

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

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The purpose of this chapter is to provide a short descriptive summary of some demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population in the sampled households and the individual respondents interviewed, such as age, sex, residence, and educational level. Also examined are environmental conditions such as housing facilities and household characteristics. This information on the characteristics of the households and the individual women and men interviewed is essential for the interpretation of survey findings and can provide an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey.

For the purposes of the 1999 TRCHS, a household was defined as a person or a group of persons who live together and share a common source of food. The Household Questionnaire (see Appendix E) was used to collect information on all usual residents and visitors who spent the night preceding the interview in the household. This method of data collection allows the calculation of either *de jure* (usual residents) or *de facto* (those there at the time of the survey) populations.

2.1 POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

The distribution of the household population in the TRCHS is shown in Table 2.1 by five-year age groups, according to sex and urban-rural residence. Because of relatively high levels of fertility in the past, Tanzania has a larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups (Figure 2.1). This pattern is similar to the one observed in the censuses and the 1991-92 and 1996 TDHS surveys, except that the pattern is smoother in 1999. Most notable is the

Table 2.1 Household population by age, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age group, according to urban-rural residence and sex, Tanzania 1999

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	14.7	12.9	13.7	19.0	17.2	18.0	18.0	16.2	17.1
5-9	14.6	13.9	14.2	18.0	15.6	16.7	17.3	15.2	16.2
10-14	12.6	10.9	11.7	14.8	13.4	14.1	14.3	12.8	13.5
15-19	11.3	10.5	10.9	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.9
20-24	8.9	12.7	10.9	6.3	8.0	7.2	6.8	9.1	8.0
25-29	8.9	11.1	10.1	6.0	7.2	6.6	6.7	8.1	7.4
30-34	6.5	6.2	6.4	4.1	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.1
35-39	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.2
40-44	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9
45-49	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
50-54	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.9
55-59	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2
60-64	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1
65-69	0.7	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9
70-74	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0
75-79	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
80 +	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,822	2,122	3,944	6,544	7,120	13,665	8,366	9,242	17,609

absence of the heaping of women's ages on 14 and 50 that was seen in the earlier surveys, which probably resulted from a deliberate tactic of interviewers to reduce their workload (see Table C.1).

Table 2.2 shows that the population structure by broad age groups is similar to that found in the 1967, 1978, and 1988 censuses as well as that observed in the 1991-92 and 1996 TDHS

Figure 2.1 Population Pyramid, Tanzania 1999



surveys. Just under half of the population is below age 15, with most of the other half in the 15-64 age group; the remaining 4 percent are age 65 and over. The population has a low median age of 16 years. Table 2.2 also shows the age dependency ratio, which is an indicator of the dependency responsibility of adults in their productive years. It is defined as the ratio of the total number of persons below age 15 and above age 65 divided by the number of persons age 15 to 64. In 1999, the dependency ratio was 104, which implies that there are 104 dependents for every 100 persons in the productive ages.

2.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Information about the composition of households by sex of the head of the household and size of the household is presented in Table 2.3. This table also shows the percentage of households with foster children. The data shows that men head 77 percent of households in Tanzania, similar to the level observed in the 1996 TDHS (78 percent). Female-headed households are more common in urban (27 percent) than rural areas (22 percent). The average household size in Tanzania is 5 persons. Rural households are larger than urban households; the mean household size is 5.3 in rural areas and 4.3 in urban areas.

Table 2.2 Population by age from selected sources

Percent distribution of the population by age group, according to selected sources, Tanzania 1967-1999

Age group	1967 Census	1978 Census	1988 Census	1991-92 TDHS	1994 TKAPS	1996 TDHS	1999 TRCHS
<15	43.9	46.1	45.8	46.8	49.3	47.2	46.8
15-64	50.5	49.9	49.9	49.3	46.4	48.5	49.1
65+	5.6	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median age	U	U	U	16.4	15.4	16.4	16.4
Dependency ratio	98	100	100	103	115	106	104

Sources: Bureau of Statistics, 1967-1999

U = Unknown (not available)

Table 2.3 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, household size, and presence of foster children, according to urban-rural residence, Tanzania 1999

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	73.0	78.3	76.9
Female	27.0	21.7	23.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	15.4	7.1	9.2
2	14.0	10.0	11.1
3	14.7	13.3	13.7
4	14.9	15.5	15.3
5	13.2	14.7	14.3
6	9.2	13.2	12.1
7	7.0	7.9	7.7
8	5.2	6.1	5.9
9+	6.4	12.2	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size	4.3	5.3	5.0
Percentage of households with foster children	20.0	22.5	21.8

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents. By convention, foster children are those who are not living with either biological parent. This includes *orphans*, i.e., children with both parents dead.

More than one-fifth (22 percent) of households have foster children, that is, children under age 15 living in a household with neither their biological mother nor father present. The high proportion of households with foster children certainly intensifies the economic burden on these households. With the current high prevalence of AIDS, the percentage of households with foster children in Tanzania is likely to rise.

2.3 FOSTERHOOD AND ORPHANHOOD

Information regarding fosterhood and orphanhood of children under age 15 is presented in Table 2.4. The table shows that 63 percent of children under 15 are living with both their biological parents, while 17 percent are living with their mothers (but not with their fathers), 5 percent are living with their fathers (but not with their mothers) and 14 percent are living with neither of their natural parents.

The table also provides data on the extent of orphanhood, that is, the proportion of children whose biological parents have both died. Of children under 15 years, 6 percent have lost their fathers and 3 percent have lost their mothers. One percent of children have lost both their natural parents (orphaned).

Table 2.4 Fosterhood and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 15 by survival status of parents and child's living arrangements, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not father		Living with father but not mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/mother	Total	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Father only alive	Mother only alive	Both dead			
Age												
<2	75.2	19.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,862
3-5	70.1	13.0	2.3	2.7	0.1	9.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	100.0	1,725
6-9	58.4	12.5	3.6	5.8	1.2	11.5	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.5	100.0	2,319
10-14	51.4	11.2	5.6	7.0	1.9	12.9	2.1	3.7	2.1	2.1	100.0	2,388
Sex												
Male	63.0	13.6	3.2	4.8	0.8	8.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	100.0	4,204
Female	62.2	14.1	3.6	3.7	1.1	10.1	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	100.0	4,091
Residence												
Urban	55.8	16.3	3.3	6.5	1.1	10.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.6	100.0	1,598
Rural	64.2	13.3	3.4	3.8	0.9	9.1	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.2	100.0	6,697
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	62.6	13.9	3.4	4.3	1.0	9.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	100.0	8,071
Urban	55.5	16.4	3.2	6.6	1.1	10.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.6	100.0	1,536
Rural	64.2	13.3	3.5	3.8	1.0	9.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.2	100.0	6,534
Zanzibar	64.1	14.2	2.7	3.2	0.0	11.2	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.5	100.0	224
Pemba	67.7	12.7	3.1	4.0	0.1	8.9	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	110
Unguja	60.7	15.6	2.4	2.5	0.0	13.4	1.2	1.6	0.4	2.2	100.0	114
Total	62.6	13.9	3.4	4.3	1.0	9.4	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	100.0	8,294

Note: By convention, *foster* children are those who are not living with either biological parent. This includes *orphans*, i.e., children with both parents dead.

