

**The United Republic of Tanzania**



**Gender Dimension Monograph**

**2015**

**The 2012 Population and  
Housing Census**

**Volume IV**

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The United Republic of Tanzania

## **Gender Dimensions Monograph**

National Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance and Planning  
Dar es Salaam

and

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

July, 2015



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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

## **Executive Summary**

Gender dimension report provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on using 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Areas covered are population by age and sex; household characteristics and gender. Other topics are education and literacy; economic activity and gender; and Disability. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and where possible comparisons have been made with past census to observe the trend over time.

Related tables are annexed.

Male population represented 48.7 percent while female population represented 51.3 percent of the total population. There were around 1,188,943 females more than males. The overall sex ratio for Tanzania was 95 males for every 100 females, which indicates an excess of female over male population.

Household characteristics reported that, of the 9,276,997 households enumerated in the 2012 Population and Housing Census in the Tanzania; 66.6 percent were male headed and 33.4 percent female headed households with a 33 percent gender gap, felt more in rural areas. In the overall, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar had few female-headed households far below 50 percent as compared to those headed by males due to various social economic reasons. Regarding Child-headed households, they were partly due to various factors including deaths of their parents but the proportion of Child-headed households was insignificant compared to the total household headship population. Also, the mean household size for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland was 4.7 with 3.5 male headed and 7.4 female headed households. The marital status of 9,276,997 household heads in the United Republic of Tanzania is analysed. On average, the GPI of female headed households for the six main categories of marital status ranged from 23.4 to 48.8 suggesting a low GPI. On the other side; ownership of assets by household headship by gender is dominated by male headed households lying between 81.1 and 67.7 percent.

About 58 percent of the persons aged five years and above who had never been to school were females. Among the population aged five years and above, 81.7 percent had attained primary education with lower percentages for male (48.4 percent) compared to female (51.6 percent). The literacy rates are almost the same for females (50.1 percent) and males (49.5 percent) for male while the illiteracy rate is very higher for female compare to male (43.7 percent vs 56.3percent).



Gender disparity was generally wide in economic activity, but varied from one aspect to another. The gender ratio for the economically active was 94, implying that there were 94 economically active females for every 100 economically active males. For the economically inactive population, 65 percent were females which are higher compared with that of males (34 percent). It is observed that in university and other related education women, the percentage of employed women with University or other related level of education is lower (38 percent) compared with employed men (62 percent). Most of decision making occupations mainly Legislators, Administrators and Managers are largely dominated by men employees who constitute 64 percent of all employees as compared to 39 percent of female employees.

Analysis of person with disability and gender shows the percentage of drop out is higher for those female with remembering disability implying that for every 100 male dropouts, there are 107 female dropouts. A strong gender gap is observed for the never attended population whereby there is higher number of females who never attended school compared with males in all types of disability. For the case of walking disability gender ratio of 214, implying that there were 214 never attended females for every 100 never attended males.

Infant mortality rate for males was 51 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births for females, the under-five mortality rates for males was 73 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 61 deaths per 1,000 live births for females. The female advantage over male for infant mortality was highest in Lindi with 20 deaths less per 1000 live birth and Mtwara with 15 deaths less per 1000 live birth. For under-five, mortality rate was highest in Lindi with 31 deaths less per 1000 live birth and the lowest in Kaskazini Pemba with 4 deaths live birth. The adults' mortality rate for male was 11 deaths per 1000 live births compare to 10 deaths per 1,000 live births for female adults.



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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

DHS	-	Demographic and Health Survey
GDI	-	Gender Development Index
GPI	-	Gender Parity Index
HBS	-	Household Budget Survey
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	-	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
MKUZA	-	Mpango wa Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	-	Non-Government Organizations
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
THMIS	-	Tanzania Health Malaria and HIV/AIDs Indicator Surveys
PPP	-	Purchasing Power Parities
U-5MR	-	Under-five Mortality Rate
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UN	-	United Nations
REPOA	-	Research on Poverty Alleviation

# **Chapter One**

## **Overview of Gender Dimension**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Gender analysis of census data helps to identify gaps and come up with evidence-based development policies and programmes which take into account the specific needs of women and men, and girls and boys. Scarcity of relevant, reliable and correctly analyzed gender data from censuses is a challenge not only to Tanzania but also at regional and global levels. For example, in Tanzania, the 2002 PHC had no specific gender questions while the 2012 PHC partially covered gender questions.

Bearing in mind the importance of gender data for national development planning, it is necessary to supplement census data with gender data from other sources mainly Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Household Budget Survey (HBS), university researchers and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). Often, the data from these sources are not analyzed or presented in a format that is easy to; or they may cover on a wide range of topics. Many of the reported issues are inferred from routine statistical data on individual characteristics disaggregated by sex and age. However, sex and age alone do not make much sense unless they are linked to women and men with different roles in society, different needs and interests and different access to and control over resources. This not only provides evidence of gender differences, but also strengthens and improves the information. In turn, these differences reflect gender gaps for planners and policy makers to consider strategies to reduce or fill them up in order to achieve the set gender and development national goals for instance, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015.

### **1.2 The Scope of Census Data**

The United Nation's Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2 (Par. 1.12) (United Nations, 2008a); recommends every member country to conduct one population census every 10 years. Censuses are important sources of data on gender issues. Most countries in the world, carry out censuses to measure accurately the total number and key characteristics of women and men as well as girls and boys in all geographical units of each country. Tanzania being a member of the United Nations (UN), usually conducts national censuses regularly, the most recent being that of 2012. The 2012 Census was more comprehensive than the 2002 PHC by adding a more gender focused question. It indicated incremental progress towards building a national gender and development data bank in the future. The scope of the 2012 PHC is as follows:

- i. Gender dimension and disability question was more comprehensive in the 2012 PHC than in 2002 by probing more on the type of disability. The question contained six types of disabilities with the severity of each. The 2002 PHC question on disability was too general as it sought information on the number of persons with disability and the type of disability. The 2012 PHC disability question identified six categories of disabilities, namely, albino, seeing, hearing, walking, remembering and self-care. Besides, the respondent was asked to state the degree of impairment caused by the disability and its impact on her/his day to day undertakings (with options - no, less, severe, very severe impact). It provided room for deeper analysis on this aspect.
- ii. The ownership of property question appeared in both censuses. That of the 2012 PHC was more comprehensive with 20 different types of assets compared to only six in the 2002 Census. The six assets in the latter census were, radio, table phone, bicycle, electric iron, charcoal iron, and curt/push curt/ wheel burrow. While the 2012 PHC added 17 more items as follows; cell phone, motor vehicle, motor cycle/vesper, three wheeled cycle (Guta), Bajaj, TV, electric/gas cooker, refrigerator/ deep freezer, computer/ laptop, internet, plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, donkey/camel, house and land/farm. Worth noting, on the fact that both in the 2002 PHC and 2012 PHC there were no changes to questions on literacy, education, economic activities, and general household information.

The 2012 Census, like other well organized censuses, involved complex and costly operations which were undertaken by the state. The operations included mapping the entire country, mobilizing and training large numbers of enumerators, conducting public information campaigns, collecting individual-level information and processing millions of questionnaires, monitoring procedures and finally, analysing the results.

### **1.3 Concepts and Definitions**

**Gender** refers to those characteristics of women and men which are socially constructed while sex refers to those which are biologically determined. People are born female or male but learn to be girls and boys who grow into women and men. This learned behaviour makes up gender identity and determines gender roles.

**Gender equality** is the absence of discrimination in opportunities, the allocation of resources and benefits, or access to services on the basis of a person's sex.

**Gender equity** refers to fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities between women and men. The concept recognizes that women and men have different needs and

powers, and that these differences should be identified and addressed in a manner that rectifies the imbalance between them.

**Gender analysis** is research to inform action to address inequalities that arise from the different roles of women and men, or the unequal power relations between them, and the consequences of these inequalities on the lives, health, and wellbeing of people. The way power is distributed in most societies means that women have less access and control over resources to protect their health and are less likely to be involved in decision-making. Gender analysis in health often highlights how inequalities disadvantage women's health, the constraints women face to attain health, and ways to address and overcome these constraints. Gender analysis also reveals health risks and problems which men face as a result of the social construction of their roles.

#### **1.4 Sources of Data**

The 2012 Population and Housing Census was the main primary data source supplemented by secondary sources which are the previous censuses. However, the later sources had no or limited components of socio-economic variables for reasonable statistical analysis on gender dimension. In this context, policy documents related to MKUKUTA and MKUZA and REPOA on poverty alleviation and other reliable secondary sources were used to give explanations on gender issues linked to national and MDG goals.

##### **1.4.1 Quality of Data**

The 2012 PHC used systematic data collection methods common in modern censuses intended to measure accurately the total number and key characteristics of inhabitants for all administrative units of the country. As a result, it provides universal population data and information on demographic and social characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, place of usual residence, education and training, employment and occupation, economic status, disability, migration, household structure, etc. Quality data enhances the credibility of a census unlike poor quality data. The 2012 Population and Housing Census avoided inadequacies by abiding by all established ethics for quality data collection backed by the law governing the process of obtaining quality data. This was possible because enumerators were trained by well-trained trainers. Moreover, during the actual implementation of Census enumerators were well supervised by competent and well trained supervisors. As a result, there was sufficient enumeration controls to ensure valid and reliable data, among them being gender dimension data.

## **1.5 Methodology**

The methodology used in computing gender dimensions involved calculation of percentages, rates, and ratios to determine the relationship between variables of interest. Rates and ratios were used to show general disparities by the selected indicators. Percentages and ratios were commonly used to show or compare the degree of disparity of gender indicators between males and females computed out of the total number. For example, in a case of a total population of those who have never been to school: what percentage are males? What percentage are females? The assumption was that, under an ideal situation, female and male have equal numbers in most regions i.e. the proportion of females or males approaches 50 percent. Therefore, lower or higher values indicate disparity in favour of either female or male. Besides gender ratios, magnitude of disparities was assessed as applicable by gender ratios and gender gaps especially where one of the gender groups appears to be significantly disadvantaged.

### **1.5.1 Gender Ratio**

The Gender Ratio (GR) is sometimes referred to as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). GPI which is commonly used to assess gender differences is the value of an indicator for women divided by that for men. A value less than one indicated difference in favour of men, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Gender parity is considered to have been attained when GPI has a value of 1.

### **1.5.2 Gender Gap**

The Gender Gap measures the disparities between females and males for a given indicator. It is computed as a difference in population counts or percentage points. The Gender Gap is referred to as an Absolute Gap. The gap can be negative or positive depending on whether the disparity is in favour of males or females.

### **1.5.3 Age Dependency Ratio**

The age dependency ratio is an age-population ratio of those in dependent ages and those in the productive part. It is used to measure pressure on productive population. Age-dependency ratio is defined here as the sum of those aged 0 – 14 and those aged 65 years or above divided by number of those aged 15 – 64

### **1.5.4 Economic Dependency Ratio**

The economic dependency ratio gives a more precise measure of the pressure on the active population. It is defined as the number of inactive and unemployed people divided by the size of the employed population multiplied by 100.

## **1.6 Limitations**

The 2012 Population and Housing Census had a wider coverage on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population than the 2002 Census. Therefore, the 2002 Census had various gender indicator inadequacies which limited the computation of summary indices such as the Gender Development Index (GDI). The GDI includes the literacy rates of males and females, income levels in terms of Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) which are captured in the Household Budget Survey (HBS) and life expectancy for males and females. The lack of summary indices limited international comparison of gender and development issues within Tanzania, other developing countries, and developed countries.

## Chapter Two

### Population Size, Distribution Characteristics

#### 2.1 Introduction

A population is a source of labour for production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure and distribution of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. Distribution of the population also determines the demand for and allocation of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. This chapter analyses the demographic differences between women and men in terms of size and evolution of their respective population.

#### 2.2 Population Size by Area and Sex

Population and demographic variables are a fundamental part of a statistical analysis of gender outcomes. The results of 2012 Census show that Tanzania had a total population of 44,928,923 inhabitants, among whom 21,869,990 were males, representing 48.7 percent of the population, while 23,058,933 were female representing 51.3 percent of the population. There were 1,188,943 more females than males.

Females outnumbered males in both rural and urban areas. Female population constituted slightly over fifty percent of the population in both rural and urban areas (Table 2.1). Likewise in all regions with the exception of Manyara and Kusini Unguja, the number of females was a little more than that of males (Table 2.1 and Table 2.2).

**Table 2.1: Population by Sex and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Residence Area	Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>44,928,923</b>	<b>21,869,990</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>23,058,933</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Rural	31,623,919	15,462,594	48.9	16,161,325	51.1
Urban	13,305,004	6,407,396	48.2	6,897,608	51.8
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>43,625,354</b>	<b>21,239,313</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>22,386,041</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Rural	30,924,116	15,119,036	48.9	15,805,080	51.1
Urban	12,701,238	6,120,277	48.2	6,580,961	51.8
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>1,303,569</b>	<b>630,677</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>672,892</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Rural	699,803	343,558	49.1	356,245	50.9
Urban	603,766	287,119	47.6	316,647	52.4



**Table 2.2: Regional Population by Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region	Population (Number)			Percentage of Male Population	Percentage of Female Population
	Total	Male	Female		
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>44,928,923</b>	<b>21,869,990</b>	<b>23,058,933</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>43,625,354</b>	<b>21,239,313</b>	<b>22,386,041</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Dodoma	2,083,588	1,014,974	1,068,614	48.7	51.3
Arusha	1,694,310	821,282	873,028	48.5	51.5
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	793,140	846,947	48.4	51.6
Tanga	2,045,205	992,347	1,052,858	48.5	51.5
Morogoro	2,218,492	1,093,302	1,125,190	49.3	50.7
Pwani	1,098,668	537,826	560,842	49.0	51.0
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	2,125,786	2,238,755	48.7	51.3
Lindi	864,652	414,507	450,145	47.9	52.1
Mtwara	1,270,854	599,648	671,206	47.2	52.8
Ruvuma	1,376,891	668,684	708,207	48.6	51.4
Iringa	941,238	452,052	489,186	48.0	52.0
Mbeya	2,707,410	1,297,738	1,409,672	47.9	52.1
Singida	1,370,637	677,995	692,642	49.5	50.5
Tabora	2,291,623	1,129,730	1,161,893	49.3	50.7
Rukwa	1,004,539	487,311	517,228	48.5	51.5
Kigoma	2,127,930	1,028,994	1,098,936	48.4	51.6
Shinyanga	1,534,808	750,841	783,967	48.9	51.1
Kagera	2,458,023	1,205,683	1,252,340	49.1	50.9
Mwanza	2,772,509	1,360,381	1,412,128	49.1	50.9
Mara	1,743,830	840,020	903,810	48.2	51.8
Manyara	1,425,131	717,085	708,046	50.3	49.7
Njombe	702,097	329,359	372,738	46.9	53.1
Katavi	564,604	279,682	284,922	49.5	50.5
Simiyu	1,584,157	759,891	824,266	48.0	52.0
Geita	1,739,530	861,055	878,475	49.5	50.5
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>1,303,569</b>	<b>630,677</b>	<b>672,892</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	92,114	95,341	49.1	50.9
Kusini Unguja	115,588	57,880	57,708	50.1	49.9
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	283,590	310,088	47.8	52.2
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	103,222	108,510	48.8	51.2
Kusini Pemba	195,116	93,871	101,245	48.1	51.9

### 2.3 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex

Age and sex data are important and critical for understanding and using demographic and socio-economic data to support development processes. They are vital for making key decisions in public administration such as determining the segments of the population which qualify for school enrolment, voting, labour force participation, pensions, provision of health services, food and shelter, and for population projections.

### 2.3.1 Population Distribution

A table 2.3 presents the distribution of population by five year age groups and sex ratio. Results reveal the youthful nature of the Tanzanian population for both males and females. Forty four (44) percent of the population was under 15 years of age (45 percent for male and 43 percent for females). The results indicates a slightly higher percentage of females (5.6 percent) at age 60+ as compared to that of males (5.5 percent), an indication of relatively longer life expectancy at birth for females (63.8) as compared to that for males (59.8).

The overall sex ratio for Tanzania was 95 males for every 100 females, which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio at age groups 0-4 and 5-9 was equal to 100 indicating an equal number of females and males in those particular age groups. Sex ratio for rural and urban areas almost show the same pattern i.e. relatively larger number of women than males in many age groups (Table 2.4).

**Table 2.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

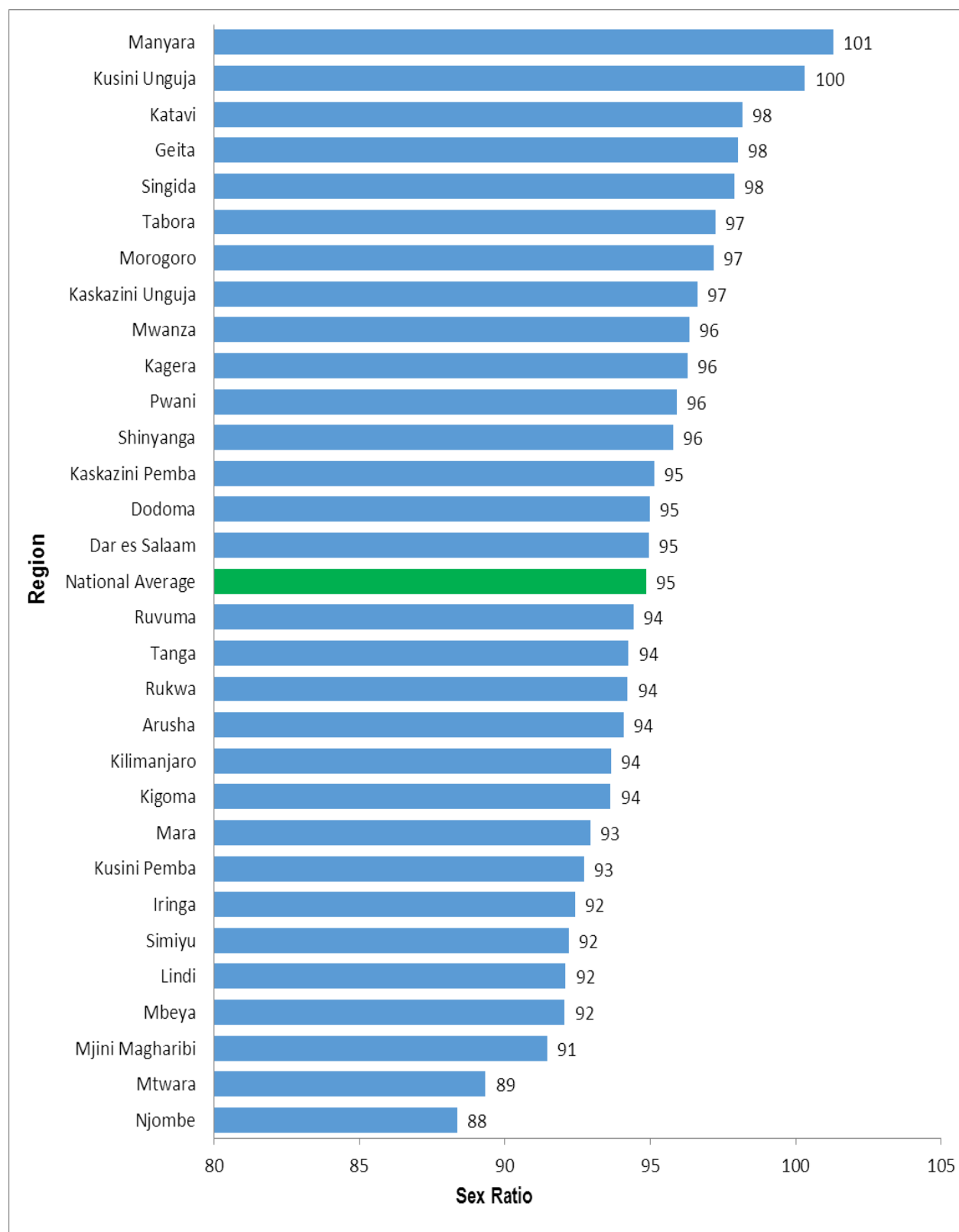
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage	Number	Percent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,928,923</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,869,990</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,058,933</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94.8</b>
0-4	7,273,832	16.2	3,637,982	16.6	3,635,850	15.8	100.1
5-9	6,659,037	14.8	3,333,835	15.2	3,325,202	14.4	100.3
10-14	5,792,587	12.9	2,892,583	13.2	2,900,004	12.6	99.7
15-19	4,608,836	10.3	2,238,976	10.2	2,369,860	10.3	94.5
20-24	3,954,039	8.8	1,793,053	8.2	2,160,986	9.4	83.0
25-29	3,392,494	7.6	1,548,762	7.1	1,843,732	8.0	84.0
30-34	2,909,678	6.5	1,380,068	6.3	1,529,610	6.6	90.2
35-39	2,440,952	5.4	1,182,651	5.4	1,258,301	5.5	94.0
40-44	1,899,114	4.2	944,033	4.3	955,081	4.1	98.8
45-49	1,505,919	3.4	718,372	3.3	787,547	3.4	91.2
50-54	1,211,027	2.7	607,361	2.8	603,666	2.6	100.6
55-59	773,840	1.7	392,104	1.8	381,736	1.7	102.7
60-64	770,717	1.7	380,223	1.7	390,494	1.7	97.4
65-69	492,836	1.1	238,972	1.1	253,864	1.1	94.1
70-74	477,830	1.1	226,484	1.0	251,346	1.1	90.1
75-79	292,132	0.7	144,643	0.7	147,489	0.6	98.1
80+	474,053	1.1	209,888	1.0	264,165	1.1	79.5
0 - 14	19,725,456	43.9	9,864,400	45.0	9,861,056	42.8	100.0
60+	2,507,568	5.7	1,200,210	5.5	1,307,358	5.6	91.8

**Table 2.4: Sex Ratio for Rural and Urban Areas by Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>92.9</b>
0 - 4	100.1	100.0	100.2
5 - 9	100.3	101.2	97.4
10 - 14	99.7	102.5	92.1
15 - 19	94.5	102.2	80.7
20 - 24	83.0	84.3	80.8
25 - 29	84.0	82.7	86.1
30 - 34	90.2	87.5	94.9
35 - 39	94.0	90.3	101.2
40 - 44	98.8	94.4	108.9
45 - 49	91.2	89.7	94.7
50 - 54	100.6	96.2	112.6
55 - 59	102.7	98.4	114.5
60 - 64	97.4	93.7	109.3
65 - 69	94.1	91.2	104.7
70 - 74	90.1	90.4	89.0
75 - 79	98.1	99.4	92.8
80+	79.5	82.6	66.9

With the exception of Manyara and Kusini Unguja, the number of females was larger than that of males. Sex ratios varied among regions ranging from 88 males per 100 females in Njombe region to 101 in Manyara. For the majority of regions, sex ratio ranged from 92 to 95 males per 100 females (Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1: Sex Ratio by Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



## 2.4 Population Trends by Sex 1988, 2002-2012 Censuses

Since 1988, females (51.5 percent) have been more numerous than males (48.5 percent). In urban area the results show that the percent of males in the population has decreased in all three censuses period and reached to 48.2 percent in 2012 census while the females in the population has increased up to 51.8 percent. The difference is also observed in rural areas where the percentage of males in the population seems to increase while the percentage of females in the population seems to decrease.

**Table 2. 5: Distribution of Females in the Population Compared to Males by Area; Tanzania, 1988 –2012 Censuses**

Years	Tanzania		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1988	48.5	51.5	49.8	50.2	48.2	51.8
2002	48.9	51.1	49.1	50.9	48.8	51.2
2012	48.7	51.3	48.2	51.8	48.9	51.1

## **Chapter Three**

### **Gender and Household Characteristics**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The importance of analysis of the gender dimension of household characteristics lies in the fact that they may have a profound influence on the health status of the members and other demographic factors. This chapter analyses selected household characteristics in relation to gender differentials between male-headed and female headed households by area using Gender Parity Index (GPI) and percentage. Specifically, it analyses gender parity/inequalities by area and region and the associated causes on distribution of households' headship, child-headed households versus adult-headed households; household size by gender of the household head, marital status characteristics by household headship; and ownership of selected household assets by household headship.

#### **3.2 Household Headship**

Household head refers to the person in the household who makes the major decisions in household. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census a person was considered to be a head of household if he or she was acknowledged by other members of households to be so and was a major decision maker in the household.

##### **3.2.1 Distribution of Household Heads by Area**

In many African societies, Tanzania included men are culturally considered head of households and the 2012 PHC revealed the same results. Likewise many tribes in Tanzania are patriarchal which it is also another cause of male-headed household dominance. Table 3.1 shows that out of 9,276,997 private households that were enumerated in Tanzania during the 2012 PHC, two thirds (66.6 percent) were headed by males and only one third (33.4 percent) were headed by females. The same pattern was observed for both rural and urban areas, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

**Table 3.1: Distribution of Private Households Headship by Sex and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area	Total	Male Heads		Female Heads	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>6,178,205</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>3,098,792</b>	<b>33.4</b>
Rural	6,192,303	4,170,930	67.4	2,021,373	32.6
Urban	3,084,694	2,007,275	65.1	1,077,419	34.9
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	6,005,826	66.5	3,020,959	33.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	172,379	68.9	77,833	31.1

### 3.2.2 Distribution of Household Head by Sex and Region

In all 30 regions in the country, males headed households are almost twice of those headed by females (Table 3.2). Percentage of females headed household ranges from 27.2 percent in Katavi to 38.0 percent in Njombe for Tanzania Mainland.

For Tanzania Zanzibar, Kaskazini Unguja region had the highest percentage of female-headed households at 33.6 percent followed by Kaskazini Pemba by 32.4 percent whereas; Kusini Unguja with 27.5 percent had the lowest percent of female headed households.



