The United Republic of Tanzania

Migration and Urbanization Report

2015

2012 Population and Housing Census

Volume IV

NBS Vision

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MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION MONOGRAPH

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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

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 26th August, 2012. This was the fifth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other Censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002. The 2012 PHC, like previous others, 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 services delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

The 2012 PHC was 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 the 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; Field Assistants; Enumerators; Supervisors; local leaders and heads of households.

Our special gratitude should go to the following; DfID, Government of Japan, JICA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank and other development partners for providing assistance

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in terms of equipment, long and short term consultancies, training and funding. We would like to thank religious and political party leaders, as well as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), mass media and the general public for their contribution towards successful implementation of the census.

Last but not least, we would wish to acknowledge the vital contributions to the 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.

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

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

Summary Table

Total Internal Migrants	**7,354,948**
Male	3,573,324
Female	3,781,624
Non-Tanzanians	**662,827**
Rural	398,523
Urban	264,304
Urban Population	**13,305,004**
Tanzania Mainland	12,701,238
Tanzania Zanzibar	603,766
Percentage Change in Urban Population, 1988-2002	**36.5**
Tanzania Mainland	38.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	31.3
Percentage Change in Urban Population, 2002-2012	**22.0**
Tanzania Mainland	22.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	14.5
Urban Growth	**5.2**
Tanzania Mainland	5.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	4.4

Executive Summary

Tanzania is among the few African countries which take migration data since it conducted the first census in 1948. However, since 1967 most of the migration data collected was by place of birth and residence which capture mostly lifetime migrants and current migrants. The volume of people involved in migration has been increasing with time because most people would like to improve their means of livelihood. This increase in migration has changed the sex dimensions in migration processes. The censuses from 1948-2002 indicated a dominance of males in migration which drastically changed in the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC).

As far as internal migration is concerned it showed that about 7.8 million Tanzanians were living outside the place of birth. This type of population redistribution in the country showed that there were regions which maintained their positive net migration in both 2002 and 2012 censuses and these included Arusha, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Tabora, Manyara and Mjini Magharibi in Zanzibar. These regions managed to pull more migrants throughout the intercensal period because of strong economic activities as it is the case of Dar es Salaam City and Mjini Magharibi in Zanzibar. Other regions like Tabora and Manyara pulled more migrants because of the availability of land for settlements. Moreover, there were regions like Rukwa, Kigoma and Kagera which relapsed to net migration loss because of the repatriation of refugees. Other regions showed persistently net migration loss due to lack of employment opportunities and land for settlement of migrants. In Zanzibar, all regions showed net migration loss except for Mjini Magharibi.

The current internal migration by place of residence in 2011 indicated that some of the regions that experienced net migration loss by place of birth data experienced positive net migration by current migration data such as Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Mtwara. Also there were regions which persistently indicated net–outmigration in both censuses such as Ruvuma, Iringa, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba due to low per capita income compared to regions like Dar es Salaam.

Among of the most important measures of migration are the proportions of migrants in given region. The census results indicated that Dar es Salaam is largely composed of migrants and other regions which had a high proportion of migrants included Katavi, Mjini Magharibi, Geita , Pwani, Tabora, Arusha, Shinyanga and Morogoro. These regions have a high proportion of migrants due to several reasons which include primate cities like Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi, richness in resources like minerals as the case of Geita region, tourist facilities as it is the case of Kaskazini Unguja, land for settlement as it is the case of Katavi region and the presence large scale

plantations as verified by Morogoro region. Other hand leading regions in out-migration include regions with high population pressure like Kilimanjaro and Mwanza. These also include more periphery regions like Mtwara, Lindi and Kigoma.

In terms of contribution to in-migration Dar es Salaam City clearly dominates by having a proportion of about 30 percent of in-migration and other regions with a high proportion of in-migrants are Katavi, Pwani, Shinyanga, Geita, and in Zanzibar it is the Mjini Magharibi. The periphery regions like Kigoma, Rukwa, Mtwara and Lindi have low contribution in in-migration. Meanwhile, in terms of out-migration there are regions with high population like Kilimanjaro and Mwanza which are leading in the contribution to the out-migration of migrants. Moreover, the Index of Relative Representation (IRR) showed that regions like Arusha, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Shinyanga, Katavi and Geita contributed more to in-migration than their contribution to the national population.

