14	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.3	81.0	81.3	80.7	2.2	2.1	2.2
15 - 19	9.7	8.8	10.8	6.1	6.5	5.6	81.7	82.3	81.0	2.4	2.3	2.5
20 - 24	10.4	11.3	9.7	3.9	4.5	3.5	83.0	81.5	84.4	2.6	2.7	2.4
25 - 29	8.4	9.7	7.3	2.7	2.9	2.6	86.0	84.2	87.6	2.8	3.2	2.5
30 - 34	6.2	7.2	5.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	89.0	87.7	90.0	2.8	3.1	2.5
35 - 39	4.9	5.5	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	90.4	89.5	91.2	2.8	3.1	2.5
40 - 44	4.3	4.6	4.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	91.1	90.4	91.6	2.9	3.2	2.7
45 - 49	3.9	4.6	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	91.6	90.9	92.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
50 - 54	3.8	4.5	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	91.6	90.8	92.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
55 - 59	3.6	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	91.7	91.1	92.3	3.4	3.0	3.9
60 - 64	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	92.4	92.2	92.5	4.2	3.9	4.6
65 - 69	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	92.3	92.3	92.3	4.6	4.2	5.0
70 - 74	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	92.1	92.4	91.9	4.9	4.3	5.4
75 - 79	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	92.1	92.5	91.7	5.3	4.8	5.8
80+	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	91.2	91.6	90.7	6.5	5.9	7.1

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Singida urban areas (25.8 percent) was almost six times that of Singida rural areas (5.2 percent).

**Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Singida Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
0 - 4	7.2	7.3	7.1	12.8	12.7	13.0	77.9	77.9	77.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
5 - 9	6.5	6.5	6.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	80.9	80.9	80.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
10 - 14	5.9	5.7	6.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	83.4	83.6	83.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
15 - 19	5.7	5.3	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.0	85.4	85.6	85.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
20 - 24	6.1	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.7	3.7	87.2	85.9	88.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
25 - 29	5.1	6.0	4.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	89.3	87.9	90.5	2.8	3.0	2.5
30 - 34	3.7	4.2	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	91.5	90.8	92.2	2.7	3.0	2.5
35 - 39	2.8	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	92.5	91.9	93.1	2.8	3.1	2.6
40 - 44	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	92.8	92.3	93.2	2.9	3.1	2.7
45 - 49	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	93.2	92.8	93.4	2.9	2.9	3.0
50 - 54	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	93.1	92.6	93.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
55 - 59	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	93.0	93.0	93.0	3.6	3.0	4.2
60 - 64	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	92.9	93.0	92.9	4.5	4.1	4.8
65 - 69	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	92.8	93.0	92.6	4.8	4.4	5.1
70 - 74	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	92.4	92.8	91.9	5.1	4.5	5.7
75 - 79	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	92.2	92.7	91.7	5.5	4.9	6.2
80+	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	91.2	91.7	90.7	6.8	6.0	7.4

**Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Singida Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	25.8	27.1	24.6	4.8	5.2	4.6	66.9	65.0	68.6	2.5	2.7	2.2
0 - 4	29.9	30.1	29.6	12.0	12.3	11.7	56.6	56.1	57.1	1.5	1.5	1.6
5 - 9	30.3	30.0	30.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	59.9	59.9	59.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
10 - 14	29.7	29.4	30.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	61.6	61.4	61.7	2.2	2.0	2.3
15 - 19	32.0	31.4	32.6	4.4	4.8	4.0	61.1	61.5	60.7	2.5	2.4	2.6
20 - 24	33.3	36.4	30.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	61.3	57.4	64.6	2.7	3.2	2.3
25 - 29	27.4	31.0	24.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	67.7	63.0	71.5	3.0	4.0	2.2
30 - 34	21.1	24.3	18.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	74.1	69.9	77.7	3.1	4.1	2.2
35 - 39	18.4	20.6	16.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	77.2	74.4	79.6	2.8	3.6	2.2
40 - 44	16.5	17.9	15.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	78.7	76.5	80.8	3.3	4.3	2.4
45 - 49	13.7	17.5	11.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	82.4	78.0	84.8	2.4	3.1	2.1
50 - 54	14.9	17.3	12.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	80.9	77.8	84.3	3.1	3.7	2.4
55 - 59	14.0	17.5	10.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	82.4	78.1	87.3	2.6	3.2	2.0
60 - 64	8.2	9.8	6.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	87.9	86.3	89.8	2.6	2.5	2.7
65 - 69	7.4	9.3	5.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	88.5	87.3	89.8	3.1	2.6	3.7
70 - 74	5.9	7.4	4.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	89.9	88.2	91.4	3.0	2.6	3.3
75 - 79	4.7	4.4	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	91.5	90.9	92.0	3.3	4.1	2.5
80+	4.0	4.1	4.0	0.8	1.2	0.4	90.7	90.3	91.0	4.5	4.4	4.6

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Singida Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Singida Municipal Council (20.4 percent) and the lowest was Ikungi and Mkalama Districts (4.8 percent each).

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

District/Council	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Singida Region	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.8	6.3	83.2	82.8	83.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Iramba	8.4	8.7	8.1	9.5	9.8	9.3	78.0	77.5	78.5	4.1	4.1	4.1
Singida	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.3	88.7	88.5	88.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
Manyoni	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.1	84.0	83.5	84.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Singida Municipal	20.4	21.1	19.7	4.4	4.6	4.2	73.0	71.9	74.0	2.2	2.4	2.1
Ikungi	4.8	4.9	4.6	7.0	7.3	6.7	86.2	85.7	86.6	2.1	2.1	2.0
Mkalama	4.8	4.9	4.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	85.5	85.3	85.7	2.8	2.7	2.8

## **Chapter Seven**

### **Survival of Parents**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **7.2 Survival of Parents**

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population and survival of parents, age groups and sex. The tables indicate that 72.8 percent of all persons in Singida Region and about 94 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

**Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,345,531</b>	<b>979,386</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>49,157</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>159,441</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>157,546</b>	<b>11.7</b>
< 1	45,894	44,933	97.9	242	0.5	559	1.2	159	0.3
1–4	189,781	183,882	96.9	1,374	0.7	3,825	2.0	701	0.4
5–9	219,131	207,620	94.7	2,820	1.3	7,444	3.4	1,246	0.6
10–14	181,026	164,772	91.0	4,058	2.2	10,190	5.6	2,006	1.1
15–19	126,275	108,516	85.9	3,965	3.1	11,236	8.9	2,559	2.0
20–24	102,855	79,733	77.5	5,044	4.9	14,346	13.9	3,731	3.6
25–29	86,466	59,051	68.3	5,661	6.5	16,641	19.2	5,114	5.9
30–34	74,821	43,920	58.7	5,640	7.5	18,618	24.9	6,643	8.9
35–39	65,568	32,155	49.0	5,428	8.3	19,411	29.6	8,574	13.1
40–44	54,929	21,256	38.7	5,088	9.3	17,409	31.7	11,176	20.3
45–49	52,832	14,457	27.4	3,784	7.2	15,506	29.3	19,086	36.1
50–54	35,083	7,310	20.8	2,502	7.1	10,475	29.9	14,795	42.2
55–59	23,099	3,536	15.3	1,278	5.5	5,622	24.3	12,663	54.8
60–64	23,671	2,554	10.8	1,024	4.3	4,125	17.4	15,967	67.5
65+	64,100	5,691	8.9	1,250	2.0	4,034	6.3	53,125	82.9
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>714,335</b>	<b>669,835</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>10,668</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>28,345</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>0.8</b>

**Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>664,437</b>	<b>491,535</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>23,988</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>77,922</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>70,992</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<1	23,120	22,654	98.0	122	0.5	268	1.2	75	0.3
1–4	95,335	92,395	96.9	677	0.7	1,913	2.0	350	0.4
5–9	110,986	105,084	94.7	1,506	1.4	3,855	3.5	541	0.5
10–14	92,514	84,236	91.1	2,087	2.3	5,163	5.6	1,028	1.1
15–19	67,786	58,490	86.3	2,015	3.0	5,984	8.8	1,296	1.9
20–24	48,637	37,858	77.8	2,324	4.8	6,846	14.1	1,609	3.3
25–29	39,792	27,437	69.0	2,600	6.5	7,581	19.1	2,174	5.5
30–34	34,887	20,872	59.8	2,608	7.5	8,591	24.6	2,816	8.1
35–39	30,839	15,319	49.7	2,592	8.4	9,031	29.3	3,897	12.6
40–44	26,571	10,621	40.0	2,512	9.5	8,443	31.8	4,995	18.8
45–49	20,727	6,708	32.4	1,678	8.1	6,888	33.2	5,453	26.3
50–54	18,335	4,076	22.2	1,361	7.4	5,666	30.9	7,232	39.4
55–59	11,849	1,906	16.1	679	5.7	3,114	26.3	6,151	51.9
60–64	11,961	1,362	11.4	570	4.8	2,377	19.9	7,653	64.0
65+	31,098	2,518	8.1	655	2.1	2,203	7.1	25,722	82.7
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>365,087</b>	<b>342,227</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>14,614</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>0.7</b>

**Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>681,094</b>	<b>487,851</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>25,170</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>81,519</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>86,554</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<1	22,774	22,279	97.8	120	0.5	291	1.3	84	0.4
1–4	94,446	91,486	96.9	697	0.7	1,912	2.0	351	0.4
5–9	108,145	102,536	94.8	1,314	1.2	3,590	3.3	705	0.7
10–14	88,512	80,536	91.0	1,971	2.2	5,026	5.7	978	1.1
15–19	58,489	50,025	85.5	1,949	3.3	5,251	9.0	1,263	2.2
20–24	54,218	41,876	77.2	2,720	5.0	7,500	13.8	2,123	3.9
25–29	46,674	31,614	67.7	3,061	6.6	9,060	19.4	2,939	6.3
30–34	39,934	23,049	57.7	3,032	7.6	10,027	25.1	3,827	9.6
35–39	34,729	16,836	48.5	2,836	8.2	10,381	29.9	4,677	13.5
40–44	28,358	10,635	37.5	2,576	9.1	8,966	31.6	6,181	21.8
45–49	32,105	7,749	24.1	2,105	6.6	8,618	26.8	13,632	42.5
50–54	16,748	3,234	19.3	1,142	6.8	4,809	28.7	7,563	45.2
55–59	11,250	1,630	14.5	599	5.3	2,508	22.3	6,513	57.9
60–64	11,710	1,192	10.2	455	3.9	1,749	14.9	8,315	71.0
65+	33,002	3,173	9.6	595	1.8	1,831	5.5	27,403	83.0
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>349,248</b>	<b>327,607</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>5,136</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>13,731</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show the distribution of population in Singida Region by District and survival of parents by district, rural-urban and sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (73.4 percent) than in urban areas (68.6 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Mkalama District (74.0 percent) Singida District (73.8 percent) and Ikungi District (73.3 percent). The least proportions were observed in Manyoni District (72.5 percent), Iramba District (72.1 percent) and Singida Municipal Council (70.5 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than three times (11.8 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.7 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Iramba District Council (12.7 percent) followed by Singida Municipal and Mkalama District Council (11.8 percent each) and the lowest was in Singida District Council (11.2 percent).



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

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,345,531</b>	<b>979,386</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>49,157</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>159,441</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>157,546</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Rural	1,183,659	868,385	73.4	41,605	3.5	136,754	11.6	136,914	11.6
Urban	161,872	111,001	68.6	7,552	4.7	22,687	14.0	20,632	12.7
Iramba	230,965	166,609	72.1	10,066	4.4	24,894	10.8	29,396	12.7
Singida	222,613	164,193	73.8	6,701	3.0	26,785	12.0	24,934	11.2
Manyoni	292,133	211,722	72.5	11,336	3.9	35,565	12.2	33,509	11.5
Singida Municipal	144,408	101,864	70.5	5,800	4.0	19,745	13.7	16,999	11.8
Ikungi	269,403	197,391	73.3	8,638	3.2	32,650	12.1	30,724	11.4
Mkalama	186,009	137,606	74.0	6,617	3.6	19,802	10.6	21,983	11.8

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

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>664,437</b>	<b>491,535</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>23,988</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>77,922</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>70,992</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Rural	587,824	438,053	74.5	20,421	3.5	67,563	11.5	61,786	10.5
Urban	76,613	53,482	69.8	3,566	4.7	10,359	13.5	9,206	12.0
Iramba	114,072	83,966	73.6	4,943	4.3	12,134	10.6	13,029	11.4
Singida	110,283	82,869	75.1	3,166	2.9	13,287	12.0	10,961	9.9
Manyoni	143,607	105,467	73.4	5,501	3.8	17,261	12.0	15,378	10.7
Singida Municipal	70,080	50,107	71.5	2,776	4.0	9,469	13.5	7,727	11.0
Ikungi	134,246	99,620	74.2	4,239	3.2	16,345	12.2	14,042	10.5
Mkalama	92,149	69,506	75.4	3,361	3.6	9,427	10.2	9,855	10.7

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

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>681,094</b>	<b>487,851</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>25,170</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>81,519</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>86,554</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Rural	595,835	430,332	72.2	21,184	3.6	69,191	11.6	75,128	12.6
Urban	85,259	57,519	67.5	3,986	4.7	12,328	14.5	11,426	13.4
Iramba	116,893	82,643	70.7	5,123	4.4	12,760	10.9	16,367	14.0
Singida	112,330	81,324	72.4	3,534	3.1	13,498	12.0	13,974	12.4
Manyoni	148,526	106,255	71.5	5,835	3.9	18,305	12.3	18,132	12.2
Singida Municipal	74,328	51,757	69.6	3,023	4.1	10,276	13.8	9,272	12.5
Ikungi	135,157	97,771	72.3	4,399	3.3	16,306	12.1	16,682	12.3
Mkalama	93,860	68,100	72.6	3,256	3.5	10,376	11.1	12,128	12.9

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

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,183,659</b>	<b>868,385</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>41,605</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>136,754</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>136,914</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Male	587,824	438,053	74.5	20,421	3.5	67,563	11.5	61,786	10.5
Female	595,835	430,332	72.2	21,184	3.6	69,191	11.6	75,128	12.6
Iramba	214,254	155,401	72.5	9,170	4.3	22,746	10.6	26,937	12.6
Singida	219,043	161,715	73.8	6,589	3.0	26,297	12.0	24,441	11.2
Manyoni	251,900	184,564	73.3	9,366	3.7	29,956	11.9	28,014	11.1
Singida Municipal	64,048	45,933	71.7	2,060	3.2	8,394	13.1	7,661	12.0
Ikungi	258,788	190,068	73.4	8,278	3.2	31,005	12.0	29,437	11.4
Mkalama	175,626	130,703	74.4	6,142	3.5	18,356	10.5	20,424	11.6

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

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>161,872</b>	<b>111,001</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>7,552</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22,687</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>20,632</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Male	76,613	53,482	69.8	3,566	4.7	10,359	13.5	9,206	12.0
Female	85,259	57,519	67.5	3,986	4.7	12,328	14.5	11,426	13.4
Iramba	16,711	11,208	67.1	896	5.4	2,147	12.8	2,459	14.7
Singida	3,570	2,478	69.4	111	3.1	487	13.6	493	13.8
Manyoni	40,233	27,158	67.5	1,970	4.9	5,610	13.9	5,496	13.7
Singida Municipal	80,360	55,931	69.6	3,740	4.7	11,351	14.1	9,338	11.6
Ikungi	10,615	7,323	69.0	360	3.4	1,646	15.5	1,287	12.1
Mkalama	10,383	6,903	66.5	475	4.6	1,446	13.9	1,559	15.0

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

**Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,345,531</b>	<b>979,386</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>49,157</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>159,441</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>157,546</b>	<b>11.7</b>
< 1	45,894	44,933	97.9	242	0.5	559	1.2	159	0.3
1-4	189,781	183,882	96.9	1,374	0.7	3,825	2.0	701	0.4
5-9	219,131	207,620	94.7	2,820	1.3	7,444	3.4	1,246	0.6
10-14	181,026	164,772	91.0	4,058	2.2	10,190	5.6	2,006	1.1
15-19	126,275	108,516	85.9	3,965	3.1	11,236	8.9	2,559	2.0
20-24	102,855	79,733	77.5	5,044	4.9	14,346	13.9	3,731	3.6
25+	480,569	189,930	39.5	31,654	6.6	111,841	23.3	147,144	30.6

**Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>664,437</b>	<b>491,535</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>23,988</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>77,922</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>70,992</b>	<b>10.7</b>
< 1	23,120	22,654	98.0	122	0.5	268	1.2	75	0.3
1-4	95,335	92,395	96.9	677	0.7	1,913	2.0	350	0.4
5-9	110,986	105,084	94.7	1,506	1.4	3,855	3.5	541	0.5
10-14	92,514	84,236	91.1	2,087	2.3	5,163	5.6	1,028	1.1
15-19	67,786	58,490	86.3	2,015	3.0	5,984	8.8	1,296	1.9
20-24	48,637	37,858	77.8	2,324	4.8	6,846	14.1	1,609	3.3
25+	226,059	90,818	40.2	15,256	6.7	53,892	23.8	66,094	29.2

**Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>681,094</b>	<b>487,851</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>25,170</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>81,519</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>86,554</b>	<b>12.7</b>
< 1	22,774	22,279	97.8	120	0.5	291	1.3	84	0.4
1-4	94,446	91,486	96.9	697	0.7	1,912	2.0	351	0.4
5-9	108,145	102,536	94.8	1,314	1.2	3,590	3.3	705	0.7
10-14	88,512	80,536	91.0	1,971	2.2	5,026	5.7	978	1.1
15-19	58,489	50,025	85.5	1,949	3.3	5,251	9.0	1,263	2.2
20-24	54,218	41,876	77.2	2,720	5.0	7,500	13.8	2,123	3.9
25+	254,510	99,112	38.9	16,399	6.4	57,949	22.8	81,050	31.8

**Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Rural; 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,183,659</b>	<b>868,385</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>41,605</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>136,754</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>136,914</b>	<b>11.6</b>
< 1	40,975	40,153	98.0	202	0.5	490	1.2	129	0.3
1–4	172,504	167,185	96.9	1,234	0.7	3,475	2.0	609	0.4
5–9	198,447	188,317	94.9	2,459	1.2	6,595	3.3	1,076	0.5
10–14	161,225	147,413	91.4	3,422	2.1	8,789	5.5	1,602	1.0
15–19	107,038	92,848	86.7	3,052	2.9	9,259	8.7	1,879	1.8
20–24	86,476	67,685	78.3	4,040	4.7	11,837	13.7	2,915	3.4
25+	416,994	164,784	39.5	27,196	6.5	96,310	23.1	128,704	30.9

**Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Singida Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,872</b>	<b>111,001</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>7,552</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22,687</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>20,632</b>	<b>12.7</b>
< 1	4,919	4,780	97.2	40	0.8	69	1.4	30	0.6
1–4	17,277	16,696	96.6	140	0.8	350	2.0	91	0.5
5–9	20,684	19,303	93.3	361	1.7	849	4.1	170	0.8
10–14	19,801	17,359	87.7	636	3.2	1,401	7.1	405	2.0
15–19	19,237	15,668	81.4	913	4.7	1,977	10.3	680	3.5
20–24	16,379	12,048	73.6	1,004	6.1	2,510	15.3	817	5.0
25+	63,575	25,146	39.6	4,458	7.0	15,531	24.4	18,439	29.0

### 7.3 Orphans in Singida Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.77 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and six (6) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly lower for female children (6.20 percent) compared with male children (6.26 percent).

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

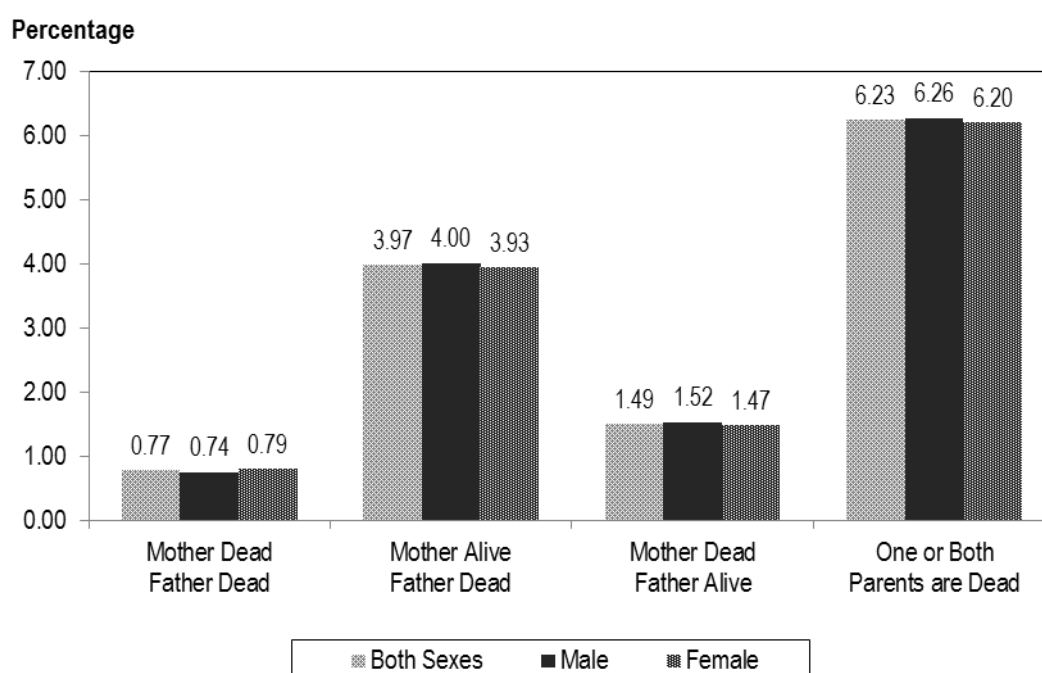


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Singida Municipal (8.1 percent) and (6.3 percent) Ikungi District Councils.