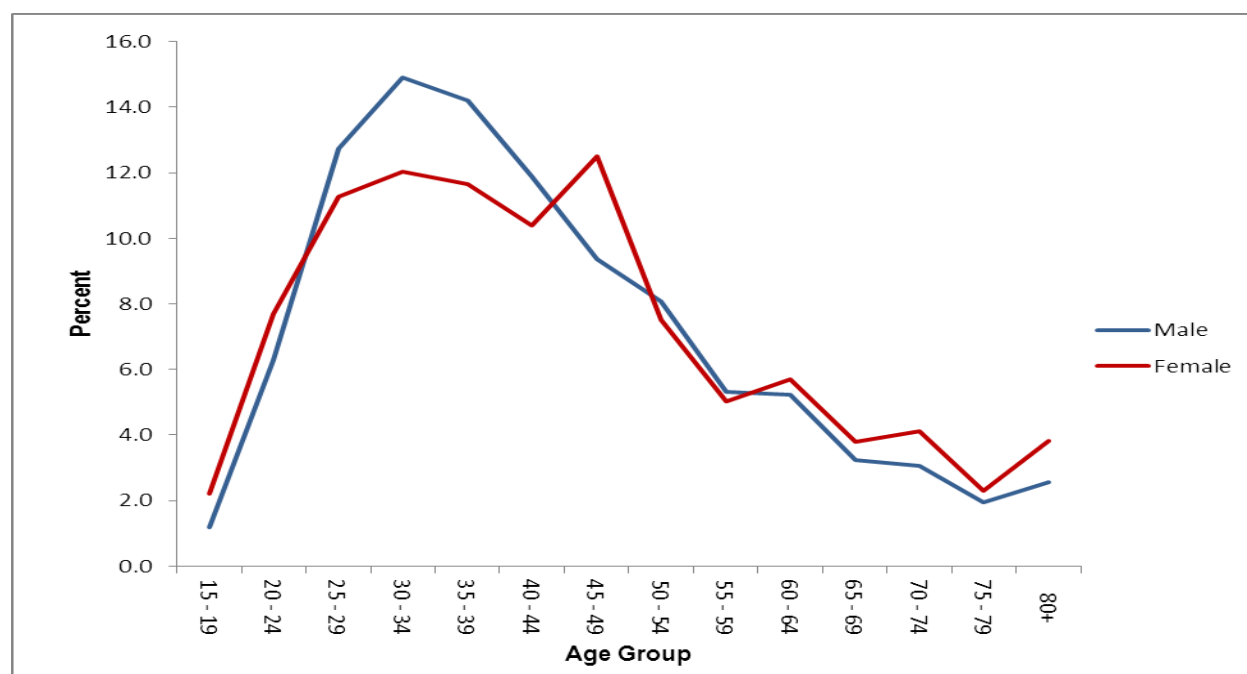
**Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Headship by Region, Sex and Rural/Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Percent		Total	Percent		Total	Percent		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>100</b>
Dodoma	67.8	32.2	100	67.9	32.1	100	67.1	32.9	100
Arusha	63.3	36.7	100	61.0	39.0	100	67.3	32.7	100
Kilimanjaro	63.4	36.6	100	63.9	36.1	100	62.2	37.8	100
Tanga	66.7	33.3	100	67.2	32.8	100	64.8	35.2	100
Morogoro	69.5	30.5	100	70.5	29.5	100	67.1	32.9	100
Pwani	69.4	30.6	100	71.4	28.6	100	65.5	34.5	100
Dar es Salaam	65.2	34.8	100	-	-	100	65.2	34.8	100
Lindi	65.9	34.1	100	66.9	33.1	100	62.2	37.8	100
Mtwara	65.6	34.4	100	66.5	33.5	100	62.5	37.5	100
Ruvuma	71.0	29.0	100	73.6	26.4	100	63.4	36.6	100
Iringa	63.5	36.5	100	63.3	36.7	100	64.1	35.9	100
Mbeya	63.7	36.3	100	63.7	36.3	100	63.7	36.3	100
Singida	68.1	31.9	100	69.1	30.9	100	62.2	37.8	100
Tabora	70.1	29.9	100	71.2	28.8	100	64.7	35.3	100
Rukwa	72.1	27.9	100	73.8	26.2	100	67.1	32.9	100
Kigoma	64.5	35.5	100	65.2	34.8	100	61.5	38.5	100
Shinyanga	69.0	31.0	100	69.5	30.5	100	67.5	32.5	100
Kagera	68.1	31.9	100	68.6	31.4	100	63.8	36.2	100
Mwanza	66.8	33.2	100	67.6	32.4	100	65.6	34.4	100
Mara	62.1	37.9	100	62.8	37.2	100	59.5	40.5	100
Manyara	66.2	33.8	100	66.2	33.8	100	66.2	33.8	100
Njombe	62.0	38.0	100	61.7	38.3	100	63.0	37.0	100
Katavi	72.8	27.2	100	73.4	26.6	100	71.4	28.6	100
Simiyu	62.1	37.9	100	62.2	37.8	100	61.2	38.8	100
Geita	71.7	28.3	100	72.4	27.6	100	68.5	31.5	100
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>100</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	66.4	33.6	100	67.2	32.8	100	58.6	41.4	100
Kusini Unguja	72.5	27.5	100	72.9	27.1	100	66.7	33.3	100
Mjini Magharibi	69.3	30.7	100	72.4	27.6	100	68.7	31.3	100
Kaskazini Pemba	67.6	32.4	100	68.0	32.0	100	66.0	34.0	100
Kusini Pemba	68.8	31.2	100	69.0	31.0	100	68.2	31.8	100

### 3.2.3 Distribution of Private Households by Age and Sex of Head

Figure 3.1 reveals that percentage of female-headed households increases with age but at a relatively slower pace than that of male - headed households. The percentage of female-headed households is relatively higher than national average in younger age groups (below 25 years), falls rapidly thereafter (most likely after marriages) and rises again after for persons aged 60 years and above.

**Figure 3.1: Percentage Distributions of Male and Female Household Heads of Age 15 Years or Above by Five Year Age Group; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



### 3.2.4 Mean Age of Heads of Households

On average female heads of households were relatively older than males. Mean age of female heads was 44.1 years compared to 42.7 for males (Table 3.3). The same was true for rural households although in urban areas mean age for females and male heads was equal at 39.9 years. The same situation is observed for all regions with exception of Dar es Salaam, Katavi, Simiyu and Geita where mean age for both female and male heads is almost equal.

**Table 3. 3: Mean and Median Age of Heads of Households by Sex and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area/Region	Mean age of household head		Median age of household head	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Rural	46.3	44.0	44.5	40.9
Urban	39.9	39.9	37.3	37.6
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Dodoma	47.0	43.5	44.9	40.5
Arusha	40.8	41.8	37.8	39.3
Kilimanjaro	49.9	48.1	49.0	46.2
Tanga	46.5	45.3	45.2	42.6
Morogoro	44.0	42.5	41.0	40.1
Pwani	47.0	44.8	44.3	41.2
Dar es Salaam	38.0	39.0	35.6	36.8
Lindi	46.3	44.8	45.1	42.1
Mtwara	48.1	44.7	46.8	42.1
Ruvuma	42.3	41.9	40.4	39.5
Iringa	46.8	42.2	45.1	39.1
Mbeya	44.6	41.5	42.1	38.4
Singida	46.7	45.2	45.8	42.5
Tabora	43.3	43.1	40.4	40.3
Rukwa	40.4	39.3	37.1	36.0
Kigoma	44.2	43.0	40.7	40.3
Shinyanga	44.1	42.8	41.0	40.3
Kagera	46.1	41.4	43.4	38.5
Mwanza	43.7	42.6	41.2	40.1
Mara	44.1	43.5	42.0	40.7
Manyara	43.1	42.9	40.5	40.4
Njombe	46.7	42.5	45.2	39.6
Katavi	39.8	40.9	36.7	38.2
Simiyu	45.3	45.4	42.9	42.9
Geita	41.5	41.6	40.0	39.1
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	47.6	45.0	46.9	43.0
Kusini Unguja	47.3	42.6	45.8	40.5
Mjini Magharibi	43.4	42.1	42.1	40.5
Kaskazini Pemba	47.9	45.1	48.5	44.3
Kusini Pemba	48.0	45.0	48.1	43.8

### 3.3 Household Size and Sex of Household Head

Female headed households (7.4 persons per households) were twice as large as those headed by males (3.5 persons per household) as shown in Table 3.4. Female headed households were even larger in Tanzania Zanzibar (8.6 persons per households) than those in Tanzania Mainland (7.3 persons per households). In all 30 regions of Tanzania the situation was similar, that is female headed households were larger than those headed by males.

**Table 3.4: Number of Private Households and Average Household Size by Type of Household Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

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

### 3.4 Marital Status of Men and Women

The 2012 PHC sought to know marital status of both men and women aged 10 years or above. A person was considered to be married if that person was in union with a partner, whether the union was formal (legally married) or informal (living together in consensual union). Analysis in this section is based on population aged 10 years or above.

Results reveal that a higher percentage of females (58 percent, including 51.6 percent married and 6.5 living together) were in union when compared to males ( 57 percent, including 50.5 married and 6.3 percent living together). The proportion of people who have never been married was significantly higher among males (38 percent) than among the females (33 percent) (Table 3.5). The largest percentages of never married persons were in younger age groups which may explain the relatively high percentage of unmarried population (38 for males and 33 for females). (Table 3.6)

**Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Marital Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Marital status	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</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>
Never married	38.3	33.0	38.3	32.9	38.8	34.0
Married	50.5	51.6	50.4	51.5	56.4	56.5
Living together	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.6	0.7
Divorced	2.3	3.5	2.3	3.4	2.9	5.6
Separated	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3
Widowed	1.9	4.2	1.9	4.3	1.2	2.9

**Table 3.6: Marital Status by Sex and Five Year Age Groups (percentage) for Population of Age 15 Years or Above; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Age (years)	Total	Never Married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Male Total, 15 or above</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
15-19	100.0	92.2	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	100.0	68.7	25.3	3.1	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	100.0	37.5	51.9	9.7	0.6	0.3	0.1
30-34	100.0	20.3	65.1	9.7	4.1	0.7	0.1
35-39	100.0	13.6	71.8	9.6	3.9	0.9	0.2
40-44	100.0	10.4	76.2	8.8	2.0	1.1	1.6
45-49	100.0	6.8	77.6	8.0	2.4	1.3	4.0
50-54	100.0	7.2	77.5	7.4	2.6	1.4	3.9
55-59	100.0	6.9	74.5	8.5	4.3	1.5	4.3
60 or above	100.0	6.5	70.5	7.0	3.5	1.5	11.0
<b>Female Total, 15 or above</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
15-19	100.0	83.3	14.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	100.0	46.2	44.1	7.2	2.3	0.3	0.1
25-29	100.0	24.9	63.0	10.1	1.3	0.7	0.0
30-34	100.0	16.8	68.3	8.6	5.0	1.3	0.1
35-39	100.0	13.3	71.4	7.9	5.5	1.7	0.2
40-44	100.0	12.1	72.4	6.9	4.4	2.3	1.9
45-49	100.0	9.6	70.8	6.0	5.0	2.5	6.1
50-54	100.0	11.9	67.2	5.2	5.7	2.7	7.3
55-59	100.0	13.5	57.1	7.9	9.2	2.9	9.5
60 or above	100.0	15.0	40.4	4.9	6.7	2.2	30.8

Results show that 51 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania were married and 36 percent had never married. The result also show that the percentages of married persons were high for both in rural and urban areas (54 percent and 46 percent respectively) compared to other five marital statuses and this was observed across all regions in Tanzania except for Dar es Salaam where the never married persons were a little bit higher (45 percent) than married (44 percent) (Table 3.7).

Tables 3.8 and 3.9 show that males who had never been married were slightly higher (38 percent) compared to that of females (33 percent). Females are more likely to be widowed when compared to males. Results show that 4 percent of females population aged 15 years and above were widowed compared to 2 percent of the male population. Men are more likely to remarry when compared to females especially at older ages, and since the census was asking about the current status, then this may explain the difference.

**Table 3. 7: Marital Status by Region and Five Year Age Groups (percentage) for Population of Age 15 Years or Above; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>24,593,033</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Rural	16,405,034	32.8	53.5	6.5	2.8	0.9	3.4
Urban	8,187,999	40.9	46.3	6.3	3.1	0.9	2.5
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>23,858,866</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Dodoma	1,110,829	30.2	55.9	6.3	2.9	1.3	3.4
Arusha	962,795	37.0	53.2	4.2	2.1	0.8	2.7
Kilimanjaro	989,805	35.7	53.0	3.1	2.7	1.0	4.5
Tanga	1,139,029	33.2	54.7	4.3	3.1	0.8	3.8
Morogoro	1,267,534	33.9	46.1	12.3	3.5	1.0	3.2
Pwani	640,738	33.0	52.2	5.8	4.1	0.8	4.0
Dar es Salaam	2,920,622	44.5	43.5	5.6	3.3	0.8	2.3
Lindi	515,460	29.4	51.3	10.5	4.6	0.8	3.4
Mtwara	767,499	28.0	53.9	9.2	4.8	1.0	3.2
Ruvuma	763,449	31.4	53.2	9.3	2.5	0.6	2.8
Iringa	530,685	34.8	48.1	10.5	1.9	1.0	3.6
Mbeya	1,514,532	33.0	52.9	7.4	2.3	1.2	3.4
Singida	709,699	33.4	53.5	5.9	2.3	1.1	3.9
Tabora	1,155,507	36.8	48.2	8.3	2.8	0.9	2.9
Rukwa	489,415	28.7	58.9	7.3	1.9	1.1	2.1
Kigoma	1,017,015	36.3	48.8	7.0	2.8	1.3	3.8
Shinyanga	787,501	37.5	50.3	5.5	3.0	0.8	2.9
Kagera	1,261,142	31.4	53.0	8.3	2.7	1.5	3.1
Mwanza	1,438,016	38.7	48.5	5.9	3.1	0.9	2.9
Mara	854,867	35.4	55.3	3.1	2.0	0.8	3.4
Manyara	739,929	34.8	53.6	5.0	2.3	0.9	3.4
Njombe	398,282	33.6	53.8	6.2	1.8	0.9	3.8
Katavi	279,558	32.8	55.0	7.0	2.0	0.9	2.3
Simiyu	760,960	40.2	51.0	2.7	2.5	0.6	3.1
Geita	843,998	35.5	51.7	6.9	2.7	0.9	2.3
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>734,167</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	104,691	35.4	57.0	0.6	4.2	0.3	2.6
Kusini Unguja	67,947	31.8	59.7	0.7	5.3	0.4	2.1
Mjini Magharibi	351,661	38.4	54.0	0.8	4.6	0.2	1.9
Kaskazini Pemba	109,322	34.1	59.6	0.4	3.5	0.1	2.3
Kusini Pemba	100,546	34.6	59.0	0.4	3.7	0.1	2.2



**Table 3. 8: Marital Status by Region and Five Year Age Groups (percentage) for Male Population of Age 15 Years or Above; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region	Male Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>11,654,542</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Rural	7,795,752	36.4	52.4	6.3	2.2	0.7	2.0
Urban	3,858,790	42.2	46.7	6.4	2.4	0.6	1.6
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11,310,935</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Dodoma	523,714	34.0	55.5	6.2	1.9	0.7	1.7
Arusha	451,787	40.3	51.3	4.2	1.8	0.6	1.8
Kilimanjaro	467,573	37.7	53.0	3.0	2.5	0.8	2.9
Tanga	534,585	36.5	53.7	4.2	2.5	0.6	2.4
Morogoro	613,907	36.6	45.9	12.1	2.7	0.8	1.9
Pwani	305,113	35.7	52.3	5.9	3.3	0.6	2.2
Dar es Salaam	1,408,590	44.9	44.1	5.7	2.9	0.7	1.8
Lindi	238,187	31.9	51.7	11.0	3.0	0.5	1.9
Mtwara	346,840	29.6	55.2	9.7	3.1	0.6	1.8
Ruvuma	363,963	33.7	52.8	9.3	2.1	0.5	1.6
Iringa	246,807	38.8	47.4	10.2	1.5	0.5	1.6
Mbeya	703,493	36.0	52.3	7.3	1.9	0.9	1.7
Singida	342,482	37.7	52.2	5.7	1.7	0.6	2.2
Tabora	555,302	40.2	47.2	8.0	2.1	0.6	1.9
Rukwa	231,803	31.9	58.2	7.1	1.2	0.5	1.1
Kigoma	472,989	38.7	48.6	6.9	2.3	0.9	2.6
Shinyanga	375,500	40.8	49.4	5.3	2.1	0.5	1.9
Kagera	606,758	35.0	52.1	8.0	2.2	1.2	1.5
Mwanza	687,651	41.4	48.1	5.8	2.3	0.6	1.8
Mara	391,874	39.5	53.8	3.0	1.6	0.5	1.7
Manyara	368,945	39.0	51.1	4.7	2.1	0.7	2.5
Njombe	178,332	36.7	53.7	6.0	1.3	0.6	1.6
Katavi	136,774	36.2	53.4	6.7	1.7	0.6	1.5
Simiyu	346,822	43.8	49.7	2.6	1.9	0.3	1.9
Geita	411,144	39.0	50.4	6.6	1.9	0.5	1.5
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>343,607</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	50,304	38.2	56.1	0.5	3.1	0.2	1.8
Kusini Unguja	32,894	36.3	58.5	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.9
Mjini Magharibi	163,585	40.1	54.7	0.7	3.2	0.1	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	50,990	37.4	58.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.2
Kusini Pemba	45,834	37.9	58.8	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.9

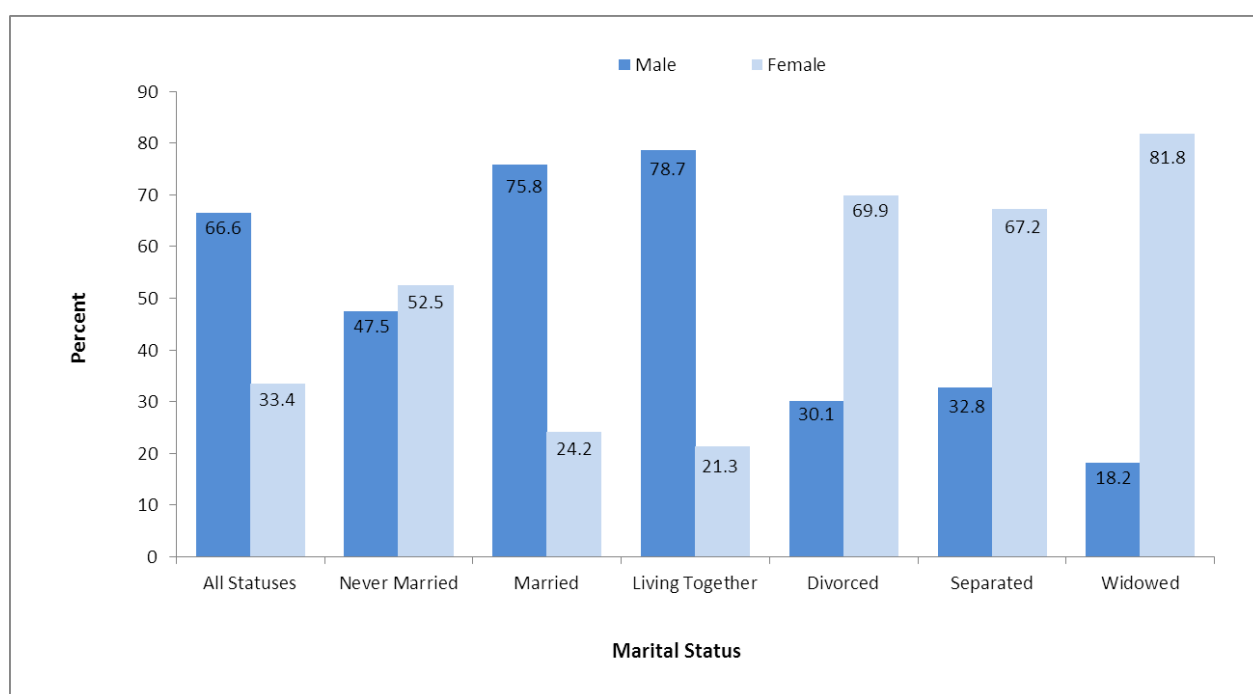
**Table 3.9: Marital Status by Region and Five Year Age Groups (percentage) for Female Population of Age 15 Years or Above; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region	Female Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>12,938,491</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Rural	8,609,282	29.6	54.5	6.6	3.4	1.2	4.7
Urban	4,329,209	39.7	45.8	6.3	3.7	1.2	3.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>12,547,931</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Dodoma	587,115	26.9	56.1	6.3	3.9	1.8	5.0
Arusha	511,008	34.0	54.9	4.3	2.3	1.1	3.5
Kilimanjaro	522,232	33.9	53.1	3.2	2.9	1.0	5.9
Tanga	604,444	30.3	55.6	4.3	3.7	1.0	5.1
Morogoro	653,627	31.3	46.4	12.4	4.2	1.3	4.4
Pwani	335,625	30.6	52.1	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.7
Dar es Salaam	1,512,032	44.1	43.0	5.6	3.7	1.0	2.7
Lindi	277,273	27.2	50.9	10.2	5.9	1.1	4.7
Mtwara	420,659	26.7	52.8	8.8	6.1	1.2	4.4
Ruvuma	399,486	29.4	53.7	9.4	2.9	0.8	3.9
Iringa	283,878	31.4	48.7	10.8	2.2	1.5	5.4
Mbeya	811,039	30.3	53.4	7.4	2.6	1.4	4.8
Singida	367,217	29.4	54.7	6.1	2.8	1.6	5.4
Tabora	600,205	33.7	49.2	8.6	3.4	1.1	3.8
Rukwa	257,612	25.8	59.5	7.5	2.5	1.6	3.0
Kigoma	544,026	34.2	49.0	7.1	3.3	1.6	4.9
Shinyanga	412,001	34.6	51.1	5.6	3.7	1.2	3.8
Kagera	654,384	28.2	53.8	8.5	3.2	1.8	4.5
Mwanza	750,365	36.3	48.8	6.0	3.8	1.3	3.8
Mara	462,993	31.9	56.6	3.2	2.4	1.1	4.9
Manyara	370,984	30.6	56.2	5.3	2.5	1.2	4.2
Njombe	219,950	31.0	53.8	6.3	2.2	1.2	5.6
Katavi	142,784	29.6	56.5	7.3	2.4	1.2	3.1
Simiyu	414,138	37.1	52.1	2.8	3.0	0.9	4.1
Geita	432,854	32.1	53.0	7.2	3.5	1.3	3.0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>390,560</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	54,387	32.8	57.8	0.6	5.2	0.3	3.3
Kusini Unguja	35,053	27.6	60.7	0.8	7.2	0.5	3.2
Mjini Magharibi	188,076	36.9	53.5	0.8	5.9	0.3	2.6
Kaskazini Pemba	58,332	31.2	60.4	0.4	4.5	0.2	3.2
Kusini Pemba	54,712	31.8	59.1	0.5	5.2	0.2	3.2

### 3.4.1 Household Heads by Gender and Marital Status

In most African families men are considered to be heads of households. The 2012 Census results are also in agreement with this thinking. Most females were household heads either among the divorced (69.9 percent), separated (67.2 percent) or widowed (81.8 percent). The highest percentage of household heads for widowed female is partly explained by longer life expectancy for females when compared to males. Only one quarter of females who were married reported themselves as heads of households (Figure 3.2) and even then it is possible that males were temporary away on the enumeration day.

**Figure 3.2: Percentage Share of Household Headship Between Males and Females Aged 10 Years or Above by Marital Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



Female heads of households were less likely to be employed (76.6 percent) as compared to male heads (90 percent). This is also true for both rural and urban areas and for all 30 regions in the country (Table 3.10). Female heads were more likely to be economically inactive (21.1 percent) when compared with male heads (6.6 percent). However, the definition of economically active that does not include normal household chores may have also contributed to this relatively high level for female inactiveness.