Both migration flows by place of birth and residence indicate that there is intensive population redistribution in Tanzania. The major factors which influence population redistribution include proximity for their intensive migration among neighbouring regions. Other factors influencing population redistribution include the presence of economic resources like minerals, land for settlement, and economic development as it is the case with Dar es Salaam City and Mjini Magharibi.

International migration happens when people cross designated state boundaries and stay in the state of destination for some minimum length of time. The population of immigrants in Tanzania shows that most of the immigrants originate from neighbouring countries like Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The main factors which influence immigration among these neighbouring countries are proximity, ethnic relationships and forced migration which has generated a lot of refugees in Tanzania and the Great Lakes region at large. As far as Asian countries are concerned the majority of immigrants originate from India and Pakistan which have a big Asiatic stock of immigrants from the 20th century and China due to good trade relationships. Also there are more immigrants from Commonwealth countries.

Urbanization is the increasing number of people that live in urban areas and it is largely the result of natural increase of population, migration and reclassification of neighbouring rural areas into

urban areas. The urbanization process in Tanzania has undergone rapid growth in the past decade and the rate of urbanization ranged between 4.7 percent and 10.8 percent. On the other hand, regional levels of urbanization in Tanzania differ from one region to another.

The highest level of urbanization is experienced in Dar es Salaam which is largely a metropolitan (100 percent). This high level of urbanization is followed by Mjini Magharibi in Zanzibar (85 percent). Other regions with high levels of urbanization include Mwanza (33.2 percent), Arusha (33 percent), Pwani (33 percent), Mbeya (33 percent) and Morogoro (29 percent). Besides these regions there are other regions with urbanization level of above 20 percent which include Kilimanjaro, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Njombe and Kusini Pemba. Nonetheless, the lowest levels of urbanization are experienced in regions like Rukwa, Tabora, Iringa, Simiyu, Geita, Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba.

When the urban population of Tanzania is classified by urban size localities the dominance of Dar es Salaam as primate city in the country emerged very clearly (33.6 percent). Nonetheless, the majority of districts have the urban population of less than 100,000 (33.1 percent). Moreover, there is uneven distribution of urbanization in Tanzania because only about seven urban localities out of 169 contribute about 50 percent of the urban population.

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List of Abbreviations

AU	-	African Union
DfID	-	Department for International Development
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTU	-	Demographic Training Unit
EAC	-	East African Community
FYDP	-	Five Year Development Plan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
IRR	-	Index of Relative Representative
JICA	-	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
LTPP	-	Long Term Perspective Plan
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	-	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Development
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
TDV	-	Tanzania Development Vision
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
US	-	United States
USA	-	United States of America
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
ZSRGRP	-	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

Concepts and Definitions

The Dictionary of Demography by Wilson (1985) defines the following migration terms as follows:

Internal Migration

This is a movement of persons from one geographically defined area to another within the country. In this case a delimitation of an administrative boundary is crucial for migration may take place between one district or region to the other.

International Migration

This is movement across international boundaries. For the purpose of this analysis, international migration would be taken as movement into and outside Tanzania boundaries.

Mobility or Migration Period (or Internal)

The period to which the question on the previous residence applies. For example, in a fixed period of migration, the period may be defined by specifying the length of the internal migration (e.g. 5 or 10 years).

A Migrant

A person who moved from one administrative area to another. The number of non-migrants is equal to the number of non-movers plus the number of short-distance movers.

Area of Origin (Departure)

The area from which a migrant moves out.

Area of Destination (Arrival)

The area to which a migrant moves in.

In-Migrant

Every move is an out-migration with respect to the area of origin and an in-migration with respect to the area of destination. Every migrant is an out-migrant with respect to the areas of departure and an in-migrant with respect to the area of arrival. Thus, an in-migrant is a person who enters a migration-defining area, but within the same country.

Out-Migrant

Is a person who departs from a migration-defined area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Immigrant:

Is a migrant entering the area from a place outside the country.

Emigrant

Is a migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary.