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Mkalama District (5.5 percent). Generally, in Singida Region, there were slightly more orphans in urban areas (8.8 percent) than in rural areas (5.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>714,335</b>	<b>365,087</b>	<b>349,248</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Rural	640,133	328,893	311,240	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.9	6.0	5.9
Urban	74,202	36,194	38,008	2.2	2.2	2.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	8.8	8.5	9.0
Iramba	119,530	61,698	57,832	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	6.2	6.2	6.2
Singida	122,794	62,901	59,893	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.9	5.8	6.0
Manyoni	154,749	78,390	76,359	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.1	6.2	6.0
Singida Municipal	70,565	35,203	35,362	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.3	5.4	5.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	8.1	8.0	8.2
Ikungi	147,140	75,356	71,784	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.4	4.5	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	6.3	6.4	6.1
Mkalama	99,557	51,539	48,018	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.5	5.6	5.3

## Chapter Eight

### Diaspora

#### 8.1 Introduction

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

#### 8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the household members living outside the country by district. About one (1.3) percent of total private households in Singida Region reported to have at least one member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban (2.2 percent) than in rural (1.2 percent) areas. The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Iramba District Council (2.2 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>218,621</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>36,992</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Iramba	43,196	971	2.2	39,510	798	2.0	3,686	173	4.7
Singida	41,257	612	1.5	40,499	608	1.5	758	4	0.5
Manyoni	58,464	965	1.7	49,111	755	1.5	9,353	210	2.2
Singida Municipal	30,383	519	1.7	12,056	166	1.4	18,327	353	1.9
Ikungi	48,037	166	0.3	45,593	137	0.3	2,444	29	1.2
Mkalama	34,276	145	0.4	31,852	114	0.4	2,424	31	1.3

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (70.8 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (28.2 percent).

**Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Iramba	971	657	67.7	305	31.4	8	0.8	1	0.1
Singida	612	425	69.4	182	29.7	5	0.8	0	0.0
Manyoni	965	667	69.1	287	29.7	10	1.0	1	0.1
Singida Municipal	519	379	73.0	137	26.4	3	0.6	0	0.0
Ikungi	166	142	85.5	21	12.7	3	1.8	0	0.0
Mkalama	145	122	84.1	21	14.5	2	1.4	0	0.0



The number of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Singida Region. Results show that 73.8 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 26.2 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>26.2</b>
Angola	51	0.6	44	0.7	7	0.3
Botswana	133	1.5	66	1.0	67	2.8
Burundi	68	0.8	51	0.8	17	0.7
Comoro	74	0.8	58	0.9	16	0.7
Kenya	1,008	11.2	759	11.4	249	10.5
Lesotho	964	10.7	842	12.7	122	5.2
Malawi	112	1.2	96	1.4	16	0.7
Mauritius	39	0.4	35	0.5	4	0.2
Mozambique	76	0.8	42	0.6	34	1.4
Namibia	21	0.2	20	0.3	1	0.0
Rwanda	97	1.1	33	0.5	64	2.7
Seychelles	51	0.6	46	0.7	5	0.2
Somalia	38	0.4	34	0.5	4	0.2
Swaziland	63	0.7	50	0.8	13	0.6
South Africa	209	2.3	121	1.8	88	3.7
Uganda	214	2.4	124	1.9	90	3.8
Republic of Congo	936	10.4	799	12.0	137	5.8
Zimbabwe	58	0.6	50	0.8	8	0.3
Zambia	114	1.3	90	1.4	24	1.0
Other African Countries	145	1.6	40	0.6	105	4.4
China	34	0.4	15	0.2	19	0.8
India	130	1.4	26	0.4	104	4.4
Pakistan	46	0.5	32	0.5	14	0.6
Other Asian Countries	542	6.0	302	4.5	240	10.2
Italy	140	1.6	101	1.5	39	1.7
Nordic Countries	109	1.2	59	0.9	50	2.1
Great Britain	251	2.8	165	2.5	86	3.6
Germany	1,243	13.8	1,058	15.9	185	7.8
Other European Countries	164	1.8	110	1.7	54	2.3
Canada	55	0.6	35	0.5	20	0.8
USA	458	5.1	158	2.4	300	12.7
Not Reported	1,362	15.1	1,181	17.8	181	7.7

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by country of residence and sex for Singida Region . The Census results show that, out of 9,005 persons who were reported in Singida to be living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Germany (13.8 percent) followed by Kenya (11.2 percent), Lesotho(10.7) and Democratic Republic of Congo (10.4 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>47.7</b>
Angola	51	0.6	24	0.5	27	0.6
Botswana	133	1.5	67	1.4	66	1.5
Burundi	68	0.8	45	1.0	23	0.5
Comoro	74	0.8	35	0.7	39	0.9
Kenya	1,008	11.2	544	11.5	464	10.8
Lesotho	964	10.7	514	10.9	450	10.5
Malawi	112	1.2	71	1.5	41	1.0
Mauritius	39	0.4	18	0.4	21	0.5
Mozambique	76	0.8	48	1.0	28	0.7
Namibia	21	0.2	11	0.2	10	0.2
Rwanda	97	1.1	76	1.6	21	0.5
Seychelles	51	0.6	28	0.6	23	0.5
Somalia	38	0.4	19	0.4	19	0.4
Swaziland	63	0.7	29	0.6	34	0.8
South Africa	209	2.3	132	2.8	77	1.8
Uganda	214	2.4	110	2.3	104	2.4
DRC	936	10.4	455	9.7	481	11.2
Zimbabwe	58	0.6	31	0.7	27	0.6
Zambia	114	1.3	79	1.7	35	0.8
Other African Countries	145	1.6	78	1.7	67	1.6
China	34	0.4	18	0.4	16	0.4
India	130	1.4	95	2.0	35	0.8
Pakistan	46	0.5	18	0.4	28	0.7
Other Asian Countries	542	6.0	241	5.1	301	7.0
Italy	140	1.6	52	1.1	88	2.0
Nordic Countries	109	1.2	54	1.1	55	1.3
Great Britain	251	2.8	158	3.4	93	2.2
Germany	1,243	13.8	625	13.3	618	14.4
Other European Countries	164	1.8	79	1.7	85	2.0
Canada	55	0.6	36	0.8	19	0.4
USA	458	5.1	218	4.6	240	5.6
Not Reported	1,362	15.1	702	14.9	660	15.4

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that only seven (7) percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Angola	51	4	7.8
Botswana	133	7	5.3
Burundi	68	6	8.8
Comoro	74	5	6.8
Kenya	1,008	150	14.9
Lesotho	964	15	1.6
Malawi	112	5	4.5
Mauritius	39	1	2.6
Mozambique	76	17	22.4
Namibia	21	0	0.0
Rwanda	97	3	3.1
Seychelles	51	2	3.9
Somalia	38	2	5.3
Swaziland	63	1	1.6
South Africa	209	25	12.0
Uganda	214	18	8.4
Republic of Congo	936	21	2.2
Zimbabwe	58	1	1.7
Zambia	114	10	8.8
Other African Countries	145	21	14.5
China	34	3	8.8
India	130	1	0.8
Pakistan	46	2	4.3
Other Asian Countries	542	61	11.3
Italy	140	12	8.6
Nordic Countries	109	20	18.3
Great Britain	251	34	13.5
Germany	1,243	34	2.7
Other European Countries	164	24	14.6
Canada	55	7	12.7
USA	458	96	21.0
Not Reported	1,362	23	1.7

## **Chapter Nine**

### **Literacy and Education**

#### **9.1 Literacy**

##### **9.1.1 Introduction**

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

The 2012 PHC collected information on literacy by asking individuals aged four years and above if they could read and write in: Kiswahili Only, English Only, Both Kiswahili and English or Any Other Language(s). No test was administered so as to verify those who were really literate.

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

##### **9.1.2 Literacy Status in Singida Region**

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Singida Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,109,856 persons age 5 years and above, 744,303 (67.1 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (69.9 percent) than females (64.3 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 79.6 to 69.9 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas of Singida (85.2) percent was significantly higher than in rural areas (64.5 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas Table 9.2 and 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109,856</b>	<b>545,982</b>	<b>563,874</b>	<b>744,303</b>	<b>381,745</b>	<b>362,558</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>
5-9	219,131	110,986	108,145	77,757	36,935	40,822	35.5	33.3	37.7
10-14	181,026	92,514	88,512	144,176	72,044	72,132	79.6	77.9	81.5
15-19	126,275	67,786	58,489	106,053	57,245	48,808	84.0	84.4	83.4
20-24	102,855	48,637	54,218	83,471	40,807	42,664	81.2	83.9	78.7
25-29	86,466	39,792	46,674	67,674	32,175	35,499	78.3	80.9	76.1
30-34	74,821	34,887	39,934	59,861	28,937	30,924	80.0	82.9	77.4
35-39	65,568	30,839	34,729	52,920	25,899	27,021	80.7	84.0	77.8
40-44	54,929	26,571	28,358	43,944	22,522	21,422	80.0	84.8	75.5
45-49	52,832	20,727	32,105	36,923	17,647	19,276	69.9	85.1	60.0
50-54	35,083	18,335	16,748	23,444	14,669	8,775	66.8	80.0	52.4
55-59	23,099	11,849	11,250	13,815	8,879	4,936	59.8	74.9	43.9
60-64	23,671	11,961	11,710	12,168	8,209	3,959	51.4	68.6	33.8
65-69	17,293	8,419	8,874	7,861	5,465	2,396	45.5	64.9	27.0
70-74	16,438	7,923	8,515	5,959	4,243	1,716	36.3	53.6	20.2
75-79	11,562	5,880	5,682	3,844	2,884	960	33.2	49.0	16.9
80+	18,807	8,876	9,931	4,433	3,185	1,248	23.6	35.9	12.6

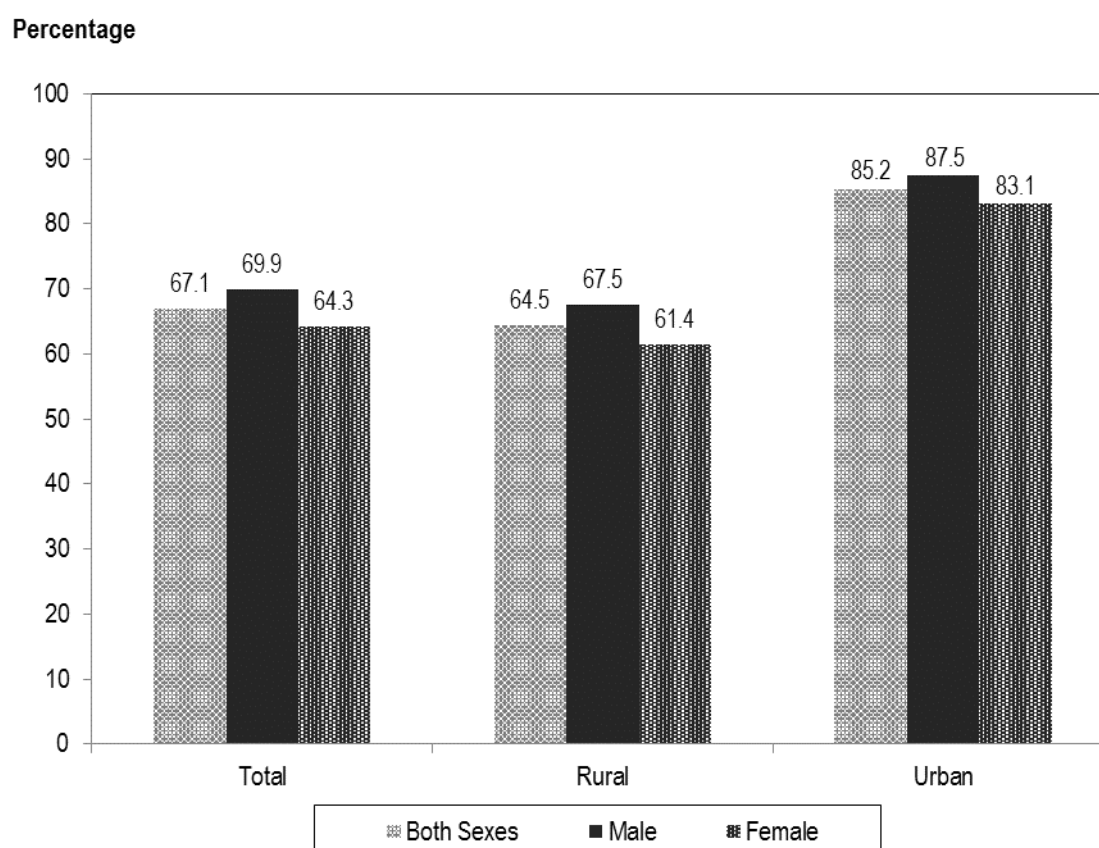
**Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Singida Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>970,180</b>	<b>480,414</b>	<b>489,766</b>	<b>625,294</b>	<b>324,350</b>	<b>300,944</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>
5-9	198,447	100,882	97,565	65,715	31,278	34,437	33.1	31.0	35.3
10-14	161,225	82,941	78,284	125,478	63,096	62,382	77.8	76.1	79.7
15-19	107,038	58,635	48,403	87,527	48,470	39,057	81.8	82.7	80.7
20-24	86,476	41,085	45,391	67,825	33,531	34,294	78.4	81.6	75.6
25-29	73,351	33,917	39,434	55,431	26,595	28,836	75.6	78.4	73.1
30-34	63,895	29,803	34,092	49,709	24,099	25,610	77.8	80.9	75.1
35-39	56,532	26,652	29,880	44,486	21,918	22,568	78.7	82.2	75.5
40-44	48,188	23,406	24,782	37,760	19,529	18,231	78.4	83.4	73.6
45-49	45,166	18,054	27,112	30,687	15,089	15,598	67.9	83.6	57.5
50-54	30,817	16,086	14,731	19,860	12,570	7,290	64.4	78.1	49.5
55-59	20,252	10,330	9,922	11,576	7,515	4,061	57.2	72.7	40.9
60-64	21,010	10,531	10,479	10,300	6,984	3,316	49.0	66.3	31.6
65-69	15,507	7,507	8,000	6,695	4,697	1,998	43.2	62.6	25.0
70-74	14,883	7,196	7,687	5,178	3,731	1,447	34.8	51.8	18.8
75-79	10,448	5,317	5,131	3,291	2,508	783	31.5	47.2	15.3
80+	16,945	8,072	8,873	3,776	2,740	1,036	22.3	33.9	11.7

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,676</b>	<b>65,568</b>	<b>74,108</b>	<b>119,009</b>	<b>57,395</b>	<b>61,614</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>83.1</b>
5-9	20,684	10,104	10,580	12,042	5,657	6,385	58.2	56.0	60.3
10-14	19,801	9,573	10,228	18,698	8,948	9,750	94.4	93.5	95.3
15-19	19,237	9,151	10,086	18,526	8,775	9,751	96.3	95.9	96.7
20-24	16,379	7,552	8,827	15,646	7,276	8,370	95.5	96.3	94.8
25-29	13,115	5,875	7,240	12,243	5,580	6,663	93.4	95.0	92.0
30-34	10,926	5,084	5,842	10,152	4,838	5,314	92.9	95.2	91.0
35-39	9,036	4,187	4,849	8,434	3,981	4,453	93.3	95.1	91.8
40-44	6,741	3,165	3,576	6,184	2,993	3,191	91.7	94.6	89.2
45-49	7,666	2,673	4,993	6,236	2,558	3,678	81.3	95.7	73.7
50-54	4,266	2,249	2,017	3,584	2,099	1,485	84.0	93.3	73.6
55-59	2,847	1,519	1,328	2,239	1,364	875	78.6	89.8	65.9
60-64	2,661	1,430	1,231	1,868	1,225	643	70.2	85.7	52.2
65-69	1,786	912	874	1,166	768	398	65.3	84.2	45.5
70-74	1,555	727	828	781	512	269	50.2	70.4	32.5
75-79	1,114	563	551	553	376	177	49.6	66.8	32.1
80+	1,862	804	1,058	657	445	212	35.3	55.3	20.0

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



### 9.1.3 Adult Literacy

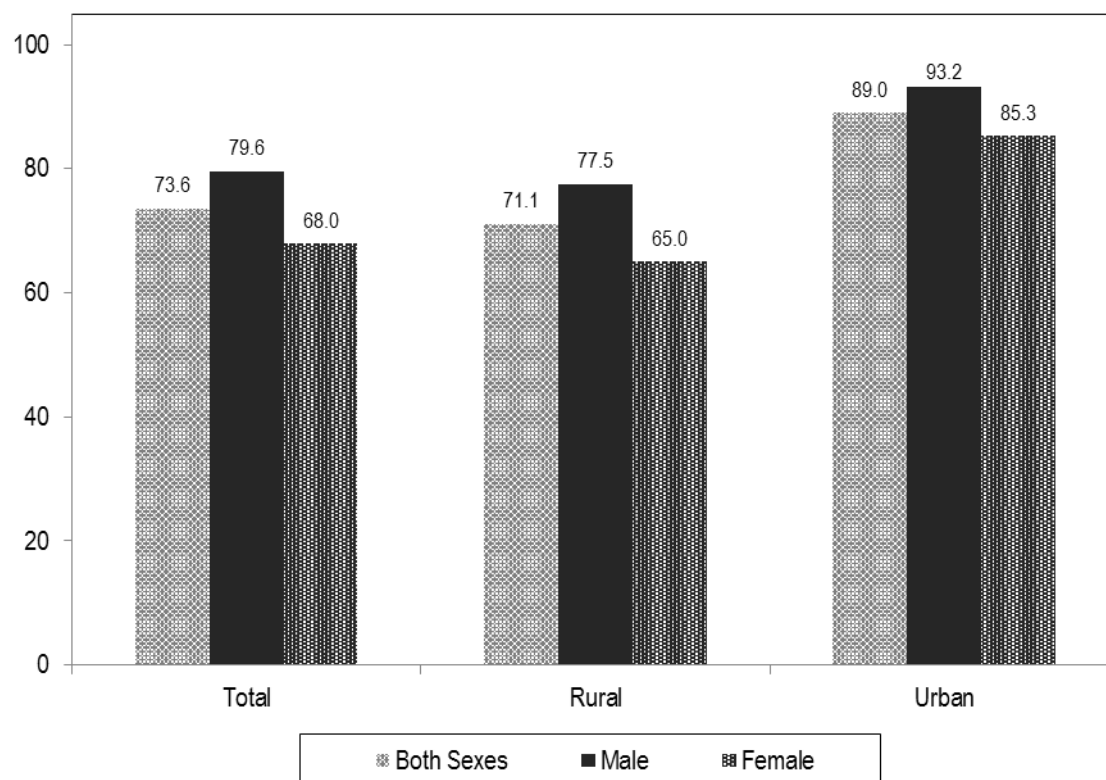
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Singida Region stands at 73.6 percent and it was higher in urban areas (89.0 percent) than in rural areas (71.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>
15–19	84.0	84.4	83.4	81.8	82.7	80.7	96.3	95.9	96.7
20–24	81.2	83.9	78.7	78.4	81.6	75.6	95.5	96.3	94.8
25–29	78.3	80.9	76.1	75.6	78.4	73.1	93.4	95.0	92.0
30–34	80.0	82.9	77.4	77.8	80.9	75.1	92.9	95.2	91.0
35–39	80.7	84.0	77.8	78.7	82.2	75.5	93.3	95.1	91.8
40–44	80.0	84.8	75.5	78.4	83.4	73.6	91.7	94.6	89.2
45–49	69.9	85.1	60.0	67.9	83.6	57.5	81.3	95.7	73.7
50–54	66.8	80.0	52.4	64.4	78.1	49.5	84.0	93.3	73.6
55–59	59.8	74.9	43.9	57.2	72.7	40.9	78.6	89.8	65.9
60–64	51.4	68.6	33.8	49.0	66.3	31.6	70.2	85.7	52.2
65–69	45.5	64.9	27.0	43.2	62.6	25.0	65.3	84.2	45.5
70–74	36.3	53.6	20.2	34.8	51.8	18.8	50.2	70.4	32.5
75–79	33.2	49.0	16.9	31.5	47.2	15.3	49.6	66.8	32.1
80+	23.6	35.9	12.6	22.3	33.9	11.7	35.3	55.3	20.0

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

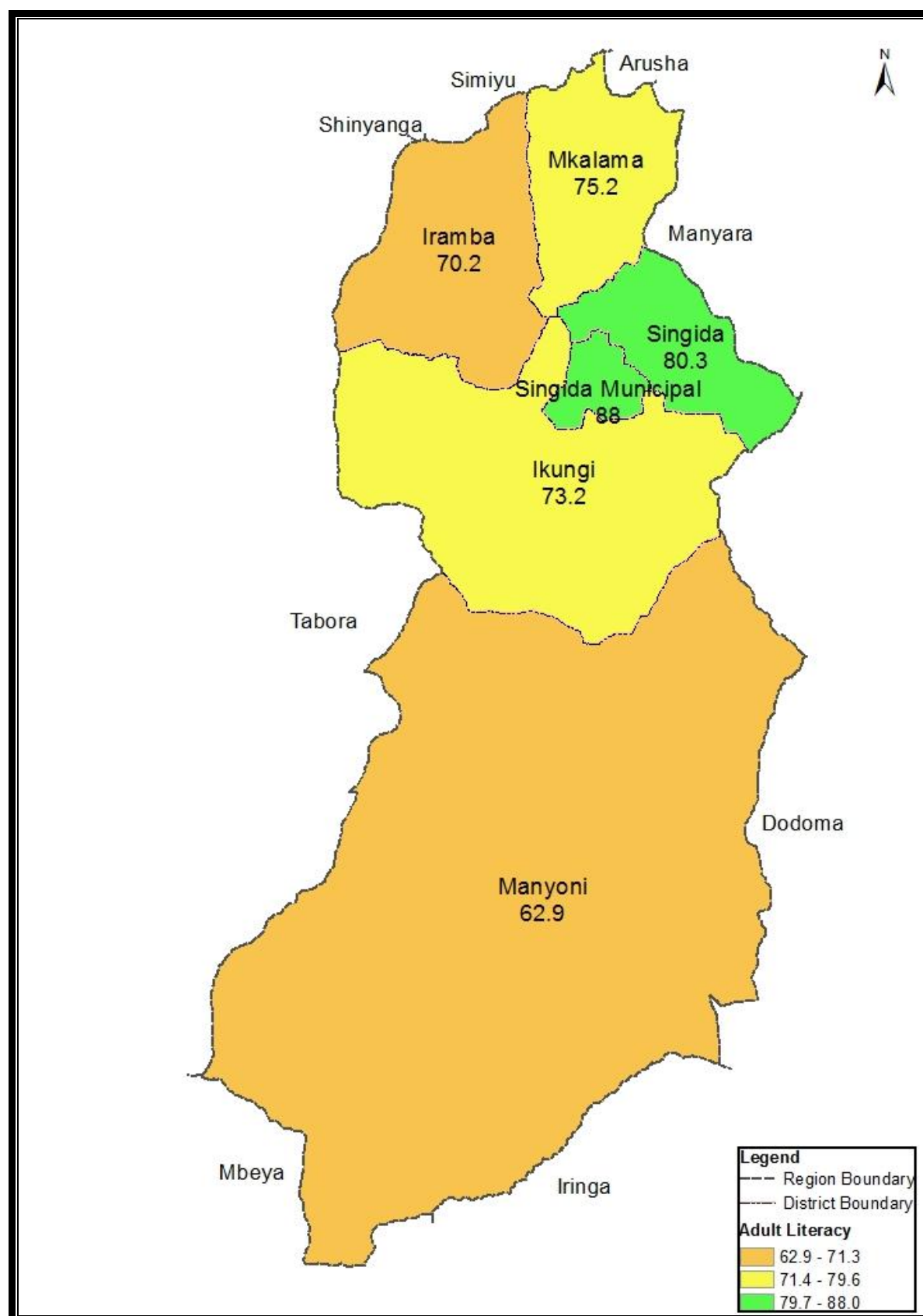
Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 88 percent in Singida Municipal Council to 62.9 percent in Manyoni District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Singida District Council (80.3 percent), Mkalama District Council (75.2 percent), Ikungi District Council (73.2 percent) and Iramba District Council (70.2 percent).