Differentials in fosterhood and orphanhood are not large. Obviously, younger children are more likely than older children to be living with one or both parents, and their parents are more likely to be living. Also, children in Zanzibar are less likely to be orphaned than children in the Mainland.

2.4 EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Education is a key determinant of the life style and status an individual enjoys in a society. It affects many aspects of human life, including demographic and health behaviour. Studies have consistently shown that educational attainment has strong effects on reproductive behaviour, contraceptive use, fertility, infant and child mortality, morbidity, and issues related to family health and hygiene.

In the 1999 TRCHS, information on educational attainment was collected for every member of the household. Tables 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 show the percent distribution of the de facto female and male population ages six and older, by the highest level of education attended and the median of years of schooling completed, according to selected background characteristics.

Table 2.5.1 Educational level of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age six and over by highest level of education attended, and median number of years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Level of education				Total	Median years of schooling	Number of females
	No education	Primary incomplete	Completed primary	Some secondary or higher			
Age							
6-9	64.1	35.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	1,118
10-14	25.6	72.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	1.3	1,185
15-19	19.7	35.9	38.9	5.4	100.0	5.2	931
20-24	17.0	15.8	60.9	6.3	100.0	6.3	838
25-29	17.0	13.4	63.0	6.6	100.0	6.3	749
30-34	21.5	16.7	55.1	6.7	100.0	6.2	511
35-39	39.6	16.9	40.0	3.6	100.0	3.7	468
40-44	52.3	17.2	25.3	5.2	100.0	0.0	287
45-49	64.6	24.8	7.2	3.3	100.0	0.0	310
50-54	75.4	18.9	4.9	0.8	100.0	0.0	302
55-59	76.8	15.3	2.5	5.3	100.0	0.0	219
60-64	85.9	9.4	1.6	3.0	100.0	0.0	211
65+	87.8	8.0	1.8	2.4	100.0	0.0	331
Residence							
Urban	22.7	31.0	37.0	9.3	100.0	4.7	1,792
Rural	45.5	29.9	22.8	1.7	100.0	0.0	5,669
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	40.1	30.1	26.6	3.2	100.0	1.1	7,266
Urban	22.7	30.9	37.9	8.5	100.0	4.8	1,731
Rural	45.5	29.8	23.1	1.5	100.0	0.0	5,535
Zanzibar	37.8	34.4	10.1	17.7	100.0	1.2	195
Pemba	44.8	35.1	7.8	12.3	100.0	0.0	87
Unguja	32.2	33.8	11.9	22.1	100.0	2.5	107
Total	40.1	30.2	26.2	3.6	100.0	1.1	7,461

There is a strong differential in educational attainment between the sexes, especially as age increases. Overall, 40 percent of women in Tanzania have never been to school, compared with 31 percent of men (Figure 2.2). The proportion with no education increases with age. For example, the proportion of women who have never attended any formal schooling increases from 17 percent in age group 20-24 to 88 percent among those age 65 and older. For men, the proportion increases from 11 percent (age group 15-19) to 66 percent (age group 65 and older). Thirty percent of women and 34 percent of men have completed primary school, with just under 5 percent having attended some secondary school. The median number of years of schooling is 1.1 for women and 2.6 for men.

Overall, educational attainment is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of women and men with no education in urban areas is half that of rural areas. Conversely, the percentage with primary and secondary education is higher for urban than for rural women and men.

Table 2.5.2 Educational level of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age six and over by highest level of education attended, and median number of years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Level of education				Total	Median years of schooling	Number of males
	No education	Primary incomplete	Completed primary	Some secondary or higher			
Age							
6-9	72.8	26.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.0	1,171
10-14	24.6	73.7	1.3	0.4	100.0	1.0	1,197
15-19	11.4	41.0	42.9	4.7	100.0	5.3	818
20-24	11.3	17.5	62.3	8.9	100.0	6.3	571
25-29	10.1	14.9	67.1	7.9	100.0	6.4	557
30-34	9.3	15.4	65.0	10.3	100.0	6.4	385
35-39	10.7	15.0	62.8	11.5	100.0	6.4	443
40-44	22.1	27.0	40.2	10.6	100.0	6.0	231
45-49	28.6	36.1	29.5	5.7	100.0	3.5	267
50-54	25.9	42.3	25.0	6.8	100.0	3.6	217
55-59	33.1	53.4	10.9	2.6	100.0	3.3	167
60-64	45.3	43.7	6.8	4.3	100.0	1.1	161
65+	65.6	25.0	6.9	2.5	100.0	0.0	398
Residence							
Urban	16.4	36.1	34.9	12.6	100.0	4.7	1,508
Rural	34.9	35.5	27.2	2.4	100.0	1.9	5,074
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	30.7	35.5	29.4	4.4	100.0	2.6	6,416
Urban	16.4	36.0	35.6	12.0	100.0	4.7	1,456
Rural	34.9	35.3	27.6	2.2	100.0	1.9	4,960
Zanzibar	28.8	41.3	11.6	18.3	100.0	2.4	166
Pemba	34.9	43.3	7.7	14.0	100.0	1.0	74
Unguja	23.8	39.7	14.8	21.7	100.0	3.7	92
Total	30.7	35.6	29.0	4.7	100.0	2.6	6,582

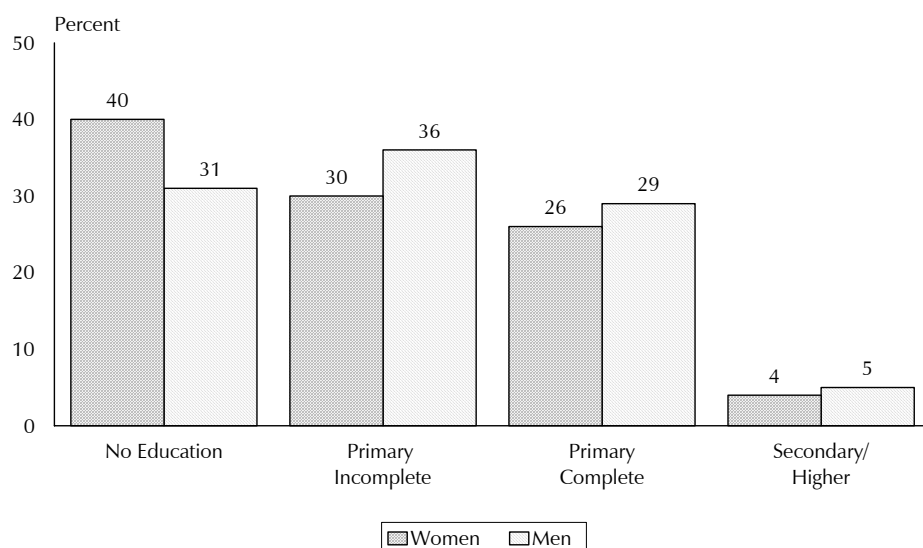
Educational attainment is higher in Zanzibar than in the Mainland. For example, although the proportions of both women and men with no education are only slightly lower in Zanzibar than in the Mainland, the proportions with at least some secondary school are far higher in Zanzibar than in the Mainland. This difference in educational attainment is because compulsory education in Zanzibar incorporates three years of secondary education.