Net Migration

The difference between in-migration and out-migration or between immigration and emigration. According to the direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net in-migration or net out-migration. The net flow is in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-), respectively.

Lifetime Migration

This is migration that has occurred between birth and the time of the census or survey.

Lifetime Migrant

Is a person whose current area of residence is different from his area of birth regardless of intervening migration. Lifetime migration for an area may be either gross or net, and the terminologies lifetime in-migrant and lifetime out-migrant are acceptably used.

Return Migration

Is a process of moving back from the area of destination to the area of origin.

Return Migrant

Is a person who moved back to the area where one formerly resided. However, not every return migration is identified in the usual source of migration data. It is, thus, necessary to know the origin and destination of individual migrants for at least two migration periods.

Migration Stream

A group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period. Although strictly speaking a stream represents the movement between two geographic areas, it may also be used to describe the movement between two type-of-residence areas, such as from rural to urban areas, where neither the origin nor the destination represents contiguous territory.

Counter-Stream

The movement in the opposite direction to a (migration) stream is called its counter stream.

Non-Migrant

Is a person who was born in the same locality and continues to live in the same locality.

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census in the series conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25th and 26th August, 2012, the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26th August to 8th September 2012. The last week was mainly dedicated to enumerate populations that were difficult to reach and sorting of completed questionnaires in preparation for their dispatch to the Data Processing Center.

Like the previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, a method referred to as "de facto". Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas (EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population were in private households. All

persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship and diplomats were enumerated for the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania.

Data collected by the censuses show that Tanzania's population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average annual growth rate however has decreased from 3.3 percent annually between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.
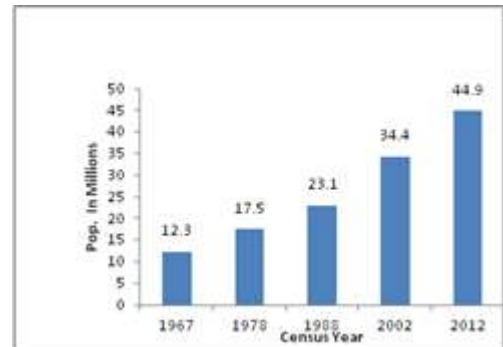
1.2   Objectives of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3   Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1   Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2   Census Organization

A population census is an enormous and challenging national exercise with many and varied stakeholders and requires the participation of the government or public administration. To ensure a successful census, careful planning, monitoring and evaluation of census activities is fundamental. A proper census organization is vital to this end.

Preparations for the 2012 PHC were facilitated by various committees established at national, regional and district levels to guide and monitor the census processes. The committees drew members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Higher Learning Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The main committees were: the Central Census Committee, National Advisory Committee, Technical Advisory Committee and Regional and Districts Census Committees.

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, the responsibility was vested to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The regional and district census committees chaired by regional and district commissioners were formed in each region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

The Commissioner of Population Census and the Census Commissar (Zanzibar) were responsible for educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people for the census exercise, resource mobilization and acted as a link between the Government and NBS and OCGS in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively. The Census Commissioner was also in-charge of the data processing exercise.

1.3.3   Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater for current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses and recommendations of regional bodies of which Tanzania is a member (e.g. EAC and SADC). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholder workshops and the established census Committees.   The draft questionnaires were discussed and cleared by the Census Technical Committee, National Advisory Committee and the Central Census Committee for final approval.

All 2012 PHC were paper-based. Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. Other questionnaires that were used included questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats, questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover).

Data collected using questionnaires were mainly demographic characteristics (Relationship, Sex, Age, Disability, Marital Status, Citizenship and Place of Residence); as well as data on Literacy and Education; Migration; Economic Activity; Fertility; General and Maternal Mortality; Social Security Funds; Tanzanians Living Abroad (Diaspora); Agriculture; Ownership of Assets and Housing Conditions (the short and long questionnaires are included as annexes).