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



Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Singida Municipal from 81.4 percent in 2002 to 88 percent in 2012 and Singida

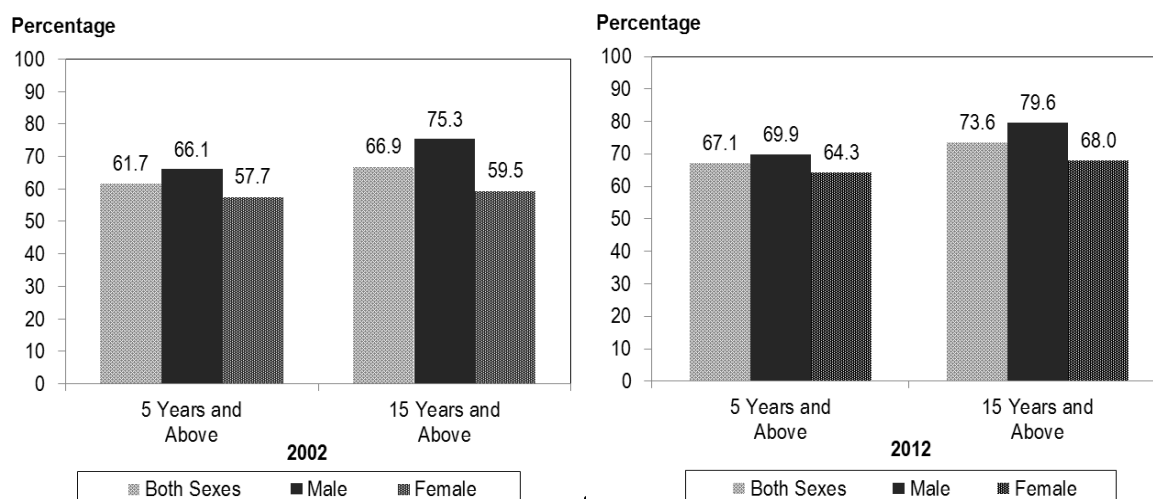
District from 72.8 percent in 2002 to 80.3 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between 2.6 percent in Manyoni District Council and 11.3 percent in Iramba district.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 61.7 percent to 67.1 percent for persons aged 5 years and above, and from 66.9 percent to 73.6 percent for persons aged 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 66.1 percent to 69.9 percent for males and from 57.7 percent to 64.3 percent for females during the 2002-2012 period.

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

District/Council	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Rural	64.6	73.5	56.7	84.0	84.4	83.4	30.0	14.9	47.1
Urban	80.2	86.1	75.2	81.2	83.9	78.7	1.2	-2.6	4.6
Iramba	58.9	66.8	51.9	70.2	76.1	64.8	19.2	13.8	25.0
Singida	72.8	83.9	63.4	80.3	87.2	73.8	10.2	4.0	16.5
Manyoni	60.3	68.0	53.4	62.9	69.8	56.5	4.3	2.7	5.8
Singida Municipal	81.4	87.2	76.5	88.0	92.4	84.1	8.1	5.9	10.0
Ikungi	67.1	75.5	59.6	73.2	79.1	67.6	9.2	4.8	13.5
Mkalama	64.8	73.6	57.1	75.2	80.8	69.9	16.0	9.8	22.5

**Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (58.4 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (7.9 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>1,109,856</b>
5-9	34.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	35.5	64.5	219,131
10-14	74.0	0.3	5.2	0.1	79.6	20.4	181,026
15-19	63.4	1.4	19.1	0.1	84.0	16.0	126,275
20-24	62.0	1.2	17.8	0.1	81.2	18.8	102,855
25-29	67.3	0.6	10.2	0.2	78.3	21.7	86,466
30-34	71.7	0.4	7.7	0.1	80.0	20.0	74,821
35-39	73.4	0.4	6.8	0.1	80.7	19.3	65,568
40-44	73.0	0.3	6.5	0.1	80.0	20.0	54,929
45-49	62.9	0.3	6.4	0.3	69.9	30.1	52,832
50-54	58.7	0.4	7.5	0.2	66.8	33.2	35,083
55-59	50.9	0.5	8.1	0.2	59.8	40.2	23,099
60-64	44.8	0.3	6.0	0.3	51.4	48.6	23,671
65-69	39.8	0.3	5.0	0.4	45.5	54.5	17,293
70-74	32.1	0.3	3.2	0.6	36.3	63.7	16,438
75-79	29.8	0.1	2.8	0.5	33.2	66.8	11,562
80+	21.2	0.2	1.5	0.7	23.6	76.4	18,807

**Figure 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

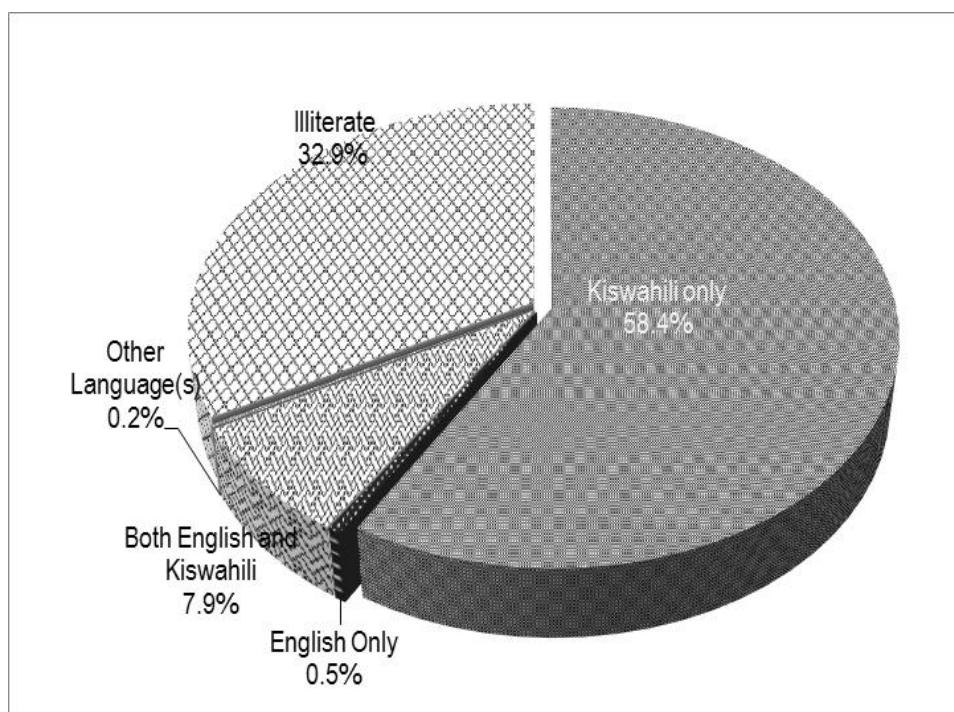
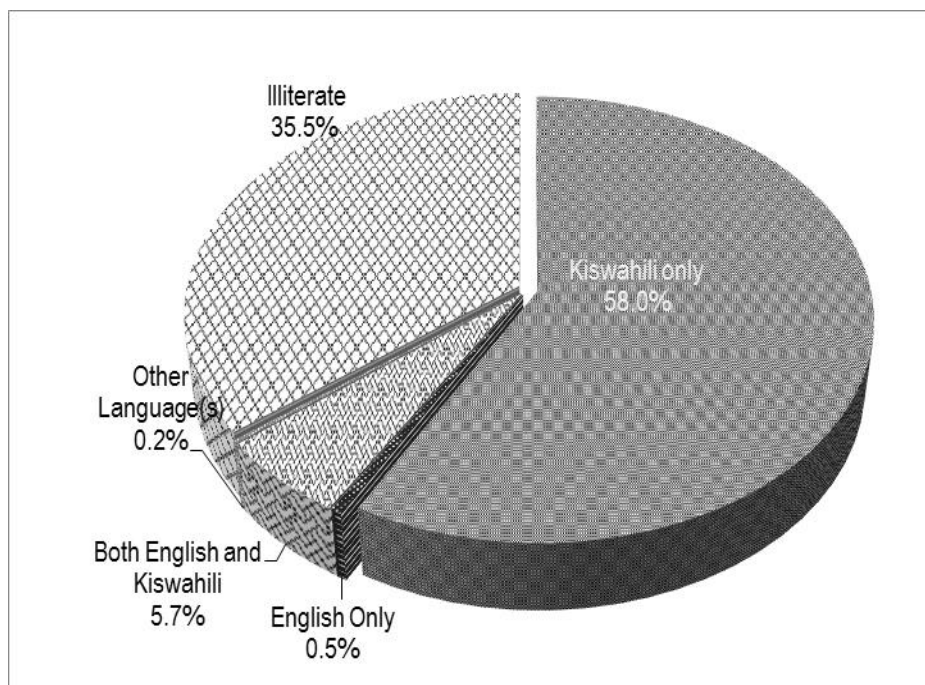


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (85.2 percent) compared to rural areas (64.5 percent), and there were slightly more males who were literate (69.9 percent) than females (64.3 percent).

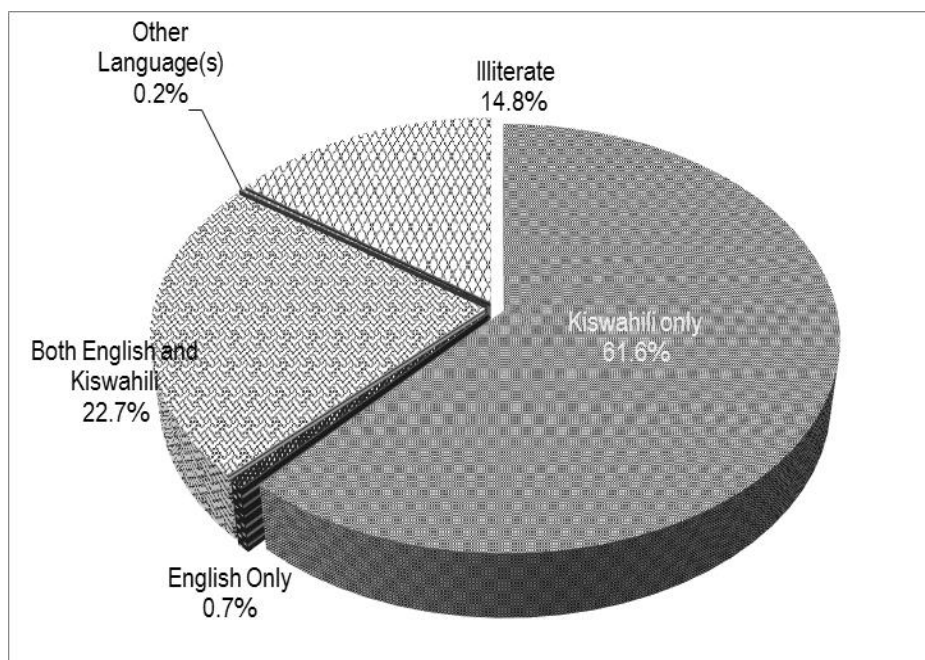
**Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Singida Region	58.4	0.5	7.9	0.2	67.1	32.9	1,109,856
Male	60.3	0.6	8.9	0.2	69.9	30.1	545,982
Female	56.7	0.5	6.9	0.2	64.3	35.7	563,874
Singida Rural	58.0	0.5	5.7	0.2	64.5	35.5	970,180
Male	60.2	0.5	6.5	0.2	67.5	32.5	480,414
Female	55.8	0.4	5.0	0.2	61.4	38.6	489,766
Singida Urban	61.6	0.7	22.7	0.2	85.2	14.8	139,676
Male	60.9	0.7	25.8	0.2	87.5	12.5	65,568
Female	62.3	0.6	20.0	0.2	83.1	16.9	74,108

**Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Singida Rural, 2012 Census**



**Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Singida Urban, 2012 Census**



Illiteracy levels for Singida Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Singida Region. The district with the highest illiteracy rate was Manyoni District Council (44.3 percent) followed by Ikungi District Council (34.7 percent) and Iramba (34.4 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Singida District Council (26.9 percent) and Singida Municipal Council (17.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Singida Region	58.4	0.5	7.9	0.2	67.1	32.9	1,109,856
Iramba	58.2	0.4	6.9	0.1	65.6	34.4	192,041
Singida	63.7	0.7	8.4	0.3	73.1	26.9	182,960
Manyoni	48.8	0.4	6.3	0.2	55.7	44.3	238,934
Singida Municipal	63.9	0.7	17.6	0.1	82.4	17.6	122,197
Ikungi District	58.6	0.4	6.1	0.2	65.3	34.7	219,247
Mkalama	62.9	0.5	5.9	0.4	69.7	30.3	154,477

## **9.2 Education**

### **9.2.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **9.2.2 School Attendance Status**

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

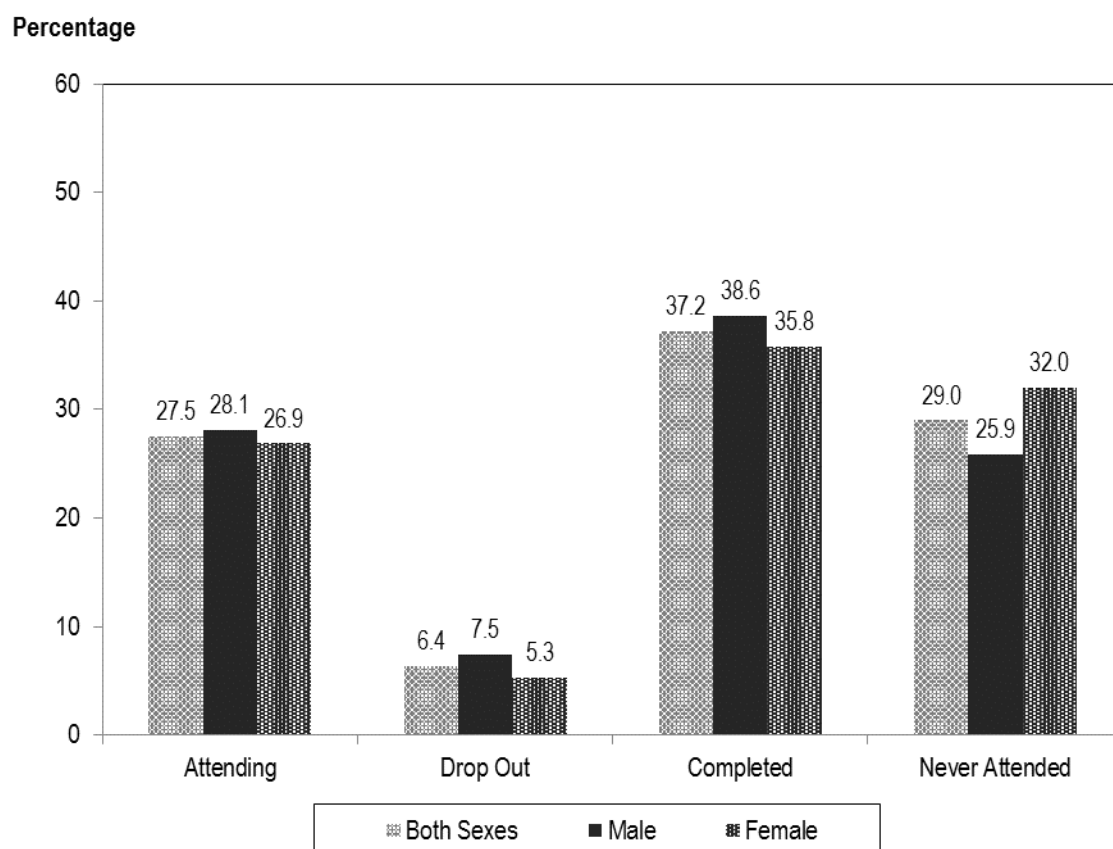
Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population aged 5 years and above. Twenty-nine (29.0) percent of 1.1 million people in Singida Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (32.0 percent) having never been to school compared with males (25.9 percent). About 37 percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 27.5 percent were attending and 6.4 percent had dropped out.

**Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109,856</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>545,982</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>563,874</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>
5	47,375	22.1	0.2	0.5	77.3	24,331	21.2	0.2	0.5	78.1	23,044	23.0	0.1	0.4	76.5
6	47,689	33.8	0.2	0.5	65.5	23,969	31.4	0.2	0.5	67.9	23,720	36.2	0.2	0.5	63.1
5-6	95,064	28.0	0.2	0.5	71.4	48,300	26.3	0.2	0.5	73.0	46,764	29.7	0.1	0.5	69.7
7	45,447	52.2	0.3	0.5	47.0	23,205	48.7	0.3	0.5	50.4	22,242	55.7	0.3	0.5	43.5
8	40,399	66.4	0.5	0.6	32.5	20,254	63.2	0.6	0.6	35.6	20,145	69.6	0.4	0.6	29.4
9	38,221	76.4	0.7	0.7	22.2	19,227	74.4	0.8	0.7	24.1	18,994	78.4	0.6	0.7	20.4
10	42,336	77.4	1.4	1.0	20.1	21,481	75.9	1.7	1.0	21.4	20,855	79.0	1.1	1.0	18.9
11	30,417	81.7	2.1	1.3	14.9	15,205	80.4	2.6	1.3	15.7	15,212	83.0	1.6	1.3	14.0
12	45,739	79.5	3.2	2.3	15.0	23,534	77.7	4.1	2.3	15.9	22,205	81.5	2.3	2.3	14.0
13	29,486	77.0	4.3	5.1	13.7	15,169	74.5	5.7	5.3	14.5	14,317	79.5	2.8	4.8	12.8
7-13	272,045	72.2	1.7	1.5	24.6	138,075	69.9	2.1	1.6	26.4	133,970	74.6	1.2	1.5	22.7
14	33,048	67.0	5.8	13.7	13.5	17,125	65.0	7.5	13.3	14.2	15,923	69.2	3.9	14.2	12.7
15	29,089	52.8	6.7	26.5	14.0	15,895	50.6	8.7	26.5	14.2	13,194	55.4	4.3	26.5	13.8
16	25,915	42.0	7.6	37.0	13.4	14,117	40.4	9.5	37.0	13.1	11,798	43.9	5.3	37.0	13.8
17	23,499	35.0	7.8	43.8	13.4	13,120	33.9	9.8	43.7	12.6	10,379	36.3	5.4	44.0	14.4
14 - 17	111,551	50.7	6.9	28.8	13.6	60,257	48.7	8.8	29.0	13.6	51,294	53.2	4.6	28.6	13.6
18	27,852	26.4	8.5	48.6	16.6	14,571	27.5	10.2	47.8	14.5	13,281	25.1	6.5	49.5	18.9
19	19,920	22.4	8.9	54.7	13.9	10,083	26.1	10.5	51.2	12.2	9,837	18.7	7.4	58.2	15.7
18 - 19	47,772	24.7	8.7	51.1	15.5	24,654	26.9	10.3	49.2	13.6	23,118	22.4	6.9	53.2	17.5
20	29,526	12.5	9.3	57.5	20.8	13,907	16.7	10.7	55.4	17.2	15,619	8.7	8.0	59.3	23.9
21	16,470	11.7	11.1	62.5	14.7	8,098	15.4	12.1	60.3	12.2	8,372	8.0	10.2	64.7	17.1
22	23,896	8.0	11.0	64.2	16.8	11,207	11.2	12.6	61.7	14.5	12,689	5.1	9.6	66.4	18.9
23	15,500	6.5	10.3	66.3	16.9	7,221	9.2	12.0	63.8	15.0	8,279	4.2	8.7	68.5	18.6
24	17,463	5.0	10.6	66.7	17.7	8,204	6.9	13.0	65.3	14.9	9,259	3.3	8.4	68.1	20.2
20 - 24	102,855	9.1	10.3	62.7	17.8	48,637	12.4	11.9	60.6	15.0	54,218	6.2	8.9	64.7	20.2
25+	480,569	0.8	9.1	59.7	30.4	226,059	0.9	10.6	66.0	22.4	254,510	0.8	7.7	54.1	37.5



**Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census**



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status for rural and urban areas of population age five years and above. The results indicate that 31.5 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 11.5 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (6.5 percent) than in urban areas (5.8 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (46.8 percent) than in the rural areas (35.8 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 35.9 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 26.2 percent in the rural areas.