2.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The 1999 TRCHS collected more detailed information about school attendance than previous surveys. The survey also included information about early childhood education programs.

Table 2.6 presents data on the proportion of children age 3 and 4 years listed on the Household Questionnaire who are attending some form of early childhood education (nursery school, kindergarten). Less than 3 percent of children age 36-59 months were reported to be attending some sort of school. As might be expected, pre-school education coverage is higher among

Figure 2.2 Level of Education for Women and Men, Tanzania 1999



TRCHS 1999

urban children, among children age 4, and among children whose mothers have some secondary education.

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.3 present the percentage of the primary-school-age population (ages 7-13) who are currently attending primary school by age, sex, and urban-rural residence. These percentages are also referred to as net attendance ratios. As shown in the table, attendance ratios are low in Tanzania, with only slightly more than half of primary-school-age children attending primary school. Girls are more likely than boys to be attending school (56 versus 51 percent), which shows that the overall low attendance rate is not due to keeping girls out of school. Attendance is higher for children in Zanzibar than for those in the Mainland (67 versus 53 percent). It is also higher for urban than for rural children and for older children. That attendance ratios are substantially higher at ages 11-13 than at 7-10 implies that many children start school late.

2.6 CHILD LABOUR

In many societies, poor families cannot afford to send their children to school because the child's labour is a valuable asset to the family. Despite policies and sometimes laws designed to eliminate child labour, the practice continues in many countries. In order to measure the extent of child labour in Tanzania, the 1999 TRCHS asked a series of questions about all children age 5-14. Questions included whether the child was doing any kind of work for pay, whether he/she regularly did unpaid family work on the farm or in a family business, and whether the child regularly helped with household chores at home, like cleaning, caring for animals, or cooking. The results are shown in Table 2.8. Caution should be used in interpreting these data, as the rather lengthy questions usually recommended by labour experts could not be accommodated in this particular survey.

It is encouraging to note that only a tiny fraction (less than 2 percent) of Tanzanian children age 5-14 are working for pay. However, more than one in five children are doing unpaid work in a family business, and almost four out of five regularly help out with domestic chores. One-quarter

Table 2.6 Early childhood education

Percentage of de facto children age 36-59 months who are attending some form of organised early childhood education (ECE), by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Percentage attending ECE programme	Number of children
Child's age		
36-47 months	0.9	560
48-59 months	3.9	588
Sex		
Male	1.8	554
Female	3.1	594
Residence		
Urban	10.1	197
Rural	0.8	952
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	2.4	1,116
Urban	10.4	188
Rural	0.8	928
Zanzibar	3.0	32
Pemba	2.3	16
Unguja	3.6	16
Mother's education		
No education	0.0	287
Primary incomplete	0.5	153
Primary complete	3.3	477
Secondary+	(18.6)	27
Missing	3.0	204
Total	2.4	1,148

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

of children spend four or more hours a day in domestic chores. As expected, older children, rural children and, to a lesser extent, male children are more likely to be working. Children in Zanzibar are far less likely than children in the Mainland to be working, especially doing unpaid family work or domestic chores.

2.7 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Socioeconomic conditions in Tanzania were assessed by asking respondents about their household environment, e.g., their access to electricity, sources of drinking water, time to water sources, type of toilet facilities, and floor materials. This information is summarised in Table 2.9.

As the table shows, only 8 percent of households in Tanzania have electricity. Electricity is much more common in urban areas; 27 percent of urban households have electricity, compared with only 1 percent of rural households.

The source of drinking water is important because waterborne diseases, including diarrhoea and dysentery, are prevalent in the country. Sources of water expected to be relatively free of these diseases are piped water, protected wells, tube wells, and protected springs. Other sources, like unprotected wells, rivers and streams, and ponds and lakes, are more likely to carry the bacteria that cause these diseases. Table 2.9 shows that about two-thirds of Tanzanian households have safe drinking water; 38 percent of all households have access to piped water, while 28 percent get their drinking water from

other relatively safe sources—protected dug wells, tube wells, or protected springs. One-third of all households rely on sources of drinking water that are less safe, such as unprotected wells and springs and surface water from ponds and rivers. As expected, a far greater proportion of urban than rural households have safe sources of drinking water (92 versus 56 percent). In urban areas, 62 percent of the households have access to water within 15 minutes, compared with 26 percent of rural households.

Modern sanitation facilities are not yet available to a large proportion of Tanzanian households. The use of traditional pit toilets is still common in both urban and rural areas, accounting for 86 percent of all households. Households with no toilet facilities are more exposed to the risk of diseases such as dysentery, diarrhoea, and typhoid fever. Overall, about 12 percent of the households in Tanzania have no toilet facilities. This problem is more common in rural areas, where 16 percent of the households have no toilet facilities, compared with 1 percent of households in urban areas.

Table 2.7 School attendance ratios

Percentage of de facto children of primary school age (7-13) attending primary school, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Males		Females		Total	
	Attending	Number	Attending	Number	Attending	Number
Age						
7-8 years	27.0	581	34.8	582	30.9	1,163
9-10 years	48.1	521	54.5	528	51.3	1,050
11-12 years	72.6	487	73.4	495	73.0	982
13 years	72.2	269	71.2	250	71.7	519
Residence						
Urban	71.0	336	71.3	367	71.1	703
Rural	47.1	1,522	51.7	1,488	49.4	3,010
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	51.0	1,809	55.2	1,801	53.1	3,610
Urban	70.6	323	70.8	352	70.7	675
Rural	46.8	1,486	51.4	1,449	49.1	2,935
Zanzibar	65.5	49	68.1	54	66.9	103
Pemba	63.2	27	61.8	26	62.5	53
Unguja	68.5	21	73.8	28	71.5	50
Total	51.4	1,858	55.6	1,855	53.5	3,713

Figure 2.3 Percentage of Children Age 7-13 Attending Primary School, by Sex and Residence