**Table 3. 10: Economic Activity Status of Female and Male Heads of Households by Region and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region/ Area and Economic Activity Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Tanzania</b>						
Employed	76.6	90.0	80.0	90.3	69.9	89.5
Unemployed	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.1	3.6	4.0
Inactive	21.1	6.6	18.3	6.6	26.5	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,935,197	6,282,052	1,931,113	4,218,659	1,004,084	2,063,394
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>						
Employed	77.0	90.0	80.3	90.2	70.6	89.5
Unemployed	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.1	3.6	4.0
Inactive	20.6	6.6	18.0	6.7	25.8	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,860,877	6,106,657	1,892,368	4,120,021	968,508	1,986,636
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>						
Employed	58.9	91.1	66.4	92.8	50.8	89.0
Unemployed	2.3	3.3	1.3	2.6	3.4	4.2
Inactive	38.7	5.5	32.3	4.6	45.8	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	74,321	175,395	38,745	98,638	35,576	76,758
<b>Dodoma</b>						
Employed	76.4	88.8	77.4	88.7	71.8	89.5
Unemployed	1.7	3.7	1.5	3.9	2.3	2.9
Inactive	21.9	7.5	21.1	7.4	25.9	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	142,965	305,013	118,664	256,672	24,301	48,340
<b>Arusha</b>						
Employed	76.1	91.3	76.4	91.7	75.6	90.6
Unemployed	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.8	3.7	3.5
Inactive	21.8	6.3	22.4	6.5	20.8	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	134,937	239,568	89,124	145,454	45,813	94,114
<b>Kilimanjaro</b>						
Employed	81.4	91.1	81.5	90.3	81.2	93.3
Unemployed	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
Inactive	17.0	7.1	17.0	7.9	17.2	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	129,617	249,386	95,337	187,157	34,280	62,230
<b>Tanga</b>						
Employed	83.9	94.8	88.8	96.0	69.0	90.0
Unemployed	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	2.8	3.3
Inactive	14.8	3.8	10.4	3.1	28.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	134,313	298,614	101,160	235,474	33,153	63,141
<b>Morogoro</b>						
Employed	80.2	90.6	82.7	91.2	74.9	89.2
Unemployed	2.6	3.6	2.2	3.4	3.3	4.2
Inactive	17.3	5.7	15.1	5.4	21.8	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	146,322	352,269	98,028	250,265	48,294	102,003
<b>Pwani</b>						
Employed	73.9	90.9	78.5	92.1	66.4	88.3
Unemployed	2.2	3.5	1.4	2.7	3.6	5.2
Inactive	23.9	5.7	20.2	5.3	30.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	76,456	177,010	47,252	121,829	29,205	55,180

**Table 3. 10 (ctd): Economic Activity Status of Female and Male Heads of Households by Region and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region/ Area and Economic Activity Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Dar es Salaam</b>						
Employed	66.6	89.9	N/A	N/A	66.6	89.9
Unemployed	4.9	4.3	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.3
Inactive	28.4	5.7	N/A	N/A	28.4	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A	100.0	100.0
Count	321,449	756,283	N/A	N/A	321,449	756,283
<b>Lindi</b>						
Employed	82.4	91.6	83.9	91.7	76.9	91.0
Unemployed	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.4
Inactive	15.7	5.5	14.4	5.5	20.3	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	77,044	146,094	59,778	119,595	17,266	26,498
<b>Mtwara</b>						
Employed	81.9	91.0	84.7	92.0	73.6	87.5
Unemployed	2.1	3.2	1.6	2.6	3.4	5.1
Inactive	16.0	5.8	13.7	5.4	23.0	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	111,724	228,230	83,779	179,097	27,946	49,133
<b>Ruvuma</b>						
Employed	81.6	92.8	85.7	93.9	73.0	89.0
Unemployed	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	4.2
Inactive	16.6	4.8	12.7	4.2	24.7	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	81,272	216,408	54,827	166,385	26,445	50,023
<b>Iringa</b>						
Employed	82.9	92.5	84.3	92.9	79.4	91.3
Unemployed	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.9
Inactive	16.1	5.8	15.0	5.4	19.0	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	78,436	141,353	57,169	101,706	21,267	39,647
<b>Mbeya</b>						
Employed	78.0	88.7	79.8	88.7	74.4	88.8
Unemployed	2.4	4.0	2.0	4.2	3.1	3.6
Inactive	19.7	7.3	18.2	7.1	22.5	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	216,842	409,746	142,724	272,371	74,118	137,375
<b>Singida</b>						
Employed	74.2	88.0	75.2	88.2	69.4	86.6
Unemployed	2.0	3.9	1.9	3.9	2.4	4.2
Inactive	23.9	8.1	23.0	7.9	28.2	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	79,192	174,717	65,094	152,006	14,098	22,712
<b>Tabora</b>						
Employed	69.7	84.5	70.3	83.9	67.2	88.0
Unemployed	2.8	5.3	2.6	5.5	3.5	4.3
Inactive	27.5	10.2	27.1	10.6	29.3	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	111,610	265,315	89,827	223,680	21,784	41,635
<b>Rukwa</b>						
Employed	80.6	92.1	84.6	94.1	70.2	85.7
Unemployed	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.5	3.0	5.5
Inactive	17.8	5.5	14.3	4.4	26.8	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	52,580	144,396	37,879	110,096	14,702	34,299

**Table 3. 10 (ctd): Economic Activity Status of Female and Male Heads of Households by Region and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region/ Area and Economic Activity Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Kigoma</b>						
Employed	84.8	92.4	87.5	93.2	75.0	88.8
Unemployed	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.3	3.5
Inactive	13.4	5.3	11.1	4.8	21.7	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	117,167	249,708	91,906	204,379	25,260	45,329
<b>Shinyanga</b>						
Employed	70.8	85.4	71.7	84.2	68.0	89.5
Unemployed	2.9	6.0	2.8	6.3	3.2	4.7
Inactive	26.3	8.7	25.5	9.5	28.8	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	79,349	177,092	61,475	138,527	17,875	38,565
<b>Kagera</b>						
Employed	86.6	93.8	87.8	94.0	78.3	91.6
Unemployed	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	3.2	3.3
Inactive	11.8	4.3	10.9	4.2	18.4	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	155,824	362,206	136,642	326,259	19,182	35,947
<b>Mwanza</b>						
Employed	71.4	87.3	74.9	87.0	66.4	87.9
Unemployed	2.3	4.0	1.7	3.8	3.1	4.4
Inactive	26.3	8.6	23.4	9.2	30.5	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	157,906	320,588	93,615	198,604	64,291	121,984
<b>Mara</b>						
Employed	78.9	88.6	82.4	89.6	65.8	84.2
Unemployed	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.4	3.9	5.2
Inactive	18.5	7.7	15.4	7.0	30.3	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	115,031	190,454	90,952	154,711	24,079	35,743
<b>Manyara</b>						
Employed	66.4	86.7	66.5	86.5	65.9	87.5
Unemployed	2.2	4.3	2.1	4.2	2.4	5.1
Inactive	31.4	9.0	31.4	9.3	31.7	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	87,027	182,273	73,112	153,391	13,916	28,881
<b>Njombe</b>						
Employed	88.7	94.9	90.0	95.5	84.4	92.8
Unemployed	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3
Inactive	10.7	4.5	9.6	4.1	14.3	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	63,898	104,440	49,000	79,274	14,898	25,165
<b>Katavi</b>						
Employed	72.9	87.1	73.5	86.1	71.8	89.7
Unemployed	2.0	3.3	1.9	3.8	2.2	2.2
Inactive	25.1	9.5	24.5	10.1	26.0	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	29,404	69,984	19,039	49,625	10,365	20,359
<b>Simiyu</b>						
Employed	73.9	84.7	74.4	84.3	70.3	88.0
Unemployed	2.4	4.4	2.3	4.4	2.4	4.4
Inactive	23.7	10.9	23.3	11.2	27.3	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	85,662	139,659	77,042	126,060	8,619	13,599

**Table 3. 10 (ctd): Economic Activity Status of Female and Male Heads of Households by Region and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region/ Area and Economic Activity Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Geita</b>						
Employed	76.9	88.4	77.6	87.6	74.4	91.7
Unemployed	3.0	4.3	3.0	4.5	2.9	3.5
Inactive	20.1	7.3	19.4	7.9	22.7	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	74,848	205,852	58,945	167,403	15,903	38,449
<b>Kaskazini Unguja</b>						
Employed	65.8	92.7	66.7	92.8	58.5	91.5
Unemployed	1.7	3.2	1.4	3.2	4.0	4.1
Inactive	32.5	4.1	31.9	4.0	37.4	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	10,548	26,141	9,372	24,117	1,176	2,024
<b>Kusini Unguja</b>						
Employed	76.9	95.0	77.1	94.8	74.4	96.7
Unemployed	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.1
Inactive	22.0	3.2	21.8	3.3	23.9	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	7,170	18,537	6,600	17,386	570	1,151
<b>Mjini Magharibi</b>						
Employed	51.0	89.6	59.8	94.3	49.5	88.6
Unemployed	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	3.7	4.4
Inactive	45.5	6.2	37.8	3.0	46.7	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	34,180	78,334	4,774	14,504	29,406	63,830
<b>Kaskazini Pemba</b>						
Employed	59.2	91.4	60.2	91.6	54.7	90.8
Unemployed	1.1	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.1	3.0
Inactive	39.8	6.2	38.7	6.3	44.1	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	11,435	27,913	9,203	22,971	2,232	4,942
<b>Kusini Pemba</b>						
Employed	65.2	91.1	68.1	91.4	53.6	89.7
Unemployed	1.3	3.2	1.1	3.0	2.1	3.9
Inactive	33.5	5.7	30.8	5.5	44.3	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	10,988	24,471	8,796	19,660	2,192	4,811

**Note:** i) N/A = Not Applicable  
ii) Dar es Salaam Region has no rural component

The 2012 PHC results show that age dependency ratio was high among male headed households (97.2) as compared to the households headed by females (88.4). It is only in Manyara where age dependency ratio for female headed households was higher (108.9) than male headed household (106.0) as Table 3.11 shows.

**Table 3. 11: Age Dependency Ratio for Households Headed by Females and Males by Region and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region	Age Dependency Ratio	
	Female-headed households	Male-headed households
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>97.2</b>
Rural	101.7	112.4
Urban	62.9	67.7
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>97.4</b>
Dodoma	98.1	108.3
Arusha	78.2	88.4
Kilimanjaro	79.5	86.4
Tanga	87.8	101.3
Morogoro	83.1	87.6
Pwani	83.5	91.2
Dar es Salaam	50.2	91.9
Lindi	78.7	91.9
Mtwara	76.6	90.4
Ruvuma	86.6	93.9
Iringa	84.7	91.8
Mbeya	85.2	95.1
Singida	103.8	113.4
Tabora	104.4	114.6
Rukwa	109.3	118.9
Kigoma	104.7	118.1
Shinyanga	100.3	109.6
Kagera	103.8	109.6
Mwanza	96.5	105.1
Mara	106.4	124.6
Manyara	108.9	106.0
Njombe	82.7	95.4
Katavi	107.0	112.3
Simiyu	110.9	131.7
Geita	109.5	117.9
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>90.4</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	82.3	91.2
Kusini Unguja	72.0	80.7
Mjini Magharibi	69.6	77.2
Kaskazini Pemba	94.6	115.3
Kusini Pemba	95.0	118.1



Table 3.12 shows more accurate pressure on active population which is measured by economic dependency rate. Economic dependency ratio refers to the number of inactive and unemployed population to the size of the employed population. Results show high economic pressure on working population in households headed by females (121.2) than those headed by males (94.3).

**Table 3. 12: Economic Dependency Ratio for Households Headed by Females Males by Region and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Region	Economic Dependency Ratio	
	Female-headed households	Male-headed households
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>94.3</b>
Rural	109.9	87.0
Urban	149.7	114.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>92.6</b>
Dodoma	124.7	93.7
Arusha	139.9	101.8
Kilimanjaro	118.5	86.6
Tanga	118.5	86.6
Morogoro	101.8	79.2
Pwani	127.7	90.8
Dar es Salaam	139.8	111.1
Lindi	93.9	67.7
Mtwara	89.7	65.6
Ruvuma	103.9	73.1
Iringa	109.6	81.1
Mbeya	122.4	91.8
Singida	112.2	95.3
Tabora	130.8	109.3
Rukwa	120.4	86.5
Kigoma	100.2	80.1
Shinyanga	131.1	112.1
Kagera	95.7	75.1
Mwanza	147.2	118.3
Mara	125.7	103.1
Manyara	127.7	99.5
Njombe	93.2	74.7
Katavi	121.4	96.7
Simiyu	117.3	105.3
Geita	114.4	95.0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>240.8</b>	<b>169.3</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	203.6	145.2
Kusini Unguja	140.8	191.8
Mjini Magharibi	275.8	191.8
Kaskazini Pemba	250.8	183.3
Kusini Pemba	242.3	174.5

### 3.5 Living Conditions in Households Headed by Females Compared to Those Headed by Males

Household surveys in developing countries have shown that female headed households are more likely to be poor when compared to those headed by males. The 2012 Census collected information that can be used to assess the well-being of a household. Information collected includes legal rights of ownership of areas where main dwellings are built, household amenities like main source of drinking water, main source of energy for lighting, toilet facilities, housing conditions and ownership of selected items. The following section compares main characteristics of households headed by females and males and hence welfare of the households.

#### 3.5.1 Legal Rights and Tenure

Tables 3.13 and 3.14 show legal rights on ownership of land where the main house used by the household is built and tenure by sex of the head of household. In both cases there were no significant differences between female and male headed households. Fifty percent of households had customary ownership of land regardless of the headship type. Likewise, about one-third of the households had no legal right over the land over which the main house was built (Table 3.13). Three quarters of households were living in their own houses regardless of the sex of the head of the household with another 18 percent living in privately rented houses (Table 3.14).

**Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Households by Type of Legal Right over the Land where the Main House is Built and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	Total	Type of Legal Right						
		Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>6,905,332</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>
Male Headed	4,709,264	9.2	2.4	2.5	49.9	4.2	0.1	31.7
Female Headed	2,196,068	10.0	2.2	2.6	50.3	3.9	0.1	30.9
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>6,709,672</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Male Headed	4,571,243	8.4	2.4	2.5	50.9	4.3	0.0	31.4
Female Headed	2,138,428	9.3	2.2	2.6	51.1	4.0	0.0	30.7
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>195,660</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>
Male Headed	138,021	34.6	1.7	1.2	19.3	1.8	1.9	39.4
Female Headed	57,640	36.7	1.3	1.2	20.0	1.6	1.9	37.3

**Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Households by Type of Ownership of the Main House and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	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>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male Headed	6,318,813	74.5	4.4	18.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3
Female Headed	2,958,184	74.2	4.4	18.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male Headed	6,143,068	74.4	4.2	18.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3
Female Headed	2,883,717	74.2	4.2	19.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Male Headed	175,746	78.5	10.1	8.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.2
Female Headed	74,466	77.4	10.5	9.3	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.3

### 3.5.2 Household Amenities

The Census reveals that, regardless of the head of household, there was no marked difference on the main source of drinking water and lighting for the household. Improved water sources accounted for 55.7 percent of the main source of drinking water. However in the case of improved water source public tap/stand was main source of drinking water mentioned by households (17.4 percent) (Table 3.15).

Kerosene in lantern/chimney or in wick lamp was the main source of energy for lighting in all households regardless of the head of household (Table 3.16).

Firewood was the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (68.5 percent and 25.7 percent respectively). Firewood was the main type of energy for cooking used by both male and female headed households. The same pattern was observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. However percentage of male headed household using firewood was slightly higher compared with that of female headed households (Table 3.17).

Pit latrine without washable slab/soil slab was the main type of toilet used by both male and female headed households (Table 3.18). However, percentage of households with no toilet facility was slightly higher for female headed households (9.0 percent) compared with male headed households (7.3 percent).

**Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	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	Rain water collection	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Male Headed	6,178,205	11.3	7.7	16.9	7.9	7.7	2.2	1.1	54.8	19.8	10.2	0.3	2.5	1.4	11.0	45.2
Female Headed	3,098,792	12.1	8.2	18.3	7.8	7.6	2.2	1.3	57.5	17.7	9.9	0.2	2.6	1.4	10.6	42.4
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Male Headed	6,005,826	10.9	7.5	16.5	8.0	7.6	2.2	1.2	53.9	20.0	10.5	0.3	2.6	1.4	11.3	46.1
Female Headed	3,020,959	11.7	8.0	18.0	7.9	7.6	2.3	1.3	56.8	17.8	10.1	0.2	2.6	1.4	10.9	43.0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Male Headed	172,379	27.2	14.9	30.4	3.0	8.0	0.2	0.2	83.9	14.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	16.1
Female Headed	77,833	26.2	16.0	32.2	2.9	7.8	0.2	0.3	85.6	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	14.4

**Table 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Main Source of Lighting and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	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
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Male Headed	6,178,205	19.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.6	39.8	1.3	1.8	15.5
Female Headed	3,098,792	19.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.4	42.5	1.3	2.3	12.6
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Male Headed	6,005,826	18.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.9	39.7	1.4	1.8	15.9
Female Headed	3,020,959	19.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.6	42.4	1.3	2.4	12.9
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Male Headed	172,379	43.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.7	41.8	0.9	0.3	1.5
Female Headed	77,833	40.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	8.1	46.9	0.6	0.3	0.9

**Table 3. 17: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Main Source of Cooking Energy and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Male Headed	6,178,205	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	25.1	68.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Female Headed	3,098,792	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	26.7	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Male Headed	6,005,826	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	25.0	68.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
Female Headed	3,020,959	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	26.7	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Male Headed	172,379	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	28.8	63.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Female Headed	77,833	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	26.7	67.1	0.1	0.0	0.2

**Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	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/ Ecosan 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
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>
Male Headed	6,178,205	1.7	4.0	7.1	1.5	8.6	10.7	0.2	33.8	1.2	30.5	27.1	0.0	7.3	66.1
Female Headed	3,098,792	1.7	4.0	7.2	1.5	8.6	11.2	0.2	34.4	1.3	29.2	26.2	0.0	9.0	65.7
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>67.1</b>
Male Headed	6,005,826	1.6	3.9	6.7	1.4	7.9	10.8	0.2	32.5	1.2	31.3	27.9	0.0	7.0	67.4
Female Headed	3,020,959	1.6	4.0	6.9	1.4	8.0	11.3	0.2	33.4	1.3	29.9	26.9	0.0	8.6	66.7
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>
Male Headed	172,379	4.8	7.6	20.8	3.0	31.8	6.8	0.1	74.9	2.5	2.7	1.6	0.0	18.4	25.2
Female Headed	77,833	4.8	6.6	19.0	3.0	31.4	7.2	0.1	72.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	0.0	21.3	28.0

### 3.5.3 Distribution of Households by Building Materials

Tables 3.19 to 3.21 show percentage distribution of private households by type of materials used for roofing, wall and floor material. Result shows, regardless of the headship type, main materials used in construction (roofing, wall and floor) were almost the same for both female and male headed households.

**Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Materials Used for Roofing and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	Total	Roofing material of main dwelling unit							
		Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/ Box	Tent
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Male Headed	6,318,813	65.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	25.5	7.7	0.2	0.1
Female Headed	2,958,184	65.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	25.2	8.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Male Headed	6,143,068	65	0.4	0.2	0.3	25.8	7.9	0.2	0.1
Female Headed	2,883,717	65.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	25.4	8.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>
Male Headed	175,746	79.2	0.7	1.7	0.4	17.4	0.5	0	0
Female Headed	74,466	77.2	0.6	1.9	0.5	19.1	0.6	0.1	0.1

**Table 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Materials used for Wall and Type of Head; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	Total	Wall material of main dwelling unit							
		Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass Tent
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>1.6 0.1</b>
Male Headed	6,318,813	1.1	20.6	25.8	26.8	0.6	0.3	23.2	1.6 0.1
Female Headed	2,958,184	1.0	19.7	27.4	25.4	0.6	0.2	24.1	1.6 0.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>1.6 0.1</b>
Male Headed	6,143,068	0.6	19.6	26.5	27.5	0.6	0.3	23.2	1.7 0.1
Female Headed	2,883,717	0.6	18.8	28.0	26.0	0.6	0.3	24.0	1.6 0.1
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>0.7 0.0</b>
Male Headed	175,746	16.8	55.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	23.7	0.6 0.0
Female Headed	74,466	15.9	53.8	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	26.4	0.8 0.0

**Table 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Materials used for Floor and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Headship	Total	Floor material of main dwelling unit								
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/ Bamboo	Earth/ Sand	Animal Dung
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Male Headed	6,318,813	37.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	59.8	0.5
Female Headed	2,958,184	36.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	60.5	0.9
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Male Headed	6,143,068	36.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	60.7	0.5
Female Headed	2,883,717	35.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	61.3	1.0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Male Headed	175,746	69.8	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.3	0.0
Female Headed	74,466	65.9	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	31.5	0.0

### 3.5.4 Ownership of Household Assets

Ownership of household assets is a key indicator of a household's welfare. In particular, the types of assets owned are a proxy measure for their socioeconomic welfare. Distribution and ownership of assets based on gender equity is a new phenomenon against a long human history of male domination associated with unequal distribution of such assets between men and women. The recent global concern expressed by different UN organs setting MDGs and targets adopted by national policies aims to redress the inherited oppressive institutions to achieve, among other things, gender equity on ownership of assets.

Households were requested to state if any member of the household owned any of the 17 assets listed in the census questionnaire. Eight commonly mentioned assets were selected for gender and ownership analysis in this section. These are radio, mobile phone, hand hoe, bicycle, motor cycle, television, house and land.

Results of the 2012 PHC confirm the existence of significant gender inequality in the ownership of essential items between female and male headed households. With the exception of a television set, for the rest of other items, ownership of assets was seen to be high among male headed than female households and hence indicating high level of poverty incidences among female headed households compared to those headed by males (Table 3.22).



**Table 3.22: Percentage of Male and Female Headed Households Owning Selected Assets by Area and Type of Asset; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Household Asset	Sex of Head	
	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Tanzania</b>		
Radio	68.5	50.1
Mobile Phone	69.3	58.7
Hand Hoes	73.8	69.7
Television	17.5	18.2
Land or Farm	69.0	64.8
House	73.1	70.5
Bicycle	46.2	25.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	6.4	3.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>		
Radio	68.4	49.8
Mobile Phone	68.8	58.3
Hand Hoes	74.3	70.2
Television	17.7	15.8
Land or Farm	69.7	65.5
House	73.0	70.4
Bicycle	46.0	25.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	6.2	2.9
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>		
Radio	74.0	61.9
Mobile Phone	85.3	72.9
Hand Hoes	56.7	50.7
Television	36.3	31.2
Land or Farm	43.0	38.1
House	75.9	72.7
Bicycle	52.6	28.2
Motorcycle or Vespa	12.3	5.7

## **Chapter Four**

### **Gender Analysis in Literacy and Education**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Tanzania education policy aims at eliminating gender disparity in education at all levels and hence achieving the 2012 Millennium Development Goals which aimed at eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education, and in all levels of education not later than 2015 and empowering women (Millennium Development Report, 2013). Education programmes, like Universal Primary Schools and by-laws have been introduced and implemented in the country with the aim of addressing the issue of gender inequality in education. Despite these efforts, attaining gender equality in education has been hampered by various social, economic and cultural factors. This chapter analyses the differences between males and females in terms of literacy levels and education attendance and attainment.

#### **4.2 Literacy Status for Population of Age Five Years and Above**

In general the 2012 Census results reveal that males (74.4 percent) were more likely to be literate than females (69.3 percent). Gender Parity Index for all ages is less than 1 indicating disparity in favour of females (Table 4.1). The same pattern is observed for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for persons aged 5 - 14 is slightly above 1 indicating disparity in favour of females. However, GPI drops gradually to less than 1, continues to drop and eventually reaches 0.51 for persons aged 80 years and above being an indication of disparity favouring males in past years. Generally, for persons aged 5 – 39 years, GPI is close to 1 indicating that males and females have equitable status with regard to education, a good indication of achieving parity in education sector.

**Table 4.1: Literacy Rates (Percentages) and Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Population Aged Five Years or Above by Five Year Age Group and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Tanzania				Tanzania Mainland				Tanzania Zanzibar			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>0.95</b>
5 - 9	40.2	38.5	41.9	1.09	39.9	38.2	41.6	1.09	51.2	49.3	53.1	1.08
10-14	80.9	79.4	82.4	1.04	80.5	79.0	82.0	1.04	92.9	91.8	94.0	1.02
15-19	87.0	87.0	87.0	1.00	86.8	86.7	86.8	1.00	94.7	94.6	94.9	1.00
20-24	84.7	87.4	82.4	0.94	84.4	87.2	82.1	0.94	93.3	94.4	92.5	0.98
25-29	81.2	85.0	78.1	0.92	80.9	84.8	77.7	0.92	90.1	92.1	88.6	0.96
30-34	81.5	85.3	78.1	0.92	81.3	85.1	77.9	0.92	87.2	90.9	84.1	0.93
35-39	81.1	85.4	77.1	0.90	81.0	85.3	77.0	0.90	83.7	88.6	79.7	0.90
40-44	79.9	85.4	74.6	0.87	79.9	85.3	74.6	0.87	81.4	87.3	76.2	0.87
45-49	77.1	86.2	68.9	0.80	77.1	86.2	68.9	0.80	77.6	87.3	69.5	0.80
50-54	69.1	81.8	56.4	0.69	69.0	81.8	56.2	0.69	71.5	82.8	59.6	0.72
55-59	66.2	79.4	52.6	0.66	66.1	79.4	52.6	0.66	69.3	80.2	55.6	0.69
60-64	58.2	73.5	43.4	0.59	58.2	73.6	43.4	0.59	57.7	71.3	42.6	0.60
65-69	53.2	70.0	37.3	0.53	53.2	70.1	37.3	0.53	53.6	68.2	37.0	0.54
70-74	44.8	60.8	30.4	0.50	44.8	60.9	30.4	0.50	43.0	56.8	29.4	0.52
75-79	43.2	58.1	28.6	0.49	43.2	58.1	28.6	0.49	43.2	55.4	29.5	0.53
80+	32.6	45.1	22.8	0.51	32.6	45.1	22.7	0.50	33.5	43.8	24.8	0.57

### 4.3 Adult Literacy Rate

Males aged 15 years or above were more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas and all 30 regions in the country. At national level 83.4 percent of males aged 15 years or above were literate compared to 73.3 percent for females (Table 4.2).

### 4.4 Trend of Literacy Status for Females and Males

Table 4.2 shows achievement in literacy status for females and males over a period of ten years from 2002 to 2012. Percentage change in literacy status was more pronounced among females as compared to males. In 2002 Census, 62.2 percent of females aged 15 years or above were literate as compared to 73.3 percent in 2012, a percentage change of 17.9. Over the same period, literacy rate among males changed by 7.6 percent from 77.5 percent in 2002 to 83.4 percent in 2012. The lowest percentage changes among females was observed in Kilimanjaro (6.3 percent) followed by Dar es Salaam (8.6 percent). These two regions have the highest female literacy rates in the country which explain the marginal change. On the other hand, highest changes among female aged 15 years or above was recorded in Tanzania Zanzibar where Kaskazini Unguja recorded the highest change of 56.7 percent.

**Table 4. 2: Literacy Rates (Percentage) and GPI for Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Area, Region and Sex; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Area and Region	Literacy Rate											
	2002 Census				2012 Census				Percentage Change (2002 to 2012)			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>2.36</b>
Rural	63.1	72.2	55.0	0.76	71.0	77.6	65.1	0.84	12.6	7.5	18.3	2.44
Urban	87.5	92.2	83.0	0.90	92.3	95.0	89.8	0.95	5.5	3.1	8.2	2.65
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>2.39</b>
Dodoma	62.6	70.5	55.7	0.79	67.5	73.5	62.0	0.84	7.8	4.3	11.4	2.65
Arusha	72.5	79.1	67.3	0.85	80.3	84.5	76.7	0.91	10.8	6.8	14.0	2.06
Kilimanjaro	87.9	91.2	85.0	0.93	92.2	94.4	90.3	0.96	4.9	3.5	6.3	1.80
Tanga	73.1	80.7	66.3	0.82	79.8	85.5	74.8	0.87	9.2	6.0	12.8	2.13
Morogoro	69.7	78.2	61.6	0.79	76.9	82.2	72.0	0.88	10.4	5.2	16.8	3.23
Pwani	58.7	68.7	49.5	0.72	73.6	80.9	66.9	0.83	25.3	17.7	35.2	1.99
Dar es Salaam	90.7	93.9	87.3	0.93	96.1	97.6	94.8	0.97	6.0	3.9	8.6	2.21
Lindi	59.1	69.1	50.5	0.73	68.0	76.1	61.0	0.80	15.0	10.2	20.7	2.03
Mtwara	61.1	70.2	53.5	0.76	70.8	77.9	65.0	0.83	15.9	10.9	21.6	1.98
Ruvuma	76.8	82.8	71.2	0.86	84.4	88.3	80.8	0.92	9.8	6.6	13.5	2.05
Iringa	76.5	85.6	69.1	0.81	81.9	88.4	76.1	0.86	7.0	3.3	10.2	3.09
Mbeya	70.2	79.3	62.4	0.79	80.8	86.6	75.7	0.87	15.1	9.2	21.4	2.33
Singida	66.9	75.3	59.5	0.79	73.6	79.6	68.0	0.85	10.0	5.8	14.2	2.45
Tabora	53.9	62.6	45.9	0.73	59.0	65.5	52.9	0.81	9.4	4.7	15.4	3.28
Rukwa	61.6	72.5	51.6	0.71	69.9	78.8	61.8	0.78	13.4	8.7	19.7	2.26
Kigoma	63.7	74.2	55.1	0.74	76.0	82.7	70.2	0.85	19.4	11.5	27.5	2.39
Shinyanga	56.5	67.1	47.1	0.70	68.4	75.4	62.1	0.82	21.1	12.4	31.8	2.56
Kagera	67.1	74.4	60.5	0.81	76.8	81.5	72.5	0.89	14.5	9.5	19.8	2.08
Mwanza	68.5	77.0	60.5	0.79	79.9	84.7	75.5	0.89	16.7	10.0	24.8	2.48
Mara	73.8	83.7	65.7	0.78	80.7	87.2	75.2	0.86	9.3	4.2	14.5	3.45
Manyara	61.9	68.4	55.1	0.81	72.6	76.8	68.4	0.89	17.3	12.3	24.1	1.96
Njombe	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	81.9	88.1	76.8	0.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Katavi	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	65.7	73.6	58.3	0.79	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Simiyu	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	66.7	74.3	60.4	0.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Geita	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	67.9	75.7	60.5	0.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.04</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	56.6	66.2	48.2	0.73	79.7	84.2	75.5	0.90	40.8	27.2	56.7	2.08
Kusini Unguja	77.7	83.7	71.8	0.86	88.5	92.2	85.1	0.92	13.9	10.1	18.5	1.83
Mjini Magharibi	85.7	90.7	81.1	0.89	93.1	95.6	90.9	0.95	8.6	5.4	12.1	2.24
Kaskazini Pemba	52.2	62.8	43.0	0.68	67.6	74.6	61.6	0.83	29.6	18.7	43.2	2.31
Kusini Pemba	59.6	66.9	53.4	0.80	73.3	79.5	68.1	0.86	22.9	18.8	27.4	1.46

#### **4.5 Enrolment Rate of Girls Compared to That of Boys**

Net enrolment rate in primary schools was slightly higher among girls than boys in both rural and urban areas. At national level 78.4 percentage of girls aged 7-13 were enrolled in schools compared to 75.2 percent of boys (Table 4.3). The gap narrows for older girls and boys signifying a relatively higher drop-out rate at primary level for girls as compared to boys. Enrolment rate for boys aged 14-17 (in lower secondary schools) was slightly higher (59.9 percent) than that of girls (58.2 percent). The difference was even more significant in urban areas where 73.9 percent of boys were enrolled in lower secondary schools compared to 64.9 percent of girls. However in most regions enrolment rate for girls is still high or equal to that of boys (Table 4.4). The gap in enrolment among girls and boys widens even further at upper secondary schools and tertiary education (Table 4.5 and 4.6). Only 27.4 percent of girls were enrolled in upper secondary schools compared to 38.0 percent of boys. The situation was similar in almost all regions in the country. The gap in enrollment for girls and boys in secondary schools ranged from 0.5 in Manyara to 16.7 in Mwanza in favour of boys. It was only in Kaskazini Unguja where enrolment in upper secondary schools was higher for girls (50.8 percent) as compared boys (47.1 percent). At tertiary level, 18.0 percent of boys were attending schools compared to only 9.6 percent of girls.