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

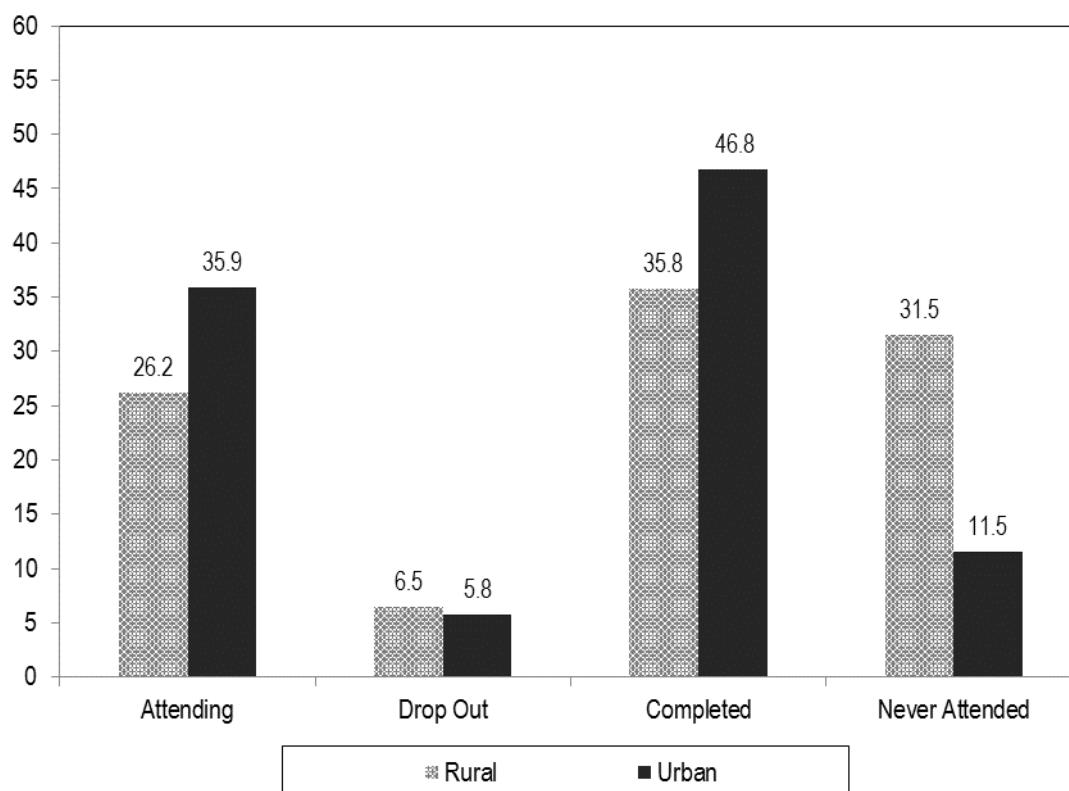
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>970,180</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>480,414</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>489,766</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>
5	43,086	19.3	0.2	0.4	80.1	22,205	18.5	0.2	0.5	80.8	20,881	20.1	0.1	0.4	79.4
6	43,459	30.6	0.2	0.5	68.7	21,931	28.3	0.2	0.5	71.1	21,528	33.0	0.2	0.5	66.3
5-6	86,545	25.0	0.2	0.5	74.4	44,136	23.3	0.2	0.5	76.0	42,409	26.7	0.1	0.4	72.8
7	41,067	48.8	0.3	0.5	50.4	21,051	45.4	0.3	0.5	53.8	20,016	52.3	0.3	0.5	46.9
8	36,431	63.8	0.5	0.6	35.2	18,340	60.4	0.6	0.6	38.4	18,091	67.1	0.4	0.6	31.9
9	34,404	74.4	0.7	0.7	24.1	17,355	72.4	0.8	0.7	26.0	17,049	76.5	0.6	0.7	22.2
10	38,176	75.6	1.5	1.0	21.9	19,476	74.1	1.8	1.0	23.1	18,700	77.1	1.2	1.1	20.6
11	27,087	80.1	2.2	1.3	16.4	13,572	78.8	2.6	1.3	17.2	13,515	81.4	1.7	1.3	15.5
12	40,714	77.9	3.4	2.3	16.4	21,039	76.0	4.3	2.4	17.3	19,675	79.9	2.4	2.3	15.4
13	26,017	75.2	4.5	5.1	15.1	13,510	72.7	6.0	5.4	15.9	12,507	77.9	2.9	4.8	14.3
7-13	243,896	70.0	1.7	1.5	26.7	124,343	67.7	2.2	1.6	28.5	119,553	72.4	1.3	1.5	24.9
14	29,231	65.0	6.2	14.0	14.9	15,344	62.8	7.9	13.8	15.5	13,887	67.4	4.2	14.2	14.2
15	25,238	49.8	7.2	27.3	15.7	14,054	47.7	9.3	27.5	15.6	11,184	52.5	4.7	27.1	15.7
16	22,092	37.6	8.1	39.2	15.2	12,324	36.1	10.0	39.3	14.5	9,768	39.3	5.6	39.0	16.1
17	19,652	29.6	8.4	46.4	15.5	11,282	28.7	10.5	46.6	14.2	8,370	30.9	5.6	46.2	17.2
14 - 17	96,213	47.5	7.3	29.9	15.3	53,004	45.3	9.3	30.3	15.0	43,209	50.1	4.9	29.3	15.6
18	23,515	21.5	8.9	50.6	19.0	12,499	22.5	10.8	50.5	16.2	11,016	20.3	6.7	50.8	22.1
19	16,541	18.1	9.4	56.3	16.2	8,476	21.1	11.3	53.6	14.0	8,065	14.9	7.3	59.2	18.5
18 - 19	40,056	20.1	9.1	53.0	17.8	20,975	22.0	11.0	51.7	15.3	19,081	18.1	7.0	54.4	20.6
20	25,031	9.5	9.5	57.3	23.7	11,826	13.1	11.1	56.1	19.6	13,205	6.2	8.1	58.3	27.4
21	13,688	8.9	11.6	62.6	17.0	6,787	12.0	12.8	61.2	14.0	6,901	5.8	10.4	63.9	19.9
22	20,153	5.7	11.5	63.6	19.2	9,477	8.0	13.4	62.0	16.6	10,676	3.6	9.8	65.0	21.6
23	12,966	4.4	10.6	65.4	19.6	6,077	6.3	12.5	63.9	17.3	6,889	2.8	8.9	66.8	21.5
24	14,638	3.4	10.8	65.6	20.2	6,918	5.0	13.5	64.6	17.0	7,720	2.1	8.3	66.4	23.2
20 - 24	86,476	6.7	10.7	62.2	20.4	41,085	9.4	12.5	60.9	17.2	45,391	4.3	9.0	63.4	23.3
25+	416,994	0.7	9.2	57.4	32.7	196,871	0.7	10.9	63.9	24.5	220,123	0.6	7.6	51.6	40.1

**Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Singida Urban, 2012 Census**

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,676</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>65,568</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>74,108</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>
5	4,289	50.4	0.1	0.6	49.0	2,126	49.9	0.1	0.4	49.6	2,163	50.9	0.0	0.7	48.4
6	4,230	66.6	0.1	0.6	32.6	2,038	65.3	0.2	0.4	34.1	2,192	67.9	0.0	0.8	31.3
5-6	8,519	58.4	0.1	0.6	40.8	4,164	57.4	0.2	0.4	42.0	4,355	59.4	0.0	0.8	39.8
7	4,380	84.0	0.2	0.7	15.2	2,154	81.8	0.2	0.7	17.3	2,226	86.1	0.1	0.7	13.1
8	3,968	90.7	0.4	0.7	8.2	1,914	89.7	0.5	0.6	9.1	2,054	91.6	0.3	0.8	7.3
9	3,817	93.7	0.5	0.7	5.1	1,872	92.5	0.7	0.9	5.9	1,945	94.9	0.3	0.6	4.3
10	4,160	94.3	0.8	0.7	4.2	2,005	93.5	1.1	0.9	4.4	2,155	95.1	0.5	0.5	3.9
11	3,330	94.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	1,633	93.3	2.3	1.4	3.0	1,697	95.5	0.9	1.4	2.1
12	5,025	92.7	1.7	2.2	3.4	2,495	91.6	2.1	2.0	4.3	2,530	93.8	1.3	2.5	2.5
13	3,469	90.0	2.3	4.8	2.9	1,659	89.3	2.5	4.9	3.3	1,810	90.6	2.2	4.6	2.6
7-13	28,149	91.3	1.0	1.6	6.1	13,732	90.1	1.3	1.6	7.0	14,417	92.4	0.8	1.6	5.2
14	3,817	82.6	2.8	11.9	2.7	1,781	83.8	3.8	9.7	2.8	2,036	81.5	2.0	13.9	2.6
15	3,851	72.3	3.1	21.2	3.4	1,841	73.3	4.1	18.8	3.8	2,010	71.3	2.3	23.4	3.0
16	3,823	67.7	4.6	24.7	3.0	1,793	69.6	5.6	21.2	3.5	2,030	66.0	3.7	27.7	2.6
17	3,847	62.2	4.9	30.4	2.6	1,838	66.1	5.7	25.7	2.5	2,009	58.5	4.2	34.6	2.6
14 - 17	15,338	71.2	3.9	22.1	2.9	7,253	73.1	4.8	18.9	3.1	8,085	69.4	3.0	24.9	2.7
18	4,337	52.8	6.1	37.4	3.7	2,072	57.7	6.7	31.5	4.2	2,265	48.3	5.5	42.9	3.2
19	3,379	43.7	6.9	46.7	2.8	1,607	52.5	6.0	39.0	2.6	1,772	35.8	7.6	53.7	2.9
18 - 19	7,716	48.8	6.4	41.5	3.3	3,679	55.4	6.4	34.7	3.5	4,037	42.8	6.4	47.6	3.1
20	4,495	29.4	7.9	58.6	4.1	2,081	36.9	8.3	51.3	3.5	2,414	22.9	7.6	64.8	4.7
21	2,782	25.3	8.7	62.3	3.6	1,311	32.9	8.2	55.7	3.2	1,471	18.6	9.2	68.3	3.9
22	3,743	20.5	8.3	67.5	3.8	1,730	28.8	8.3	59.9	3.1	2,013	13.3	8.3	74.0	4.4
23	2,534	17.4	8.6	70.6	3.5	1,144	24.6	9.5	63.1	2.8	1,390	11.4	7.8	76.7	4.1
24	2,825	12.9	9.5	72.9	4.7	1,286	17.1	10.1	69.0	3.8	1,539	9.4	8.9	76.2	5.5
20 - 24	16,379	21.9	8.5	65.6	4.0	7,552	29.1	8.8	58.8	3.3	8,827	15.8	8.3	71.3	4.5
25+	63,575	1.8	8.3	74.8	15.0	29,188	2.2	8.9	80.3	8.6	34,387	1.5	7.9	70.1	20.5

**Figure 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Rural and Urban; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Percentage



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is evident that attendance status differs among districts in Singida Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Singida Municipal Council (33.8 percent) followed by Singida District Council (31.1 percent) and Mkalama District Council (28.5 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Ikungi District Council (26.3 percent) and Manyoni District Council (21.9 percent).

**Table 9.12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

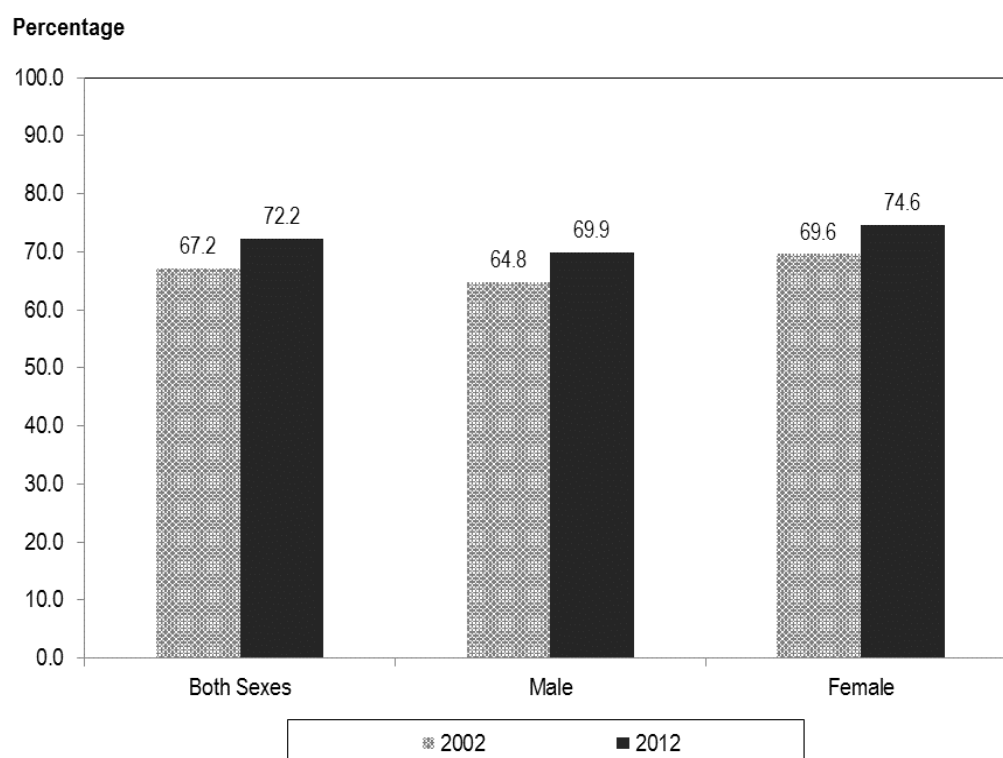
District	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,109,856</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>545,982</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>563,874</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>
Iramba	192,041	27.3	6.1	35.7	30.8	94,521	28.7	6.5	37.3	27.5	97,520	26.0	5.8	34.1	34.0
Singida	182,960	31.1	7.1	38.7	23.1	90,414	31.3	9.0	40.0	19.7	92,546	31.0	5.3	37.3	26.4
Manyoni	238,934	21.9	7.3	31.8	39.0	116,885	22.5	8.4	33.8	35.3	122,049	21.4	6.2	30.0	42.4
Singida Municipal	122,197	33.8	5.7	46.4	14.1	58,798	34.6	6.8	46.8	11.7	63,399	33.0	4.6	46.1	16.4
Ikungi	219,247	26.3	5.9	36.6	31.2	109,143	26.6	7.2	38.0	28.2	110,104	26.0	4.5	35.2	34.3
Mkalama	154,477	28.5	5.6	39.1	26.8	76,221	29.2	6.3	40.4	24.1	78,256	27.9	5.0	37.8	29.3

### 9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

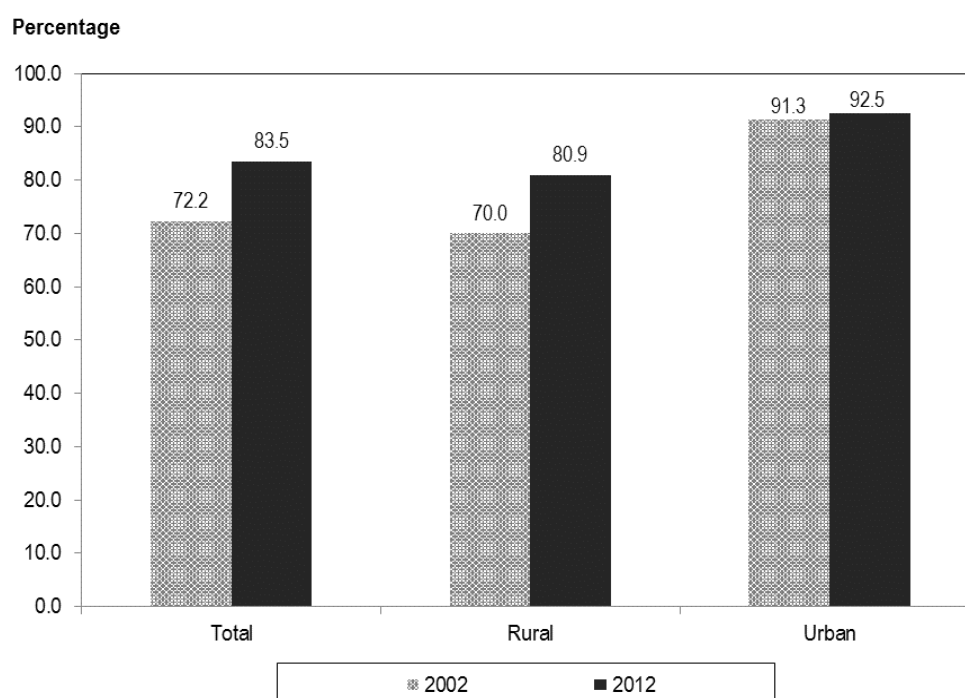
Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 67.2 percent in the 2002 Census to 72.2 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 69.6 to 74.6 percent) compared with males (from 64.8 to 69.9 percent). The urban NER increased from 91.3 percent in 2002 to 92.5 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 70.0 to 80.9 percent respectively.

**Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



**Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. About eight out of ten children (88.3percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children), the GER was higher in urban areas (111.2 percent) than in rural areas (85.7 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment ratio between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

**Figure 9.11: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

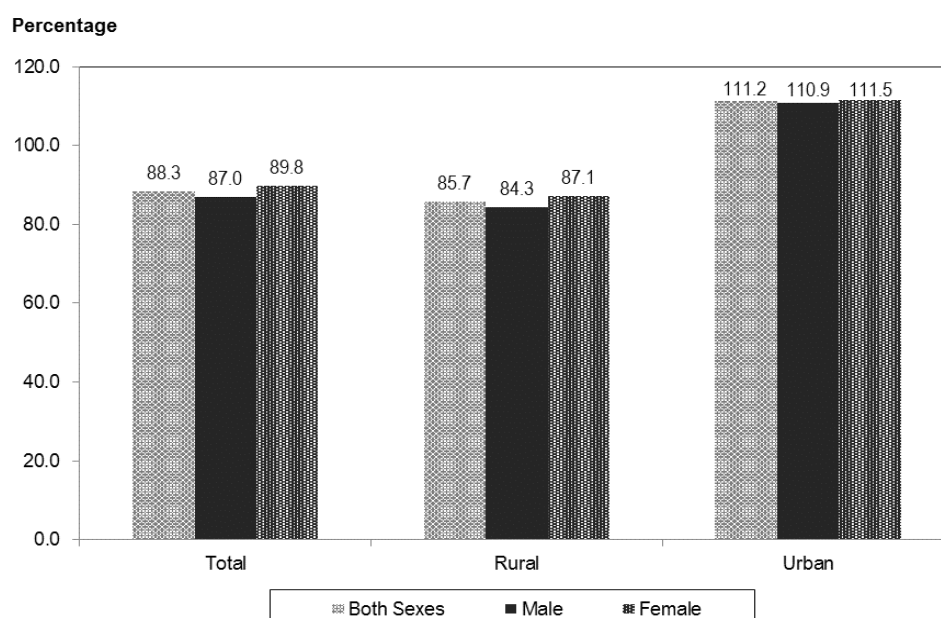


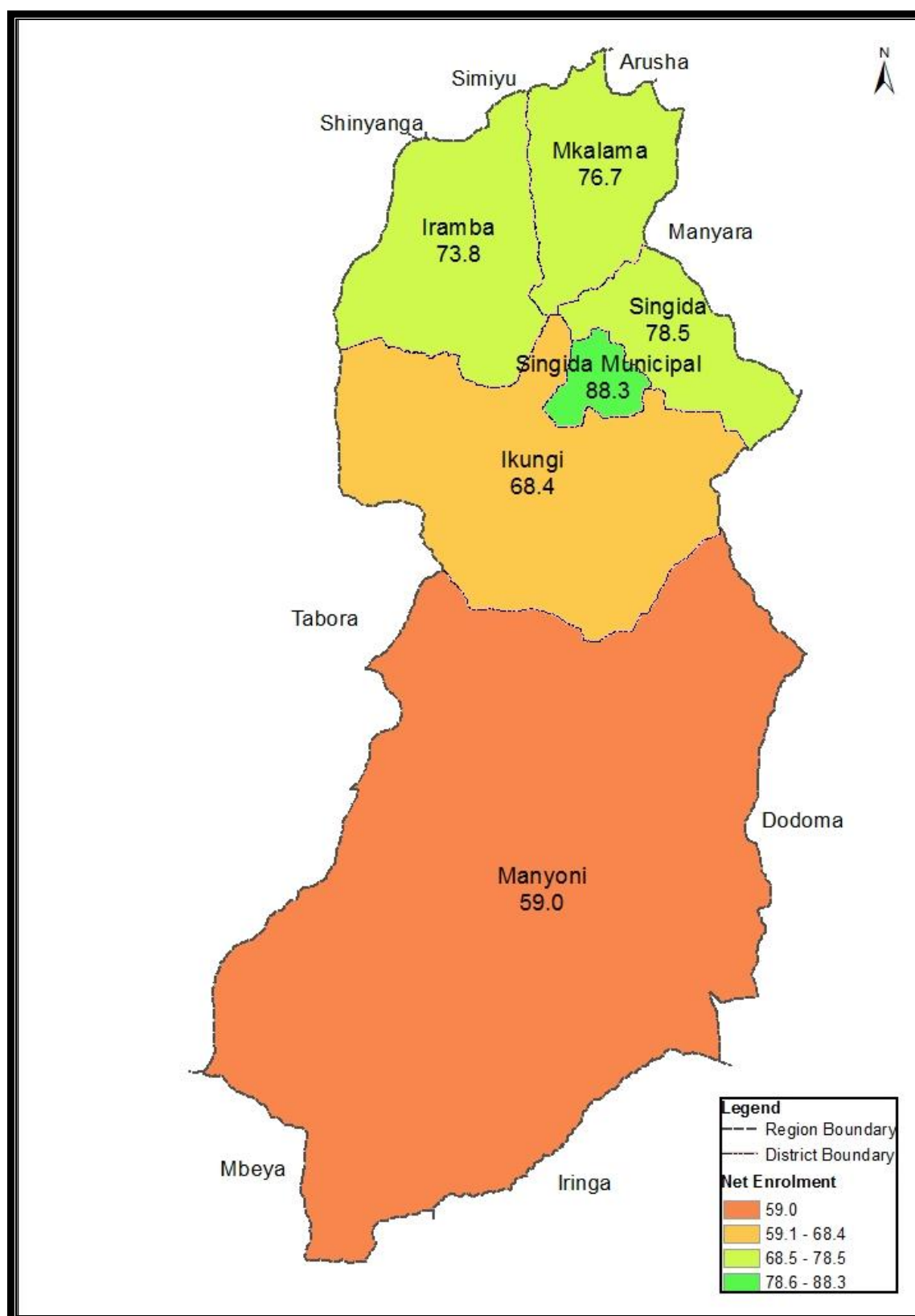
Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 88.3 percent in Singida Municipal Council to 59 percent in Manyoni District. Districts with NER of 70 percent and above are Singida District (78.5 percent), Mkalama District Council (76.7 percent) and Iramba District (73.8 percent).

**Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Residence and Sex: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>
Iramba	73.8	72.4	75.2	72.7	71.4	74.1	89.1	86.8	91.4
Singida	78.5	75.2	82.0	78.3	74.9	81.8	95.1	93.4	96.9
Manyoni	59.0	57.1	61.0	54.7	52.8	56.6	88.8	87.5	90.2
Singida Municipal	88.3	86.2	90.4	84.8	81.6	88.1	92.0	91.3	92.6
Ikungi	68.4	66.1	70.7	67.4	65.1	69.7	95.6	93.9	97.2
Mkalama	76.7	74.1	79.5	75.8	73.1	78.7	93.9	93.0	94.9



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



## 9.2.4 Education Attainment

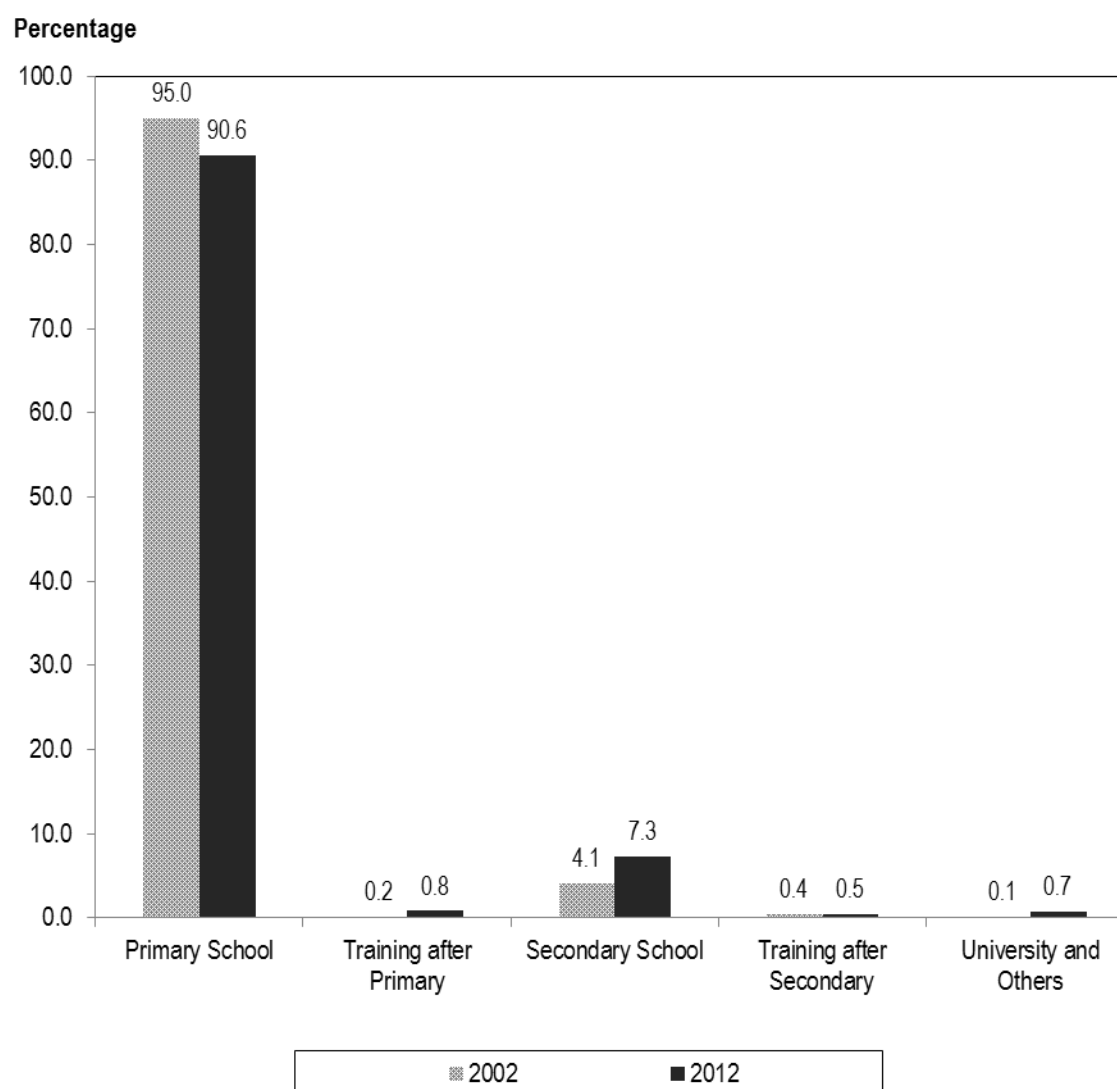
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 412,302 persons who attained any level of education, 210,532 (51.1 percent) was males and 201,770 (48.9 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 90.6 percent, followed by secondary education (7.3 percent), university and others (0.7 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (91.6 percent) compared with males (89.6 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 7.3 percent and 0.7 percent for University or equivalent level.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>412,302</b>	<b>210,532</b>	<b>201,770</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Primary School	373,651	188,732	184,919	90.6	89.6	91.6
Training after Primary	3,433	1,664	1,769	0.8	0.8	0.9
Secondary School	30,115	16,894	13,221	7.3	8.0	6.6
Training after Secondary	2,147	1,214	933	0.5	0.6	0.5
University and Others	2,956	2,028	928	0.7	1.0	0.5

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 4.09 percent to 7.3 percent and from 0.12 percent to 0.7 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

**Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



# Chapter Ten

## Economic Activity

### 10.1 Introduction

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

The 2012 PHC collected information on both usual and current economic activities for all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

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

### 10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 597,557 (67.1 percent), out of 890,725 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 293,168 people (33 percent) aged 10 years and above did

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

not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 17,661 persons (2 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 17.1 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 9.8 and four (4.1) percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>890,725</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
10–14	181,026	24.8	0.6	12.6	58.4	3.7
15–19	126,275	55.0	2.0	11.4	29.6	2.1
20–24	102,855	75.9	3.0	11.6	8.8	0.7
25–29	86,466	84.7	4.3	10.4	-	0.7
30–34	74,821	88.0	2.6	8.7	-	0.7
35–39	65,568	89.0	2.1	8.2	-	0.6
40–44	54,929	90.0	1.9	7.3	-	0.8
45–49	52,832	87.0	1.7	8.0	-	3.4
50–54	35,083	89.5	1.7	6.6	-	2.1
55–59	23,099	89.0	1.6	6.5	-	2.8
60–64	23,671	83.3	1.5	7.3	-	7.9
65–69	17,293	78.6	1.7	7.4	-	12.4
70–74	16,438	68.3	1.4	7.3	-	22.9
75–79	11,562	64.4	1.1	7.0	-	27.5
80 +	18,807	45.0	0.0	0.2	-	54.8

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (69.4 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (52.1 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.7 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>771,733</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
10–14	161,225	27.0	0.5	13.2	55.3	3.9
15–19	107,038	60.7	1.8	10.7	24.6	2.1
20–24	86,476	80.9	2.5	10.0	5.8	0.7
25–29	73,351	87.1	3.3	8.9	-	0.6
30–34	63,895	89.5	2.2	7.7	-	0.7
35–39	56,532	90.2	1.9	7.3	-	0.6
40–44	48,188	90.8	1.7	6.8	-	0.7
45–49	45,166	88.1	1.5	7.2	-	3.2
50–54	30,817	90.3	1.6	6.0	-	2.2
55–59	20,252	89.8	1.5	6.1	-	2.7
60–64	21,010	84.7	1.4	6.4	-	7.5
65–69	15,507	80.2	1.6	6.5	-	11.7
70–74	14,883	69.6	1.4	6.6	-	22.4
75–79	10,448	66.2	1.1	6.4	-	26.4
80 +	16,945	46.4	0.0	0.2	-	53.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,992</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
10–14	19,801	6.4	1.0	7.4	83.3	1.9
15–19	19,237	22.7	3.3	15.2	57.3	1.6
20–24	16,379	49.8	5.8	19.6	24.2	0.5
25–29	13,115	70.7	9.9	18.6	-	0.7
30–34	10,926	79.4	5.2	14.5	-	0.9
35–39	9,036	81.5	3.8	13.8	-	0.9
40–44	6,741	84.5	3.0	11.6	-	0.9
45–49	7,666	80.1	2.4	12.5	-	4.9
50–54	4,266	83.8	2.9	11.7	-	1.7
55–59	2,847	83.7	2.7	9.8	-	3.8
60–64	2,661	72.3	1.9	14.3	-	11.5
65–69	1,786	64.2	2.9	14.9	-	17.9
70–74	1,555	56.3	1.8	14.0	-	28.0
75–79	1,114	48.0	1.8	12.4	-	37.7
80 +	1,862	32.2	-	0.2	-	67.6

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (70.9 percent) compared with females (63.5 percent) were employed.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>434,996</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
10–14	92,514	26.6	0.6	12.1	56.8	3.9
15–19	67,786	57.9	2.3	8.0	29.5	2.2
20–24	48,637	78.6	3.8	5.0	11.8	0.7
25–29	39,792	90.7	5.7	3.0	-	0.6
30–34	34,887	94.6	2.8	1.9	-	0.7
35–39	30,839	95.1	2.3	2.0	-	0.6
40–44	26,571	95.3	2.3	1.6	-	0.8
45–49	20,727	95.9	2.1	1.3	-	0.7
50–54	18,335	94.8	2.0	1.9	-	1.3
55–59	11,849	94.6	2.2	1.4	-	1.9
60–64	11,961	90.9	1.7	2.3	-	5.1
65–69	8,419	87.3	2.0	2.8	-	7.9
70–74	7,923	79.5	1.6	2.7	-	16.3
75–79	5,880	76.1	1.1	3.2	-	19.5
80 +	8,876	56.2	-	0.1	-	43.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,729</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
10–14	88,512	22.9	0.5	13.0	60.0	3.5
15–19	58,489	51.5	1.7	15.3	29.6	1.8
20–24	54,218	73.5	2.3	17.5	6.0	0.7
25–29	46,674	79.5	3.1	16.7	-	0.7
30–34	39,934	82.2	2.5	14.6	-	0.7
35–39	34,729	83.6	2.0	13.7	-	0.6
40–44	28,358	85.0	1.5	12.8	-	0.7
45–49	32,105	81.2	1.4	12.3	-	5.1
50–54	16,748	83.7	1.5	11.8	-	3.0
55–59	11,250	83.2	1.1	11.9	-	3.8
60–64	11,710	75.5	1.3	12.4	-	10.8
65–69	8,874	70.4	1.4	11.7	-	16.6
70–74	8,515	58.0	1.3	11.6	-	29.1
75–79	5,682	52.3	1.1	10.8	-	35.7
80 +	9,931	35.0	0.0	0.3	-	64.6

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Singida Region. Results revealed that Singida Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (53.4 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 0.8 percent of the population in Singida District Council to four (4) percent in Singida Municipal Council, while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 3.6 percent of the population in Singida District Council to about five (4.7) percent in Manyoni District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>890,725</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Rural	771,733	69.4	1.7	9.2	15.6	4.1
Urban	118,992	52.1	4.0	13.8	26.5	3.7
Male	434,996	70.9	2.3	5.4	18.0	3.4
Female	455,729	63.5	1.7	13.9	16.2	4.8
Iramba	155,740	71.1	1.0	10.7	13.3	3.8
Singida	144,644	72.4	0.8	5.3	17.9	3.6
Manyoni	191,751	66.5	3.4	10.4	15.1	4.7
Singida Municipal	101,675	53.4	4.0	13.2	25.4	4.0
Ikungi	172,866	65.5	1.5	10.8	18.1	4.0
Mkalama	124,049	70.3	1.4	8.5	15.6	4.3

### 10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 890,725 persons aged 10 years and above, 550,598 (61.8 percent) were employed while the remaining 38.2 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 13.3 percent of the population, 17.3 percent were home maintenance workers and 4.4 percent were unable to work. The



unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for three (3.3) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>890,725</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
10–14	181,026	24.8	1.2	24.7	45.2	4.2
15–19	126,275	51.0	3.0	20.4	23.0	2.5
20–24	102,855	69.0	4.8	18.4	7.1	0.8
25–29	86,466	76.8	5.9	16.5	-	0.7
30–34	74,821	80.5	4.4	14.3	-	0.7
35–39	65,568	81.6	3.8	13.9	-	0.7
40–44	54,929	82.8	3.6	12.8	-	0.7
45–49	52,832	80.1	3.2	13.2	-	3.5
50–54	35,083	81.9	3.4	12.5	-	2.2
55–59	23,099	81.0	3.5	12.4	-	3.2
60–64	23,671	75.4	3.4	13.3	-	7.9
65–69	17,293	71.0	2.6	13.5	-	12.9
70–74	16,438	62.1	2.7	11.9	-	23.3
75–79	11,562	58.3	2.2	12.3	-	27.2
80 +	18,807	41.7	0.0	0.2	-	58.1

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (63.9 percent) than in urban areas (48.5 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (5.3 percent) than that in rural areas (3 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	771,733	63.9	3.0	16.9	11.9	4.4
10–14	161,225	27.0	1.1	25.3	42.1	4.4
15–19	107,038	56.4	2.8	19.8	18.5	2.5
20–24	86,476	73.3	4.3	17.2	4.5	0.8
25–29	73,351	78.8	5.0	15.5	-	0.7
30–34	63,895	81.7	3.9	13.8	-	0.7
35–39	56,532	82.4	3.5	13.4	-	0.7
40–44	48,188	83.3	3.5	12.6	-	0.7
45–49	45,166	81.0	3.0	12.8	-	3.2
50–54	30,817	82.5	3.2	12.1	-	2.2
55–59	20,252	81.5	3.4	12.1	-	3.0
60–64	21,010	76.6	3.3	12.8	-	7.3
65–69	15,507	72.5	2.4	12.9	-	12.2
70–74	14,883	63.4	2.6	11.4	-	22.7
75–79	10,448	60.0	2.0	12.0	-	25.9
80 +	16,945	43.0	0.0	0.2	-	56.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,992</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
10–14	19,801	6.4	1.2	19.9	70.0	2.5
15–19	19,237	21.1	4.1	24.2	48.5	2.1
20–24	16,379	46.3	7.7	24.5	20.8	0.8
25–29	13,115	66.0	11.1	21.9	-	0.9
30–34	10,926	73.8	7.6	17.6	-	1.0
35–39	9,036	76.8	5.5	16.7	-	0.9
40–44	6,741	79.1	4.9	14.9	-	1.1
45–49	7,666	74.6	4.2	15.9	-	5.3
50–54	4,266	77.6	4.6	15.6	-	2.1
55–59	2,847	77.0	3.9	14.6	-	4.4
60–64	2,661	65.9	4.2	17.9	-	12.1
65–69	1,786	57.3	4.9	18.5	-	19.3
70–74	1,555	50.3	3.7	17.0	-	29.1
75–79	1,114	41.8	3.9	15.4	-	38.8
80 +	1,862	29.5	0.1	0.2	-	70.2

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (about 66.8 percent) compared with females, of whom 57.1 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4.2 percent) than that of females (2.4 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>434,996</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
10–14	92,514	26.6	1.3	23.5	44.1	4.5
15–19	67,786	54.3	3.8	16.0	23.1	2.7
20–24	48,637	73.4	6.3	9.9	9.5	0.8
25–29	39,792	84.3	8.3	6.7	-	0.7
30–34	34,887	88.9	5.4	4.9	-	0.8
35–39	30,839	89.6	4.9	4.8	-	0.6
40–44	26,571	89.8	4.9	4.6	-	0.7
45–49	20,727	90.5	4.7	3.8	-	1.0
50–54	18,335	89.1	4.2	5.2	-	1.5
55–59	11,849	89.0	4.7	4.2	-	2.2
60–64	11,961	85.3	4.1	5.3	-	5.3
65–69	8,419	81.9	3.6	5.7	-	8.8
70–74	7,923	73.4	3.4	5.9	-	17.3
75–79	5,880	70.1	2.7	7.4	-	19.7
80 +	8,876	52.5	0.0	0.1	-	47.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,729</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
10–14	88,512	22.9	1.0	25.9	46.3	3.9
15–19	58,489	47.2	2.1	25.5	23.0	2.2
20–24	54,218	65.0	3.4	26.0	4.9	0.8
25–29	46,674	70.5	3.9	24.9	-	0.8
30–34	39,934	73.2	3.5	22.6	-	0.7
35–39	34,729	74.6	2.8	21.9	-	0.8
40–44	28,358	76.3	2.5	20.6	-	0.7
45–49	32,105	73.3	2.2	19.3	-	5.2
50–54	16,748	74.0	2.5	20.6	-	3.0
55–59	11,250	72.6	2.2	21.0	-	4.2
60–64	11,710	65.4	2.6	21.6	-	10.5
65–69	8,874	60.6	1.7	20.9	-	16.8
70–74	8,515	51.6	1.9	17.6	-	28.9
75–79	5,682	46.1	1.7	17.4	-	34.8
80 +	9,931	32.0	0.0	0.4	-	67.6

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Singida Region. Results revealed that Singida Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (45.2 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 1.4 percent of the population in Singida District Council to eight percent in Singida Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from four percent of the population in Singida District Council to about eight (7.7) percent in Singida Municipal Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>890,725</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Rural	771,733	63.9	3.0	16.9	11.9	4.4
Urban	118,992	48.5	5.3	19.7	22.3	4.1
Male	434,996	66.8	4.2	11.2	14.0	3.7
Female	455,729	57.1	2.4	23.0	12.5	5.0
Iramba	155,740	66.2	1.6	18.4	9.9	4.0
Singida	144,644	68.3	1.4	12.1	14.5	3.7
Manyoni	191,751	60.4	4.4	18.4	11.9	5.0
Singida Municipal	101,675	45.2	7.7	23.2	19.2	4.7
Ikungi	172,866	61.9	3.0	15.6	15.1	4.4
Mkalama	124,049	64.5	2.7	17.6	10.8	4.5