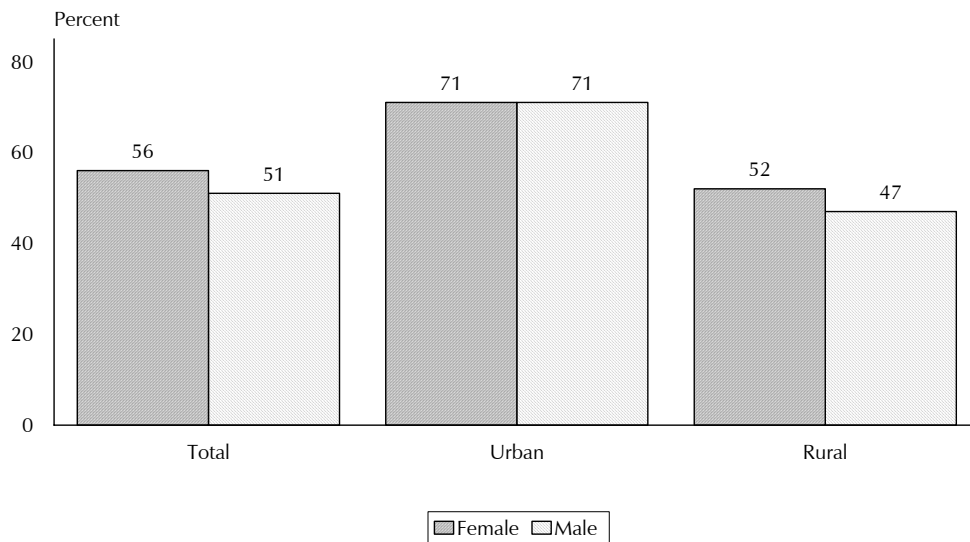


Table 2.8 Child labour

Percentage of de facto children 5-14 years of age who are currently working, by selected background characteristics Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Currently doing work for pay	Currently doing unpaid family work on a farm or business	Currently doing domestic work for:		Currently working ¹	Number of children
			Less than 4 hours per day	4 or more hours per day		
Age						
5-9	0.4	8.3	47.1	18.2	24.1	2,850
10-14	3.0	38.1	60.1	33.7	60.2	2,382
Sex						
Male	2.0	23.6	49.6	25.8	42.6	2,643
Female	1.2	20.1	56.6	24.8	38.4	2,589
Residence						
Urban	1.9	12.6	55.3	17.8	28.0	1,023
Rural	1.5	24.1	52.5	27.1	43.6	4,209
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	1.6	22.4	52.9	25.8	41.3	5,086
Urban	1.9	13.0	55.0	18.3	28.7	984
Rural	1.5	24.7	52.4	27.6	44.3	4,102
Zanzibar	3.8	3.4	58.2	8.3	13.4	145
Pemba	5.0	2.8	57.9	10.7	15.4	74
Unguja	2.6	4.0	58.4	5.8	11.3	71
Total	1.6	21.9	53.0	25.3	40.5	5,231

¹ "Working" means either doing paid or unpaid work or doing domestic work for four or more hours a day.

The type of material used for flooring is an indicator not only of the quality of housing but also of health risk. Overall, 79 percent of all households in Tanzania live in residences with floors made of earth or sand, while 21 percent live in houses with cement floors. Earth flooring is almost universal in rural areas (93 percent). In general, rural households have poorer quality floors than urban households.

Respondents were also asked about their household's ownership of particular durable goods. Besides providing an indicator of socioeconomic status, ownership of these goods provides measures of other aspects of life. Ownership of a radio and a television is a measure of access to mass media; refrigerator ownership indicates a capacity for more hygienic food storage; and ownership of a bicycle, motorcycle, or a private car shows the means of transport available to households. Information on ownership of these items is presented in Table 2.10.

Possession of durable goods is not common in Tanzania because many households cannot afford them. Nationally, only 43 percent of households own a radio and only 2 percent of households own a television. Refrigerators are also uncommon; only 2 percent of households have a refrigerator. Bicycles are the most common type of transportation owned by households; almost one-third of households have a bicycle. Ownership of motorised transportation is extremely rare. Only 1 percent of households have a car and even fewer have a motorcycle. As expected, urban

Table 2.9 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to urban-rural residence, Tanzania 1999

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
No	72.6	98.7	91.9
Yes	27.3	1.1	8.0
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2
Source of drinking water			
Piped into residence	9.0	1.0	3.1
Piped into yard	39.2	3.1	12.6
Public tap	31.9	18.2	21.8
Unprotected well	2.2	18.4	14.2
Protected dug well	5.2	18.5	15.0
Borehole or tube well	6.0	10.4	9.2
Protected spring	0.8	5.1	4.0
Unprotected spring	0.9	8.2	6.3
Pond, river, stream	1.9	16.9	13.0
Tanker truck	2.7	0.1	0.8
Time to water source (in minutes)			
<15 minutes (percent)	61.7	25.5	35.0
Median time to source	4.1	29.1	19.6
Sanitation facilities			
Flush toilet	4.1	0.6	1.5
Traditional pit toilet	91.5	83.4	85.5
Vent. imp. pit latrine	3.2	0.2	1.0
No facilities/bush	1.1	15.8	12.0
Floor material			
Earth/sand	37.2	93.4	78.7
Cement	62.6	6.4	21.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	946	2,669	3,615

households are more likely than rural households to own all the items listed, except for bicycles. For example, two-thirds of urban households have radios, compared with only one-third of rural households. Half the rural households surveyed do not possess any of the items listed, compared with only 27 percent of urban households.

Ownership of radios, televisions, and bicycles has hardly changed since 1996. The only item that shows any appreciable change is the radio; the proportion of households with a radio has increased from 41 to 43 percent.

Another household characteristic measured in the TRCHS was the use of iodised salt. Iodine deficiency in the diet can lead to serious nutritional deficiencies that can result in health problems such as goitre, stunting, mental retardation, and cretinism. The government of Tanzania has emphasised the addition of iodine to salt to prevent these health problems. Interviewers asked household respondents for a teaspoon of salt that was used for cooking. They then tested the salt for iodine content using portable test kits. Interviewers succeeded in testing the salt in 97 percent of households.

As shown in Table 2.11, two-thirds of households were found to have an adequate level of iodisation, while the salt used by one-third of the households was not iodised.¹ Urban households and those in the Mainland are more likely to use iodised salt.

Health officials should make efforts to improve the situation in Pemba, where less than 10 percent of households use iodised salt.

2.8 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 2.12 shows the distribution of children under five by selected background characteristics. As expected, there are an equal number of boys and girls under five listed in the Household Questionnaire. They have a similar distribution by place of residence as the general population, i.e., 97 percent live in the Mainland and 3 percent live in Zanzibar. However, children under five are somewhat less urbanised than the general population, with less than 20 percent living in urban areas, compared with about 22 percent of the general population.

¹ Salt that contains at least 15 parts per million of iodine is considered to be adequately iodised.

Table 2.10 Household durable goods

Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods, by urban-rural residence, Tanzania 1999

Durable good	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Radio	66.9	34.7	43.2
Television	8.5	0.2	2.4
Refrigerator	7.1	0.2	2.0
Bicycle	27.3	34.1	32.3
Motorcycle	1.5	0.5	0.7
Private car or truck	3.6	0.2	1.1
None of the above	26.9	49.5	43.6
Number of households	946	2,669	3,615

Table 2.13 shows the distribution of female and male respondents by selected background characteristics. To assess their age, respondents were asked two questions in the individual interview: "In what month and year were you born?" and "How old were you at your last birthday?" Interviewers were trained to probe in situations in which respondents did not know their age or date of birth, and they were instructed to record their best estimate of the respondent's age as a last resort. Results show the same steep drop-off with age seen in the general population, which is indicative of a high fertility population.

As with children under five, the vast majority of women and men live in the Mainland (98 percent), while only 3 percent live in Zanzibar. Twenty-eight percent of women and 27 percent of men live in urban areas.

Data on marital status at the time of the survey show that 23 percent of women age 15-49 and 36 percent of men age 15-59 have never married; 66 percent of women and 58 percent of men were currently in unions; and 11 percent of women and 5 percent of men were divorced, separated, or widowed.