**Table 4. 3: Persons of Age 7-13: Total Number, Number Attending Primary Schools and Percentage Attending Primary Schools (Net Enrolment Ratio) by Area, Region and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Region	Persons of Primary School Age (7-13 Years)						Net Enrolment Ratio		
	Total Number			Number Attending			(Age 7-13)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>8,468,362</b>	<b>4,230,195</b>	<b>4,238,167</b>	<b>6,506,020</b>	<b>3,182,565</b>	<b>3,323,455</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>
Rural	6,382,911	3,215,152	3,167,759	4,615,755	2,264,977	2,350,778	72.3	70.4	74.2
Urban	2,085,451	1,015,043	1,070,408	1,890,265	917,588	972,677	90.6	90.4	90.9
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>8,227,118</b>	<b>4,109,553</b>	<b>4,117,565</b>	<b>6,298,896</b>	<b>3,080,805</b>	<b>3,218,091</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>
Rural	6,248,090	3,146,196	3,101,894	4,506,882	2,210,504	2,296,378	72.1	70.3	74.0
Urban	1,979,028	963,357	1,015,671	1,792,014	870,301	921,713	90.6	90.3	90.7
Dodoma	423,832	213,506	210,326	287,040	138,226	148,814	67.7	64.7	70.8
Arusha	313,897	156,951	156,946	251,577	124,464	127,113	80.1	79.3	81.0
Kilimanjaro	302,655	151,498	151,157	284,820	141,998	142,822	94.1	93.7	94.5
Tanga	406,329	204,327	202,002	331,287	163,533	167,754	81.5	80.0	83.0
Morogoro	404,004	201,835	202,169	304,893	148,525	156,368	75.5	73.6	77.3
Pwani	194,203	98,208	95,995	151,147	74,403	76,744	77.8	75.8	79.9
Dar es Salaam	570,647	278,109	292,538	522,825	255,349	267,476	91.6	91.8	91.4
Lindi	159,382	80,232	79,150	117,150	57,000	60,150	73.5	71.0	76.0
Mtwara	223,654	112,299	111,355	181,539	88,830	92,709	81.2	79.1	83.3
Ruvuma	262,860	128,104	134,756	219,554	104,970	114,584	83.5	81.9	85.0
Iringa	183,641	91,159	92,482	166,575	81,278	85,297	90.7	89.2	92.2
Mbeya	511,158	253,150	258,008	432,671	211,551	221,120	84.6	83.6	85.7
Singida	272,045	138,075	133,970	196,421	96,528	99,893	72.2	69.9	74.6
Tabora	457,874	231,228	226,646	255,835	125,376	130,459	55.9	54.2	57.6
Rukwa	208,098	103,020	105,078	134,530	65,233	69,297	64.6	63.3	65.9
Kigoma	398,025	198,485	199,540	297,159	146,216	150,943	74.7	73.7	75.6
Shinyanga	301,607	150,495	151,112	204,918	98,023	106,895	67.9	65.1	70.7
Kagera	498,554	248,818	249,736	380,048	187,049	192,999	76.2	75.2	77.3
Mwanza	537,949	268,729	269,220	433,939	211,527	222,412	80.7	78.7	82.6
Mara	359,123	180,769	178,354	299,524	149,521	150,003	83.4	82.7	84.1
Manyara	285,462	144,591	140,871	205,327	100,623	104,704	71.9	69.6	74.3
Njombe	139,931	69,441	70,490	125,520	61,137	64,383	89.7	88.0	91.3
Katavi	112,101	56,035	56,066	64,252	31,880	32,372	57.3	56.9	57.7
Simiyu	335,378	167,715	167,663	223,481	107,234	116,247	66.6	63.9	69.3
Geita	364,709	182,774	181,935	226,807	110,274	116,533	62.2	60.3	64.1
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>241,244</b>	<b>120,642</b>	<b>120,602</b>	<b>207,124</b>	<b>101,760</b>	<b>105,364</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>87.4</b>
Rural	134,821	68,956	65,865	108,873	54,473	54,400	80.8	79.0	82.6
Urban	106,423	51,686	54,737	98,251	47,287	50,964	92.3	91.5	93.1
Kaskazini Unguja	33,718	16,851	16,867	29,074	14,274	14,800	86.2	84.7	87.7
Kusini Unguja	19,585	10,157	9,428	18,108	9,267	8,841	92.5	91.2	93.8
Mjini Magharibi	102,985	50,143	52,842	94,625	45,686	48,939	91.9	91.1	92.6
Kaskazini Pemba	43,835	22,508	21,327	33,232	16,613	16,619	75.8	73.8	77.9
Kusini Pemba	41,121	20,983	20,138	32,085	15,920	16,165	78.0	75.9	80.3

**Table 4. 4: Persons of Age 14-17: Total Number, Number Attending Lower Secondary Schools and Percentage Attending Lower Secondary Schools (Net Enrolment Ratio) by Area, Region and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Region	Persons of Lower Secondary School Age(14-17 Years)						Net Enrolment Ratio (Age 14-17)		
	Total Number			Total Attending			Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>3,729,904</b>	<b>1,849,594</b>	<b>1,880,310</b>	<b>2,203,124</b>	<b>1,108,796</b>	<b>1,094,328</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>
Rural	2,583,484	1,333,858	1,249,626	1,413,147	728,283	684,864	54.7	54.6	54.8
Urban	1,146,420	515,736	630,684	789,977	380,513	409,464	68.9	73.8	64.9
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>3,616,613</b>	<b>1,794,519</b>	<b>1,822,094</b>	<b>2,113,003</b>	<b>1,065,549</b>	<b>1,047,454</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>57.5</b>
Rural	2,522,714	1,303,183	1,219,531	1,366,951	705,610	661,341	54.2	54.1	54.2
Urban	1,093,899	491,336	602,563	746,052	359,939	386,113	68.2	73.3	64.1
Dodoma	164,282	85,126	79,156	89,109	44,824	44,285	54.2	52.7	55.9
Arusha	149,063	71,485	77,578	99,667	47,553	52,114	66.9	66.5	67.2
Kilimanjaro	147,523	72,731	74,792	112,511	54,258	58,253	76.3	74.6	77.9
Tanga	164,278	83,904	80,374	111,252	55,376	55,876	67.7	66.0	69.5
Morogoro	177,878	90,700	87,178	98,153	50,024	48,129	55.2	55.2	55.2
Pwani	81,309	40,877	40,432	49,340	24,806	24,534	60.7	60.7	60.7
Dar es Salaam	342,374	146,210	196,164	213,444	101,840	111,604	62.3	69.7	56.9
Lindi	61,891	32,453	29,438	33,825	17,438	16,387	54.7	53.7	55.7
Mtwara	90,016	46,021	43,995	48,200	24,151	24,049	53.5	52.5	54.7
Ruvuma	113,366	59,119	54,247	62,843	32,951	29,892	55.4	55.7	55.1
Iringa	83,129	42,664	40,465	59,787	29,239	30,548	71.9	68.5	75.5
Mbeya	236,039	115,278	120,761	148,102	71,878	76,224	62.7	62.4	63.1
Singida	111,551	60,257	51,294	56,602	29,330	27,272	50.7	48.7	53.2
Tabora	194,237	97,972	96,265	82,179	43,961	38,218	42.3	44.9	39.7
Rukwa	82,052	40,130	41,922	42,107	21,661	20,446	51.3	54.0	48.8
Kigoma	173,793	86,189	87,604	95,039	50,871	44,168	54.7	59.0	50.4
Shinyanga	133,217	66,026	67,191	64,375	33,805	30,570	48.3	51.2	45.5
Kagera	209,402	106,119	103,283	127,153	63,416	63,737	60.7	59.8	61.7
Mwanza	238,230	117,375	120,855	154,922	78,997	75,925	65.0	67.3	62.8
Mara	143,169	72,910	70,259	89,455	48,765	40,690	62.5	66.9	57.9
Manyara	118,897	61,327	57,570	66,074	31,884	34,190	55.6	52.0	59.4
Njombe	61,944	31,316	30,628	42,093	20,246	21,847	68.0	64.7	71.3
Katavi	46,879	22,997	23,882	20,711	10,926	9,785	44.2	47.5	41.0
Simiyu	140,440	68,845	71,595	67,039	35,386	31,653	47.7	51.4	44.2
Geita	151,654	76,488	75,166	78,831	41,773	37,058	52.0	54.6	49.3
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>113,291</b>	<b>55,075</b>	<b>58,216</b>	<b>90,121</b>	<b>43,247</b>	<b>46,874</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>
Rural	60,770	30,675	30,095	46,196	22,673	23,523	76.0	73.9	78.2
Urban	52,521	24,400	28,121	43,925	20,574	23,351	83.6	84.3	83.0
Kaskazini Unguja	15,490	7,841	7,649	12,049	5,681	6,368	77.8	72.5	83.3
Kusini Unguja	9,181	4,691	4,490	7,418	3,656	3,762	80.8	77.9	83.8
Mjini Magharibi	50,189	23,448	26,741	41,364	19,502	21,862	82.4	83.2	81.8
Kaskazini Pemba	19,791	9,878	9,913	14,614	7,283	7,331	73.8	73.7	74.0
Kusini Pemba	18,640	9,217	9,423	14,676	7,125	7,551	78.7	77.3	80.1

**Table 4. 5: Persons of Age 18 and 19: Total Number, Number Attending Upper Secondary Schools and Percentage Attending Upper Secondary Schools (Net Enrolment Ratio) by Area, Region and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Region	Persons of Upper Secondary School Age (18 and 19 Years)						Net Enrolment Ratio		
	Total Number			Number Attending			(Age 18-19)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,779,855</b>	<b>839,045</b>	<b>940,810</b>	<b>576,898</b>	<b>319,179</b>	<b>257,719</b>	32.4	38.0	27.4
Rural	1,154,596	560,109	594,487	307,603	177,057	130,546	26.6	31.6	22.0
Urban	625,259	278,936	346,323	269,295	142,122	127,173	43.1	51.0	36.7
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,722,285</b>	<b>812,523</b>	<b>909,762</b>	<b>549,886</b>	<b>306,022</b>	<b>243,864</b>	31.9	37.7	26.8
Rural	1,124,306	545,601	578,705	294,375	170,291	124,084	26.2	31.2	21.4
Urban	597,979	266,922	331,057	255,511	135,731	119,780	42.7	50.9	36.2
Dodoma	73,764	36,484	37,280	19,496	10,908	8,588	26.4	29.9	23.0
Arusha	72,351	33,660	38,691	29,984	15,195	14,789	41.4	45.1	38.2
Kilimanjaro	62,117	30,859	31,258	31,108	15,848	15,260	50.1	51.4	48.8
Tanga	76,806	37,641	39,165	30,507	16,536	13,971	39.7	43.9	35.7
Morogoro	84,160	40,374	43,786	23,354	13,123	10,231	27.7	32.5	23.4
Pwani	40,564	19,693	20,871	12,053	6,846	5,207	29.7	34.8	24.9
Dar es Salaam	213,821	91,884	121,937	76,958	39,716	37,242	36.0	43.2	30.5
Lindi	27,436	13,268	14,168	6,825	4,047	2,778	24.9	30.5	19.6
Mtwara	40,453	18,667	21,786	9,673	5,555	4,118	23.9	29.8	18.9
Ruvuma	48,944	23,270	25,674	13,933	7,742	6,191	28.5	33.3	24.1
Iringa	36,597	18,866	17,731	16,205	8,590	7,615	44.3	45.5	42.9
Mbeya	114,197	52,516	61,681	44,934	24,256	20,678	39.3	46.2	33.5
Singida	47,772	24,654	23,118	11,817	6,641	5,176	24.7	26.9	22.4
Tabora	93,438	44,113	49,325	16,977	10,505	6,472	18.2	23.8	13.1
Rukwa	40,021	17,760	22,261	9,591	5,824	3,767	24.0	32.8	16.9
Kigoma	79,856	36,744	43,112	22,288	13,855	8,433	27.9	37.7	19.6
Shinyanga	62,917	29,603	33,314	13,798	8,268	5,530	21.9	27.9	16.6
Kagera	91,457	44,152	47,305	28,749	15,535	13,214	31.4	35.2	27.9
Mwanza	114,058	54,441	59,617	44,530	26,015	18,515	39.0	47.8	31.1
Mara	67,822	32,273	35,549	25,298	15,581	9,717	37.3	48.3	27.3
Manyara	52,231	26,207	26,024	15,951	8,067	7,884	30.5	30.8	30.3
Njombe	26,731	13,294	13,437	10,897	5,683	5,214	40.8	42.7	38.8
Katavi	22,178	10,128	12,050	3,983	2,461	1,522	18.0	24.3	12.6
Simiyu	63,534	28,992	34,542	13,997	8,431	5,566	22.0	29.1	16.1
Geita	69,060	32,980	36,080	16,722	10,536	6,186	24.2	31.9	17.1
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>26,522</b>	<b>31,048</b>	<b>27,012</b>	<b>13,157</b>	<b>13,855</b>	46.9	49.6	44.6
Rural	30,290	14,508	15,782	13,228	6,766	6,462	43.7	46.6	40.9
Urban	27,280	12,014	15,266	13,784	6,391	7,393	50.5	53.2	48.4
Kaskazini Unguja	8,278	3,977	4,301	4,055	1,872	2,183	49.0	47.1	50.8
Kusini Unguja	4,919	2,515	2,404	1,973	1,016	957	40.1	40.4	39.8
Mjini Magharibi	26,309	11,650	14,659	12,778	5,939	6,839	48.6	51.0	46.7
Kaskazini Pemba	9,380	4,364	5,016	4,254	2,242	2,012	45.4	51.4	40.1
Kusini Pemba	8,684	4,016	4,668	3,949	2,085	1,864	45.5	51.9	39.9



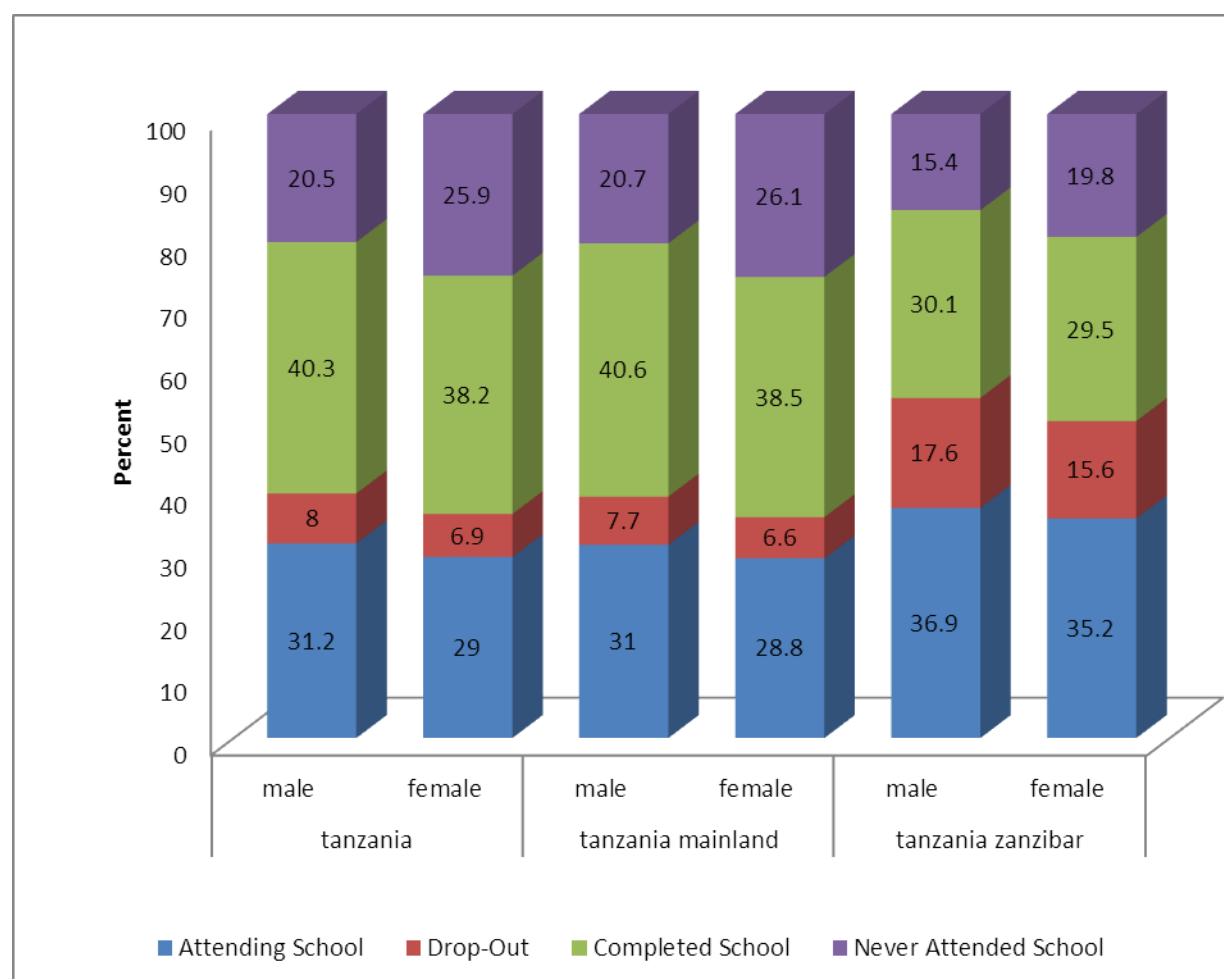
**Table 4. 6: Persons of Age 21-24: Total Number, Number Attending Tertiary Level of Education and Percentage Attending Tertiary Level of Education (Net Enrolment Ratio) by Area, Region and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area and Region	Persons of Tertiary Level Age (20-24 Years)						Net Enrolment Ratio		
	Total Number			Number Attending			Age (20-24)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>3,816,307</b>	<b>1,715,410</b>	<b>2,100,897</b>	<b>509,895</b>	<b>308,991</b>	<b>200,904</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Rural	2,379,896	1,081,368	1,298,528	222,562	144,906	77,656	9.4	13.4	6.0
Urban	1,436,411	634,042	802,369	287,333	164,085	123,248	20.0	25.9	15.4
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>3,696,032</b>	<b>1,661,790</b>	<b>2,034,242</b>	<b>488,522</b>	<b>297,734</b>	<b>190,788</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Rural	2,321,422	1,054,884	1,266,538	214,469	140,251	74,218	9.2	13.3	5.9
Urban	1,374,610	606,906	767,704	274,053	157,483	116,570	19.9	25.9	15.2
Dodoma	160,445	73,441	87,004	16,562	9,770	6,792	10.3	13.3	7.8
Arusha	155,394	67,370	88,024	26,358	14,416	11,942	17.0	21.4	13.6
Kilimanjaro	119,432	56,072	63,360	22,476	11,802	10,674	18.8	21.0	16.8
Tanga	148,360	64,471	83,889	21,105	12,358	8,747	14.2	19.2	10.4
Morogoro	184,454	83,243	101,211	18,441	11,070	7,371	10.0	13.3	7.3
Pwani	88,423	38,771	49,652	9,205	5,388	3,817	10.4	13.9	7.7
Dar es Salaam	535,900	238,481	297,419	93,057	50,223	42,834	17.4	21.1	14.4
Lindi	61,999	26,599	35,400	4,661	2,933	1,728	7.5	11.0	4.9
Mtwara	92,969	39,695	53,274	7,149	4,141	3,008	7.7	10.4	5.6
Ruvuma	109,285	48,795	60,490	10,249	6,291	3,958	9.4	12.9	6.5
Iringa	78,180	36,121	42,059	13,508	7,550	5,958	17.3	20.9	14.2
Mbeya	238,999	107,302	131,697	41,803	24,979	16,824	17.5	23.3	12.8
Singida	102,855	48,637	54,218	9,395	5,827	3,568	9.1	12.0	6.6
Tabora	194,125	88,076	106,049	13,268	8,574	4,694	6.8	9.7	4.4
Rukwa	82,819	36,354	46,465	7,709	5,137	2,572	9.3	14.1	5.5
Kigoma	157,404	69,964	87,440	17,323	11,587	5,736	11.0	16.6	6.6
Shinyanga	134,556	61,241	73,315	11,535	7,567	3,968	8.6	12.4	5.4
Kagera	184,758	84,759	99,999	19,043	11,450	7,593	10.3	13.5	7.6
Mwanza	239,502	109,935	129,567	40,074	26,182	13,892	16.7	23.8	10.7
Mara	136,531	59,438	77,093	20,951	13,969	6,982	15.3	23.5	9.1
Manyara	114,475	54,548	59,927	13,816	7,669	6,147	12.1	14.1	10.3
Njombe	56,633	25,042	31,591	7,452	4,189	3,263	13.2	16.7	10.3
Katavi	47,065	21,224	25,841	2,768	1,874	894	5.9	8.8	3.5
Simiyu	127,580	56,291	71,289	11,989	8,031	3,958	9.4	14.3	5.6
Geita	143,889	65,920	77,969	12,613	8,745	3,868	8.8	13.3	5.0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>120,275</b>	<b>53,620</b>	<b>66,655</b>	<b>21,373</b>	<b>11,257</b>	<b>10,116</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Rural	58,474	26,484	31,990	8,093	4,655	3,438	13.8	17.6	10.7
Urban	61,801	27,136	34,665	13,280	6,602	6,678	21.5	24.3	19.3
Kaskazini Unguja	16,483	7,783	8,700	2,662	1,344	1,318	16.1	17.3	15.1
Kusini Unguja	11,036	5,263	5,773	1,019	575	444	9.2	10.9	7.7
Mjini Magharibi	61,522	26,867	34,655	12,557	6,100	6,457	20.4	22.7	18.6
Kaskazini Pemba	16,192	7,246	8,946	2,748	1,713	1,035	17.0	23.6	11.6
Kusini Pemba	15,042	6,461	8,581	2,118	1,256	862	14.1	19.4	10.0

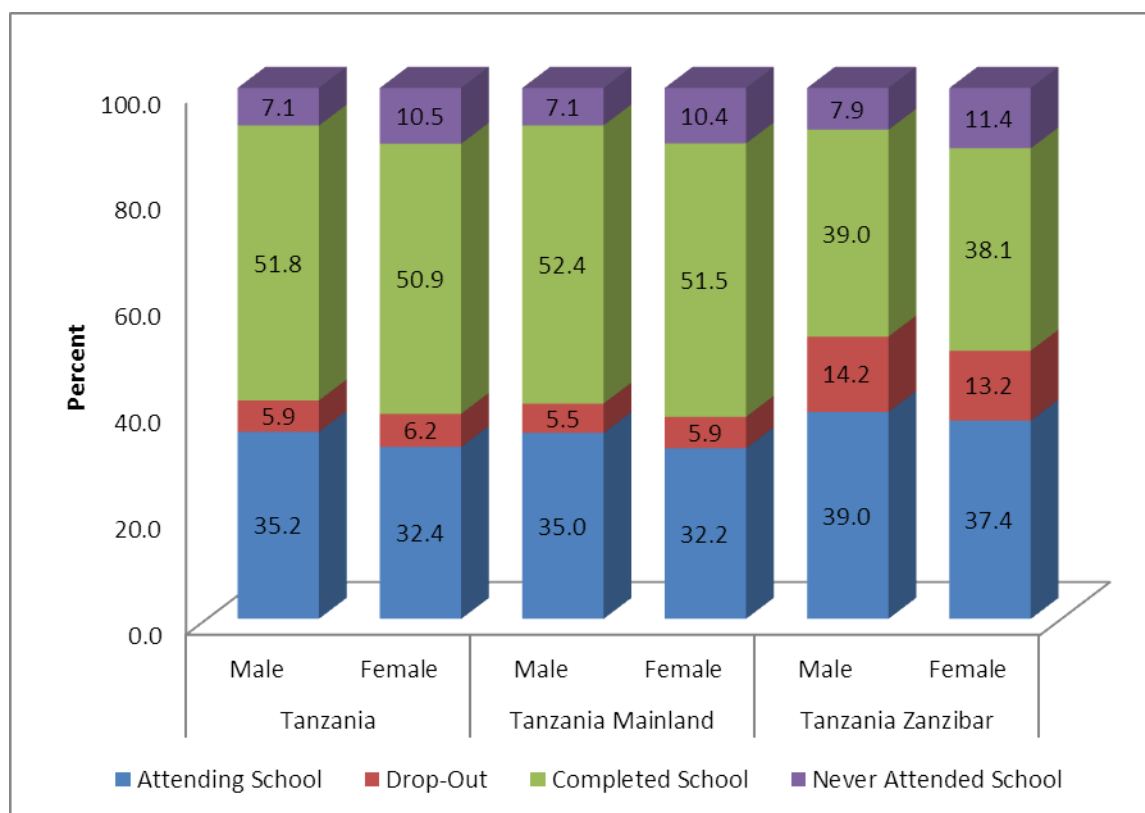
## 4.6 School Attendance Status of Females and Males

Females are more likely to have no formal education as compared to males. Results reveal that 25.9 percent of females aged 5 years or above had never attended school compared to 20.5 percent of males (Figure 4.1). As a result of that situation, the percentage of population that had completed any level of education was slightly higher for males (40.3 percent) than that for females (38.2 percent). The same pattern is observed for both rural and urban population (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3) with female at disadvantage.