#### **10.4 Employment Status**

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the biggest employer is Own agriculture (68 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (14.3 percent) and family Worker category (11.5 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>550,598</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
10–14	44,864	0.2	1.7	3.8	24.1	67.5	0.2	2.5
15–19	64,438	0.4	4.1	11.2	70.0	13.0	0.4	0.9
20–24	70,953	0.3	5.3	15.1	71.0	7.6	0.3	0.3
25–29	66,443	0.2	7.4	16.8	69.3	5.9	0.2	0.3
30–34	60,241	0.3	6.3	18.0	70.1	5.0	0.1	0.2
35–39	53,532	0.4	5.7	17.4	71.6	4.7	0.1	0.1
40–44	45,483	0.3	5.4	16.6	72.8	4.8	0.1	0.1
45–49	42,301	0.4	5.8	15.4	73.1	5.1	0.1	0.2
50–54	28,727	0.5	7.4	14.6	72.5	4.8	0.1	0.2
55–59	18,703	0.4	8.2	14.4	72.3	4.5	0.1	0.2
60–64	17,851	0.3	3.1	13.7	77.2	5.4	0.1	0.3
65–69	12,273	0.2	2.5	12.6	78.8	5.6	0.1	0.2
70–74	10,213	0.3	1.7	12.4	79.6	5.5	0.0	0.5
75–79	6,741	0.5	1.6	10.8	80.8	5.4	0.2	0.7
80 +	7,835	0.1	1.1	12.2	79.5	6.1	0.1	1.0

**Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>550,598</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Rural	492,903	0.3	3.2	11.6	71.9	12.3	0.2	0.5
Urban	57,695	0.4	22.2	37.3	34.9	4.4	0.4	0.4
Male	290,560	0.3	6.2	15.8	66.4	10.7	0.2	0.5
Female	260,037	0.3	4.1	12.7	69.9	12.4	0.2	0.5
Iramba	103,111	0.2	3.4	13.9	70.4	11.6	0.1	0.4
Singida	98,723	0.4	3.3	7.9	75.4	12.4	0.2	0.4
Manyoni	115,788	0.4	6.2	15.6	65.7	11.5	0.2	0.3
Singida Municipal	45,920	0.4	19.1	33.9	39.0	6.9	0.4	0.3
Ikungi	106,997	0.2	3.7	11.7	72.1	11.2	0.1	1.0
Mkalama	80,060	0.2	2.7	13.0	70.5	13.0	0.2	0.4

## **10.5 Main Occupation**

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Singida people (66 percent) while Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.3 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
<b>Total</b>	<b>550,598</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
10–14	44,864	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	1.8	1.6	59.0	6.3	0.1	0.0	8.2	18.8	1.9
15–19	64,438	-	-	-	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.1	2.3	67.0	4.8	0.3	0.1	7.3	12.5	0.6
20–24	70,953	1.1	1.1	4.5	0.8	0.7	3.6	1.5	4.1	66.1	4.0	0.4	0.3	7.1	4.3	0.5
25–29	66,443	1.3	1.8	5.5	1.0	0.8	3.7	1.9	4.5	64.1	3.4	0.5	0.5	6.8	4.0	0.4
30–34	60,241	1.2	1.5	5.1	0.8	0.8	3.9	2.0	4.6	64.6	3.4	0.5	0.5	6.8	3.9	0.3
35–39	53,532	1.5	1.3	5.1	0.8	0.8	3.5	2.0	4.3	65.5	3.7	0.5	0.4	6.5	3.7	0.3
40–44	45,483	1.6	1.1	4.9	0.8	0.7	3.1	2.0	3.9	66.9	3.6	0.4	0.3	6.7	3.8	0.3
45–49	42,301	1.7	1.5	5.3	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.6	3.8	66.9	3.4	0.4	0.2	6.3	3.9	0.3
50–54	28,727	2.2	1.8	5.7	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.1	3.5	67.5	3.7	0.3	0.3	6.0	3.8	0.4
55–59	18,703	2.1	2.2	5.9	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	3.0	66.5	4.1	0.3	0.2	6.4	3.7	0.6
60–64	17,851	1.4	1.0	4.2	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.1	2.9	71.5	3.6	0.3	0.2	5.8	4.1	0.4
65–69	12,273	1.4	0.6	4.2	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.0	2.2	73.1	3.7	0.4	0.0	5.7	4.1	0.4
70–74	10,213	1.2	0.4	4.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.6	2.2	73.3	3.4	0.2	0.0	5.9	4.7	0.4
75–79	6,741	0.9	0.8	4.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.1	73.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	5.4	4.6	0.5
80+	7,835	0.9	0.7	5.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	2.4	72.3	3.9	0.1	-	5.3	5.3	0.7

**Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>550,598</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Rural	492,903	1.1	0.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.1	2.6	69.9	4.4	0.4	0.1	6.6	6.3	0.6
Urban	57,695	1.8	3.7	8.7	1.8	2.7	14.9	5.4	11.6	33.2	0.6	0.4	1.8	7.9	5.0	0.4
Male	290,560	1.3	1.2	4.1	0.8	0.7	2.3	1.6	4.6	64.3	4.9	0.6	0.5	6.8	5.8	0.5
Female	260,037	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.9	0.6	3.7	1.6	2.3	67.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	6.7	6.6	0.5
Iramba	103,111	1.2	0.7	5.1	1.2	0.4	1.8	1.1	2.5	67.9	2.4	1.2	0.1	8.5	5.3	0.3
Singida	98,723	0.9	1.4	4.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.4	72.1	3.6	0.1	0.1	3.9	6.7	0.7
Manyoni	115,788	0.9	1.2	3.4	0.6	0.5	3.8	1.6	5.3	64.3	4.1	0.1	0.3	7.6	5.9	0.4
Singida Municipal	45,920	1.3	3.3	5.7	1.5	2.6	13.3	4.7	11.0	40.6	1.7	0.3	1.8	6.9	5.0	0.2
Ikungi	106,997	1.6	0.7	3.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.8	2.5	66.8	5.4	0.1	0.1	7.9	7.6	0.7
Mkalama	80,060	0.9	0.5	3.0	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.0	2.0	72.1	5.7	0.4	0.1	5.2	5.9	0.8



## **10.6 Main Industry**

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (about 62.2 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (6 percent) and Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related (4.2 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons included Information and Communication (0.1 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
<b>Total</b>	<b>550,598</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
10–14	44,864	54.5	6.4	3.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.2	1.1	5.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	5.7
15–19	64,438	63.3	5.0	3.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	5.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	3.2
20–24	70,953	61.5	4.0	3.9	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.0	6.5	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	11.4	1.6
25–29	66,443	60.4	4.0	4.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	2.4	6.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.4	10.2	1.6
30–34	60,241	61.2	3.9	3.6	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	2.9	6.6	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.3	9.6	1.6
35–39	53,532	62.0	4.0	3.6	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.6	6.2	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	9.9	1.4
40–44	45,483	63.6	3.9	3.4	2.0	0.1	0.7	1.9	2.4	6.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	9.4	1.6
45–49	42,301	62.9	3.7	3.8	1.8	0.2	0.6	1.8	2.1	6.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	10.0	1.3
50–54	28,727	63.6	3.6	3.4	2.1	0.3	0.6	1.7	1.8	5.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.7	9.7	1.7
55–59	18,703	63.6	4.1	3.2	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.6	5.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.2	2.5	0.9	9.8	1.6
60–64	17,851	67.6	3.7	3.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.2	5.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	10.8	1.6
65–69	12,273	68.8	3.4	3.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	11.4	1.1
70–74	10,213	69.4	2.9	3.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	11.4	1.2
75–79	6,741	69.5	3.3	3.9	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	5.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	10.2	1.2
80+	7,835	67.7	4.3	4.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	5.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	10.8	0.8

**Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>550,598</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Rural	492,903	65.6	4.5	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.0	5.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	11.5	1.8
Urban	57,695	32.7	1.6	3.9	6.8	0.8	2.0	4.6	10.5	8.8	2.2	3.6	0.6	1.4	2.9	3.9	1.6	8.1	3.9
Male	290,560	61.2	5.3	3.9	1.9	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.0	6.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	9.6	2.2
Female	260,037	63.3	3.0	3.3	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.9	5.9	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	13.0	1.8
Iramba	103,111	67.9	3.5	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.0	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	11.0	1.8
Singida	98,723	61.6	3.7	5.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.0	8.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	11.6	2.7
Manyoni	115,788	60.5	4.9	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.6	2.4	2.1	5.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	12.2	2.0
Singida Municipal	45,920	41.0	3.1	2.2	6.1	0.8	1.6	4.0	10.2	7.6	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.3	2.5	3.3	1.1	6.9	3.2
Ikungi	106,997	63.7	4.9	3.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.9	4.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	13.9	1.8
Mkalama	80,060	68.0	4.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.9	8.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	8.3	1.4

## Chapter Eleven

### Disability

#### 11.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities were defined as persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

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

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

#### 11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Singida Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2.15 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

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

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>28,906</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>15,447</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>21,045</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>14,318</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>15,088</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Iramba	120	0.05	5,725	2.5	3,080	1.3	4,178	1.8	2,482	1.1	2,021	0.9	44	0.0
Singida	92	0.04	3,619	1.6	2,037	0.9	2,819	1.3	1,699	0.8	2,186	1.0	22	0.0
Manyoni	129	0.04	8,430	2.9	4,458	1.5	5,812	2.0	5,269	1.8	5,853	2.0	52	0.0
Singida Municipal	58	0.04	2,821	2.0	1,317	0.9	1,796	1.2	1,024	0.7	996	0.7	29	0.0
Ikungi	98	0.04	4,475	1.7	2,434	0.9	3,347	1.2	1,826	0.7	1,949	0.7	32	0.0
Mkalama	75	0.04	3,836	2.1	2,121	1.1	3,093	1.7	2,018	1.1	2,083	1.1	27	0.0

### 11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household persons (1,345,531) enumerated in Singida Region, 572 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (129) were in Manyoni District followed by Iramba District Council (120). Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1,345,531</b>	<b>664,437</b>	<b>681,094</b>
0 – 4	60	0.03	38	0.03	22	0.02	235,675	118,455	117,220
5 – 9	75	0.03	48	0.04	27	0.02	219,131	110,986	108,145
10 – 14	80	0.04	54	0.06	26	0.03	181,026	92,514	88,512
15 – 19	51	0.04	28	0.04	23	0.04	126,275	67,786	58,489
20 – 24	50	0.05	24	0.05	26	0.05	102,855	48,637	54,218
25 – 29	33	0.04	18	0.05	15	0.03	86,466	39,792	46,674
30 – 34	30	0.04	13	0.04	17	0.04	74,821	34,887	39,934
35 – 39	22	0.03	9	0.03	13	0.04	65,568	30,839	34,729
40 – 44	19	0.03	13	0.05	6	0.02	54,929	26,571	28,358
45 – 49	33	0.06	13	0.06	20	0.06	52,832	20,727	32,105
50 – 54	28	0.08	13	0.07	15	0.09	35,083	18,335	16,748
55 – 59	8	0.03	5	0.04	3	0.03	23,099	11,849	11,250
60 – 64	11	0.05	8	0.07	3	0.03	23,671	11,961	11,710
65 – 69	15	0.09	7	0.08	8	0.09	17,293	8,419	8,874
70 – 74	19	0.12	9	0.11	10	0.12	16,438	7,923	8,515
75 – 79	11	0.10	6	0.10	5	0.09	11,562	5,880	5,682
80+	27	0.14	15	0.17	12	0.12	18,807	8,876	9,931

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1,183,659</b>	<b>587,824</b>	<b>595,835</b>
0 – 4	55	0.03	34	0.03	21	0.02	213,479	107,410	106,069
5 – 9	71	0.04	46	0.05	25	0.03	198,447	100,882	97,565
10 – 14	68	0.04	47	0.06	21	0.03	161,225	82,941	78,284
15 – 19	38	0.04	20	0.03	18	0.04	107,038	58,635	48,403
20 – 24	35	0.04	18	0.04	17	0.04	86,476	41,085	45,391
25 – 29	30	0.04	17	0.05	13	0.03	73,351	33,917	39,434
30 – 34	27	0.04	12	0.04	15	0.04	63,895	29,803	34,092
35 – 39	19	0.03	7	0.03	12	0.04	56,532	26,652	29,880
40 – 44	13	0.03	9	0.04	4	0.02	48,188	23,406	24,782
45 – 49	31	0.07	13	0.07	18	0.07	45,166	18,054	27,112
50 – 54	22	0.07	9	0.06	13	0.09	30,817	16,086	14,731
55 – 59	7	0.03	4	0.04	3	0.03	20,252	10,330	9,922
60 – 64	8	0.04	5	0.05	3	0.03	21,010	10,531	10,479
65 – 69	12	0.08	6	0.08	6	0.08	15,507	7,507	8,000
70 – 74	15	0.10	8	0.11	7	0.09	14,883	7,196	7,687
75 – 79	9	0.09	5	0.09	4	0.08	10,448	5,317	5,131
80+	25	0.15	14	0.17	11	0.12	16,945	8,072	8,873

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>161,872</b>	<b>76,613</b>	<b>85,259</b>
0 – 4	5	0.02	4	0.04	1	0.01	22,196	11,045	11,151
5 – 9	4	0.02	2	0.02	2	0.02	20,684	10,104	10,580
10 – 14	12	0.06	7	0.07	5	0.05	19,801	9,573	10,228
15 – 19	13	0.07	8	0.09	5	0.05	19,237	9,151	10,086
20 – 24	15	0.09	6	0.08	9	0.10	16,379	7,552	8,827
25 – 29	3	0.02	1	0.02	2	0.03	13,115	5,875	7,240
30 – 34	3	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.03	10,926	5,084	5,842
35 – 39	3	0.03	2	0.05	1	0.02	9,036	4,187	4,849
40 – 44	6	0.09	4	0.13	2	0.06	6,741	3,165	3,576
45 – 49	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.04	7,666	2,673	4,993
50 – 54	6	0.14	4	0.18	2	0.10	4,266	2,249	2,017
55 – 59	1	0.04	1	0.07	0	0.00	2,847	1,519	1,328
60 – 64	3	0.11	3	0.21	0	0.00	2,661	1,430	1,231
65 – 69	3	0.17	1	0.11	2	0.23	1,786	912	874
70 – 74	4	0.26	1	0.14	3	0.36	1,555	727	828
75 – 79	2	0.18	1	0.18	1	0.18	1,114	563	551
80+	2	0.11	1	0.12	1	0.09	1,862	804	1,058

### 11.3 Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups)

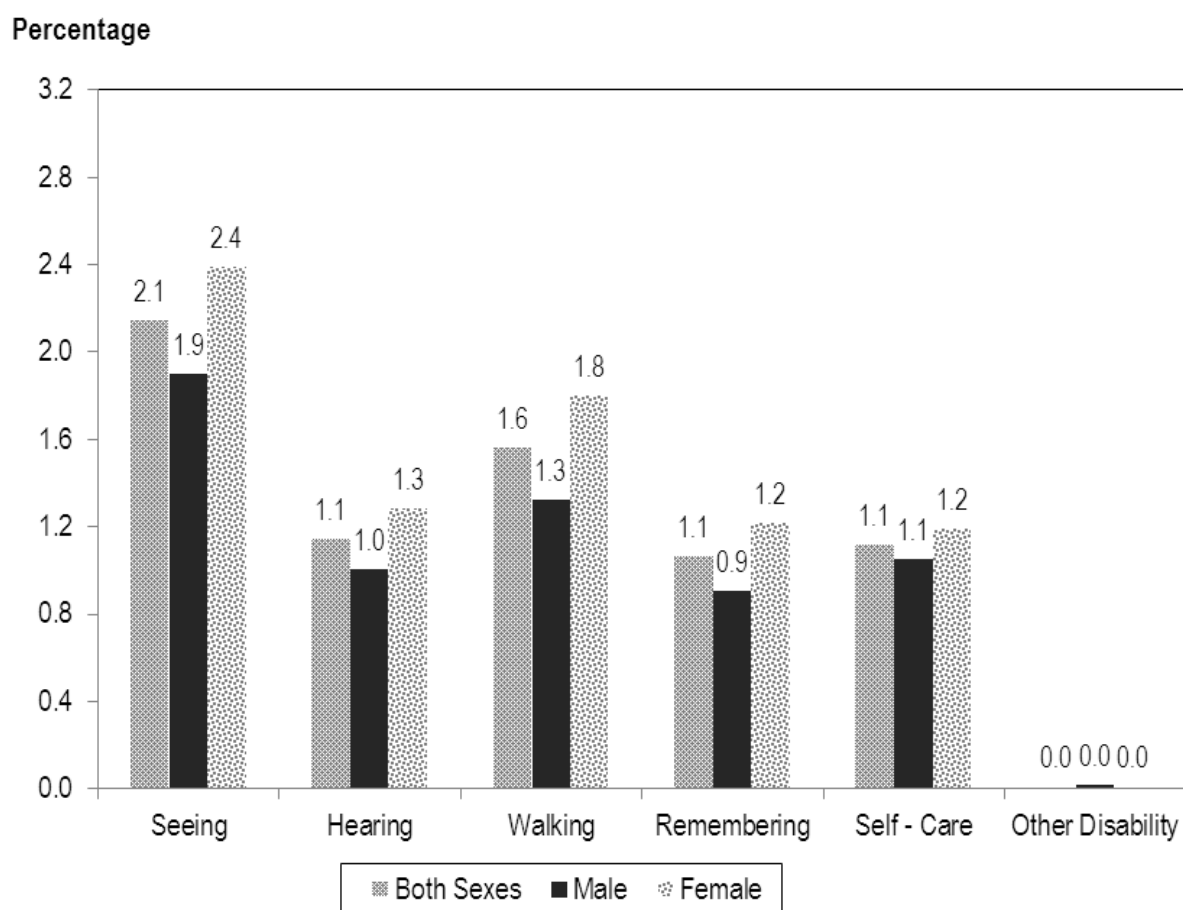
Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (2.1 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.6 percent) and difficulty in hearing remembering and Self-care (1.1 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 23 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

**Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.0
10 – 19	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
20 – 29	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	3.7	1.5	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	4.9	1.9	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.0
50 – 59	5.7	1.9	3.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	4.9	1.6	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.0	6.6	2.3	4.4	1.8	0.9	0.0
60 – 69	10.6	3.9	6.6	2.8	1.7	0.0	9.8	3.1	5.3	2.1	1.3	0.0	11.4	4.8	7.9	3.5	2.1	0.0
70+	23.3	10.6	15.0	8.1	6.9	0.0	22.2	8.8	12.8	6.3	5.6	0.0	24.3	12.2	17.0	9.7	8.1	0.0



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



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

**Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Singida Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.0
10 – 19	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
20 – 29	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	3.5	1.5	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	4.6	1.9	3.0	1.7	0.9	0.0
50 – 59	5.6	2.0	3.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	5.0	1.7	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	6.4	2.3	4.3	1.8	0.9	0.0
60 – 69	10.5	4.0	6.4	2.7	1.7	0.0	9.6	3.2	5.2	2.0	1.3	0.0	11.3	4.7	7.7	3.3	2.0	0.0
70+	23.0	10.5	14.5	7.8	6.7	0.0	21.9	8.7	12.5	6.2	5.4	0.0	24.1	12.1	16.4	9.4	8.0	0.0

**Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Singida Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
0–9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0
10–19	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
20–29	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
30–39	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0
40–49	5.1	1.6	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	6.9	2.2	4.4	2.3	1.2	0.0
50–59	6.1	1.3	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	4.5	1.1	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	7.9	1.6	4.8	1.9	0.9	0.1
60–69	11.9	3.8	8.1	3.6	2.0	0.0	11.2	2.9	6.2	2.6	1.4	0.0	12.6	4.8	10.3	4.8	2.8	0.0
70+	25.8	11.4	18.9	10.5	8.3	0.1	24.9	9.5	15.3	8.1	6.9	0.2	26.5	13.0	22.0	12.6	9.5	0.0

## Chapter Twelve

### Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

#### 12.1 Introduction

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

#### 12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 86.6 percent of private households in Singida Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (92.2 percent) than in urban areas (53.1 percent).

**Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Unit	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Singida Region	255,613	86.6	3.2	8.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2
Rural	218,621	92.2	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
Urban	36,992	53.1	3.8	36.8	1.7	3.2	0.9	0.6

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (60 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 15 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

**Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Below 15	455	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
15 – 19	2,568	0.7	2.1	3.2	1.4	3.0	1.2	2.4
20 – 24	12,014	3.7	7.0	12.5	9.5	13.2	9.5	9.9
25 – 29	25,629	8.7	13.9	20.7	16.9	21.1	13.5	14.3
30 – 34	32,004	11.7	13.8	19.5	14.0	18.4	16.5	14.3
35 – 39	32,667	12.6	11.8	14.3	15.2	12.2	13.9	14.1
40 – 44	30,192	12.1	11.4	9.3	9.5	9.8	11.8	8.1
45 – 49	36,303	14.9	13.0	8.6	12.0	8.8	12.0	9.9
50 – 54	20,624	8.4	7.0	4.1	10.3	5.9	10.6	10.6
55 – 59	13,500	5.6	4.0	2.8	6.0	3.0	5.8	5.4
60 – 64	14,109	6.0	4.9	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.8	4.7
65+	35,548	15.3	10.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	6.3
<b>Total Age Groups</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About one-third of the households had no legal right over the land and only six (6.1) percent of households had title deed (Table 12.3). Most of the ownership was customary (58.7 percent). However, 35.9 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with three (3.2) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>221,307</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>
Rural	201,648	3.2	0.6	1.9	61.9	1.2	0.0	31.1
Urban	19,659	35.9	3.1	13.9	25.9	1.8	0.0	19.4

## 12.4 Building Materials for Roofing

Table 12.4 shows that 49.7 percent of private households in Singida Region used mud and leaves as the main roofing material, followed by iron sheets (45.3 percent) and about 5 percent used grass or leaves. In urban areas, 92 percent of all private households in the region used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 37.6 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 33.8 percent in Iramba District to 80.2 percent in Singida Municipal.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	218,621	37.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	56.8	0.1	0.1
Urban	36,992	90.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	7.3	0.1	0.0
Iramba	43,196	33.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	61.8	0.1	0.3
Singida	41,257	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	58.5	0.2	0.0
Manyoni	58,464	42.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.7	47.1	0.2	0.1
Singida Municipal	30,383	80.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	17.9	0.1	0.0
Ikungi	48,037	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	58.1	0.3	0.2
Mkalama	34,276	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	44.3	0.0	0.1

## 12.5 Building Materials for Flooring

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 80.6 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (18.5 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (61.6 percent), followed by earth or sand (36.5 percent). On the other hand, 88 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (11.2 percent). Across districts, 52.2 percent of the total private households in Singida Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by Manyoni District (21 percent) and Iramba District (14 percent).