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

A typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012

census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also picked and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5   Pilot Census

One of the most important aspects of the census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration. The Pilot Census was intended to test all census protocol for the 2012 PHC. The Pilot census started on the 2nd October, 2011 and involved a complete enumeration of the population in the 44 randomly sampled enumeration areas (38 for Tanzania Mainland and 6 for Tanzania Zanzibar). Experience and results obtained from the Pilot Census, provided valuable inputs in the final preparations towards 2012 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

1.3.6   Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2012 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitize and mobilize people to participate in the census process. The 2012 PHC campaign was officially launched in Mbeya by the Hon. Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania on 11th May, 2012 at the start of the Uhuru Torch Race which is carried around all the corners of the country. Strategically, the census message was incorporated as one of the key Uhuru Torch Messages.

To standardize publicity and advocacy campaigns throughout the country, the NBS and OCGS developed publicity guidelines that were used during the census operations. The guidelines explained in brief, the meaning and purpose of the census, and broad topics covered by the census.

Given the importance of census publicity, resources were availed to regional authorities through the Regional and District Census Committees to carry out the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas.

Government partnership with private media consulting firm, facilitated by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency,

the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17ᵗʰ August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event provided not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.

Prime Minister Hon. Mizengo Pinda and Zanzibar Second Vice President Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi in a group photograph with government leaders and representatives of development partners during the Official Launching of the Publicity and Advocacy Campaign for the 2012 PHC on 17ᵗʰ August, 2012, at Mnazi Mmoja grounds in Dar es Salaam.

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

Several activities were undertaken in preparation for the main enumeration exercise, including recruitment and training of field personnel and distribution of enumeration materials to all parts of the country.

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census enumerators and supervisors was performed by The Regional and District Census Committees in their respective geographical areas. Guidelines were provided to the total

number of enumerators and supervisors needed for each ward or *shehia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

A range of other preparatory activities were carried out in the second and third weeks of August 2012. The activities included distribution of enumeration materials to supervisors and enumerators, physical identification of EA boundaries and meeting the local authorities in their respective areas.

Zonal Supervisors and Regional Trainers moved around the country to make sure that all supervisors and enumerators were well equipped for the enumeration roles or duties.

The Regional Census Coordinators were assisted by Assistant Census Coordinators. This team, together with the Regional and District Census Committees coordinated and monitored preparatory enumeration activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

1.4.3 Enumeration

The target population for the 2012 PHC was all persons who spent the night of $25^{th}/26^{th}$ August, 2012 within the borders of Tanzania. The actual enumeration was conducted by enumerators and supervisors in their respective assigned areas. Two types of enumerators were used: junior enumerators who administered the short questionnaire, and senior enumerators who administered the long questionnaire. For the short questionnaire, one enumerator worked in one EA whereas two senior enumerators administered the long questionnaire in one EA. The short questionnaire with 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of all EAs while the long questionnaire with 62 questions was administered to the remaining 30 percent. Other enumerators were stationed at mass transit points to enumerate passengers on buses, trains, airplanes and ships. Special enumeration labels or tags were issued to each traveller after enumeration to avoid double-counting. Special arrangements were also made to enumerate the homeless.

H.E. the President of Zanzibar, Hon. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein and his wife being enumerated at the State House on 26th August, 2012.

Enumerators were duly instructed to compile EA summaries upon completion of the enumeration and record the total population for each household and each EA in a special form: "*Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania 15A*" (SWMT 15A). Also checking of the enumerators' work by the supervisors was a continuous exercise throughout the period.

The duration for enumeration as per Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26th August to 8th September, 2012. In most areas enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26th August to 1st September, 2012. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the first 7 days period due to various reasons. Most of these areas were those where the long questionnaire was administered and some of those EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

1.4.4   Post Field Enumeration Activities

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and

accuracy. Thereafter, all materials including the questionnaires, EA maps and the summaries were transported to the respective Regional Census Offices from where they were in turn shipped to the Census Data Processing Center at Kibaha, Pwani Region.