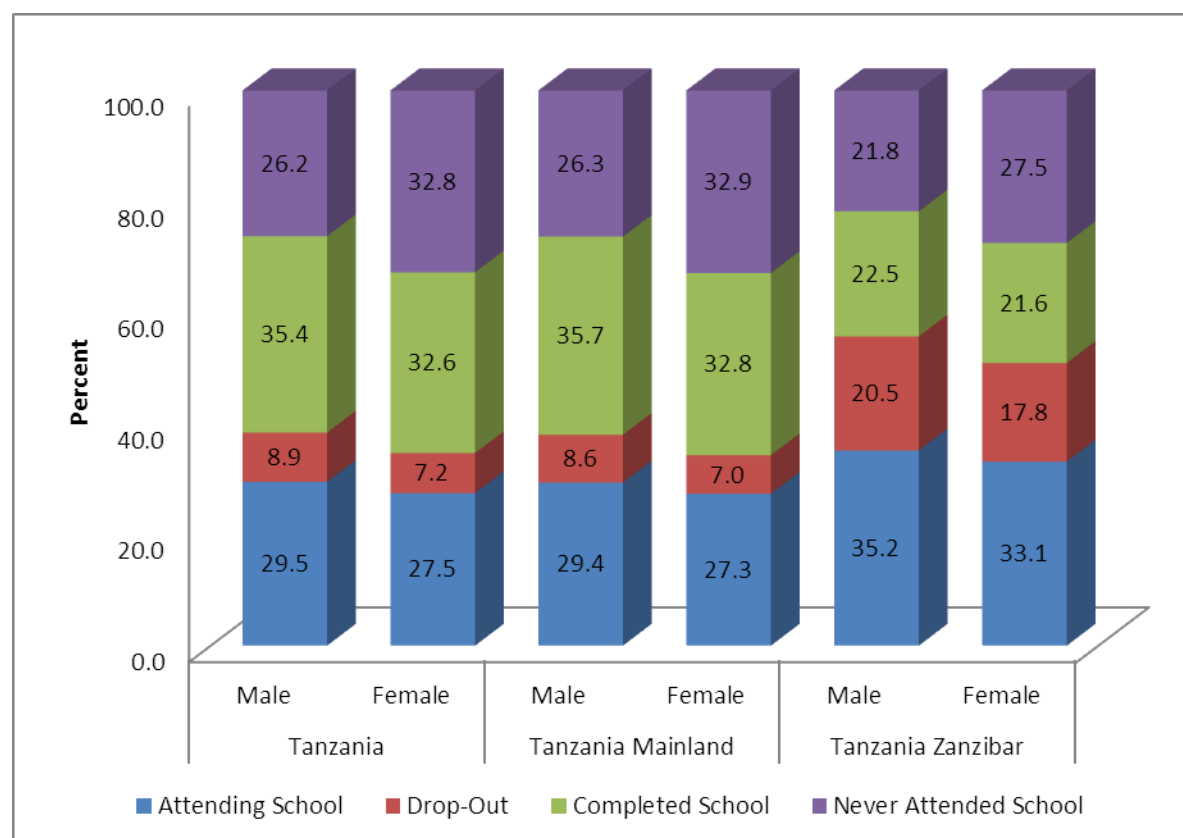
**Figure 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years or Above by School Attendance Status; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census**



**Figure 4. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years or Above by School Attendance Status in Urban Areas; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census**



**Figure 4. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years or Above by School Attendance Status in Rural Areas; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



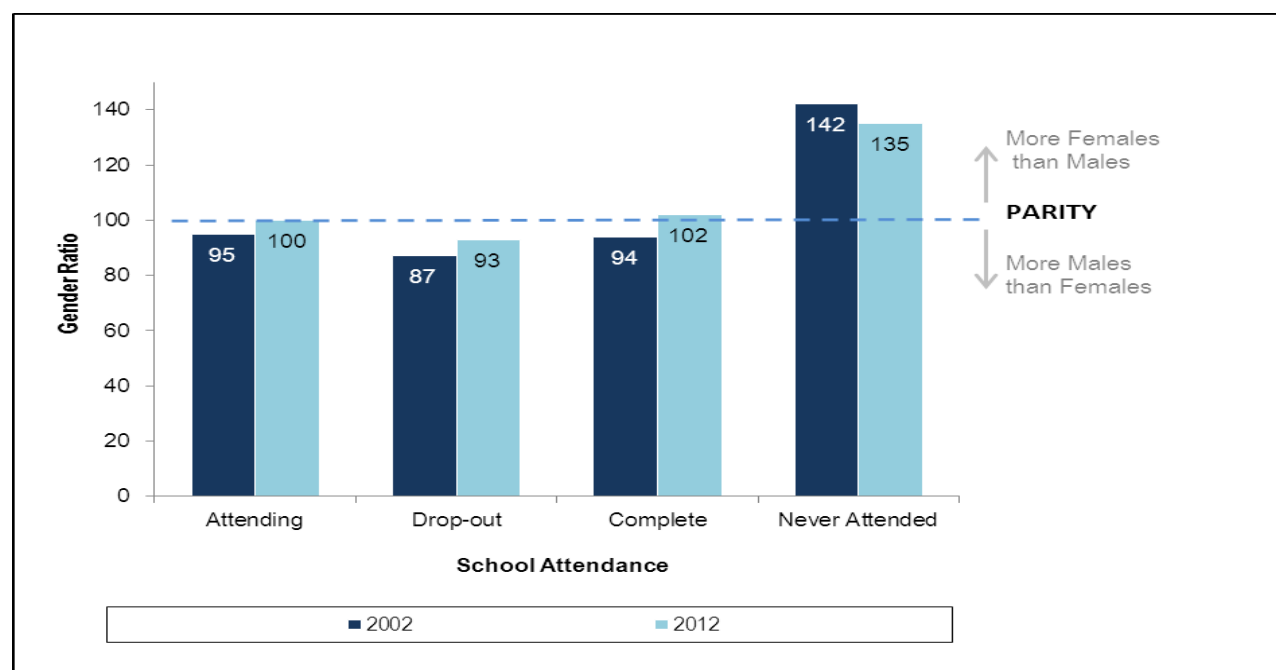
#### 4.7 School Attendance Status Trend for Men and Women

Looking at the trend of school attendance status from the years 2002 and 2012, the results indicate that school attending achieved gender parity in year 2012. In year 2002 the gender ratio in school attending showed that there were 95 females who attended school for every 100 males; similar gender ratios were observed in regard to school completion. Both of these improvements are attributable to the Primary Education Development Programme.

Gender ratio for dropouts shows that there was very little improvement from year 2002 and 2012 since the gender ratio shows that there were 93 females dropouts for every 100 males who dropped from school in year 2012 compared to 2002 when there were 87 females who dropped out for every 100 male dropouts. Thus, still the drop out was higher for males compared to females.

It also shows that gender ratio for those who complete their education increased from 94 females for every 100 males to 102 females for every 100 implying that in the 2012 Census parity was attained for those who complete their education. For those who never attended school the gender ratio decreased from 142 females for every 100 males to 135 females for every 100 males implying that the number of female who never attended school decreased slightly. More effort is need in promoting school attendance for females. (Figure 4.4)

**Figure 4.4: Gender Ratio Trend by School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



#### 4.8 Education Attained

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year. Despite the critical progress in spanning gender gaps, persistent inequalities remain at different levels of education.

Table 4.7 shows that females are more likely to have attended a lower educational level than males. There are marked differences between women and men at different levels. The 2012 Population and Housing Census education characteristics showed that among the population of Tanzania aged 5 years and above, 81.0 percent received primary educations with higher percent of female (82.3 percent) compared to males (79.7 percent). Whereas in rural areas slightly higher percentage of females (89.2 percent) was observed to have attained primary school level than males (87.1 percent). In urban areas the results show that the percent of females who attained primary school education was higher (70.6 percent) compared to males (65.9 percent).

The results reveal that as the level of education attained increases the percentage of females attaining the level of education decreases compared to the percentage of males. At university and other related levels of educations, 2.8 percent of males attained the level compared to 2.0 percent of the females. In rural areas the percentage of females with university level of education was slightly low compared to that of males (0.8 percent and 1.1percent respectively).

**Table 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years or Above by the Highest Level of Education Attained and Percentage of Males and Females Attaining the level by Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Education level attained	Tanzania			Tanzania Rural			Tanzania urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary School	81.0	79.7	82.3	88.2	87.1	89.2	68.3	65.9	70.6
Training After Primary Education	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Secondary School	15.5	16.4	14.6	10.2	11.0	9.3	25.0	26.4	23.7
Training After Secondary Education	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
University and Other Related	2.4	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	5.1	6.1	4.2

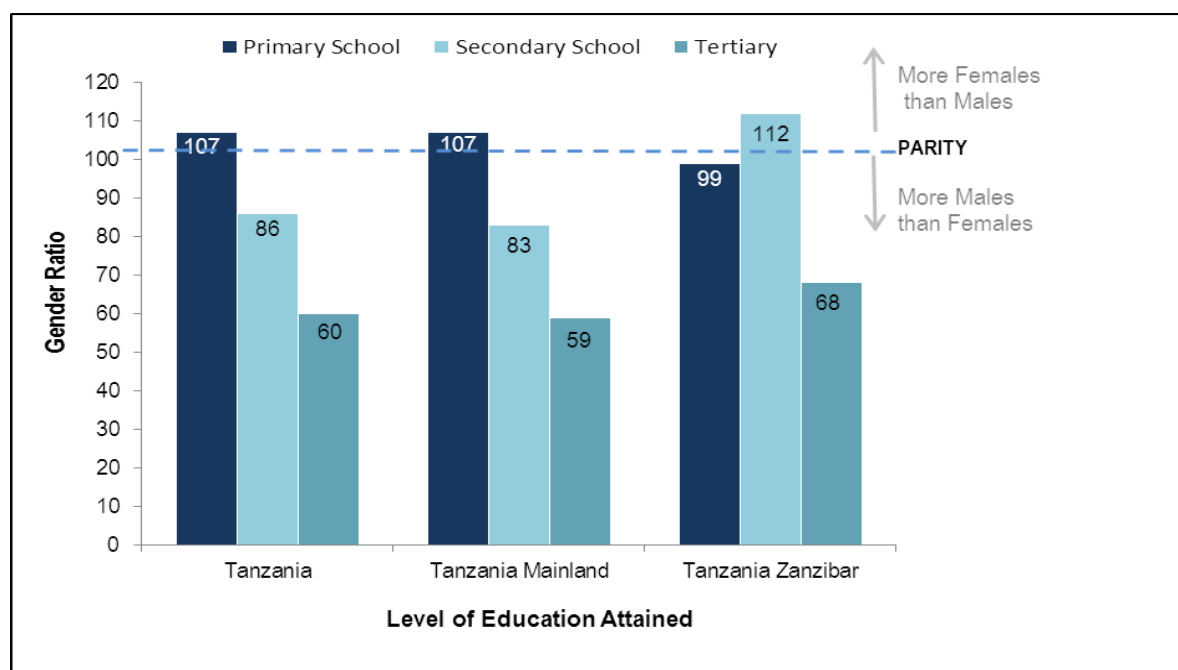
The international community edged to eliminate gender disparities at all levels of education by 2015 as part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Figures 4.5 and 4.6 highlight the varying gender ratios at different education levels across the country. The gender ratios show that Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar had reached or is close to eliminating gender disparity at primary school level of education.

As for secondary education, the gender ratios shows that 86 females for every 100 males had attained secondary level of education in Tanzania, in Tanzania Mainland it was only 83 females for every 100 males. In Tanzania Zanzibar were 112 females for every 100 males who had attained secondary level of education. Thus in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland, more efforts should be directed towards attainment of the gender parity in secondary education.

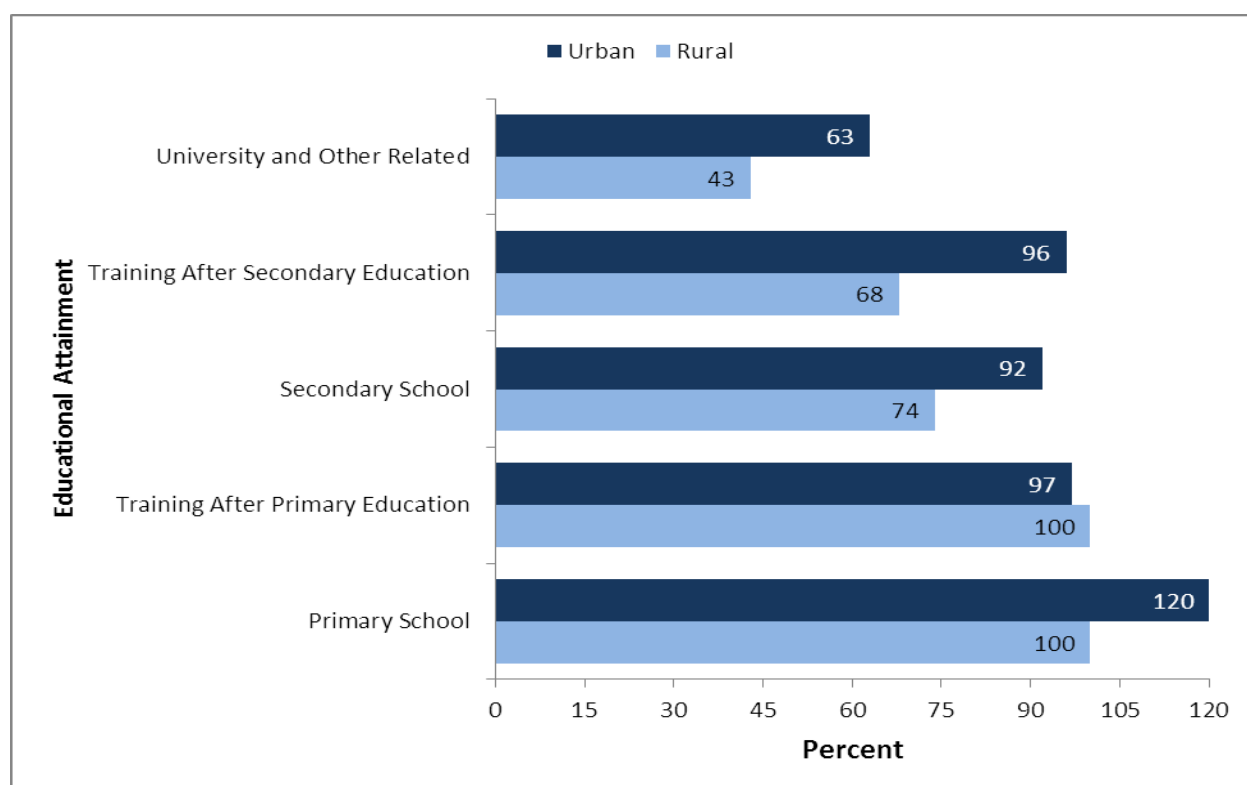
For tertiary education, the results show that the gender gap was very high since there were few females who had attained tertiary education compared to males in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. For Tanzania there were 60 females for every 100 males who had attained tertiary education, in Tanzania Mainland there were 59 females for every 100 males who had attained tertiary education while in Tanzania Zanzibar there were 68 females for every 100 males had attained tertiary education. There is the need for the Government to consider what should be done to attain the desired gender parity in tertiary education and achieve the MGD 3.

Tanzania has achieved the gender goal in both primary and training after primary education in both rural and urban area as Figure 4.6 indicates. The results also indicate that as the education levels increase from secondary to university the gender gap increases and there are female lagging behind in both rural and urban areas.

**Figure 4.5: Gender Ratio for Population Aged 5 Years or Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



**Figure 4.6: Gender Parity Index for Population Aged 5 Years or Above by Level of Educational Attainment and Rural and Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



## **Chapter Five**

### **Economic Activity and Gender**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Economic activities are related to production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services. Economic activities are those efforts which are undertaken by people to earn income, money, wealth for their lives and secure maximum satisfaction of wants with limited and scarce means.

In most cases, assessments of the gender aspects of economic activity, percentages of males or females were computed for each category of economic activity rather than for the total population. When there are no disparities, the female or male percentages approach 50 percent. Higher or lower values indicate disparities in favour of either women or men.

Women make up more than half of the population in most countries (UN 2010). In Tanzania 51 percent of population are women (PHC 2012). Women are the back bone of support structures and in most situations are the target of marketers of consumer products, yet they do not have full representation at decision making positions. As equal citizens, women and men need to participate fully in production and receive equal distribution of resources. Gender equality seeks to achieve, among other things, improved economic outcomes that benefits both women and men.

Economic activity questions were asked of all individuals aged 5 years or above and related to their working activities in the last seven days. However, analysis of gender in economic activity in this chapter is based on working age population (15 - 64). The analysis involves looking at gender in current economic activity, employment status, main occupation and main industry.

#### **5.2 Current Economic Activity and Gender**

In the 2012 PHC current economic activity is defined as the activity performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services in the seven days prior to the Census night. Current economic activity divides population into economically active and inactive populations. Economically active population is also divided in two groups namely employed and unemployed populations. Employed population includes persons who worked as paid worker, unpaid worker and those worked for own benefit while unemployed population includes persons who did not work during the reference period but were either looking for work or at least available for work. Economically inactive population includes home maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring), full time students and those unable to work.



Inequality persists in employment in Tanzania. Men have many opportunities to be employed than women, this is because of lack of education as shown in education chapter that most of female never attended school compared to men, lack of training and consultancy support in order to enable them establish and manage their enterprises profitably, lack of capital for establishing businesses and lack of opportunity of having loans from the financial facilities such as banks, Savings and Credit Cooperative Society (SACCOS) and other sources.

Figure 5.1 shows that gender ratios by economic activity status emphasize the magnitude of the disparities between females and males. The gender ratio for the economically active was 94, implying that there were 94 economically active females for every 100 economically active males. For the economically inactive population, 65 percent were females and 34 percent were males giving a gender ratio of 186, implying that there were 186 economically inactive females for every 100 economically inactive males. This can be explained by the fact that some of the women report themselves as homemakers even when engaged in some form of activity like farming.

**Figure 5.1: Males and Females Percentage Shares and GPI of Economically Active and Inactive Populations Aged 15-64 Years; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

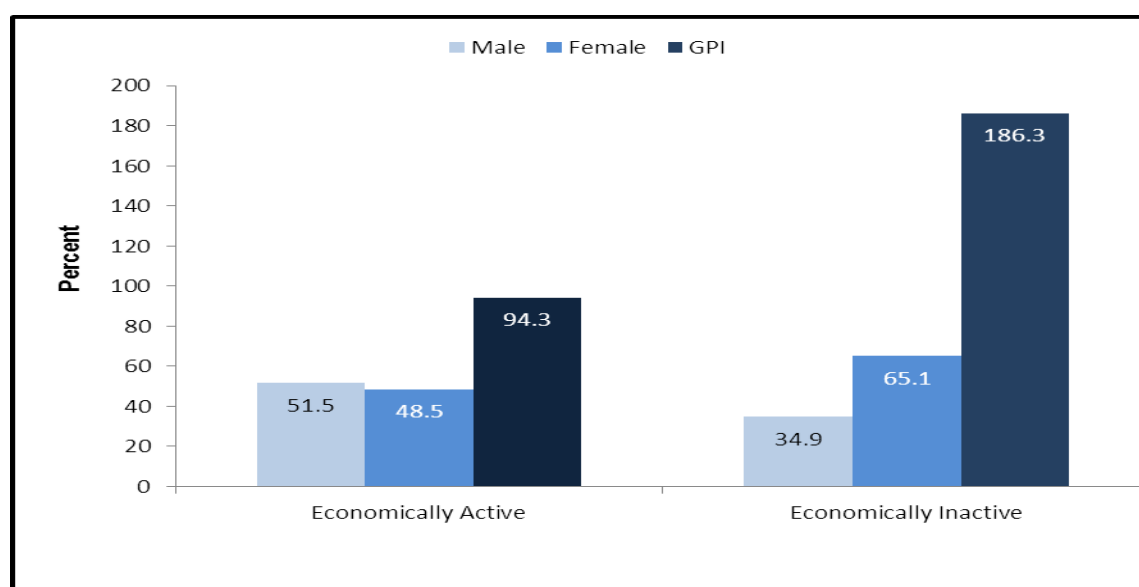


Table 5.1 shows that the percentage distributions of males and females aged 15 to 64 years by age group are nearly the same both for employed and unemployed populations. However, considering that the proportion of females in the entire population is 51 percent, 49 percent as the proportion of females in the economically active population compared to 51 percent for males is low. It indicates that males have better chance of benefiting from economic rewards than females. On the other hand, 65 percent of economically inactive populations are females compared to 35 percent for males.

Furthermore, GPI for employed population ranged from 84 in age group 55 to 59 to 111 people in age group 20 to 24; while the GPI for unemployed population ranged from 56 people in age 55 to 59 to 77 in age group 35 to 39 and 30 to 34. Moreover in economically inactive population the gap was very high in all age group which the GPI ranging from 113 people in age group 15 to 19 to 561 in age group 30 to 34. These gaps may be explained by a variety of factors, including regulations and practices governing work and family life. Women's responsibilities in unpaid care work, lack of childcare facilities and other social rights may also play a significant role in women's non participation in the labour force, in their occupational choices, and in their employment patterns.

The percentage distributions of employed male and female persons by age group show that the age groups with large proportions are 15 to 19 up to 40 to 44 and those with small proportions 45 to 49 up to 60 to 64. Furthermore, the groups with large proportions of unemployed persons are 15 to 19 up to 30 to 34 while those with small proportions start from age group 35 to 39 up to 60 to 64.

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution Males and Females of Working Age Populations (15-64) by Current Economic Activity Status and Age Group; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Economically Active						Economically Inactive		
	Employed			Unemployed			Male	Female	GPI
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>186.3</b>
15 - 19	11.1	11.4	98.6	12.7	12.4	69.5	60.8	37.0	113.3
20 - 24	13.9	16.1	111.0	21.4	22.2	74.2	22.2	19.9	166.6
25 - 29	15.3	16.1	101.1	24.8	24.3	69.9	4.0	11.7	539.2
30 - 34	14.5	14.2	93.6	12.7	13.6	76.9	2.9	8.7	560.5
35 - 39	12.7	12.1	91.6	9.0	9.6	76.8	2.3	6.4	523.5
40 - 44	10.2	9.4	88.8	6.7	6.3	67.4	1.9	4.5	451.3
45 - 49	7.8	7.7	95.3	4.6	4.6	71.9	1.5	3.9	500.5
50 - 54	6.5	5.9	86.0	3.6	3.3	65.7	1.5	3.1	379.6
55 - 59	4.2	3.7	83.9	2.3	1.8	56.4	1.1	2.1	343.9
60 - 64	3.9	3.5	84.8	2.2	1.8	58.5	1.8	2.8	283.2

Table 5.2 reveals that the highest proportion of employed population attained primary school (80 percent for male and 84 percent for female) followed by secondary school (16 percent for male and 13 percent for female) and university and other related (3 percent for male and 2 percent for female). The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and while in Tanzania Zanzibar the highest proportion of employed population attained secondary school (54 percent for male and 57 percent for female), followed by primary school (41 percent for male and 37 percent for female) and university and other related (4 percent for male and 5 percent for female). Moreover the same pattern is observed among the unemployed and inactive population.

Gender gap analysis reveals that, employed populations aged 5 or above for females are consistently fewer than males regardless of education level attained. Highest gap is observed in university and other related where for every 100 employed males only 60 females are employed. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar the highest gap is observed among those who attained primary school, for whom 48 employed female for every 100 males. It may be observed that males are favoured (60 GPI) even among those with university and other related-education.

Moreover Table 5.2 shows that in Tanzania the highest proportion (63 percent) of unemployed male population had attained primary school education followed by those who had attained secondary school education with 23 percent and those who had attained university and other related education with 13 percent. The same pattern is observed among unemployed female population except for slight differences in percentages. This pattern also exists in Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar the higher proportion (59 percent) of unemployed male population has attained secondary school education. Moreover, the proportion of unemployed females (64 percent) compared to males (59 percent) for those who attained secondary school education.

Results show that the gender gap is very high among economic inactive population in the country regardless of type of education attained. The results also show that the education attainment with the largest share of the economically inactive was with primary school education for female with 61.9 percent of the inactive females. The gap was very high in all education attainment categories with GPI ranging from 106 in university and other related-educated to 298 in training after primary education. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Male and Females Population Five Years or Above by, Current Economic Activity Status and Education Attained; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Education Attained	Economically Active						Economically Inactive		
	Employed			Unemployed					
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
<b>Tanzania</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>163.7</b>
Primary School	79.9	83.6	85.4	63.2	62.5	67.1	46.4	61.9	218.2
Training After Primary Education	0.8	0.9	85.1	0.7	0.9	89.4	0.3	0.5	297.5
Secondary School	15.5	12.6	66.3	22.7	22.7	67.7	48.6	34.4	115.8
Training After Secondary Education	0.8	0.8	76.0	0.8	1.1	92.5	0.8	0.7	140.0
University and Other Related	3.0	2.2	59.9	12.5	12.7	69.0	3.9	2.5	106.4
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>160.1</b>
Primary School	81.0	84.4	85.9	65.5	65.2	68.0	47.0	63.7	216.9
Training After Primary Education	0.8	0.9	85.6	0.7	1.0	89.3	0.3	0.5	292.5
Secondary School	14.4	11.8	67.3	20.2	20.1	67.9	48.0	32.5	108.4
Training After Secondary Education	0.8	0.8	76.1	0.9	1.2	92.4	0.8	0.7	138.9
University and Other Related	2.9	2.1	60.0	12.7	12.6	67.9	3.8	2.5	104.2
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>258.2</b>
Primary School	40.7	36.6	48.0	30.2	19.8	40.2	29.7	31.6	274.6
Training After Primary Education	0.5	0.5	54.9	0.3	0.5	92.0	0.1	0.3	588.4
Secondary School	53.6	57.1	56.7	59.1	64.2	66.5	65.4	65.1	256.9
Training After Secondary Education	0.9	1.3	72.7	0.6	0.9	96.4	0.7	0.5	175.8
University and Other Related	4.3	4.5	55.6	9.8	14.6	91.0	4.0	2.5	161.5

### 5.3 Employment Status and Gender

Employment status provides an explanation with regard to how the employed population of a given locality is engaged in the production of goods and services. Employed population may be engaged as an employer, employee, agriculture worker, non-agriculture worker, contributing family worker or apprentice. As was the case with the rest of the data on economic activity, the analysis of employment status refers to the working age group (15-64 years).