Table 2.11 Iodised salt

Percent distribution of households by whether salt was tested for iodine and, among those tested, percent distribution by iodine content, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Salt testing in households			Among households tested, percentage with iodine level:				Number of households
	Percentage tested	Percentage not tested		0 ppm (no iodine)	25 ppm	50 ppm or more	Total	
			Total					
Residence								
Urban	95.3	4.7	100.0	13.9	8.3	77.8	100.0	946
Rural	97.0	3.0	100.0	40.0	14.7	45.3	100.0	2,669
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	96.7	3.3	100.0	32.4	13.2	54.4	100.0	3,526
Urban	95.4	4.6	100.0	12.6	8.3	79.0	100.0	920
Rural	97.2	2.8	100.0	39.3	14.9	45.8	100.0	2,605
Zanzibar	92.2	7.8	100.0	66.5	6.9	26.6	100.0	89
Pemba	94.3	5.7	100.0	90.9	1.6	7.5	100.0	38
Unguja	90.7	9.3	100.0	48.0	11.0	41.0	100.0	52
Total	96.6	3.4	100.0	33.2	13.0	53.7	100.0	3,615

ppm = parts per million

Table 2.12 Background characteristics of children under five

Percent distribution of de facto children under age five by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Number of children	
		Weighted	Un-weighted
Child's age			
< 6 months	11.3	338	339
6-11 months	10.6	318	302
12-23 months	20.0	597	575
24-35 months	19.9	594	584
36-47 months	18.7	559	579
48-59 months	19.5	584	554
Sex			
Male	50.4	1,506	1,473
Female	49.6	1,484	1,460
Residence			
Urban	17.9	535	750
Rural	82.1	2,455	2,183
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	97.3	2,910	2,183
Urban	17.1	513	508
Rural	80.2	2,397	1,675
Zanzibar	2.7	80	750
Pemba	1.3	40	339
Unguja	1.4	41	411
Mother's education			
No education	25.5	762	723
Primary incomplete	14.8	442	456
Primary complete	45.8	1,368	1,126
Secondary+	3.4	101	302
Missing	10.6	316	326
Total	100.0	2,990	2,933

The proportion of women who have never attended school is almost twice that of men (27 versus 14 percent). Just under half of women and just over half of men have completed primary education only, while 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men have gone beyond primary education.

One-third of women and men are Muslim, an almost equal proportion are Catholic, one-fourth are Protestants, and 13 percent adhere to traditional religions or have no religion.

2.9 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Tables 2.14.1 and 2.14.2 present the distribution of women and men by level of education, according to selected characteristics. As mentioned earlier, men are generally better educated than women. While 27 percent of women age 15-49 have had no formal education, only 14 percent of men age 15-59 have had no schooling. The proportion of respondents who have had some secondary education is higher among men than among women. Education is inversely related to age; older women and men are generally less educated than younger women and men. The percentage of women with no education rises with age, from 20 percent or less among women in their 20s and early 30s to 67 percent among women in the age group 45-49. This differential in

education means that younger women and men have had better educational opportunities than older people. The correlation is also reflected in the higher percentage of women in the age group 20-24 who completed primary education (67 percent), compared with women age 45-49 (9 percent).

Urban women and men are much more likely than rural women and men to go to school. Thirty-three percent of rural women have no education, compared with only 13 percent of urban women. Conversely, 69 percent of urban women have completed primary education and 13 percent have been to secondary school, while 45 percent of rural women completed primary education and only 2 percent have been to secondary school. Similar patterns exist for the men.

At least in part as a result of the difference in the secondary education system between the Mainland and Zanzibar, a higher proportion of women with some secondary education is observed in Zanzibar (34 percent), compared with the Mainland (5 percent). The proportion of men with some secondary education is also higher in Zanzibar (34 percent) than in the Mainland (7 percent).

Table 2.13 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Number of women		Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Un-weighted		Weighted	Un-weighted
Age						
15-19	22.6	909	933	22.3	790	803
20-24	20.1	811	773	15.2	540	550
25-29	18.6	749	751	15.4	546	530
30-34	12.2	490	491	10.5	371	367
35-39	11.3	456	491	12.6	445	451
40-44	7.4	299	301	6.2	219	250
45-49	7.8	315	289	7.3	259	249
50-54	NA	NA	NA	5.7	201	185
55-59	NA	NA	NA	4.8	171	157
Residence						
Urban	27.9	1,122	1,418	26.6	941	1,250
Rural	72.1	2,907	2,611	73.4	2,601	2,292
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	97.5	3,929	3,060	97.5	3,452	2,673
Urban	27.0	1,088	1,036	25.7	909	898
Rural	70.5	2,841	2,024	71.8	2,543	1,775
Zanzibar	2.5	100	969	2.5	90	869
Pemba	1.1	44	396	1.0	36	316
Unguja	1.4	56	573	1.5	55	553
Marital status						
Never married	23.4	943	977	36.4	1,289	1,344
Married	58.5	2,357	2,369	54.6	1,936	1,874
Living together	7.3	295	239	3.6	128	124
Widowed	3.2	128	126	0.8	29	29
Divorced	3.5	140	185	1.8	64	71
Not living together	4.1	165	133	2.7	97	100
Education						
No education	27.1	1,093	1,026	14.0	495	479
Primary incomplete	21.2	854	821	28.2	1,000	966
Primary complete	46.3	1,866	1,640	50.6	1,791	1,566
Secondary+	5.3	215	542	7.2	256	531
Religion						
Muslim	32.6	1,315	1,940	32.6	1,153	1,710
Catholic	30.0	1,208	974	31.1	1,103	892
Protestant	24.2	975	759	22.1	784	578
Traditional or no religion	12.9	520	344	13.4	475	336
Other	0.3	11	12	0.7	27	26
Total	100.0	4,029	4,029	100.0	3,542	3,542

NA = Not applicable

Table 2.14.1 Level of education: women

Percent distribution of women by the highest level of education attended, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Level of education: women					Number of women
	No education	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary+	Total	
Age						
15-19	20.8	35.0	39.1	5.1	100.0	909
20-24	17.3	15.8	60.7	6.3	100.0	811
25-29	16.1	14.5	62.3	7.1	100.0	749
30-34	20.0	16.9	56.9	6.3	100.0	490
35-39	38.9	18.8	39.1	3.2	100.0	456
40-44	53.1	18.3	24.3	4.3	100.0	299
45-49	66.5	24.5	7.1	1.9	100.0	315
Residence						
Urban	13.2	17.4	56.1	13.3	100.0	1,122
Rural	32.5	22.7	42.5	2.3	100.0	2,907
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	27.1	21.2	47.1	4.6	100.0	3,929
Urban	13.2	17.4	57.3	12.0	100.0	1,088
Rural	32.4	22.7	43.1	1.8	100.0	2,841
Zanzibar	28.4	20.3	17.5	33.8	100.0	100
Pemba	39.3	23.3	14.3	23.2	100.0	44
Unguja	19.8	18.0	20.1	42.1	100.0	56
Total	27.1	21.2	46.3	5.3	100.0	4,029