1.5   Data Processing

Data capture and processing of the 2012 PHC was carried out at the Census Data Processing Center in Kibaha, Pwani Region. Data processing started with validation of the EAs, followed by sorting and separation of the questionnaires. The data was captured from the questionnaires electronically using the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) scanning technology, and through manual data entry for special questionnaires such as community questionnaires. The scanning of the 2012 PHC questionnaires was completed in record time of 66 days, starting from the 25th September, 2012 to 30th November, 2012. Manual data entry was completed on 12th December, 2012.
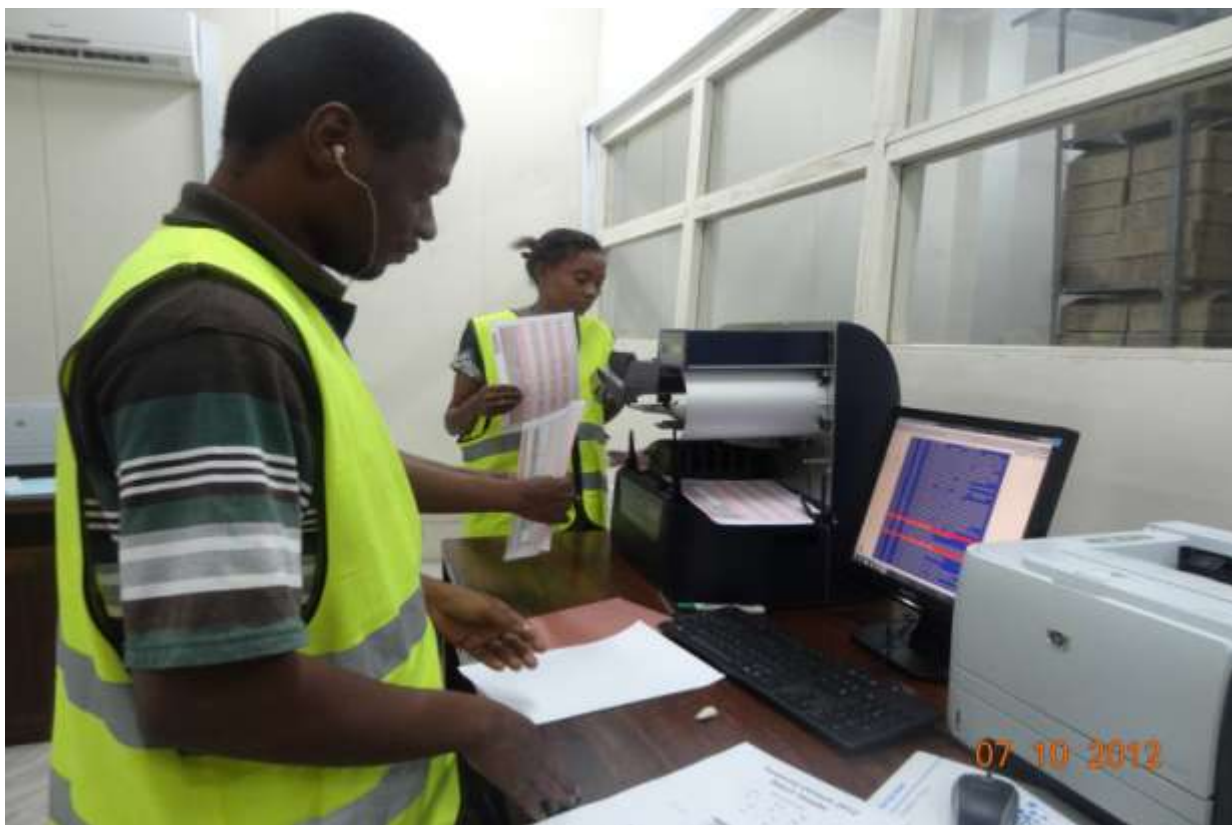
Scanning exercise at Kibaha Data Processing Centre, Pwani Region, October, 2012

A total of 420 temporary staff were recruited as scanner operators, data editors/entrants, batch registers, box handlers and technicians. The registration and training of the staff started on 16th up to 24th September 2012. During the scanning exercise, the staff worked for 24 hours in three shifts

of eight hours each. The whole process of data capture and compilation of basic counts was completed in three months after receipt of questionnaires from the field. Scanning began on 24th September, 2012 and was completed on 20th October, 2012. The basic counts at National level were released by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 31st December, 2012.

Further editing, verification and tabulation of data collected was done in phases and the first publication *Population Distribution by Administrative Units* was launched by Honorable Mizengo Peter Pinda, the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania on 5th April, 2013. The second publication *Population Distribution by Age and Sex* was launched by Honorable Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi, the Second Vice President, Zanzibar on 25th September, 2013. The launching of other publications adhered to the Census Results Release Calendar that was posted on the NBS and OCGS websites. The Release Calendar is reviewed as and when necessary.