Table 5.3 shows that there was small difference in the distribution of males and females by employment status for both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Most of the working population engage in economic activity as own account workers in agriculture (68.7 percent for females and 59.2 percent for males). In contrast, the proportion of females as employers was almost equal to that of males at about 0.5 percent for males and 0.4 percent for females. However, as

employees the proportion of male (15.8 percent) is higher than that of females (9.3 percent). On the other hand, in the case of unpaid family helpers, the proportion is higher for female (4.4 percent) than males (3.0 percent). This calls for more attention since despite spending much of their time in family farms, females are deemed as unpaid family helpers.

On the contrary, males spend less of their time in agriculture but still are regarded as owners of the farms. This indicates imbalance of power distribution in households and community as a whole resulting into negative impact on ownership and control of resources for female. Similarly, less significant number of women in employment could be associated with cultural belief and values that limit their access to education. Likewise, the smaller number of females as employers is associated to the limited access to capital resulting into smaller businesses compared to males.

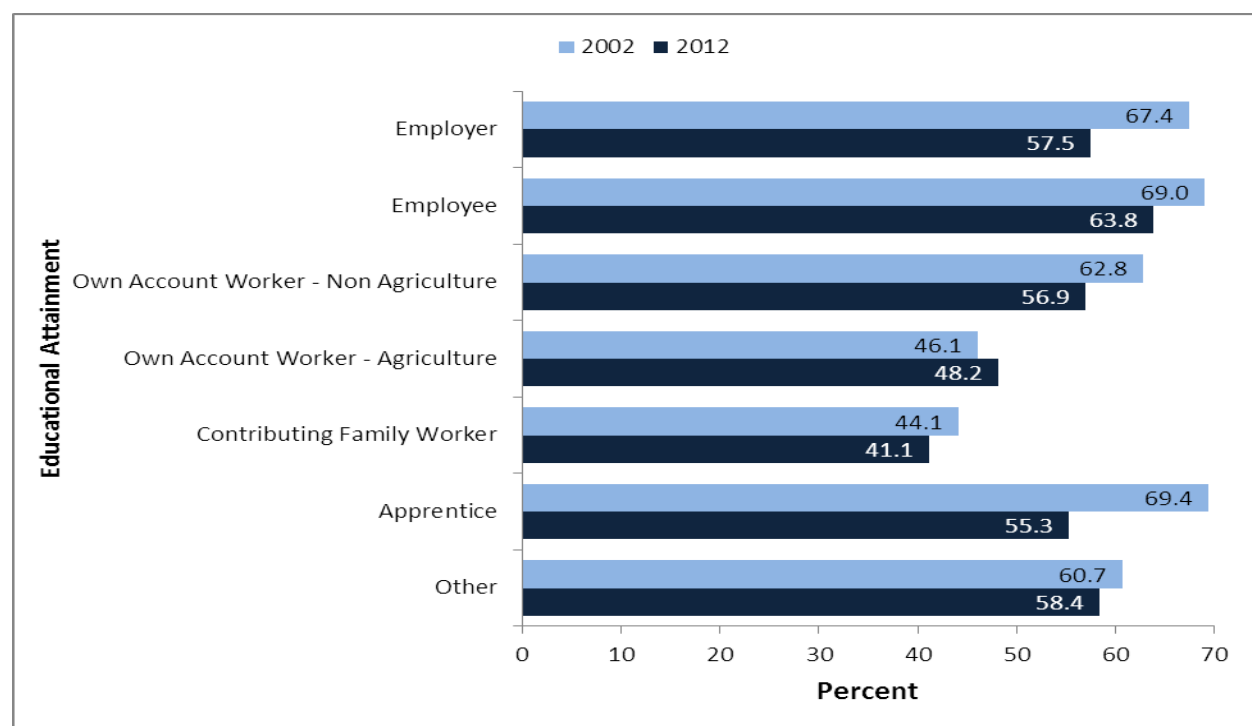
Furthermore the table shows that in every 100 working man in Tanzania there are only 57 working women. A recent ILO report (2010) suggests that while women and men are almost equally likely to be employed as wage labourers globally, women tend to be over-represented among contributing family members and under-represented among employers and own-account workers. This is true in Tanzania since largest proportions of working women are contributing family workers.

**Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Working Male and Female Population of Age (15-64 Years) by Employment Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

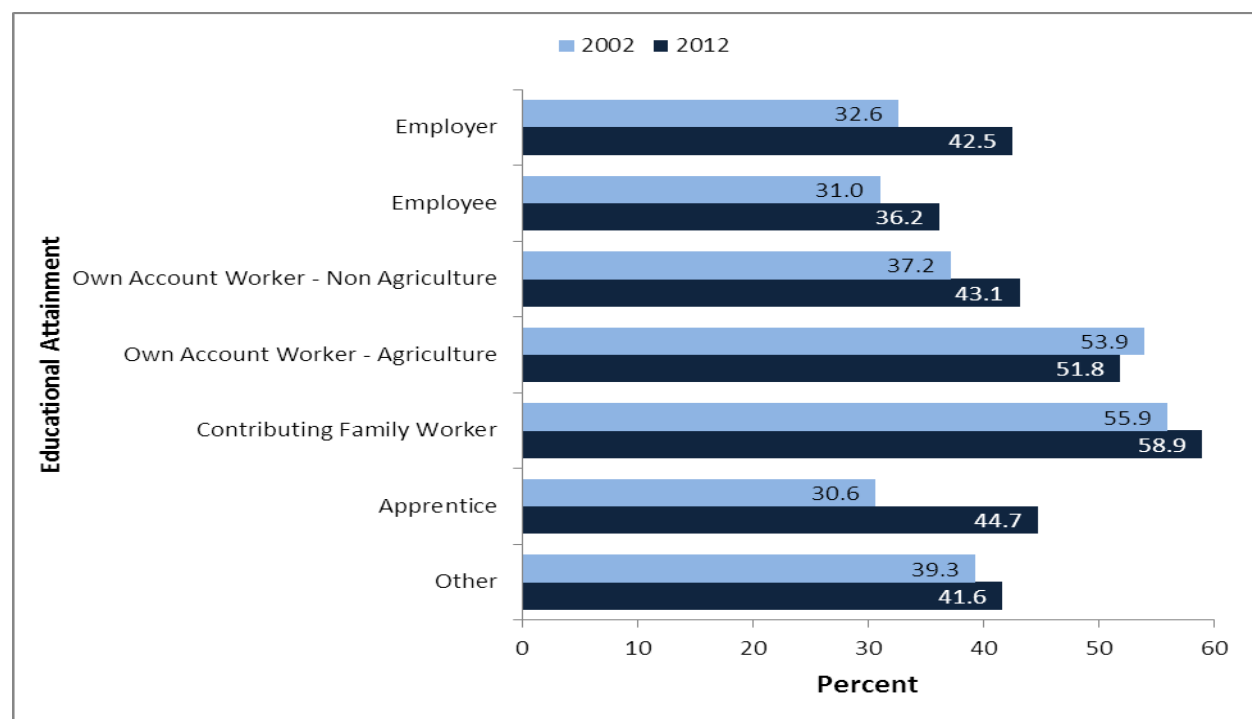
Employment Status	Total	Male	Female	GPI
<b>Tanzania</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,251,147</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>
Employer	69,694	0.5	0.4	73.9
Employee	2,051,503	15.8	9.3	56.8
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	3,084,126	21.1	16.7	75.8
Own Account Worker - Agriculture	10,377,224	59.2	68.7	111.4
Contributing Family Worker	599,350	3.0	4.4	143.4
Apprentices	33,426	0.2	0.2	80.9
Other	35,820	0.3	0.2	71.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,893,534</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>
Employer	68,103	0.5	0.4	74.7
Employee	1,956,170	15.4	9.1	56.9
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	2,948,196	20.5	16.5	77.8
Own Account Worker - Agriculture	10,258,777	60.0	69.2	111.5
Contributing Family Worker	594,091	3.0	4.5	142.6
Apprentices	32,722	0.2	0.2	81.2
Other	35,475	0.3	0.2	71.5
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>357,613</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Employer	1,592	0.5	0.4	44.2
Employee	95,334	28.0	24.6	55.7
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	135,929	43.6	29.2	42.4
Own Account Worker - Agriculture	118,449	26.9	42.8	100.9
Contributing Family Worker	5,260	0.6	2.8	284.8
Apprentices	703	0.2	0.2	68.6
Other	346	0.1	0.1	42.4

Figure 5.2 and 5.3 show the percentage shares of males and females in the number of working persons by employment status during the 2002 and 2012 population censuses. Percentage of male employers decreased from 67 percent in 2002 to 58 percent in 2012 which means the gap between males and females decreased. The pattern observed is the same in other employment statuses except in own Account Worker – Agriculture where the percentage of males increased from 46 percent in 2002 to 48 percent in 2012. In 2000 and 2012, males represented over half of the workers in all employment statuses except own account worker-agriculture and contributing family worker. The percentage of women employed as employers increased from 33 percent in 2002 to 43 percent in 2012. It may be noted that in both 2002 and 2012 censuses, own account workers in agriculture and contributing family workers are the only statuses where females had larger shares than males.

**Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Male Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Employment Status; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



**Figure 5.3: Percentage Females of Working Population Aged 15-64 Years by Employment Status; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Census**



## 5.4 Main Occupation and Gender

Main occupation provides information on the jobs where persons of age 15 – 64 years spent most of their working time. In the process of production of goods and services, the occupations have been categorised as 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, elementary occupations.

Table 5.4 shows that, the leading occupations for females in Tanzania were farmer occupations and service workers shop and stall sales workers' in Tanzania. The results show that 66 percent of females worked as farmers against 57 percent of males. Seven (7) percent of women and six (6) percent of men work as service workers, shop and stall sales workers. Female seem to have far less access to work of plant machine operators and assemblers compared to males, only 0.2 percent of females compared to 2.3 percent of males worked in this occupation. Result also reveal that, for legislators, administrators and managers, the proportion of males (1.8 percent) is higher than for females (1.2 percent). Likewise for professionals the proportion is higher for males (2.0 percent) than females (1.5 percent). This could reflect lack of experience and skills on the side of females; meaning that more males are engaged in skilled and high paying occupations while females are engaged in semi-skilled and low paying jobs. On the other hand, GPI for elementary occupations was similar between males and females, that is for every 100 males doing elementary work there were 100 females doing the same. The similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland.

In Zanzibar, males had better access to work as service workers shop and stall sales workers than females; for every 100 males working as service workers shop and stall sales workers there were 57 females doing the same thing.

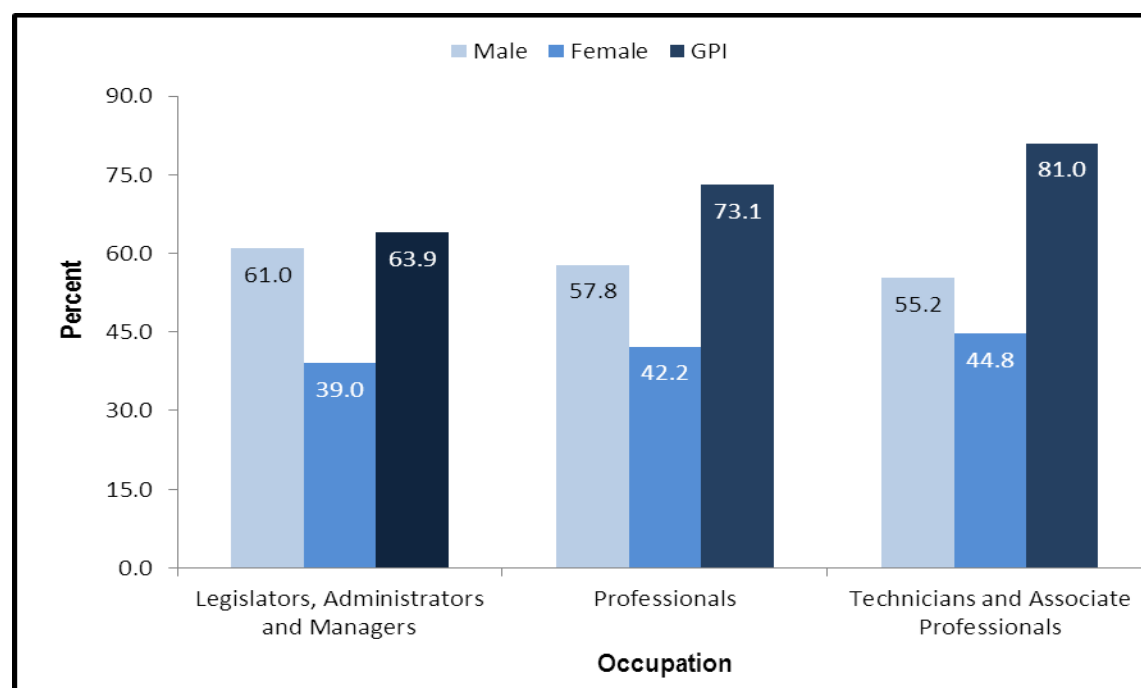


**Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Working Males and Females 15-64 Years by Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Occupation	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Legislators Administrators and Managers	1.8	1.2	62.9	1.8	1.2	63.6	2.2	1.5	41.5
Professional	2.0	1.5	72.1	2.0	1.5	71.9	3.2	4.0	77.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.8	4.0	80.1	4.8	4.0	79.9	5.5	7.6	87.8
Clerks	1.0	1.1	106.0	1.0	1.1	106.3	2.0	3.1	99.7
Small Business Managers	1.2	0.9	76.9	1.2	0.9	78.3	1.8	1.3	45.8
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	5.7	6.7	113.0	5.3	6.5	118.2	18.1	16.2	56.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	3.3	3.3	95.5	3.3	3.3	96.2	3.8	4.5	73.9
Crafts and Related Workers	7.2	2.7	35.5	7.1	2.6	35.4	12.6	7.2	36.5
Farmers	56.5	65.8	111.6	57.4	66.4	111.8	24.0	36.6	97.0
Livestock Keepers	2.5	1.8	68.5	2.6	1.8	69.2	1.2	0.4	18.3
Fishermen	1.8	0.3	15.8	1.6	0.3	17.1	10.2	1.3	8.1
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.3	0.2	7.2	2.2	0.2	7.3	3.4	0.3	4.7
Elementary Occupations	6.2	6.4	100.1	6.1	6.3	100.6	9.8	13.5	87.5
Others	3.7	4.0	103.8	3.8	4.0	104.3	2.2	2.7	77.1

One of the possible reasons for the low participation of women in economic activities is their low participation at the decision-making levels. Power and decision-making positions have been traditionally occupied by men, with very few women, as illustrated in the Figure 5.4. Gender ratio for the legislators, administrators and managers occupation was 64, implying that there were 64 females for every 100 male's working as legislators, administrators and managers occupation. For professionals, 42 percent was made up of females which is lower percentage compared with that of males (58 percent), hence the gender ratio of 73, implying that there were 73 working female professionals for every 100 working males professionals. Low gender ratios were observed for technicians and associate professionals. The gender ratio for this occupation was 81 working females for every 100 working males.

**Figure 5.4: Percentage Shares of Males and Females and GPIs of Working Persons Aged 15-64 Years in Selected Occupation; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



The size of gender disparities was generally large, but varied from one age group to another. Table 5.5 shows that more females are engaged as farmers than males in almost all age groups except 15 to 19 and 60 to 64. On the other hand, more males than females work as legislators administrators and managers from age group 25 to 29 to 55 to 59.

There was gender disparity for those working as crafts and related workers in all age groups, the ratio range from 23 females for every 100 males (age group 50-54) to 61 females for every 100 male (age group 15-19). Moreover, there were wide gender disparities among those working as fishermen and those working as 'plant machine operators and assemblers' regardless of the age group. That is due to the fact that in most African countries, fishing in coastal and deep-sea waters is almost always a male domain, and carries high occupational health and safety risks. Females in fishing households do perform preparatory work, such as mending nets, although their contribution is often "informal" and rarely remunerated.

Moreover, the table shows that more female at aged 20-24 most likely to be employed across all occupations compared to male. This may be due to the female population being larger than male population at this age as reported in the 2012 PHC (1,793,053 male and 2,160,986). It also happens most of females at this age have completed primary and secondary school education and have had less chance than males to continue with university education. Another reason is that women at this age have extra influence of doing business and other economic activities compared to the older women of age 55 years or above.

**Table 5.5: Gender Ratio for Working Population of Age 15-64 Years by Main Occupation and Age Group; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Occupation	Age Groups									
	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 – 49	50 – 54	55 – 59	60 – 64
Legislators Administrators and Managers	-	100.7	82.6	71.3	62.1	52.7	50.5	41.2	38.3	43.4
Professional	-	117.8	85.3	70.5	71.8	68.0	66.3	54.3	46.9	37.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	-	104.9	88.1	78.2	78.3	71.5	79.6	68.1	58.3	62.0
Clerks	118.7	135.3	124.9	112.5	100.0	97.1	99.0	74.9	72.7	57.5
Small Business Managers	93.8	93.1	89.7	77.9	75.9	68.8	76.9	54.2	41.1	37.7
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	178.2	135.8	118.9	113.7	103.4	95.7	94.8	71.7	68.3	62.0
Street Vendors and Related Workers	91.7	101.3	97.9	94.2	99.9	93.1	106.5	79.3	80.8	58.7
Crafts and Related Workers	60.5	53.5	40.3	31.4	27.3	25.7	26.1	22.6	23.2	25.2
Farmers	100.0	125.8	121.6	113.9	109.9	106.8	112.9	103.9	102.8	98.7
Livestock Keepers	50.8	72.3	79.8	74.5	79.4	71.6	72.6	66.8	54.2	56.6
Fishermen	17.9	18.3	16.6	15.7	15.5	15.0	14.2	12.2	12.2	11.1
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	18.5	10.9	7.7	6.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.6	5.8	4.4
Elementary Occupations	104.0	103.4	102.0	99.5	100.9	97.6	103.6	96.0	84.7	80.3

Table 5.6 shows that 80 percent of working males in Tanzania has attained primary school education and only three (3) percent has attained university and other related education while of the working females, the table shows that 83 percent has attained primary school education level and only two (2) percent completed university and other related education.

Moreover the table shows that of the males who employed as legislators, administrators and managers, 55 percent has completed primary school education 27 percent attained secondary school education and 15 percent attained university while of the females working as legislators administrators and managers, 63 percent attained primary school education, 23 percent attained secondary school education and 11 percent attained university and other related education.

The table also shows that more than 80 percent of persons working as farmers, livestock keepers and fishermen have attained primary school education. In general the table shows that most of the employed population in all type of occupation has attained primary school education and a small percentage has attained university and other related education.

**Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Working Male and Female Populations Aged Five Years and Above by Main Occupation, Education Attained; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Occupation	Total	Primary School	Training after Primary Education	Secondary School	Training after Secondary Education	University and Other Related
<b>Male</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Legislators Administrators and Managers	100.0	55.2	1.1	26.7	2.3	14.6
Professional	100.0	26.3	1.4	34.7	7.6	30.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	100.0	58.4	1.7	28.6	5.4	5.9
Clerks	100.0	44.2	1.1	37.7	4.5	12.4
Small Business Managers	100.0	65.9	1.0	26.7	1.5	4.9
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	100.0	73.2	0.8	23.1	0.8	2.1
Street Vendors and Related Workers	100.0	73.7	0.9	22.2	0.7	2.5
Crafts and Related Workers	100.0	74.7	1.1	21.9	0.7	1.7
Farmers	100.0	91.8	0.8	6.4	0.2	0.8
Livestock Keepers	100.0	84.9	0.9	11.7	0.6	1.8
Fishermen	100.0	83.1	0.8	14.0	0.2	1.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	100.0	60.8	1.0	31.5	1.8	4.9
Elementary Occupations	100.0	83.6	0.8	13.9	0.4	1.3
<b>Female</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Legislators Administrators and Managers	100.0	62.8	1.3	22.7	2.3	10.9
Professional	100.0	26.3	1.4	34.7	7.6	30.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	100.0	58.4	1.7	28.6	5.4	5.9
Clerks	100.0	44.2	1.1	37.7	4.5	12.4
Small Business Managers	100.0	65.9	1.0	26.7	1.5	4.9
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	100.0	73.2	0.8	23.1	0.8	2.1
Street Vendors and Related Workers	100.0	73.7	0.9	22.2	0.7	2.5
Crafts and Related Workers	100.0	74.7	1.1	21.9	0.7	1.7
Farmers	100.0	91.8	0.8	6.4	0.2	0.8
Livestock Keepers	100.0	84.9	0.9	11.7	0.6	1.8
Fishermen	100.0	83.1	0.8	14.0	0.2	1.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	100.0	60.8	1.0	31.5	1.8	4.9
Elementary Occupations	100.0	83.6	0.8	13.9	0.4	1.3

## 5.5 Main Industry and Gender

Industry categorizes the working persons by their employers main economic activity. The main industry is divided into 17 industries. Some differences by sex were observed in terms of the types of industries that tend to employ men and women, but there is considerable variation in general patterns depending on the nature of work and region.

According to a recent ILO publication (2010), globally men were somewhat more likely to be employed in the agricultural and industrial sectors, while women are more likely to be employed in the service industry, but in South Asia agriculture is far more important as a source of employment for women, while in the Middle East the service sector is a more important employer of men. When more detailed levels of disaggregation are examined, women were found to be particularly underrepresented in the fishing, mining, transportation, and construction industries and overrepresented in the education, health hotel and restaurant service industries, as well as in domestic employment.

In Tanzania, the largest percentage of female workers is mostly found in agriculture: commercial and food crops (65 percent) followed by domestic services sector and trade and commerce (6 percent each) while the smallest percentage was found in 'electricity gas and steam and in 'communication and transport' (0.3 percent each); followed by mining and quarrying (2.3 percent) and forestry fishing hunting livestock and other related at (2.4 percent and manufacturing (2.7 percent). The highest percentage of male workers was found in agriculture: commercial and food crops (57 percent) followed by trade and commerce (7 percent) and forestry fishing hunting livestock and other related (5 percent); manufacturing construction, domestic services and raw food sales (4 percent each) and mining and quarrying (3 percent) while the smallest percentage found in health and social welfare services (0.4 percent), electricity gas and water (0.5 percent), communication and transport (0.6 percent), financial services (0.9 percent), services for food hotels and lodges (1.2 percent) and education services (1.7 percent). This indicates that more females are engaged in low skilled and less paying industries while males are engaged in high-skilled and high paying industries. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland (Table 5.7).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, the largest percentage of females works in agriculture: commercial and food crops (46 percent) followed by manufacturing (8 percent) and 'services for food hotels and lodges' (7 percent) while smallest percentage was found in electricity gas and water (0.4 percent). The largest percentages of male workers is found in agriculture: commercial and food crops (31 percent) followed by forestry fishing hunting livestock and other related (12 percent) and 'raw food sales - uncooked food (8 percent) while the lowest percentage is found in domestic services (0.7 percent).

**Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Working Males and Females of Age 15-64 Years by Main Industry; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Industry	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>125.3</b>
Agriculture: Commercial and Food Crops	57.2	65.4	109.6	57.9	65.7	109.8	31.4	46.4	185.3
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	4.5	2.4	50.2	4.3	2.4	53.0	11.6	2.4	25.4
Mining and Quarrying	3.0	2.3	73.6	3.0	2.3	74.0	1.5	1.2	96.1
Manufacturing	4.1	2.7	62.4	4.0	2.6	62.1	7.2	7.8	135.9
Electricity Gas and Steam	0.5	0.3	49.2	0.5	0.3	49.8	0.8	0.4	68.1
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.9	0.9	104.1	0.8	0.9	106.6	1.5	1.2	99.3
All Types of Construction	4.0	1.1	25.8	3.9	1.1	26.5	6.4	1.2	23.0
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	3.6	3.6	97.0	3.5	3.6	100.3	8.4	6.3	94.0
Trade and Commerce	6.9	5.9	82.2	6.9	6.0	83.1	6.0	4.0	84.9
Haulage and Storage	2.4	0.4	16.6	2.4	0.4	17.0	4.5	0.7	18.4
Services for Food Hotels and Lodges	1.2	2.8	219.9	1.1	2.7	231.3	4.1	7.0	214.8
Communication and Transport	0.6	0.3	46.5	0.6	0.3	45.5	1.1	1.1	127.1
Financial Institutions and Insurance	0.9	0.8	84.1	0.9	0.8	84.6	1.1	1.2	135.9
Public Administration and Security Services	1.8	0.6	33.6	1.7	0.6	34.8	6.7	2.4	45.4
Education Services at all Levels	1.7	1.6	89.9	1.7	1.5	87.1	3.0	6.9	289.0
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.4	0.7	160.5	0.4	0.7	163.0	0.9	1.7	229.2
Domestic Services	3.7	6.4	164.0	3.8	6.4	162.5	0.7	5.1	872.7
Other Activities	2.5	1.9	70.1	2.5	1.8	70.4	3.3	3.1	118.5

## **Chapter Six**

### **Person with Disability and Gender**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Actions and initiatives to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and disability inclusive development often do not pay adequate attention to the gender gap in disability. Some factors that contribute to existing gender gap in disability include:-

- i. Invisibility of women and girls with disabilities in the work on women, disability rights and development,
- ii. Double discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities often compounded by other factors such as being minorities, indigenous people, refugees, persons living with HIV and AIDS and older people and
- iii. Lack of empowerment and capacity development of women and girls with disabilities, including in leadership and their participation in decision making in political, economic and social spheres.

It is vital that gender equality should be recognized as a discrete issue and the gender dimensions of the disability inclusive development should be addressed as well for the following reasons.

- i. As a result of aging and the longer life expectancy of women, the number of women with disabilities is likely to be larger than that of men in many populations. Many older women who are disabled may lack access to services/support. As life expectancy increases, this challenge will become more evident in more countries.
- ii. Gender equality and empowerment of women can reduce the female disability prevalence rate because many women become disabled because of gender discriminatory practices, including early and child marriage, early pregnancy and female genital mutilation.
- iii. Strategies solely focusing on the disability do not necessarily result in the enhanced gender equality among people with disabilities.
- iv. Women and girls with disabilities are discriminated differently from men that, women are at higher risk of sexual violence, forced sterilization, forced abortion and exposure to HIV/AIDS, among others. Thus, targeted interventions will result in more effective and efficient advocacy, including implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- v. Evidence indicates that the greater gender equality in education and employment make a marked contribution to development and economic growth. This is why the MDGs have gender equality as a standalone goal. So promotion of gender equality and empowerment of

women with disabilities is necessary for the achievement of the disability inclusive development.

- vi. To advance the rights of women with disabilities in society and development, it is essential that their perspectives be included in all aspects of work for women's empowerment, and that all work on disability incorporate a gender perspective.