Table 2.14.2 Level of education: men

Percent distribution of men by the highest level of education attended, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Level of education: men					Number of men
	No education	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary+	Total	
Age						
15-19	11.6	42.8	41.1	4.5	100.0	790
20-24	11.0	19.1	62.6	7.4	100.0	540
25-29	8.7	16.1	65.5	9.7	100.0	546
30-34	9.6	14.8	66.6	8.9	100.0	371
35-39	10.4	16.0	63.1	10.5	100.0	445
40-44	16.8	28.8	43.0	11.5	100.0	219
45-49	26.7	35.4	34.1	3.8	100.0	259
50-54	27.0	46.6	21.4	4.9	100.0	201
55-59	32.3	56.5	9.8	1.4	100.0	171
Residence						
Urban	7.0	21.8	54.1	17.0	100.0	941
Rural	16.5	30.5	49.3	3.7	100.0	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	13.9	28.2	51.4	6.5	100.0	3,452
Urban	7.0	21.9	55.2	15.9	100.0	909
Rural	16.4	30.5	50.0	3.2	100.0	2,543
Zanzibar	17.6	28.6	19.6	34.2	100.0	90
Pemba	26.2	29.6	13.5	30.6	100.0	36
Unguja	11.9	28.0	23.6	36.5	100.0	55
Total	14.0	28.2	50.6	7.2	100.0	3,542

The level of literacy is often viewed as an indicator of the basic level of socioeconomic development of a country. In the TRCHS, women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who were interviewed individually were asked to read a simple sentence in Swahili. Interviewers then coded their reading ability on the questionnaire. This small literacy test marks a departure from previous surveys in which respondents were asked whether they could read. Table 2.15 shows the percent distribution of both women and men by level of literacy according to background characteristics.

Table 2.15 Literacy

Percent distribution of women and men by literacy level, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Cannot read at all	Can read part of sentence	Can read whole sentence	Refused	Total	Number of women	Cannot read at all	Can read part of sentence	Can read whole sentence	Refused	Total	Number of men
Age												
15-19	31.1	6.5	62.2	0.1	100.0	909	25.2	10.8	63.6	0.4	100.0	790
20-24	27.3	5.0	67.6	0.1	100.0	811	20.7	5.4	72.2	1.7	100.0	540
25-29	25.9	7.5	66.6	0.0	100.0	749	21.2	5.4	73.3	0.0	100.0	546
30-34	29.8	7.0	63.1	0.1	100.0	490	16.9	4.4	78.5	0.2	100.0	371
35-39	46.9	7.7	45.3	0.1	100.0	456	16.4	4.3	79.4	0.0	100.0	445
40-44	56.3	8.8	33.3	1.6	100.0	299	18.9	5.5	75.5	0.0	100.0	219
45-49	69.4	7.0	23.2	0.4	100.0	315	27.0	6.8	66.1	0.0	100.0	259
50-54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.1	8.2	64.6	1.1	100.0	201
55-59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.7	11.3	55.9	0.1	100.0	171
Residence												
Urban	19.3	5.0	75.3	0.5	100.0	1,122	11.1	3.4	84.3	1.2	100.0	941
Rural	42.3	7.5	50.1	0.1	100.0	2,907	26.0	8.2	65.6	0.2	100.0	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	36.0	6.8	57.0	0.2	100.0	3,929	22.2	6.8	70.6	0.4	100.0	3,452
Urban	19.4	5.0	75.1	0.4	100.0	1,088	11.1	3.3	84.4	1.2	100.0	909
Rural	42.3	7.5	50.1	0.1	100.0	2,841	26.1	8.1	65.6	0.1	100.0	2,543
Zanzibar	30.9	7.1	60.7	1.3	100.0	100	18.8	10.4	69.2	1.7	100.0	90
Pemba	42.6	9.2	46.9	1.3	100.0	44	23.8	13.5	61.3	1.4	100.0	36
Unguja	21.8	5.5	71.4	1.3	100.0	56	15.5	8.4	74.2	1.9	100.0	55
Education												
No education	95.9	1.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,093	86.1	4.1	9.7	0.1	100.0	495
Primary incomplete	31.1	15.5	52.6	0.8	100.0	854	24.4	14.1	60.6	0.9	100.0	1,000
Primary complete	7.0	6.8	86.1	0.1	100.0	1,866	6.2	4.7	88.8	0.3	100.0	1,791
Secondary+	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	215	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	256
Total	35.9	6.8	57.1	0.2	100.0	4,029	22.1	6.9	70.6	0.4	100.0	3,542

Note: Respondents who reached secondary school were not tested but were assumed to be able to read the whole sentence.
NA = Not applicable

Illiteracy is high among women, compared with men. Thirty-six percent of all women respondents are illiterate, compared with only 22 percent of men. Seven percent of all women could read only part of the sentence and 57 percent of all women could read the whole sentence. Among men, 7 percent could read part of the sentence and 71 percent could read the whole sentence. As expected, illiteracy rates are higher in rural than in urban areas and among the less educated population. For both sexes, illiteracy is slightly higher in the Mainland than in Zanzibar.

Table 2.16 Access to mass media

Percentage of women and men who usually read a newspaper once a week, watch television once a week, or listen to the radio weekly, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	No mass media	Read newspaper weekly	Watch television weekly	Listen to radio weekly	All three media	Number of women	No mass media	Read newspaper weekly	Watch television weekly	Listen to radio weekly	All three media	Number of men
Age												
15-19	72.4	4.1	4.1	23.4	0.3	909	58.4	7.3	9.2	36.4	2.0	790
20-24	67.4	5.8	5.6	30.3	2.0	811	44.0	14.4	14.4	50.6	4.5	540
25-29	66.4	8.1	4.7	29.9	1.6	749	45.2	19.5	7.4	50.4	3.3	546
30-34	69.7	4.2	4.0	27.1	0.2	490	46.1	16.9	8.3	48.5	4.8	371
35-39	68.3	5.1	3.3	30.8	0.8	456	43.9	17.0	9.0	51.7	6.3	445
40-44	71.1	4.2	4.1	26.7	1.6	299	48.6	17.2	15.8	47.6	9.5	219
45-49	75.0	2.5	2.2	23.3	0.7	315	56.5	11.2	7.5	39.2	3.0	259
50-54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.7	12.0	9.1	41.8	5.2	201
55-59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.9	5.2	1.8	39.1	0.4	171
Residence												
Urban	47.2	14.2	12.4	45.1	3.1	1,122	29.3	34.3	24.9	60.1	13.0	941
Rural	78.2	1.7	1.1	20.7	0.3	2,907	57.7	6.1	3.9	39.8	0.8	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	70.3	5.2	3.8	26.9	1.0	3,929	50.8	13.5	8.8	44.8	4.0	3,452
Urban	47.9	14.2	11.3	44.7	3.0	1,088	29.7	34.4	23.9	60.0	12.9	909
Rural	78.9	1.7	0.9	20.1	0.3	2,841	58.4	6.0	3.4	39.4	0.7	2,543
Zanzibar	41.0	6.8	24.4	51.0	3.4	100	25.9	16.5	35.6	61.9	8.1	90
Pemba	52.6	4.1	12.7	43.2	2.0	44	29.3	11.6	21.2	64.3	4.5	36
Unguja	32.0	8.9	33.5	57.0	4.4	56	23.8	19.7	45.1	60.3	10.4	55
Education												
No education	84.7	0.0	0.8	14.8	0.0	1,093	72.3	2.1	3.7	26.9	0.9	495
Primary incomplete	74.1	2.7	1.9	22.7	0.1	854	57.1	6.4	8.1	39.3	2.2	1,000
Primary complete	63.6	6.9	4.5	33.3	1.2	1,866	46.0	16.0	9.1	48.2	3.8	1,791
Secondary+	27.1	26.9	29.3	60.7	9.0	215	9.7	46.8	29.4	83.1	18.9	256
Total	69.6	5.2	4.3	27.5	1.1	4,029	50.2	13.6	9.5	45.2	4.1	3,542