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Introduction to Migration

2.1   Introduction

Migration is defined as permanent change in residence which may occur within the same country (referred as internal migration) or outside the country where it is (referred as international migration). It is important to know about population mobility or redistribution because it is an important component that influences population dynamics and a major tool of socio-economic change both locally and at global level. Besides it is also important in understanding the historical evolution of a country and in manpower and regional planning. Furthermore, migration across borders has acquired international recognition especially for people who are searching for green pastures or environmental refugees.

2.2   Census Migration Data Background

Tanzania has persistently collected migration data through population censuses way back in 1967 after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. The 1967 census collected migration information data on private households by ethnic origin, tribe, and country of citizenship and place of birth of the head of household. On the contrast the 1978 Census captured both lifetime and current migration by including questions on place of birth and place of residence. The 1988 census asked almost the same questions as those of the 1978 census. Moreover, the 2002 and 2012 Censuses used among others, the place of birth and place of residence questions to capture migration data but the 2012 census managed to capture data on diaspora for the first time. Besides this there was also a question on the usual place of work which intended to capture commuters (United Republic of Tanzania; 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012).

2.3   Overview of Relevant Census Questions and Changes Since 2002

The traditional question used in most censuses that intends to capture migration is the place of birth. Sometimes the question is included in sample surveys which need to capture migration data. This question is also used in both international migrations where the question is directed to country of birth and internal migration where it is directed for regions or other country sub-divisions. Historically the first national census to use this type of question was that of England in 1841 (Shyrock & Siegel, 1976).

2.4 Concepts and Definitions of Migration

There are several migration concepts and definitions used in this monograph. As a whole, migration is divided into internal and international migration. Although the present definitions are mostly supported by the consensus of users, the terminology in the field of migration is not fully standardized, contrary to that of the other two components of population dynamics, namely fertility or mortality (Fang 2013). Part of the problem lies in the fact that migration is studied in several disciplines across social science, natural science and the humanities. The terms applied in this monograph are mostly applicable to both variable and fixed period migration However, in using these terms there is always a need to indicate the time period which may range from three months to several years (Shyrock & Siegel 1976; Mbonile 1993).

Population mobility is statistics that measure migration within a population and it is commonly used in population studies, geography and sociology. These movements can be at a large scale as international or internal migration or as small as commuting in a town or city. Meanwhile the term *mobility* in population studies and geography refers to spatial, physical or geographical movement whereas in sociology and human geographers it refers to a change in status such as a change in occupation (Prothero & Gould 1975; Clarke 1982).

Generally, population mobility has large socio-economic impacts in the communities where it occurs such as increase in population size and land use. Moreover, it has different impacts and responses in different societies which include changes in administrative structure, economic growth, housing market and demand for local and regional services Also it varies between different regions depending on informal and formal policies and established social norms (Frei 2009). Nonetheless, not all spatial movements qualify to be classified as migration because for someone to be called a migrant there must be a change in usual place of residence. This differentiates from commuting which involves daily or seasonal movements or circular migration between home and work place, home and school, and transhumance (Prothero & Gould 1975, Clarke 1982).

In measuring mobility or in defining who is a mover and who is a non-mover, the time-period also has to be specified which may range from one day to more than six months. Generally, the time-period can either be variable or fixed like that of lifetime migrants which capture a migrant since

birth and have no limit of enumeration so long as the place of birth and residence are different in various censuses or surveys (Wilson 1985; Mbonile 1994, 1996).

There are several ways of determining the period of stay of migrant (Wilson 1985). At national level the mobility period coincides with periods of censuses and hence the resulting migration statistics may be more useful in measuring the components of population change or in studying the consistency of the population and intercensal migration statistics. Too long a period results in more non-response and reporting errors and omits a substantial proportion of the population especially those who are born and those dying during the mobility period (URT 2002). Moreover, mobility data are usually obtained from questions that compare current residence with residence at a prior date and hence those persons who have made a specified type of change in residence being classified as migrants (Prothero & Gould 1975).