## **6.2 Population with Disability**

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

Table 6.1 shows male and female percentage share of people with disability for different types of disabilities and areas. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability, out of 848,530 people with this disability, 56 percent were females and 44 percent are males. Selfcare was the least common type of disability reported by 324,725 people, out of whom 53 percent were female and 47 percent were male. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar both in rural and urban areas.



**Table 6.1: Percentage of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability, Area and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Disability Type	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Total</b>									
Seeing	848,530	631,909	216,621	821,213	616,170	205,043	27,317	15,739	11,578
Hearing	425,322	338,069	87,253	410,182	328,174	82,008	15,140	9,895	5,245
Walking	525,019	410,288	114,731	513,558	403,645	109,913	11,461	6,643	4,818
Remembering	401,931	318,023	83,908	391,281	311,552	79,729	10,650	6,471	4,179
Self-care	324,725	259,145	65,580	317,224	254,793	62,431	7,501	4,352	3,149
Other Disabilities	99,798	85,694	14,104	97,503	83,792	13,711	2,295	1,902	393
<b>Male</b>									
Seeing	43.6	44.4	41.1	43.7	44.5	41.4	39.1	41.0	36.6
Hearing	43.9	44.6	41.2	43.9	44.6	41.3	41.9	43.3	39.3
Walking	42.4	42.9	40.8	42.4	42.8	40.8	43.5	45.9	40.1
Remembering	41.8	42.3	40.1	41.9	42.4	40.1	39.9	40.1	39.7
Self-care	46.5	46.6	46.1	46.5	46.6	46.0	47.2	47.3	47.1
Other Disabilities	51.6	51.7	51.0	51.6	51.7	51.2	49.3	50.3	44.5
<b>Female</b>									
Seeing	56.4	55.6	58.9	56.3	55.5	58.6	60.9	59.0	63.4
Hearing	56.1	55.4	58.8	56.1	55.4	58.7	58.1	56.7	60.7
Walking	57.6	57.1	59.2	57.6	57.2	59.2	56.5	54.1	59.9
Remembering	58.2	57.7	59.9	58.1	57.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.3
Self-care	53.5	53.4	53.9	53.5	53.4	54.0	52.8	52.7	52.9
Other Disabilities	48.4	48.3	49.0	48.4	48.3	48.8	50.7	49.7	55.5

For each type and level of disability, Table 6.2 gives the percentage of males and females concerned by area. In general, the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. Results reveal that more than 50 percent of people with disability were female regardless level of difficulty. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories, rural and urban areas.

**Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Disabled Population by Disability Type of Disability, Area, Level of Difficulty and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Type of Disability	Some difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Unable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Tanzania</b>						
Seeing	43.3	56.7	44.7	55.3	46.0	54.0
Hearing	43.2	56.8	45.1	54.9	47.8	52.2
Walking	41.1	58.9	44.4	55.6	47.1	52.9
Remembering	40.5	59.5	43.3	56.7	48.1	51.9
Self-care	44.9	55.1	46.7	53.3	48.2	51.8
<b>Rural</b>						
Seeing	44.1	55.9	45.7	54.3	45.8	54.2
Hearing	43.9	56.1	45.9	54.1	48.1	51.9
Walking	41.5	58.5	45.1	54.9	47.3	52.7
Remembering	41.0	59.0	43.8	56.2	48.1	51.9
Self-care	45.0	55.0	46.8	53.2	48.4	51.6
<b>Urban</b>						
Seeing	40.9	59.1	41.4	58.6	46.9	53.1
Hearing	40.5	59.5	41.9	58.1	46.3	53.7
Walking	39.4	60.6	42.2	57.8	46.6	53.4
Remembering	38.5	61.5	41.8	58.2	48.1	51.9
Self-care	44.4	55.6	46.1	53.9	47.7	52.3

### 6.3 Population with Albinism

Table 6.3 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by residence areas and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 44,049,876 persons enumerated in the country, a total 16,477 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (16,127) were in Tanzania Mainland and 350 were in Tanzania Zanzibar. Prevalence of albinism is more or less the same among sexes.

**Table 6.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Area	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution (Numbers)		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>16,477</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>9,059</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>7,418</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>44,049,876</b>	<b>21,384,708</b>	<b>22,665,168</b>
Rural	10,831	0.03	6,109	0.04	4,722	0.03	31,100,724	15,184,970	15,915,754
Urban	5,646	0.04	2,950	0.05	2,696	0.04	12,949,152	6,199,738	6,749,414
Tanzania Mainland	16,127	0.04	8,872	0.04	7,255	0.03	42,764,449	20,765,147	21,999,302
Tanzania Zanzibar	350	0.03	187	0.03	163	0.02	1,285,427	619,561	665,866

## **6.4 Disabled Population of Age Five and above by Education and Literacy**

Education is an important condition which gives people with disability the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. This part of the report examines gender ratios in education and literacy. The population analysed is of age five or above. Indicators such as education level, school attendance and literacy status will highlight the gender disparity among person with disability.

### **6.4.1 Person with Disability and Education Attainment**

Table 6.4 shows that few persons with albinism for females (82) than males (119) have attained nursery school education. The table also shows that for all types of disability, more females than males attained training after primary education. On the other hand, more disabled males attained secondary education as well as university and other related education.

**Table 6.4: Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age Five Years or Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Level of Education; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Type of Disability	Total	Nursery Education	Primary Education	Training After Primary Education	Secondary Education	Training After Secondary Education	University and Other Related
<b>Total</b>							
Seeing	487,136	2,672	398,843	5,659	63,238	3,750	12,974
Hearing	215,474	2,847	186,995	2,059	20,679	649	2,245
Walking	238,011	1,810	209,042	3,080	19,999	992	3,088
Remembering	180,072	2,102	158,813	2,181	14,509	606	1,861
Self-care	89,162	5,021	74,501	1,142	7,029	292	1,177
Albinism	10,566	201	8,002	99	1,811	100	353
Other Disability	47,730	638	42,266	415	3,858	137	416
<b>Male</b>							
Seeing	249,917	1,425	205,525	2,583	30,929	1,878	7,577
Hearing	110,215	1,427	95,326	901	10,923	356	1,282
Walking	125,110	1,001	108,358	1,278	11,855	595	2,023
Remembering	86,782	1,051	75,585	887	7,858	329	1,072
Self-care	48,073	2,507	39,999	481	4,203	178	705
Albinism	5,949	119	4,490	47	1,027	55	211
Other Disability	26,707	322	23,564	215	2,279	79	248
<b>Female</b>							
Seeing	237,219	1,247	193,318	3,076	32,309	1,872	5,397
Hearing	105,259	1,420	91,669	1,158	9,756	293	963
Walking	112,901	809	100,684	1,802	8,144	397	1,065
Remembering	93,290	1,051	83,228	1,294	6,651	277	789
Self-care	41,089	2,514	34,502	661	2,826	114	472
Albinism	4,617	82	3,512	52	784	45	142
Other Disability	21,023	316	18,702	200	1,579	58	168
<b>Gender Ratio (F/M*100)</b>							
Seeing	94.9	87.5	94.1	119.1	104.5	99.7	71.2
Hearing	95.5	99.5	96.2	128.5	89.3	82.3	75.1
Walking	90.2	80.8	92.9	141.0	68.7	66.7	52.6
Remembering	107.5	100.0	110.1	145.9	84.6	84.2	73.6
Self-care	85.5	100.3	86.3	137.4	67.2	64.0	67.0
Albinism	77.6	68.9	78.2	110.6	76.3	81.8	67.3
Other Disability	78.7	98.1	79.4	93.0	69.3	73.4	67.7

#### 6.4.2 Persons with Disability and School Attendance

Table 6.5 highlights the varying gender ratios for different disability categories and school attendance statuses in Tanzania. Results show that the gender gap was small for those attending

school in almost all disability categories except in albinism where the gender ratio was 65 implying that there were 65 females for every 100 males attending school.

Moreover, the table shows that for each type of disability the higher number of females who never attended to school was larger than the number of males who never attended. For instance, walking disability, result show that the number of females who never attended school was twice for that of males, implying that for every 214 females there were 100 males who never attended. Furthermore, results show that there were more males than females who completed school in almost all disability categories.

**Table 6.5: Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age Five Years or Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Type of Disability	Total	Attending	Drop-outs	Complete	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>					
Seeing	843,267	72,304	102,462	312,370	356,131
Hearing	413,123	68,291	41,909	105,274	197,649
Walking	496,820	32,792	57,525	147,694	258,809
Remembering	367,889	36,478	42,169	101,425	187,817
Self-care	226,679	27,834	17,007	44,321	137,517
Albinism	14,537	4,003	1,150	5,413	3,971
Other Disability	95,713	11,788	11,244	24,698	47,983
<b>Male</b>					
Seeing	366,831	34,841	53,603	161,473	116,914
Hearing	180,269	35,315	21,962	52,938	70,054
Walking	207,520	17,467	29,246	78,397	82,410
Remembering	150,987	18,475	20,373	47,934	64,205
Self-care	101,656	14,329	9,279	24,465	53,583
Albinism	7,861	2,433	635	2,881	1,912
Other Disability	49,288	6,170	6,507	14,030	22,581
<b>Female</b>					
Seeing	476,436	37,463	48,859	150,897	239,217
Hearing	232,854	32,976	19,947	52,336	127,595
Walking	289,300	15,325	28,279	69,297	176,399
Remembering	216,902	18,003	21,796	53,491	123,612
Self-care	125,023	13,505	7,728	19,856	83,934
Albinism	6,676	1,570	515	2,532	2,059
Other Disability	46,425	5,618	4,737	10,668	25,402
<b>Gender Ratio (F/M*100)</b>					
Seeing	129.9	107.5	91.1	93.5	204.6
Hearing	129.2	93.4	90.8	98.9	182.1
Walking	139.4	87.7	96.7	88.4	214.1
Remembering	143.7	97.4	107.0	111.6	192.5
Self-care	123.0	94.2	83.3	81.2	156.6
Albinism	84.9	64.5	81.1	87.9	107.7
Other Disability	94.2	91.1	72.8	76.0	112.5

### 6.4.3 Person with Disability and Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. It empowers people to acquire information and to communicate with others. Even people with the disability, who could not access school education at enrolment age, could have another chance of attaining literacy through non-formal and functional literacy programmes. Literacy is deemed to empower people with basic knowledge to know and use, for example, agricultural inputs, read announcements and to participate in democratic processes such as voting and decision-making in day to day undertakings. All these constitute, among others, basic human rights. It is important that, women and men have the right to access literacy as one of the necessary pre-requisite for achieving gender equality as stipulated in the MDGs, MKUKUTA and MKUZA.

Table 6.6 shows the gender inequality on literacy among persons with disability still exists although it varies from one type of disability to another. Results show that there is larger number of literate males than that of females in almost all disability categories. Result show that out of 479,621 literate people with the seeing disability, 248,645 are males.

Moreover results show that the gender gap was larger for illiterate category. The number of illiterate disabled persons was larger for females than for males in all disability categories. In the case of walking category, the gender ratio of 213, implies that there were 213 Illiterate females for every 100 Illiterate males.

According to the *Tanzania 2008 Disability Survey Report*, more males than females were able to write any language. This shows that the disparity still exists for disabled persons.

**Table 6.6: Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age Five Years or Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Literacy Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Type of Disability	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total</b>			
Seeing	843,267	479,621	363,646
Hearing	413,123	199,287	213,836
Walking	496,820	232,462	264,358
Remembering	367,889	165,565	202,324
Self-care	226,679	80,410	146,269
Albinism	14,537	10,074	4,463
Other Disability	95,713	40,940	54,773
<b>Male</b>			
Seeing	366,831	248,645	118,186
Hearing	180,269	102,263	78,006
Walking	207,520	123,098	84,422
Remembering	150,987	80,102	70,885
Self-care	101,656	43,377	58,279
Albinism	7,861	5,639	2,222
Other Disability	49,288	23,085	26,203
<b>Female</b>			
Seeing	476,436	230,976	245,460
Hearing	232,854	97,024	135,830
Walking	289,300	109,364	179,936
Remembering	216,902	85,463	131,439
Self-care	125,023	37,033	87,990
Albinism	6,676	4,435	2,241
Other Disability	46,425	17,855	28,570
<b>Gender Ratio (F/M*100)</b>			
Seeing	129.9	92.9	207.7
Hearing	129.2	94.9	174.1
Walking	139.4	88.8	213.1
Remembering	143.7	106.7	185.4
Self-care	123.0	85.4	151.0
Albinism	84.9	78.6	100.9
Other Disability	94.2	77.3	109.0

## 6.5 Disabled Population by Gender and Economic Activity

Integration of the population with disability in economic activities is one of the ways of facilitating them to enhance their own individual development and to contribute to the development of the country. This part of the report aims at examining gender ratios in economic activities. The population analysed is of age five or above. Indicators used such as economic activity status,

employment status, occupation and main activity will highlight the gender disparity among person with disability.

### **6.5.1 Current Economic Activity**

Current economic activity is defined as the activity performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services in which the respondent had been engaged seven days prior to the Census night. Current economic activity includes those people who worked and were paid, worked and were not paid, worked for own benefit, who did not work - looked for work, who did not work– did not look for work but were available, persons in home maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring), full time students and those unable to work.

Wage employment is considered the most desirable type of economic activity, in comparison to working on family business or home maintenance. Results reveal that more of males than females worked for pay regardless disability category, for instance in albinism category, there are 56 females for every 100 males working for paid work.

Table 6.7 shows that, unpaid work was dominated by females of disability in seeing, hearing, walking, and remembering; while for albinism it was dominated by males with 100 unpaid males for every 46 unpaid females. Those who worked for own benefit were dominated by females for disability in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering and self-care; while for those looking for work and not looking for work but available for work were dominated by males at all disability categories.

There was large gender disparity in home maintenance activity for all disability types, many females were observed in home maintenance activity compared to males probably due to their limited access to higher education for skilled labour. For instance, results on at seeing disability show that female participation in home maintenance activity was more than six times that of males, and that for every 100 males working in this activity, there were 624.1 females working.

For those unable to work the implication is dominated by female in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering and self-care while in other disability results show in 100 males worked unpaid about 79 female unable to work. (Table 6.7)



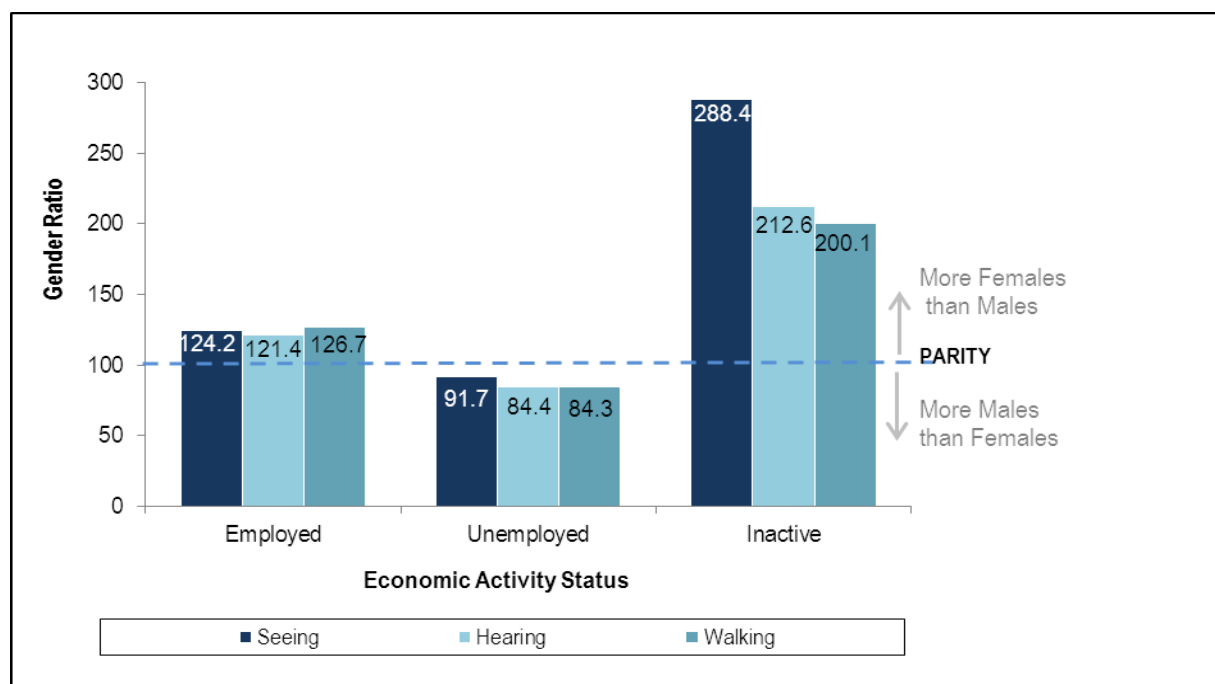
**Table 6.7: Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age 15 - 64 Years and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Current Economic Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Disability Type	Total	Paid	Unpaid	Own benefit	Looking for work	Not looking for work	Home Maintenance	Full time Student	Unable
<b>Total</b>									
Seeing	512,233	37,285	13,917	323,765	9,789	7,475	63,445	21,893	34,664
Hearing	223,924	10,539	6,495	134,774	4,238	4,098	32,825	13,343	17,613
Walking	270,077	11,380	7,192	157,306	4,942	3,771	33,259	7,253	44,974
Remembering	210,092	8,821	5,841	118,545	4,046	3,191	28,132	6,537	34,979
Self-care	91,194	2,405	2,244	35,082	1,385	1,671	9,419	3,314	35,675
Albinism	9,593	688	295	5,263	237	386	1,315	969	439
Other Disability	65,657	1,628	1,841	33,313	802	992	7,697	1,907	17,478
<b>Male</b>									
Seeing	202,879	21,705	6,435	136,118	5,111	3,780	8,762	9,967	11,001
Hearing	91,708	6,336	3,088	58,092	2,382	2,082	6,413	7,423	5,890
Walking	107,656	7,068	3,285	65,501	2,691	1,998	5,624	4,190	17,298
Remembering	82,806	5,155	2,470	46,968	2,161	1,657	5,249	3,638	15,508
Self-care	41,731	1,513	1,148	16,610	771	860	2,491	1,893	16,445
Albinism	4,926	442	203	2,709	179	231	323	618	220
Other Disability	33,817	1,120	977	17,434	487	565	2,451	1,026	9,757
<b>Female</b>									
Seeing	309,354	15,580	7,483	187,647	4,677	3,695	54,684	11,926	23,662
Hearing	132,216	4,203	3,406	76,682	1,855	2,016	26,412	5,920	11,722
Walking	162,421	4,311	3,907	91,805	2,251	1,773	27,635	3,063	27,676
Remembering	127,286	3,666	3,371	71,577	1,885	1,534	22,883	2,899	19,471
Self-care	49,463	892	1,095	18,472	614	811	6,928	1,421	19,230
Albinism	4,667	246	93	2,554	58	156	992	351	219
Other Disability	31,840	508	863	15,879	315	426	5,246	880	7,721
<b>Gender Ratio (F/M*100)</b>									
Seeing	152.5	71.8	116.3	137.9	91.5	97.8	624.1	119.7	215.1
Hearing	144.2	66.3	110.3	132.0	77.9	96.8	411.9	79.8	199.0
Walking	150.9	61.0	118.9	140.2	83.6	88.7	491.4	73.1	160.0
Remembering	153.7	71.1	136.5	152.4	87.2	92.6	435.9	79.7	125.6
Self-care	118.5	59.0	95.4	111.2	79.6	94.3	278.1	75.1	116.9
Albinism	94.7	55.7	45.8	94.3	32.4	67.5	307.1	56.8	99.5
Other Disability	94.2	45.4	88.3	91.1	64.7	75.4	214.0	85.8	79.1

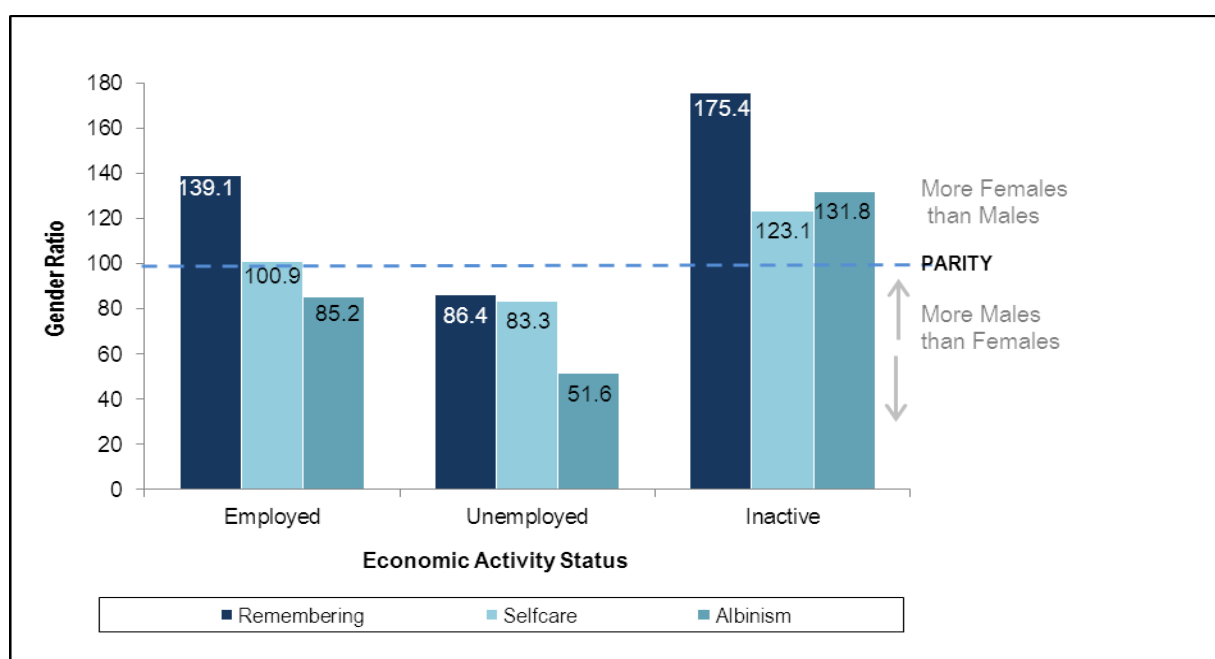
Figures 6.1 and 6.2 show gender ratios of persons with disability by economic activity status, they emphasizing the magnitude of the disparities between females and males. The gender ratios for the employed population show that there were more females than males in all type of disability except albinism where for every 100 employed males there were 85 employed females. For the unemployed population, there were more males than females regardless of the type of disability. In case of albinism, the gender ratio was about 52 implying that there were 52 unemployed females

for every 100 unemployed males. Moreover figures show large disparities in the inactive population for all disability types, with inactive females being more than inactive males. For instance, with regard to seeing disability, results show that for every 100 economically inactive males were 288 inactive females.

**Figure 6.1: Gender Ratio of Disability Population Age 15-64 Years by Economic Activity Status and Disability in Seeing, Hearing and Walking; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



**Figure 6.2: Gender Ratio of Disability Population Age 15-64 Years by Economic Activity Status and Disability in Remembering, Self-care and Albinism; Tanzania, 2012 Census**



### 6.5.2 Persons with Disability and Employment Status

Working persons may be engaged as employers, employees, and self-employed agriculture workers, self-employed non-agriculture worker, contributing family workers or apprentices. Table 6.8 shows gap between male and female vary from one disability to another in all status. In the case of albinism results show that for every 100 males employers there were 320 female employers. Large gender disparities were observed in the employee status in all type of disability.

**Table 6.8: Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age 15 - 64 Years and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Employment Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Type of Disability	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Contributing Family Works	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>								
Seeing	374,967	1,812	41,631	62,001	256,743	11,212	426	1,142
Hearing	151,808	479	12,076	23,293	108,929	6,300	227	504
Walking	175,878	776	12,933	29,038	125,775	6,478	243	635
Remembering	133,207	541	10,195	21,262	95,070	5,470	187	481
Self-care	39,731	173	2,818	5,702	28,677	2,056	87	220
Albinism	6,247	42	734	1,367	3,751	290	51	12
Other Disability	36,782	83	1,912	3,761	29,227	1,618	66	114
<b>Male</b>								
Seeing	164,258	933	24,041	29,332	105,924	3,305	171	552
Hearing	67,517	265	7,170	11,578	45,881	2,281	101	241
Walking	75,854	379	7,915	14,307	50,711	2,091	127	324
Remembering	54,593	282	5,866	9,624	36,844	1,693	76	209
Self-care	19,271	113	1,711	3,168	13,271	868	41	100
Albinism	3,354	10	464	762	1,939	144	28	8
Other Disability	19,531	56	1,335	2,246	15,039	773	27	56
<b>Female</b>								
Seeing	210,709	879	17,590	32,669	150,819	7,907	255	590
Hearing	84,291	214	4,906	11,715	63,048	4,019	126	263
Walking	100,024	397	5,017	14,730	75,064	4,387	116	312
Remembering	78,614	259	4,330	11,639	58,226	3,777	111	272
Self-care	20,459	60	1,106	2,534	15,406	1,188	46	120
Albinism	2,892	32	271	605	1,811	146	23	4
Other Disability	17,251	27	578	1,515	14,188	845	39	58
<b>Gender Ratio (F/M*100)</b>								
Seeing	128.3	94.2	73.2	111.4	142.4	239.2	149.1	106.9
Hearing	124.8	80.8	68.4	101.2	137.4	176.2	124.8	109.1
Walking	131.9	104.7	63.4	103.0	148.0	209.8	91.3	96.3
Remembering	144.0	91.8	73.8	120.9	158.0	223.1	146.1	130.1
Self-care	106.2	53.1	64.6	80.0	116.1	136.9	112.2	120.0
Albinism	86.2	320.0	58.4	79.4	93.4	101.4	82.1	50.0
Other Disability	88.3	48.2	43.3	67.5	94.3	109.3	144.4	103.6

### 6.5.3 Persons with Disability and Main Occupation

Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons of age five years above spent most of their working time.

It was discovered that for all types of disability, there was gender inequity in almost all main occupations. The Largest gaps were found in crafts and related workers, fishermen and plant machine operators and assemblers (Table 6.9). In the case of walking disability, for every 100 males working as plant machine operators and assemblers there were only 10 females as such. There were more females than males who worked as clerks and service workers shop and stall sales workers regardless of the type of disability.