NA = Not applicable

2.10 ACCESS TO MEDIA

Female and male respondents were asked in the survey if they usually read a newspaper, listen to the radio, or watch television at least once a week. This information is of use in planning the dissemination of family planning and health messages. Table 2.16 shows the percentage of female and male respondents exposed to different types of mass media by age, residence, and level of education.

Results show that 5 percent of women and 14 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine weekly, while 28 percent of women and 45 percent of men listen to the radio at least once a week. Only 4 percent of women and 10 percent of men watch television at least once a week. The vast majority of respondents do not use any of these media (70 percent of women and 50 percent of men).

Access to mass media is somewhat higher among younger respondents and among those living in urban rather than rural areas. It is also higher among residents of Zanzibar than among residents of the Mainland. As expected, educated persons are more likely to read newspapers or magazines, watch television, and listen to the radio than less-educated persons. Overall, data indicate that of the three media, radio is by far the most widespread compared with the other two.

It is interesting to note that access to mass media appears to have fallen considerably over recent years. For example, the proportion of women who read newspapers weekly increased from 25 percent in 1991-92 to 31 percent in 1994, then declined to 13 percent in 1996 and further to 5 percent in 1999. A similar pattern exists for television viewing and radio listening habits. While some of the trend may be real, most is probably due to changes in the wording of the questions in the 1996 survey and again in the 1999 survey. For example, while the two earlier surveys asked if the respondent usually reads a newspaper at least once a week, the 1996 TDHS asked an open-ended question (“How often do you read a newspaper?”) with a set of six possible codes from which the interviewer was to choose the closest to the respondent’s answer. In the 1999 TRCHS, the question was: “Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?” While the simpler yes-no question that was used in the first two surveys might have lead the respondent to answer affirmatively, it is not apparent why the wordings of the questions used in the 1996 and 1999 surveys would have lead to an apparent decline in coverage.

2.11 EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

In the 1999 TRCHS, information was collected about current employment, earnings, and occupation for women age 15-49 and men age 15-59. Although data were collected from female and male respondents, the analysis in this section concentrates on women. Women were asked several questions designed to elicit whether or not they were working. First, they were asked if they were doing any work other than their own housework. If the answer was negative, they were asked a more probing question, suggesting that some women may sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or business.

Data in Table 2.17 indicate that 24 percent of women report being unemployed. The proportion not working is higher among younger women and those residing in urban areas. The proportion of women not working is also higher in Zanzibar and surprisingly, among the better educated. Most women who work do so on a seasonal basis; just under one-half of all women work part of the year, while one-quarter work throughout the year.

The proportion of women who are not currently working seems to have declined over time, from 46 percent in 1996 to 24 percent in 1999; however, the questions asked differed in the two surveys. Therefore, much of the decline is probably spurious.

Women who reported themselves as employed at the time of the survey were asked whether they worked for a member of their family, worked for someone else, or were self-employed. They were also asked if they earned cash for their work (Table 2.18). Thirty-seven percent of working women are self-employed, while 9 percent work for others and 54 percent work in a family business. Most working women (73 percent) earn cash for their work. Rural working women are more likely to work in a family business, while urban women are more likely to work for others or for themselves. Urban women who work are also more likely than rural women to receive cash earnings (88 vs. 68 percent). Women in Zanzibar who work are more likely to be self-employed or to work for an employer and less likely to work in family businesses than women in the Mainland.

Table 2.17 Employment

Percentage of women in various employment categories, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Not currently employed		Currently employed			Missing	Total	Number of women
	No work for last 12 months	Worked last 12 months	All year	Seasonally	Occasionally			
Age								
15-19	38.6	5.1	15.6	37.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	909
20-24	18.1	6.6	24.0	46.0	5.2	0.2	100.0	811
25-29	16.6	5.2	26.3	46.1	5.7	0.1	100.0	749
30-34	11.7	5.0	27.5	54.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	490
35-39	11.7	3.1	29.9	52.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	456
40-44	6.9	2.0	34.2	55.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	299
45-49	11.1	4.0	26.0	55.2	3.3	0.3	100.0	315
Residence								
Urban	26.9	6.9	34.6	26.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	1,122
Rural	16.8	4.0	20.7	55.3	3.0	0.3	100.0	2,907
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	19.3	4.8	24.6	47.6	3.5	0.2	100.0	3,929
Urban	26.7	6.9	34.5	26.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	1,088
Rural	16.5	4.0	20.7	55.7	2.9	0.2	100.0	2,841
Zanzibar	30.4	7.3	23.1	32.7	6.0	0.4	100.0	100
Pemba	29.9	6.8	9.6	46.4	7.2	0.2	100.0	44
Unguja	30.9	7.7	33.7	22.0	5.1	0.6	100.0	56
Education								
No education	16.3	3.7	19.3	58.2	2.2	0.3	100.0	1,093
Primary incomplete	28.7	4.7	22.1	39.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	854
Primary complete	15.7	5.6	26.8	47.8	3.8	0.2	100.0	1,866
Secondary+	33.5	5.0	41.1	16.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	215
Total	19.6	4.8	24.5	47.2	3.6	0.2	100.0	4,029

Table 2.19.1 indicates the type of occupation in which working women are engaged. Seventy-two percent of employed women are involved in agricultural activities, mostly working on their own or family-owned land. Twenty percent of working women are involved in unskilled manual jobs. Only 2 percent of women are doing professional, managerial, or technical jobs.

Table 2.19.2 presents similar data for men. It shows that only 11 percent of men are not currently employed. Sixty-two percent of all men 15-59 work in agriculture, mostly on their own or family land. Four percent have professional, technical, or managerial jobs, while 21 percent work as manual laborers.

Among both women and men, agricultural jobs are more common in rural than in urban areas. Educated women and men are more likely to be employed in professional and technical occupations.