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

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	218,621	11.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	88.0	0.1
Urban	36,992	61.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	36.5	0.0
Iramba	43,196	14.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	85.3	0.0
Singida	41,257	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	88.6	0.1
Manyoni	58,464	20.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	78.5	0.0
Singida Municipal	30,383	50.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	47.7	0.0
Ikungi	48,037	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	88.1	0.2
Mkalama	34,276	12.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	86.9	0.2

## 12.6 Building Materials for Walls

Table 12.6 shows that 64.7 percent of all private households in Singida Region had their house walls built of Sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were poles and mud (13.6 percent) and baked bricks (14 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in urban areas used Sundried bricks (51 percent) as wall materials, followed by cement bricks (34.3 percent), while in rural areas, the main wall materials used were Sundried bricks (67 percent) followed by poles and mud (15.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	218,621	0.2	1.4	67.0	14.3	0.0	0.1	15.6	1.2	0.1
Urban	36,992	0.6	34.3	51.0	11.8	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0
Iramba	43,196	0.2	2.0	73.5	18.4	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.7	0.1
Singida	41,257	0.0	1.7	68.4	19.3	0.0	0.1	9.0	1.3	0.0
Manyoni	58,464	0.5	4.6	63.2	5.3	0.1	0.1	24.6	1.5	0.1
Singida Municipal	30,383	0.5	32.7	55.4	7.3	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.0
Ikungi	48,037	0.1	2.1	58.0	13.8	0.0	0.2	24.2	1.5	0.1
Mkalama	34,276	0.2	1.3	69.2	22.7	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.6	0.1

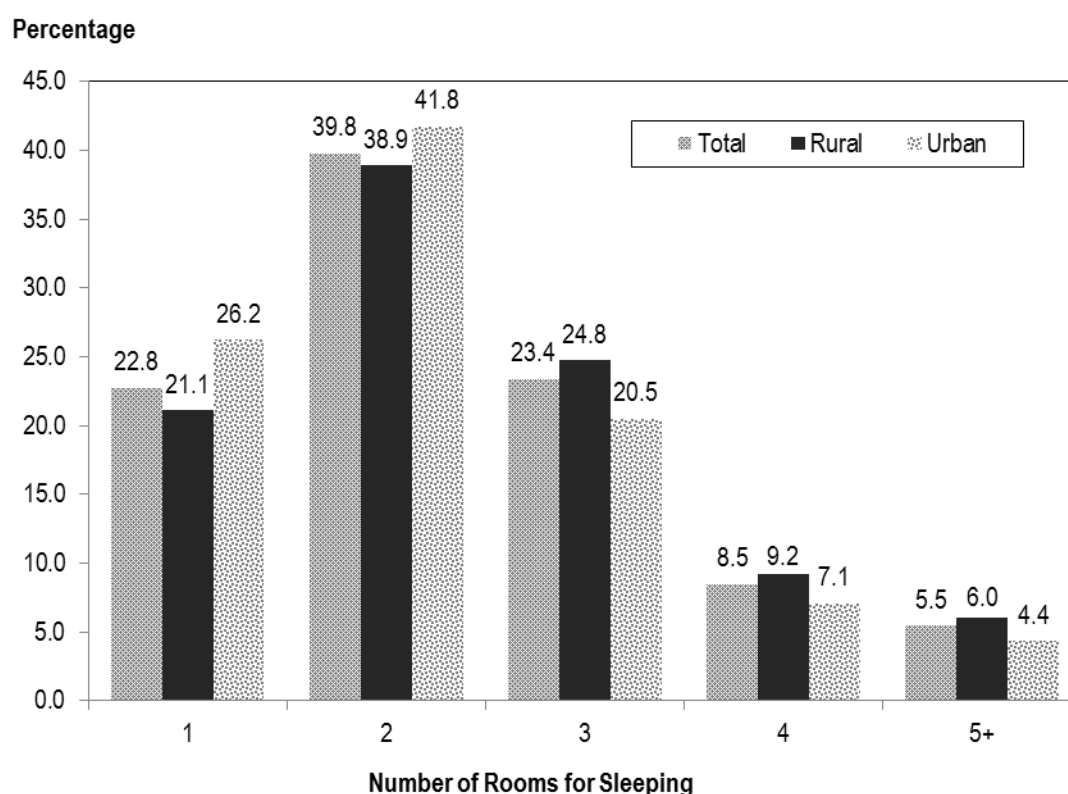
## 12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

According to the 2012 PHC, a room for sleeping was defined as any space within the household which is currently used for sleeping by the household members. Any space within the dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by the household member for sleeping purpose. By this definition, it can also be any space used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even stores.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 63 percent of the households in Singida Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 23.4 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 14 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (26.2 percent) than rural areas (21.1 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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



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

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Male headed household	3.8	174,014	21.1	41.4	24.0	8.3	5.1	2.5
Female headed household	8.3	81,599	32.6	30.7	19.7	9.5	7.5	2.3
Rural	5.4	218,621	21.1	38.9	24.8	9.2	6.0	2.4
Urban	4.4	36,992	26.2	41.8	20.5	7.1	4.4	2.4
Iramba	5.3	43,196	17.2	39.4	28.3	9.2	5.8	2.5
Singida	5.4	41,257	17.4	45.5	25.2	7.9	4.0	2.4
Manyoni	5.0	58,464	31.2	39.6	17.5	6.7	5.0	2.2
Singida Municipal	4.8	30,383	30.3	34.5	20.2	8.7	6.2	2.3
Ikungi	5.6	48,037	21.0	40.2	24.2	8.9	5.7	2.4
Mkalama	5.4	34,276	17.7	38.0	26.9	10.7	6.8	2.6

## 12.8 Source of Drinking Water

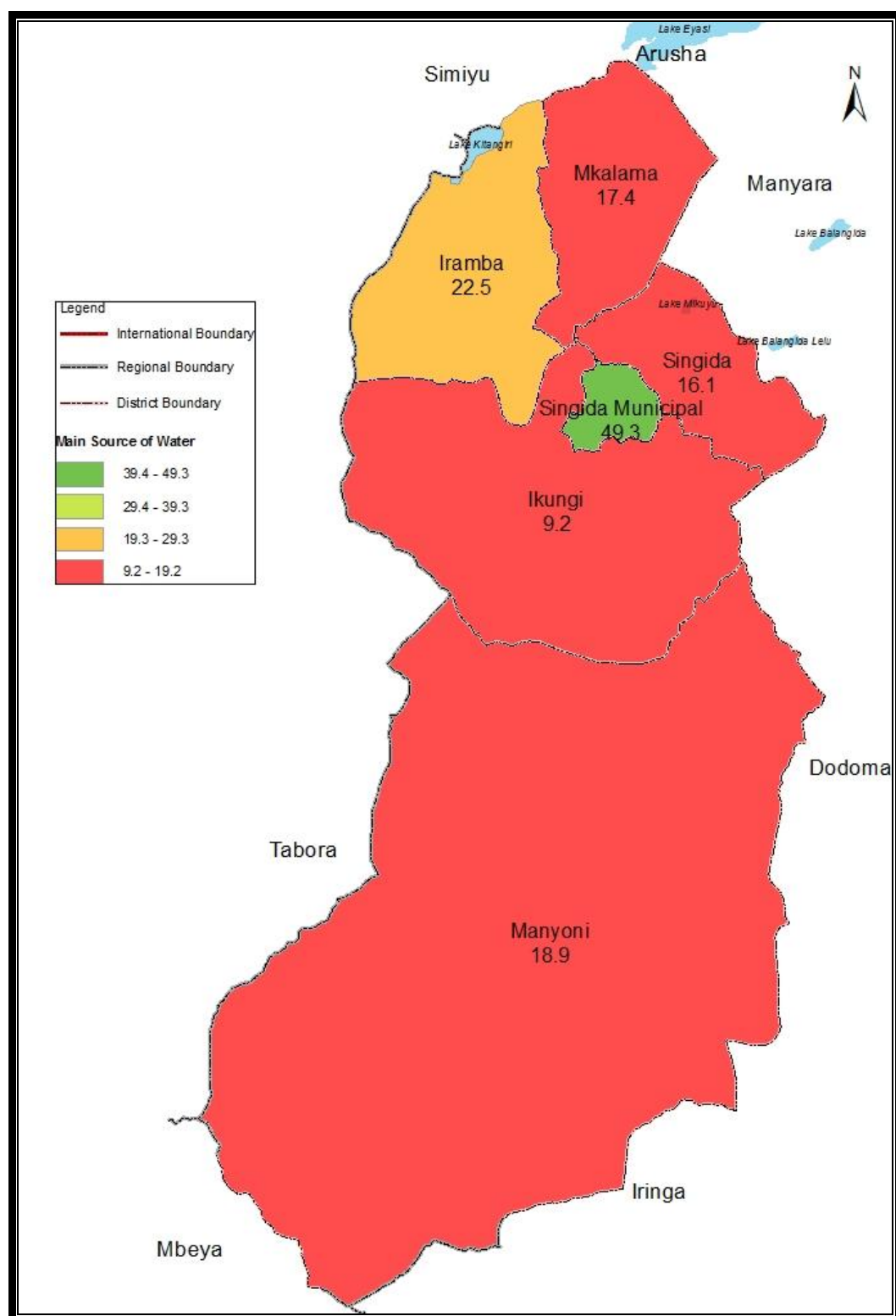
During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, about 21 percent of private households in Singida Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (4.8 percent had water piped into their houses, 1.8 percent piped into yard and 14.1 percent used public tap). In urban areas, about 63 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 14 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. It ranged from nine (9) percent in Ikungi District to 49 percent in Singida Municipal.



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

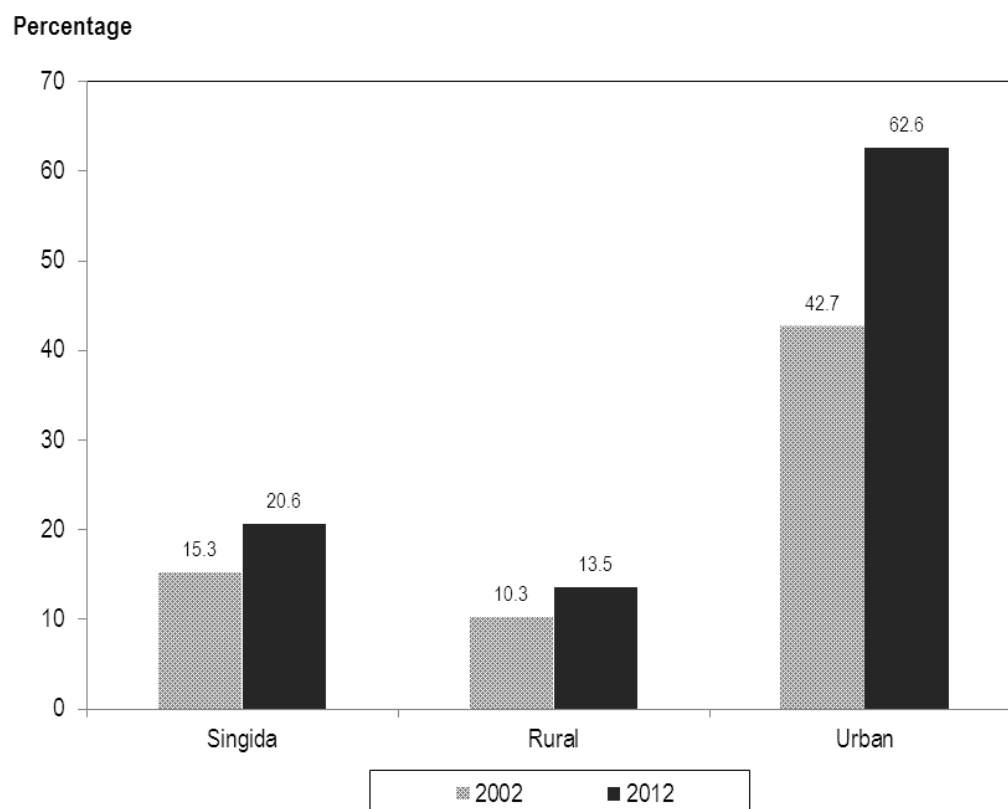
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>
Male headed	174,014	4.6	1.8	13.4	9.8	6.9	0.5	37.0	34.0	12.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	15.0	63.0
Female headed	81,599	5.0	1.8	15.6	9.6	7.7	0.5	40.2	32.1	11.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	14.6	59.8
Rural	218,621	3.2	0.5	9.9	10.9	6.5	0.5	31.5	36.8	13.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	16.9	68.6
Urban	36,992	14.2	9.5	38.9	3.2	11.1	0.2	77.1	13.4	1.9	0.1	0.3	4.6	0.0	2.5	22.8
Iramba	43,196	6.4	1.2	15.0	9.7	3.1	0.2	35.6	25.8	8.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	28.8	64.6
Singida	41,257	3.2	0.6	12.4	8.7	6.4	0.5	31.8	43.4	12.9	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.0	9.5	68.4
Manyoni	58,464	2.9	2.7	13.3	5.8	8.6	0.7	34.0	47.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	13.5	66.1
Singida Municipal	30,383	13.6	6.4	29.3	10.4	12.3	0.2	72.2	12.4	6.1	0.6	0.3	5.1	0.1	3.2	27.8
Ikungi	48,037	1.7	0.4	7.1	4.7	7.2	0.7	21.8	37.9	26.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	13.0	78.3
Mkalama	34,276	4.2	0.4	12.8	24.5	6.1	0.2	48.2	19.6	11.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	19.1	51.8

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



Overall, 21 percent of private households in Singida Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Singida urban areas (63 percent) than in rural areas (14 percent). The percentage for Singida urban households increased from 42.7 percent in 2002 to 62.6 percent in 2012.

**Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



## 12.9 Source of Energy

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

### 12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that use of modern source of energy for cooking in Singida Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only four (3.6) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (96.4 percent) reported using wood-fuel (82 percent firewood and 14 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Singida district (2.7 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 5.3 percent in Mkalama district to 15.4 percent in Manyoni district).

**Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of HeaHousehold, District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Singida Region, 2012**  
**Census**

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Male headed household	174,014	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	12.9	83.0	2.2	0.0	0.3
Female headed household	81,599	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	15.2	80.9	2.5	0.0	0.1
Rural	218,621	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.3	91.1	2.7	0.0	0.1
Urban	36,992	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	62.7	30.8	0.1	0.0	0.8
Iramba	43,196	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.4	89.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Singida	41,257	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.7	83.5	12.2	0.0	0.1
Manyoni	58,464	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	15.4	83.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Singida Municipal	30,383	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	50.7	42.7	0.3	0.0	0.6
Ikungi	48,037	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	7.1	91.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mkalama	34,276	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	5.3	92.5	1.4	0.0	0.0

### 12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 56 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (23.6 percent). Only 13 percent of households in Singida Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source of energy for lighting was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (47 percent), followed by electricity (Tanesco/Zeco) (43 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas whereby kerosene was the main source (57 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (26.8 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Singida Region	255,613	10.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.7	45.9	1.0	3.8	23.6
Male headed household	174,014	10.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.7	44.4	1.0	3.7	25.1
Female headed household	81,599	10.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	9.8	49.2	1.0	4.1	20.4
Rural	218,621	5.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	8.4	48.8	0.8	4.4	26.8
Urban	36,992	42.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	17.5	29.0	2.0	0.3	4.9
Iramba	43,196	8.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	12.5	43.9	0.9	3.1	25.3
Singida	41,257	6.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	7.1	70.5	0.5	3.7	5.2
Manyoni	58,464	7.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	10.1	24.8	1.2	4.7	48.5
Singida Municipal	30,383	37.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	11.3	39.7	1.6	1.7	3.3
Ikungi	48,037	6.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.4	48.1	1.1	5.2	27.5
Mkalama	34,276	7.4	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	10.7	57.4	0.9	3.3	13.5

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Singida Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (38 percent) followed by Mkalama District Council (11 percent) and Iramba District Council (10 percent).

**Map 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

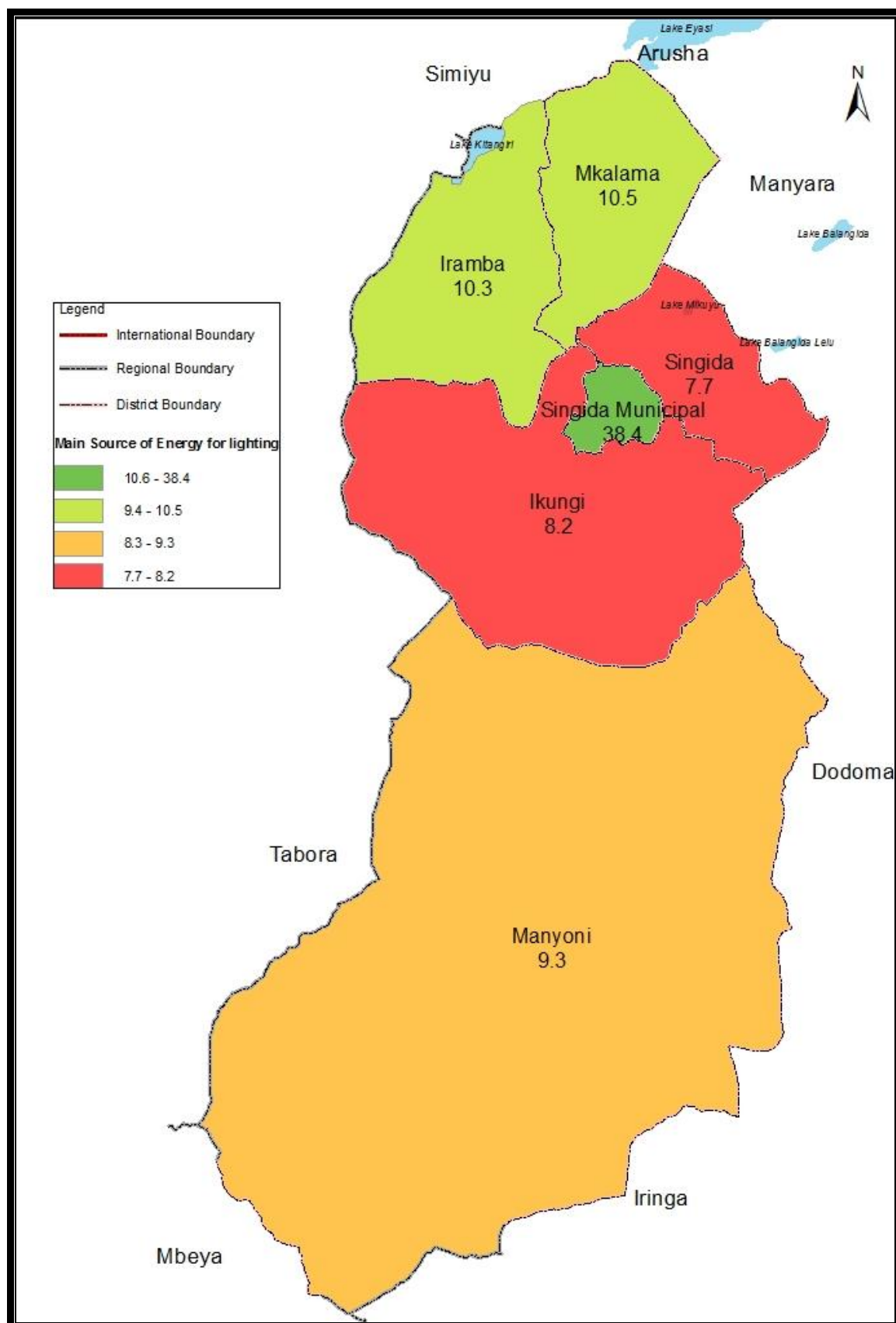
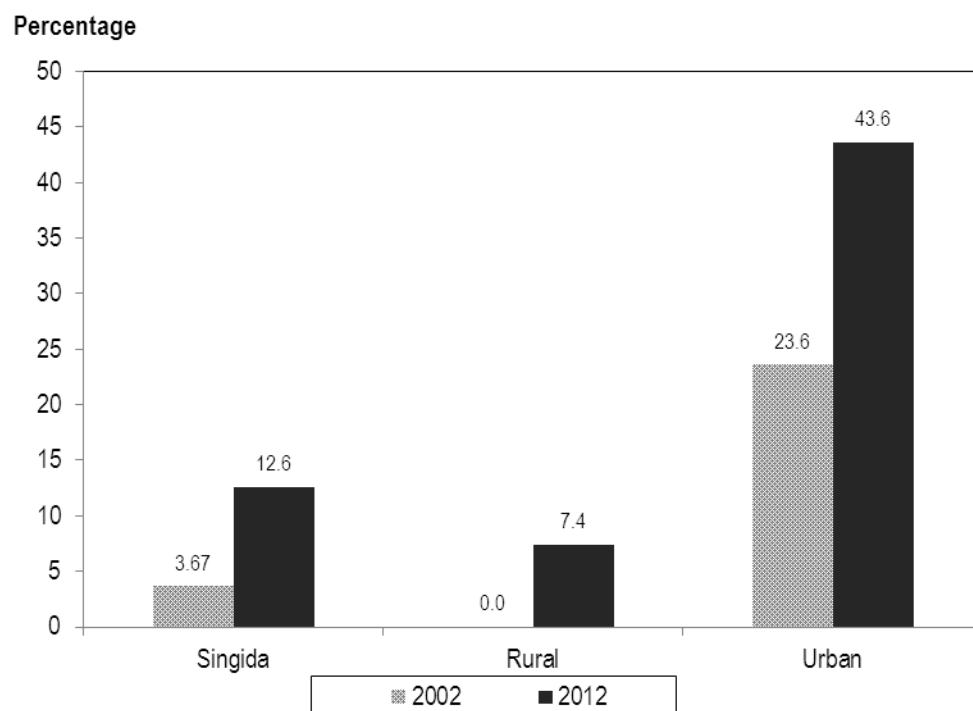


Figure 12.3 indicates that 12.6 percent of households in Singida Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (43.6 percent) compared with rural households (23.6 percent).

**Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Singida Region, 2002 and 2012 Census**



### 12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Singida Region was Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (39.2 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (36.2 percent).

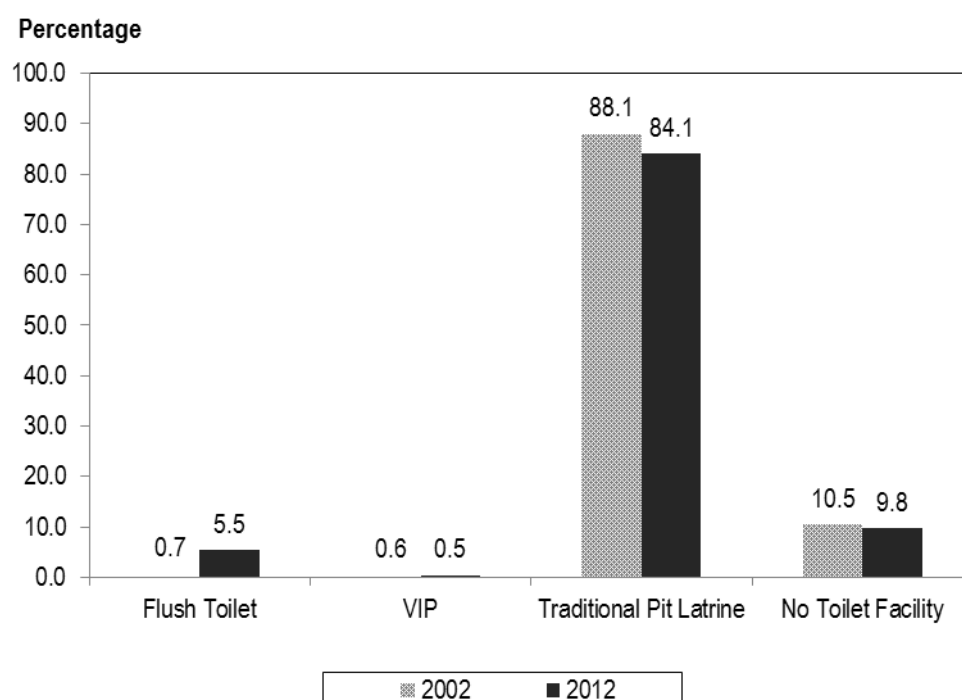


**Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Type of Toilet Facility; Singida Region, 2012 Census**

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non - Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
Singida Region	255,613	0.5	1.9	2.6	0.5	3.4	5.3	0.2	14.4	0.5	36.2	39.2	0.0	9.8	85.7
Male headed household	174,014	0.5	1.8	2.5	0.4	3.4	5.1	0.2	13.9	0.5	36.3	39.5	0.0	9.7	86.0
Female headed household	81,599	0.5	2	2.7	0.5	3.4	5.6	0.2	14.9	0.6	36.0	38.5	0.0	10.0	85.1
Rural	218,621	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	2.1	3.7	0.2	7.5	0.2	38.4	42.8	0.0	11.3	92.7
Urban	36,992	2.9	11.4	12.6	2.2	11.1	14.5	0.1	54.8	2.6	23.5	18.2	0.0	0.8	45.1
Iramba	43,196	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.3	3.3	5.5	0.2	12.1	0.5	40.9	38.2	0.0	8.4	88.0
Singida	41,257	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.0	3.9	0.2	7.2	0.1	34.8	56.5	0.0	1.6	93.0
Manyoni	58,464	0.2	1.3	3.2	0.3	3.1	5.0	0.1	13.2	0.6	33.4	30.9	0.0	21.8	86.7
Singida Municipal	30,383	3.1	11.4	9.3	1.7	9.7	12.1	0.2	47.5	2.2	26.1	23.2	0.0	1.2	52.7
Ikungi	48,037	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.9	4.1	0.2	7.9	0.1	34.8	44.5	0.0	12.7	92.1
Mkalama	34,276	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.4	2.6	0.5	7.0	0.1	47.9	40.8	-	4.2	93.0

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Singida Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 88.1 percent in 2002 to 84.1 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from less than one (0.7) percent to six (6.5) percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 10.5 percent in 2002 to 9.8 percent in 2012.

**Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Singida Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 12.11 Refuse Disposal

Distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 42.3 percent of the private households in Singida Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (32.7 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 1.5 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Male headed household	174,014	1.4	0.9	21.6	0.7	32.9	42.6
Female headed household	81,599	1.9	1.1	21.9	1.0	32.4	41.8
Rural	218,621	0.0	0.1	21.9	0.8	30.7	46.6
Urban	36,992	10.4	5.7	20.5	1.2	45.1	17.2
Iramba	43,196	0.2	0.2	24.3	0.8	36.4	38.2
Singida	41,257	0.0	0.0	32.2	1.0	33.2	33.5
Manyoni	58,464	0.1	0.4	18.9	1.1	38.3	41.2
Singida Municipal	30,383	12.1	6.5	17.4	0.6	28.5	34.9
Ikungi	48,037	0.1	0.1	16.9	0.4	17.6	65.0
Mkalama	34,276	0.2	0.2	20.8	0.9	43.2	34.7

## 12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned household asset. (87.6 percent), followed by house (87.3 percent), land or farm (85.4 percent), radio (58.6 percent) and mobile phone (55.2 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (59.7 percent) than female headed households (45.5 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 65.1 percent of male headed households compared with 45 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (46 percent) of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed (28.7 percent) compared with male headed households (53.7percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Male headed household	174,014	65.1	0.7	59.7	53.7	1.3	4.3
Female headed household	81,599	45.0	0.6	45.5	28.7	0.7	2.1
Rural	218,621	57.0	0.5	51.1	47.8	0.5	3.0
Urban	36,992	68.4	1.8	79.2	33.0	4.8	6.7
Iramba	43,196	62.9	0.6	59.4	49.0	1.1	5.1
Singida	41,257	60.7	0.5	50.4	28.9	0.4	3.2
Manyoni	58,464	65.3	1.0	68.8	61.4	1.1	4.2
Singida Municipal	30,383	63.9	0.8	53.5	51.9	0.6	3.2
Ikungi	48,037	68.1	2.1	85.6	32.8	7.4	8.4
Mkalama	34,276	64.1	1.0	53.0	38.7	1.0	5.4

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Male headed household	174,014	0.2	0.2	7.2	3.9	19.0	1.0
Female headed household	81,599	0.2	0.1	6.0	3.7	14.8	0.9
Rural	218,621	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.8	15.2	0.3
Urban	36,992	0.3	0.5	32.2	21.5	32.0	5.1
Iramba	43,196	0.2	0.1	5.3	2.9	18.0	0.7
Singida	41,257	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.6	15.6	0.2
Manyoni	58,464	0.2	0.1	6.6	3.0	15.0	0.5
Singida Municipal	30,383	0.2	0.5	27.0	18.5	26.4	4.8
Ikungi	48,037	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.9	15.4	0.3
Mkalama	34,276	0.2	0.2	3.6	1.2	19.7	0.4

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Male headed household	174,014	2.1	1.1	3.8	33.3
Female headed household	81,599	2.0	0.7	2.8	20.5
Rural	218,621	0.4	0.3	3.3	33.3
Urban	36,992	11.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Iramba	43,196	1.4	0.8	5.2	40.5
Singida	41,257	0.2	0.2	5.3	32.0
Manyoni	58,464	1.7	0.8	3.3	20.7
Singida Municipal	30,383	10.3	4.3	4.7	7.9
Ikungi	48,037	0.4	0.4	1.8	28.9
Mkalama	34,276	0.5	0.3	1.0	45.6

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>85.4</b>
Male headed household	174,014	0.8	88.7	10.6	34.6	8.7	88.4	86.9
Female headed household	81,599	0.7	85.3	6.5	20.6	6.0	84.9	82.4
Rural	218,621	0.7	91.6	8.8	34.3	9.0	93.1	91.8
Urban	36,992	0.9	64.3	11.6	5.3	0.9	53.1	47.6
Iramba	43,196	0.5	90.5	10.3	39.7	6.9	90.7	85.9
Singida	41,257	0.6	90.9	9.9	33.7	12.4	94.6	93.8
Manyoni	58,464	0.7	89.7	7.3	21.0	4.7	84.2	87.1
Singida Municipal	30,383	1.0	65.9	9.2	9.5	1.6	63.9	56.9
Ikungi	48,037	0.8	90.4	8.9	30.9	5.6	91.9	91.1
Mkalama	34,276	0.9	92.1	11.0	46.4	17.4	93.7	89.3

### 12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 17.4 percent of all private households in Singida Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with about 14.6 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were; Iramba District(25.2 percent) followed by Mkalama (20.8 percent), Ikungi District (20.5 percent) and Singida District (18.9 percent).

**Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Singida Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Rural	16.9	0.6	0.13	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	14.9	1.5
Urban	20.4	4.0	0.13	1.3	4.5	1.1	1.3	13.2	2.0
Iramba	25.2	0.8	0.19	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.7	21.7	2.8
Singida	18.9	0.5	0.17	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	16.4	2.0
Manyoni	8.6	1.5	0.19	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.5	6.1	0.9
Singida Municipal	12.5	3.2	0.1	1.1	3.0	0.8	0.8	7.3	0.8
Ikungi	20.5	0.5	0.02	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	18.5	1.5
Mkalama	20.8	0.5	0.05	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	19.0	1.3

# Chapter Thirteen

## Agriculture and Livestock

### 13.1 Introduction

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

### 13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

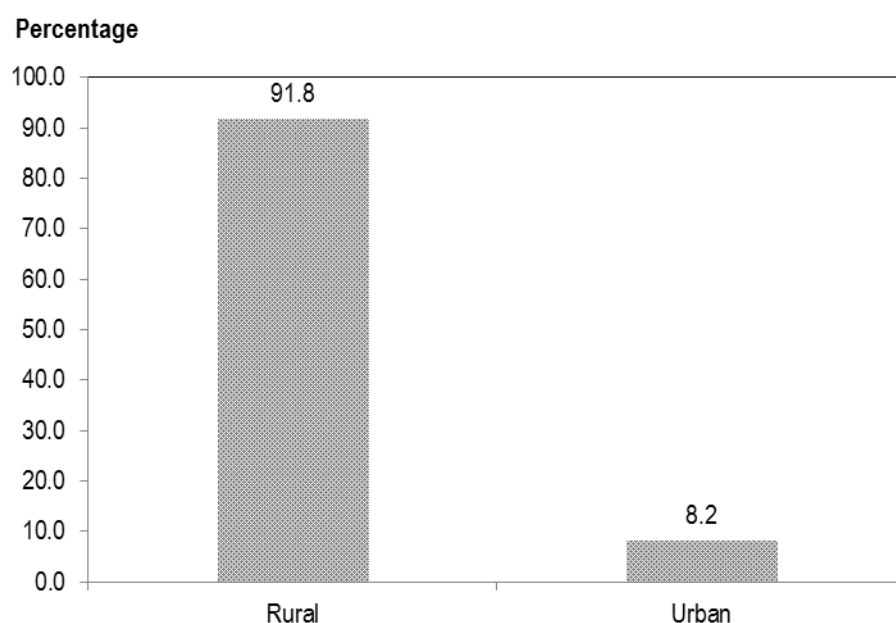
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 219,948 out of 255,613 households (equivalent to 86 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Manyoni District Council (50,797 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 8 percent of households (18,084 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the contribution of households in individual districts involved in agriculture ranged from 54.1 percent in Singida Municipal to 93 percent in Singida District Councils.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>219,948</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Iramba	43,196	38,958	90.2	93.1	6.9
Singida	41,257	38,373	93.0	98.7	1.3
Manyoni	58,464	50,797	86.9	88.1	11.9
Singida Municipal	30,383	16,448	54.1	67.6	32.4
Ikungi	48,037	43,659	90.9	96.3	3.7
Mkalama	34,276	31,713	92.5	93.9	6.1

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Singida Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (183,401 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Singida Households</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>218,621</b>	<b>36,992</b>
Engaged in Agriculture	219,948	201,864	18,084
<b>Crop types</b>			
Household Grows Maize	183,401	167,846	15,555
Household Grows Paddy	19,725	18,876	849
Household Grows Cassava	9,468	8,778	690
Household Grows Banana	3,902	3,488	414
Household Grows Other Crops	197,232	183,526	13,706

**Note:**

- (i) A household could grow more than one type of crop; hence total number of households engaged in agriculture exceeds total number of private households in the country.



### 13.3 Livestock and Poultry

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

Table 13.3 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 255,613 households in Singida Region, 60.9 percent (155,632 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 147,279 households (95 percent) were in rural areas and 8,353 households (5 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the biggest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Ikungi District (33,938 households) and the smallest district was Singida Municipal Council (10,985 household).

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>155,632</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Iramba	43,196	28,641	66.3	94.7	5.3
Singida	41,257	30,418	73.7	99.0	1.0
Manyoni	58,464	26,861	45.9	92.5	7.5
Singida Municipal	30,383	10,985	36.2	76.0	24.0
Ikungi	48,037	33,938	70.6	97.6	2.4
Mkalama	34,276	24,789	72.3	95.7	4.3

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

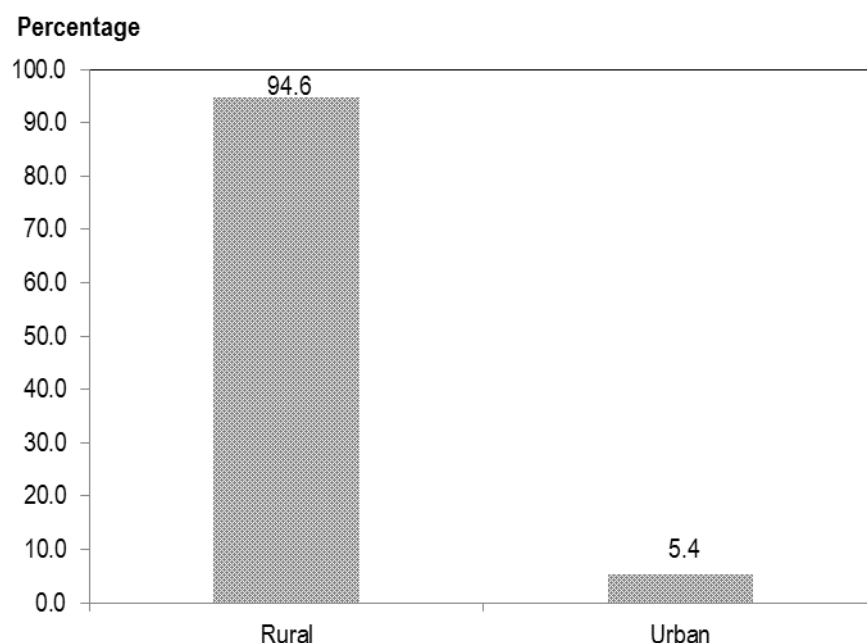


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were higher numbers of households that reared poultry (139,241 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Singida Households</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>218,621</b>	<b>36,992</b>
Engaged in Raising Livestock	155,632	147,279	8,353
<b>Type of Livestock</b>			
Cattle	93,419	90,483	2,936
Goats	81,604	78,778	2,826
Sheep	49,084	47,900	1,184
Poultry	139,241	132,404	6,837

**Note:**

- i) A household could keep more than one type of livestock; hence “total” number of households engaged in livestock keeping exceeds total number of private households in the country

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by district and sex of head of households as of 26<sup>th</sup> August 2012. Singida Region had 1,371,975 cattle, out of which 1,085,003 cattle (79 percent) were kept in male headed households and 286,972 (21 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Singida Region as of the Census night was 25,828, of which 78 percent (22,796 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 22 percent (6,783 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 78 percent of goats (645,257 goats) in Singida Region were kept in male headed households, while 22 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,456,422 poultry owned by households, 76 percent (1,047,807 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 24 percent (339,677 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

**Table 13. 5: Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by District and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012**

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,371,975</b>	<b>829,155</b>	<b>292,579</b>	<b>1,387,484</b>	<b>1,085,003</b>	<b>645,257</b>	<b>227,796</b>	<b>1,047,807</b>	<b>286,972</b>	<b>183,898</b>	<b>64,783</b>	<b>339,677</b>
Iramba	231,429	143,482	53,702	237,531	184,824	113,508	43,112	182,315	46,605	29,974	10,590	55,216
Singida	175,660	103,657	55,920	248,298	127,813	80,472	43,265	188,641	47,847	23,185	12,655	59,657
Manyoni	353,852	184,453	51,893	275,489	287,044	145,648	41,284	211,941	66,808	38,805	10,609	63,548
Singida Municipal	88,375	45,200	16,100	95,572	62,622	35,728	12,666	70,864	25,753	9,472	3,434	24,708
Ikungi	335,619	214,025	61,115	346,138	270,365	166,900	47,025	257,949	65,254	47,125	14,090	88,189
Mkalama	187,040	138,338	53,849	184,456	152,335	103,001	40,444	136,097	34,705	35,337	13,405	48,359

Table 13.6 presents the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the poultry (1,309,191 poultry) kept in Singida Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in cattle, goats and sheep.

**Table 13. 6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012**

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>1,371,975</b>	<b>829,155</b>	<b>292,579</b>	<b>1,387,484</b>	<b>1,343,527</b>	<b>805,187</b>	<b>285,710</b>	<b>1,309,191</b>	<b>28,448</b>	<b>23,968</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>78,293</b>
Iramba	231,429	143,482	53,702	237,531	226,381	140,092	52,315	226,381	5,048	3,390	1,387	11,150
Singida	175,660	103,657	55,920	248,298	175,080	103,119	55,596	246,223	580	538	324	2,075
Manyoni	353,852	184,453	51,893	275,489	344,233	177,146	50,847	253,183	9,619	7,307	1,046	22,306
Singida Municipal	88,375	45,200	16,100	95,572	80,519	38,212	14,243	64,816	7,856	6,988	1,857	30,756
Ikungi	335,619	214,025	61,115	346,138	333,553	211,639	60,042	339,057	2,066	2,386	1,073	7,081
Mkalama	187,040	138,338	53,849	184,456	183,761	134,979	52,667	179,531	3,279	3,359	1,182	4,925

### 13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 255,613 households in Singida Region, only 1,093 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 89.5 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 10.5 percent were in urban areas.

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



District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>255,613</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Iramba	43,196	207	0.5	93.2	6.8
Singida	41,257	159	0.4	98.7	1.3
Manyoni	58,464	220	0.4	89.5	10.5
Singida Municipal	30,383	91	0.3	44.0	56.0
Ikungi	48,037	210	0.4	95.2	4.8
Mkalama	34,276	206	0.6	92.7	7.3

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- Population Reference Bureau, 2012. *2012 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA
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## Annexes: Questionnaires

### Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

		<b>THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA</b> <b>2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS</b>				<b>STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL</b>		<b>PHCF 2</b>		
<b>SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE</b>										
<b>A: IDENTIFICATION</b>										
Region .....		District .....		Ward/Shehia .....		Village/Street .....		EA .....		
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
<b>B: ALL PERSONS</b>										
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									
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal beifda	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					



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

# **D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS**

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female?  Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death?  WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00' IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death?  Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during childbirth  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?  Yes = 1 No = 2
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1	<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"/>
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire				<input type="text"/>		

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

## F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

10<sup>th</sup> 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

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

☐

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

☐

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

☐

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

10<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

**G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS**

37) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds?

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H, MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)

=7

Other Funds

=8

**H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

**Total**

--	--	--	--



**DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED****Day****Month**

--	--	--	--

**NAME OF SUPERVISOR****DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE****Day****Month**

--	--	--	--

## Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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



D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
						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?
	<p>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</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>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</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>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?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"</p>
	(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

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IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female?  Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death?  WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death?  Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Domestic Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during childbirth?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?  Yes = 1 No = 2
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1	<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"/>	

<b>G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS</b>															
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?			
(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING				Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01						
				Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02						
				Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03						
				Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04						
				Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05						
				Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06						
				Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07						
				Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08						
				Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09						
				Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10						
Cart with small tank/drum				=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11							
Tanker truck				=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12							
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)				=13	Not Applicable	=13									
					Improved cooking fuel Non improved cooking fuel		Have electricity Have no electricity								
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>							
Improved source Non improved source															

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

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

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"/>																																			
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				Males <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																										
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60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																		
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<b>IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE</b> <input type="checkbox"/>																																			
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																		
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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																																			
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8									
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