**Table 6.9: Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age 15 - 64 Years and Gender Parity Index by Type of Disability and Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Occupation	Type of Disability						
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Albino	Other difficulty
<b>Total</b>	<b>374,967</b>	<b>151,808</b>	<b>175,878</b>	<b>133,207</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>6,247</b>	<b>36,782</b>
Legislators Administrators and Managers	6,768	1688	2,501	1,560	548	138	279
Professionals	6,876	1,190	1,935	1,104	503	96	200
Technicians and Associate Professionals	17,505	5,465	7,233	5,101	1,890	345	969
Clerks	4,608	1,111	1,640	1,135	351	70	169
Small Business Managers	3,697	950	1,559	1,110	242	127	142
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	18,467	6,595	7,650	5,998	1,379	424	916
Street Vendors and Related Workers	10,599	3,643	4,687	3,483	849	257	359
Crafts and Related Workers	14,978	6,077	6,916	4,940	1,489	313	1,002
Farmers	243,237	104,482	118,640	90,411	27,411	3,564	28,324
Livestock Keepers	5,874	2,879	3,232	1,851	761	129	688
Fishermen	3,888	1,457	1,621	1,234	260	63	421
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,296	681	760	582	168	83	87
Elementary Occupations	23,180	9,603	10,920	8,857	2,398	383	1,994
Other Not Specified	11,840	5,491	5,979	5,282	1,278	247	1,133
Occupation not Known	1,154	496	605	560	205	7	97
<b>Male</b>	<b>164,258</b>	<b>67,517</b>	<b>75,854</b>	<b>54,593</b>	<b>19,271</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>19,531</b>
Legislators Administrators and Managers	3,747	799	1,337	769	250	97	183
Professionals	3,716	627	1,100	450	248	52	110
Technicians and Associate Professionals	8,487	2,551	3,651	2,342	959	186	590
Clerks	1,888	477	708	427	153	34	73
Small Business Managers	1,613	391	765	475	122	76	58
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	7,072	2,334	2,851	2,090	658	169	401

**Table 6.9 (ctd): Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age 15 - 64 Years and Gender Parity Index by Type of Disability and Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Occupation	Type of Disability						
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Albino	Other difficulty
Street Vendors and Related Workers	3,952	1,507	1,889	1,477	477	128	159
Crafts and Related Workers	10,208	4,080	4,756	3,130	1,031	240	769
Farmers	100,418	44,352	47,588	35,123	12,737	1,819	14,595
Livestock Keepers	3,113	1,613	1,846	1,124	461	80	463
Fishermen	3,177	1,253	1,332	998	213	47	367
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,048	566	691	519	152	74	84
Elementary Occupations	9,380	4,388	4,559	3,378	1,124	201	1,017
Other Not Specified	4,992	2,371	2,531	2,062	615	146	612
Occupation not Known	446	209	250	229	71	5	50
<b>Female</b>	<b>210,709</b>	<b>84,291</b>	<b>100,024</b>	<b>78,614</b>	<b>20,459</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>17,251</b>
Legislators Administrators and Managers	3,021	889	1,164	792	298	41	96
Professionals	3,160	563	835	654	255	45	90
Technicians and Associate Professionals	9,019	2,915	3,582	2,759	931	159	379
Clerks	2,720	634	932	707	199	36	97
Small Business Managers	2,084	559	794	636	119	51	84
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	11,395	4,261	4,799	3,907	721	254	516
Street Vendors and Related Workers	6,647	2,137	2,798	2,006	373	129	200
Crafts and Related Workers	4,770	1,998	2,160	1,809	458	73	233
Farmers	142,819	60,130	71,052	55,288	14,674	1,744	13,729
Livestock Keepers	2,761	1,266	1,385	726	299	49	225
Fishermen	711	204	289	236	47	16	54
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	248	116	69	63	16	10	3
Elementary Occupations	13,800	5,214	6,360	5,479	1,274	182	978
Other Not Specified	6,848	3,120	3,448	3,220	663	101	521
Occupation not Known	708	287	355	331	134	2	47
<b>Gender Parity Index (F/M*100)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>88.3</b>
Legislators Administrators and Managers	80.6	111.3	87.1	103.0	119.2	42.3	52.5
Professionals	85.0	89.8	75.9	145.3	102.8	86.5	81.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	106.3	114.3	98.1	117.8	97.1	85.5	64.2
Clerks	144.1	132.9	131.6	165.6	130.1	105.9	132.9
Small Business Managers	129.2	143.0	103.8	133.9	97.5	67.1	144.8
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	161.1	182.6	168.3	186.9	109.6	150.3	128.7
Street Vendors and Related Workers	168.2	141.8	148.1	135.8	78.2	100.8	125.8
Crafts and Related Workers	46.7	49.0	45.4	57.8	44.4	30.4	30.3
Farmers	142.2	135.6	149.3	157.4	115.2	95.9	94.1
Livestock Keepers	88.7	78.5	75.0	64.6	64.9	61.3	48.6
Fishermen	22.4	16.3	21.7	23.6	22.1	34.0	14.7
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	12.1	20.5	10.0	12.1	10.5	13.5	3.6
Elementary Occupations	147.1	118.8	139.5	162.2	113.3	90.5	96.2
Other Not Specified	137.2	131.6	136.2	156.2	107.8	69.2	85.1
Occupation not Known	158.7	137.3	142.0	144.5	188.7	40.0	94.0

#### 6.5.4 Persons with Disability and Main Industry

Industry categorizes the working persons in terms of their employer's main economic activity. Some differences by sex are observed in terms of the types of industries that tend to employ men and women, but there is considerable variation in general patterns depending on the type of the disability.

Table 6.10 shows that in Tanzania, more females than males work in agriculture commercial and food crops industry for most of the disability categories. Out of 244,680 persons with seeing disability employed in agriculture 142,854 (58 percent) were females. Another industry employing more females than males was services for clean water sewage and environment industry. In the case of albinism the numbers of females working were about three times than that of males.

In the construction industry, gender gap was largest for persons with disability in hearing followed by albinism. The number of males with these disabilities and working in construction industry was about three times the number of females in the same situation.

**Table 6.10: Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age 15 - 64 Years and Gender Parity Index by Type of Disability and Main Industry; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Industry	Type of Disability						
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Albino	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>374,967</b>	<b>151,808</b>	<b>175,878</b>	<b>133,207</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>6,247</b>	<b>36,782</b>
Agriculture: Commercial and Food Crops	244,680	104,298	119,323	90,501	27,304	3,584	27,954
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	10,498	4,505	4,850	3,353	1,143	221	1,090
Mining and Quarrying	9,740	3,822	4,574	3,527	1,341	271	650
Manufacturing	11,069	3,775	4,936	3,230	854	251	525
Electricity Gas and Steam	1,382	515	449	286	101	43	50
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	3,256	1,291	1,325	971	300	75	176
All Types of Construction	7,497	2,811	2,681	2,581	584	143	529
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	11,492	4,095	5,229	4,075	1,086	246	511
Trade and Commerce	21,039	8,307	9,679	7,696	2,501	422	1,825
Haulage and Storage	3,207	1,137	1,178	820	263	86	213
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	7,427	2,610	3,308	2,609	399	144	368
Communication and Transport	1,328	309	414	276	109	40	18
Financial Institutions and Insurance	3,161	974	1,251	923	293	88	152
Public Administration and Security Services	4,925	1,045	1,501	953	216	71	181
Education Services at all Levels	6,196	1,125	1,977	962	407	77	204
Health and Social Welfare Services	2,729	494	803	436	161	16	69
Domestic Services	17,585	8,036	9,281	7,595	2,086	327	1,841
Other Activities	7,757	2,657	3,118	2,414	585	143	427

**Table 6.10 (ctd): Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age 15 - 64 Years and Gender Parity Index by Type of Disability and Main Industry; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Industry	Type of Disability						
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Albino	Other Disability
<b>Male</b>	<b>164,258</b>	<b>67,517</b>	<b>75,854</b>	<b>54,593</b>	<b>19,271</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>19,531</b>
Agriculture: Commercial and Food Crops	101,825	44,254	48,437	35,547	12,689	1,883	14,433
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	6,664	2,993	3,154	2,148	718	145	781
Mining and Quarrying	4,797	1,838	2,224	1,634	693	143	413
Manufacturing	5,875	1,950	2,960	1,631	501	151	341
Electricity Gas and Steam	723	319	234	168	63	24	32
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	1,238	477	518	343	121	19	69
All Types of Construction	5,361	2,140	1,863	1,813	450	115	397
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	4,634	1,867	2,185	1,580	567	102	252
Trade and Commerce	9,624	3,923	4,612	3,386	1,294	244	1,029
Haulage and Storage	2,498	845	897	658	200	72	165
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	1,683	682	688	413	123	42	105
Communication and Transport	826	179	221	171	68	30	11
Financial Institution and Insurance	1,410	433	567	403	129	33	101
Public Administration and Security Services	3,486	708	975	565	141	53	132
Education Services at all Levels	3,114	559	1,179	396	222	44	118
Health and Social Welfare Services	862	193	367	131	89	8	31
Domestic Services	5,507	2,737	3,041	2,418	861	155	851
Other Activities	4,132	1,418	1,732	1,190	342	92	271
<b>Female</b>	<b>210,709</b>	<b>84,291</b>	<b>100,024</b>	<b>78,614</b>	<b>20,459</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>17,251</b>
Agriculture: Commercial and Food Crops	142,854	60,045	70,886	54,954	14,614	1,701	13,521
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	3,833	1,511	1,696	1,205	425	76	309
Mining and Quarrying	4,943	1,984	2,350	1,894	648	127	236
Manufacturing	5,194	1,825	1,976	1,599	353	99	184
Electricity Gas and Steam	659	196	215	118	38	19	17
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	2,018	813	807	627	179	57	107
All Types of Construction	2,137	672	818	767	134	28	132
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	6,858	2,228	3,045	2,495	518	144	260
Trade and Commerce	11,415	4,384	5,067	4,310	1,207	179	795
Haulage and Storage	710	292	281	162	63	14	48
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	5,744	1,928	2,620	2,196	276	102	263
Communication and Transport	502	130	194	105	41	9	7
Financial Institution and Insurance	1,752	542	684	520	164	54	50
Public Administration and Security Services	1,439	337	526	389	75	18	49
Education Services at all Levels	3,082	566	798	566	186	33	86
Health and Social Welfare Services	1,867	301	437	305	72	8	39
Domestic Services	12,078	5,299	6,240	5,178	1,224	172	990
Other Activities	3,625	1,239	1,386	1,224	243	52	156

**Table 6.10 (ctd): Number of Persons with Disabilities and of Age 15 - 64 Years and Gender Parity Index by Type of Disability and Main Industry; Tanzania, 2012 Census**

Main Industry	Type of Disability					Self-care	Albino	Other Disability
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering				
Gender Parity Index (F/M*100)								
Total	128.3	124.8	131.9	144.0	106.2	86.2	88.3	
Agriculture: Commercial and Food Crops	140.3	135.7	146.3	154.6	115.2	90.3	93.7	
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	57.5	50.5	53.8	56.1	59.2	52.4	39.6	
Mining and Quarrying	103.0	107.9	105.7	115.9	93.5	88.8	57.1	
Manufacturing	88.4	93.6	66.8	98.0	70.5	65.6	54.0	
Electricity Gas and Steam	91.1	61.4	91.9	70.2	60.3	79.2	53.1	
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	163.0	170.4	155.8	182.8	147.9	300.0	155.1	
All Types of Construction	39.9	31.4	43.9	42.3	29.8	24.3	33.2	
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	148.0	119.3	139.4	157.9	91.4	141.2	103.2	
Trade and Commerce	118.6	111.8	109.9	127.3	93.3	73.4	77.3	
Storage and Haulage	28.4	34.6	31.3	24.6	31.5	19.4	29.1	
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	341.3	282.7	380.8	531.7	224.4	242.9	250.5	
Communication and Transport	60.8	72.6	87.8	61.4	60.3	30.0	63.6	
Financial Institution and Insurance	124.3	125.2	120.6	129.0	127.1	163.6	49.5	
Public Administration and Security Services	41.3	47.6	53.9	68.8	53.2	34.0	37.1	
Education Services at all Levels	99.0	101.3	67.7	142.9	83.8	75.0	72.9	
Health and Social Welfare Services	216.6	156.0	119.1	232.8	80.9	100.0	125.8	
Domestic Services	219.3	193.6	205.2	214.1	142.2	111.0	116.3	
Other Activities	87.7	87.4	80.0	102.9	71.1	56.5	57.6	



## **Chapter Seven**

### **Policy Implications and Recommendations**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

Since independence, the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) showed the intention of building a society of equals socially, economically and politically by fighting retrogressive traditions and cultures which deny human rights in different spheres. It is reflected in her different national policies with varied emphasis.

The country's coat of arms portray a man and a woman depicting gender equality in sharing equally national building works and in the distribution of the resultant national wealth. All these overemphasize gender equality for social development founded on a society of equals free from the three major vices to social development that is, ignorance, diseases and poverty. Of the three vices, ignorance is the main contradiction to achieving social development. It is argued that, when the society is educated it can use education equipped with science and technology as liberation tool against diseases and poverty to achieve social development. Though the URT realized the importance of gender equality earlier, the implementation of policies to this end has been gradual sometimes stagnant due to various social, economic, cultural and political problems. Fortunately, the last two decades have witnessed revived efforts advocated by the international community to review and redress gender equality in all aspects of development.

It is this revitalized vigor with emphasis on gender equality agenda made URT incorporate the MDGs in the national policies down to different sectors for implementation. Likewise, the National Bureau of Statistics as a government institution is charged with collecting, processing, publishing and disseminating reliable national social economic and cultural data including those on gender equality for the government and the public use e.g. on policy issues, planning and implementation of various programmes and strategies. This chapter presents policy implications related to gender equality by using indicators basically education and economic indicators according to questions asked to different respondents during the 2012 National Population and Human Settlement Census complemented by other national social economic surveys; and finally recommendations.

#### **7.2 Policy Implications Related to Gender and Household Characteristics**

Policy implications related to this section are many making it difficult to tackle them all. Therefore, five seemingly pertinent aspects under this section have been selected for examining the policy implication.

### **7.2.1 Distribution of Households Headed by Sex**

Advocacy for gender parity, among other things, aims at increasing women participation in leadership and decision making beyond female headed family levels. Out of 9,276,997 households enumerated in the 2012 PHC, two thirds (66.6%) were headed by males as compared to (33.4%) headed by females. Generally, female headed households were partly a result of demographic factors including widowhood, never married, and divorce rather than a product of education and economic achievement of females. Partly, it was the influence of modernity in the democratization process which is taking place in urban areas unlike in the rural areas mostly tied with traditional beliefs regarding males as automatic heads of household. But within the urban context, elite women headed households largely due to their education, employment and economic attainment.

### **7.2.2 Child Headed Households**

In many cases, child headed households coincided with orphanage caused by various factors such as death of parents due to accidents and morbidity largely the pandemic HIV and AIDS infection which is now countrywide. It compels children to assume household headships and economic productive activities pre-maturely. Besides, it jeopardizes their education opportunities by assuming parental obligations of caring for themselves and their younger sisters, brothers and the aged. However, such child headed families in Tanzania were dismal although their number is growing over time.

### **7.2.3 Household Size and Household Head**

Female headed households showed larger family sizes than male headed ones both in Tanzania Mainland (7.4 persons per household) and Tanzania Zanzibar (8.6 persons). This has two implications. Firstly, the economic dependency ratio for female headed households was 121 as compared to 94 for those headed by males. It implies that, female headed families had a high dependence ratio as many of the family members are mostly children who have not yet enter the economically active age group. Secondly, large family sizes frustrate the family planning strategy adopted by the government which prefers small size of good quality population in terms of better education and economic achievement to larger family sizes of unskilled population as liability to economic production for poverty eradication at family and national levels.

### **7.2.4 Ownership of Household Assets**

This factor is broad as it entails various assets that cannot all be covered exhaustively; however, they are detailed in the respective chapter. Shelter being a basic human need is an essential component of housing settlement. In fact it is one of the UN HABITAT agenda folded in MDGs. Generally, out of the 9,276,997 enumerated houses in 2012 PHC, one third of the households were

observed to have gender parity in the construction and ownership of decent houses. The houses were constructed with cement on wall and floor. It means that the government call for its citizens to build decent shelter to some extent was heeded both in urban and rural areas. Comparatively, Tanzania Zanzibar had more improved shelters both for female headed households (65.9%) and male heads ones (69.8%) than Tanzania Mainland which had (37.5%) and (37.5%) and (37.2%) respectively. The high number of cases of good shelter in Tanzania Zanzibar is associated with the government of Zanzibar's shelter building scheme for the poor citizens which was initiated at independence by the president of the first Revolutionary government of Zanzibar in 1964.

#### **7.2.5 Land or Farm Ownership by Sex of Head of Household**

In Economics, land is defined as the main object of labour and production. For this reason ownership of land by sex of heads of households was assessed. Unlike in previous censuses, the 2012 PHC recorded a narrow gender gap in land or farm owned by female and male headed households in Tanzania Mainland by 65.5% and 69.7% in that respect. But land or farm ownership by female headed household in Tanzania Zanzibar was comparatively small as male headed households (38.1%) and those of male headed ones (43.0%). The big difference in land or farm ownership by gender in the two sister states can be due to institutional factors associated with male dominance in land holdings in the case of Tanzania Zanzibar. But also the latter being an island land is limited hence limitations in its ownership due to policy intervention. The relatively flexibility in Tanzania Mainland can partly be explained by the vastness of land availability coupled with going on land reforms where female ownership of land is already legalized and it is at force.

### **7.3 Policy Implication on Education**

The policy implication on education were obtained by analyzing gender equality based on education indicators according to the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 which placed top priority to the education sector as pivotal to bringing social and economic transformation (URT, 2009). It was paralleled by one of the 2000 MDGs which intended to promote gender equality and empower women and it targeted to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and in all levels of education not later than 2015. The national goals and targets aimed at achieving equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, universal literacy for all adults, ensuring expansion of vocational, technical, polytechnics, higher education, improving non-formal and continuing education.

### **7.3.1 School Attendance**

The gender ratio in school attendance for primary and secondary education in the inter-censal period (2002-2012) increased from 95 to 100 females who attended school for every 100 males. Also, gender ratio for those who completed education increased from 94 females for every 100 males to 102 females for every 100 males. These achievements were attributed to Primary Education Development Programme. It suggested that when the targets of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and 2000 MDGs related to school attendance and completion of education were effectively monitored and implemented led to gender equality in this area. On the contrary, little effort was noted by a slight decrease in the gender ratio of those who never attended school from 142 females for every 100 males to 135 females for every 100 males. Similarly, there was little improvement in checking dropouts; 93 female dropouts for every 100 males who dropped from school in 2012 as compared to 87 female dropouts in 2002 for every 100 males denoted higher male dropouts compared to females. Therefore, it implied that not much effort was made in decreasing the number of females who never attended school compounded with little improvement in checking female and male dropouts.

### **7.3.2 Education Attainment**

There were marked differences in education attainment between women and men. At lower educational level, 81% of the population of Tanzania aged 5 years and above received primary education with higher percent of 82.3% females compared to 79.7% males. However, at university level, the number of women is lower (2%) as compared to men (2.8%). It implies that the traditional gender gap of males dominating attainment of higher education still exists. The gender gap is more pronounced in rural than urban areas where diffusion of modernity is taking place. It calls for the government, public and private sectors; and the international community to intensify an enabling environment for women to achieve university education as a tool for women emancipation against poverty, diseases for themselves and their families' welfare because educating a woman is educating the whole nation. It is indicative that, the MDGs target to eradicate gender disparities by 2015 was yet to be achieved. Nevertheless, the government and other stakeholders made efforts to narrow the gap slightly.

## **7.4 Policy Implications on Employment**

Agriculture is largely rural based characterized by low technology termed as peasantry farming remained the leading employing sector in the country which absorbed mostly females (66%). In elementary occupations including small business, service workers, shop and stall sales workers, street vendors according to Gin Parity Index (GPI) the proportion of female and male workers in the economically active age tallied that is, for every 100 males doing elementary work there were

100 females doing the same work. However, in high responsible occupations such as legislators, administrators, professionals, and technicians the situation was different. Most of these high responsible occupations were dominated by men compared to those occupied by females. The main reason is that, it is a reflection of the education background of females. The fact that very few women complete university education make them not accessible to professional and jobs which demand highly skilled labour. Results revealed that, for legislators, administrators and managers, the proportion of males (1.8%) is higher than for females (1.2%). Even for professionals, the males' proportion (2.0%) is higher than that of females (1.5%). Impliedly, more males are employed in skilled and high paying occupations than the majority of females who work in semi-skilled and low paying jobs. This pattern of employment distribution is more or less similar both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. This has a policy implication in the sense that, unless efforts are intensified in empowering women to attain higher education; otherwise the target of the MDGs' and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 to reduce women poverty partly through employment will not materialize in the near future.

## **7.5 Disability and Gender**

The chapter on disability and gender dealt with different types of disabilities basically classified into two physical and mental disabilities with variations in the level of difficulty. Government of Tanzania accorded value to people with disabilities by continually building public awareness that the disability does not deprive them their human rights as equals. They equally deserve to get basic needs and other human rights including equity to accessing education and employment for their livelihood and national development as underlined by MDGs, MKUKUTA and MKUZA. Unfortunately, the prevailing retrogressive traditions and culture cultivate stigma for the disabled in general and disabled females in particular. Results showed females with different levels of difficulty and categories of disability constituted 50 % of the people with disability both in rural and urban areas.

For each type of disability, for every 214 females there were 100 males denoting the number of females in this case was twice as much to that of males. Similarly, the employment status for people with disability is equally low fueled with stigma and gender disparity in favour of males. It implies that, though the government and other stakeholders has played a big role in sensitizing the public to value people with disabilities as fellow human beings; a lot remains to be done. It calls the government and society at large to give top priority in empowering the disabled people with education facilities while continuing to remove stigma from employing institutions so that they can extend employment opportunities to them.

## 7.6 Recommendations

In fact, gender equality goal achievement is a long march which is encounters successes and challenges in the course of implementation of the national policies and MDGs. Although to some extent the URT has implemented the MDGs the targets were partially attained within the set timeframe. It showed that, the implementation of the gender equality by tackling various gender disparities is continuing process which needs inputs for improvement. This section provides the recommendations as follows:

- i. With limited resources it is necessary to rank gender disparity problems and start solving the critical ones first; Gender disparities are many hence it is very difficult to attempt to tackle them all overnight with limited resources. There is need for the government and other stakeholders to prioritize them and start dealing with the main social economic contradictions e.g. education, economic empowerment to women.
- ii. The democratization and modernization process should be directed to fight out retrogress institutional factors which check gender equality; The government should nurture the democratization process with a view to combat retrogressive traditions cultures that bar women to occupy leadership position at household, national even international levels. This is possible with increased emphasis and empowerment of women educationally and economically. The democratization and modernization process should not be confined to urban areas but also should diffuse to rural areas to liberate rural women.
- iii. Special fund/mechanism should be established to support deprived children to attain education and other basic needs; The government in collaboration with local communities should establish a special fund to assist children deprived of their parents leaving them orphans at early childhood to ensure that they get basic needs for livelihood and get enrolled to school and access other levels of education. Non-governmental organizations and financial institutions need to sensitize the public on the importance of social security services e.g. parents to open insurance accounts for children.
- iv. There is the need to check population growth versus limited resources at household level as a poverty eradication strategy; The household sizes are alarming indicating the high fertility culture is still at force particularly in rural areas. It accounts for the observed increased economic dependence ration which is not healthy for a country which is aspiring to eradicate poverty. The government and other stakeholders should collectively continue raising public awareness on the need for the society to adopt different methods of family

planning. The fertile land for agriculture and other natural resources are finite they can no longer support continued rapid population.

- v. Deliberate efforts are required to combat retrogressive institutional factors which hinder women's ownership of basic assets; The low percentage of women who own land or farm in Tanzania particularly in Tanzania Zanzibar testify that, despite the infiltration democratization and modernization in Tanzania, there are still retrogressive institutional factors barring women's ownership of means of production. The government and the community at large should collectively devise programmes to educate people on the importance of gender equality in ownership of assets for the betterment of both sex and households.
- vi. The government and stakeholders in education should create an enabling environment to promote women accessibility and completion of education; for education is women's means to gender equality; while the government has made great strides in school enrollment at primary schools even secondary education; it is the dropout rate which negatively affects the attainment of education especially for female students. At higher levels, women should be motivated and empowered to apply and complete university education so that they can as well occupy high decision-making employment positions in effort to achieve gender balance in employing sectors. There was alarming number of the disabled people who never attended school due to various reasons basically lack of adequate special needs education facilities; and being hidden during enrollment times by parents or guardians on grounds of stigma. The government should create an enabling environment to capture disabled children and adults to access and complete education while observing gender parity.
- vii. Education and employment should be given equal emphasis because they complement each other in promoting gender equality; Education and employment are like two legs of the same body; moreover in research education is independent variable while employment is the dependent variable. In other words, it is education achievement which determines the type and level of employment. So, women whether disabled or not should be encouraged and given the enabling environment to acquire as much education and skills so as to occupy decision-making positions hence narrow the gender gap or do away with it whereby educated men and women become equals thereby attain gender equality to employment. As a result, the barrier of poverty and diseases to social development will be lifted.

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# Appendix I: Census Questionnaires

## 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"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<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"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										<input type="text"/>

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

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

# **D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS**

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

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

Yes = 1

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female?  Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death?  WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00" IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death?  Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 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>			<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																											
(28)				(29)				(30)			(31)			(32)																																											
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>			<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
	Yes	No																																																							
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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**

--	--	--

# Long Questionnaire



## THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



PHCF 3

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

### LONG QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM NO.   OF

#### A: IDENTIFICATION

Region   District   Ward/Shehia    Village/Street   EA    HOUSEHOLD NO.

#### B: ALL PERSONS

No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELCARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<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	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					
2	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					
3	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					
4	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					
5	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					
6	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					
7	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					
8	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>					

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?
	<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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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"/>	<input type="text"/> <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"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

**F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

[illegible]

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

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(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
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				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						
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				Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13	Not Applicable	=13								
				Improved cooking fuel				Have electricity							
				Non improved cooking fuel				Have no electricity							
<div>Improved source</div> <div>Non improved source</div>															

### 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)
				<b>YES NO</b>
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?          <div> <div>Yes = 1</div> <div>No = 2</div> </div> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"					Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?  Yes = 1 No = 2																								
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																								
<div></div>										<div></div>					Cattle <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> Goats Sheep Poultry																									<div></div>				
					<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>																Yes		No	Maize	1		2	Paddy	1		2	Cassava	1		2	Banana	1		2					
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Banana	1		2																																									
Other Crops	1		2																																									

<b>I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA</b>										<b>K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD</b>																																				
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania?    Yes = 1    No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																														
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania? <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										M			F			Males <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																														
M			F																																											
60) In which country are they living? <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>													Females <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 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"/>										DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																																				
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										NAME OF SUPERVISOR <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>																																				
1 <sup>st</sup> HH Member <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>											6 <sup>th</sup> HH Member <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																																			
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<b>J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS</b>										DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																																				
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%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">=</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Fund</th> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 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; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 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 (GEPPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8											
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