Table 2.18 Employer and form of earnings

Percent distribution of employed women by employer and form of earnings, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Self-employed		Employed by a nonrelative		Employed by a relative		Missing	Total	Number of women
	Earns cash	Does not earn cash	Earns cash	Does not earn cash	Earns cash	Does not earn cash			
Age									
15-19	20.8	2.0	9.2	0.2	33.5	34.1	0.2	100.0	511
20-24	36.3	4.3	10.1	0.2	30.1	18.8	0.2	100.0	611
25-29	36.8	6.8	7.5	0.0	32.5	16.3	0.0	100.0	586
30-34	32.5	6.2	4.8	0.0	33.3	23.2	0.0	100.0	408
35-39	28.3	7.5	10.3	0.0	34.9	18.3	0.7	100.0	388
40-44	30.2	4.4	10.9	0.0	32.3	22.1	0.0	100.0	273
45-49	35.3	7.6	4.7	0.0	33.3	19.1	0.0	100.0	266
Residence									
Urban	47.2	3.0	28.0	0.0	12.8	9.0	0.0	100.0	743
Rural	26.6	6.1	2.0	0.1	39.1	25.8	0.2	100.0	2,300
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	31.3	5.0	8.3	0.1	33.2	22.0	0.2	100.0	2,981
Urban	46.7	2.9	28.1	0.0	13.1	9.2	0.0	100.0	722
Rural	26.4	5.7	1.9	0.1	39.7	26.1	0.2	100.0	2,260
Zanzibar	49.7	22.4	13.9	0.3	5.0	8.7	0.0	100.0	62
Pemba	35.4	33.7	10.2	0.0	5.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	28
Unguja	61.2	13.3	16.9	0.5	4.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	34
Education									
No education	23.8	7.2	3.2	0.1	38.6	26.9	0.2	100.0	874
Primary incomplete	32.8	5.1	5.9	0.0	33.8	22.4	0.0	100.0	569
Primary complete	35.3	4.6	9.6	0.1	30.1	20.0	0.2	100.0	1,468
Secondary+	37.7	2.7	39.4	0.1	16.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	132
Total	31.6	5.3	8.4	0.1	32.7	21.7	0.2	100.0	3,043

Table 2.19.1 Occupation: women

Percent distribution of employed women by current occupation and type of agricultural land worked or type of nonagricultural employment, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Agricultural				Nonagricultural					Total	Number of women
	Own land	Family land	Rented land	Other's land	Pro-fessional/ technical	Sales/ service	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Other		
Age											
15-19	12.2	64.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.2	1.4	17.1	2.0	100.0	511
20-24	23.3	39.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	4.1	1.0	22.8	5.1	100.0	611
25-29	25.8	39.4	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.7	1.1	26.4	2.4	100.0	586
30-34	28.7	41.8	0.2	0.7	2.5	1.4	1.9	19.9	2.8	100.0	408
35-39	27.8	38.7	0.8	1.6	2.7	3.5	1.1	22.2	1.6	100.0	388
40-44	33.4	42.2	0.3	1.2	6.9	0.3	0.6	15.1	0.1	100.0	273
45-49	39.8	41.4	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.8	0.4	10.4	1.6	100.0	266
Residence											
Urban	9.6	14.2	1.0	0.5	7.0	6.6	2.4	50.6	8.1	100.0	743
Rural	30.7	54.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	10.5	0.8	100.0	2,300
Mainland/Zanzibar											
Mainland	25.5	45.1	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.3	0.9	20.0	2.6	100.0	2,981
Urban	9.8	14.6	1.1	0.4	6.7	6.7	2.1	50.4	8.3	100.0	722
Rural	30.6	54.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	10.3	0.8	100.0	2,260
Zanzibar	28.2	6.7	0.3	7.2	7.4	1.8	14.0	32.6	1.8	100.0	62
Pemba	42.2	10.2	0.6	12.4	4.9	0.3	10.3	18.7	0.3	100.0	28
Unguja	16.9	3.9	0.0	3.0	9.3	3.0	17.0	43.7	3.1	100.0	34
Education											
No education	29.4	56.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	10.8	0.6	100.0	874
Primary incomplete	24.6	49.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	17.2	4.5	100.0	569
Primary complete	25.6	38.2	0.6	0.6	2.0	3.2	1.2	25.6	3.0	100.0	1,468
Secondary+	4.5	11.3	0.1	1.1	27.0	10.3	6.9	37.2	1.7	100.0	132
Total	25.6	44.3	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.2	1.1	20.3	2.6	100.0	3,043

Table 2.19.2 Occupation: men

Percent distribution of men by current occupation and type of nonagricultural employment, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Not currently employed	Agricultural				Nonagricultural					Total	Number of men
		Own land	Family land	Rented land	Other's land	Pro-technical/	Sales/ service	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Other		
Age												
15-19	31.7	12.5	31.3	0.5	3.8	0.9	2.7	2.2	13.8	0.6	100.0	790
20-24	9.3	23.4	28.1	2.5	5.1	1.0	3.5	7.6	18.9	0.5	100.0	540
25-29	3.5	29.1	26.7	3.0	4.9	2.5	3.1	9.1	17.9	0.1	100.0	546
30-34	3.0	32.3	22.7	6.6	4.1	4.5	2.9	8.3	14.8	0.9	100.0	371
35-39	2.1	23.1	32.0	3.2	4.4	8.0	1.9	7.8	17.3	0.3	100.0	445
40-44	5.2	33.0	25.7	2.4	6.4	10.4	1.0	5.5	9.9	0.4	100.0	219
45-49	3.8	45.1	24.4	1.0	3.8	6.6	0.7	7.2	7.2	0.0	100.0	259
50-54	2.8	29.5	33.8	0.8	4.4	10.6	0.2	6.3	11.4	0.1	100.0	201
55-59	6.1	51.0	26.4	2.8	2.3	0.3	5.1	1.7	4.2	0.1	100.0	171
Residence												
Urban	13.9	7.9	8.7	2.5	2.9	9.3	6.5	15.3	31.8	1.1	100.0	941
Rural	9.5	33.4	35.5	2.5	4.9	2.0	1.1	2.9	8.1	0.1	100.0	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	10.6	26.8	29.0	2.5	4.1	3.8	2.5	6.1	14.2	0.4	100.0	3,452
Urban	14.0	8.1	9.0	2.6	2.9	8.9	6.5	15.3	31.7	1.1	100.0	909
Rural	9.4	33.6	36.1	2.5	4.6	2.0	1.0	2.8	7.9	0.1	100.0	2,543
Zanzibar	12.3	17.2	4.8	0.7	14.2	10.3	5.3	9.0	24.7	1.5	100.0	90
Pemba	13.7	24.0	6.0	1.3	15.6	9.4	3.7	7.8	17.3	1.3	100.0	36
Unguja	11.4	12.7	4.0	0.4	13.3	11.0	6.3	9.8	29.5	1.7	100.0	55
Education												
No education	6.1	34.3	38.1	2.5	5.7	0.5	1.6	1.9	9.3	0.1	100.0	495
Primary incomplete	17.9	27.5	28.7	2.2	4.0	0.6	2.1	4.4	12.0	0.7	100.0	1,000
Primary complete	6.6	27.1	28.2	2.6	4.3	3.7	2.8	7.6	16.6	0.3	100.0	1,791
Secondary+	19.7	4.2	8.9	2.5	3.8	25.9	3.9	12.1	18.4	0.6	100.0	256
Total	10.7	26.6	28.3	2.5	4.4	4.0	2.5	6.2	14.4	0.4	100.0	3,542