Chapter Three

Internal Migration

3.1   Introduction

The spatial mobility of a population affects not only the distribution of the population but also age and sex structure and other demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population. In the 2012 PHC, information on migration was obtained on the basis of answers to the questions on (1) place of birth, (2) place of residence and (3) place of residence in 2011. These three questions were asked in both long and short questionnaire. The answer to the question on the place of birth, was recorded as the region where the person was born if he/she was born in the country and as the country of birth if he/she was born outside the country. The answer to the question was entered by the code for a region or a country of birth. The results of responses were tabulated in migration matrix which indicated in migration and out-migration of each region by place of birth for lifetime migration and by place of residence in 2011 for recent migration.

3.2   Internal Migration by Age and Sex

Migration is age and sex selective for historically there have been more male than female migrants. Nonetheless, as Jones (1990) writes, with time the migration of females may surpass that of males. This is not the case in Tanzania because the results of 2012 PHC indicate that there were more females than males in internal migration which shows change in migration patterns by sex. Also the population of youth aged 0-14 years indicates that most migrants move with their whole family. The proportion of working age group (15-49 years) is relatively high, in particular the youth segment (see Table 3.1). Most migrants move in order to improve their means of livelihood. The feminization of migration in Tanzania is, as has been documented also in other countries on the African continent, driven by young, unmarried women with low level of formal education who are recruited as maids and nannies in urban areas, as well as educated young women who come to urban areas to study and to look for a job which matches their education (see e.g. Baker & Akin Aina 1995).

Table 3.1: Age and Sex of Internal Migrants: Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census

Age group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7,354,948	100.0	3,573,324	100.0	3,781,624	100.0
0 - 14	1,567,630	21.3	759,214	21.2	808,416	21.4
15 - 29	2,550,154	34.7	1,122,468	31.4	1,427,686	37.8
30 - 44	1,884,156	25.6	964,755	27.0	919,401	24.3
45 – 59	865,409	11.8	464,605	13.0	400,804	10.6
60+	487,599	6.6	262,282	7.3	225,317	6.0

3.3 In-Migration and Out-Migration by Place of Birth

The analysis of the place of birth data of 2012 PHC shows that out of the total number of 43.9 million Tanzanians, 7.4 million (equivalent to 16.8 percent) were living outside their regions of birth at the time of the census. In terms of population redistribution in the country, there was an increase of lifetime migrants from 5.3 million in 2002 to 7.4 million in 2012 lifetime migrants.

The major patterns of population redistribution or migration in the country can be classified into the following categories:

a) Regions that had positive net-migration in both censuses and these were Arusha, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Tabora, Manyara, Katavi, Geita and Mjini Magharibi. These regions have emerged as strong pullers of migrants because of several reasons. The 2012 Census results reveal that, regions like Dar es Salaam had more than two million migrants, representing about 31 percent of total migrants because of its strong industrial and commercial base. This trend is followed by Mjini Magharibi that attracted about 75 percent of the total migrants in Zanzibar;

b) Regions like Arusha, Morogoro, Mbeya, Tabora, Manyara and new regions like Katavi and Geita that pulled migrants due to commercial, large-scale plantations, areas for settlement and mining activities;

c) Regions like Rukwa and Kagera which have relapsed to negative net-migration because of repatriation of refugees and creation of new regions like Katavi and Geita which initially were part of the two regions;

d) The majority of the regions which have persistently shown a negative net migration in both censuses due to lack of employment opportunities or lack of land for settlement or due to an increase in population pressure with time. These include all regions in the South Corridor like Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and regions in semi-arid areas like Dodoma and Singida. It includes periphery regions like Kigoma and Iringa and regions with high population pressure like Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Mwanza and Mara.

e) In Zanzibar all regions have negative net migration except Mjini Magharibi which pulls migrants from all the regions;

f) Regions like Mwanza, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro and Geita which have a big turnover of migrants largely because of population pressure and harsh environmental conditions like aridity; and

g) At country level there was intensive migration between Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar but unlike in 2002 when more people migrated to Tanzania Mainland, there was a net migration gain of 9,302 people in Tanzania Zanzibar in 2012 (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: **Number of In-Migrants and Out-Migrants and Net-Migration by Regions of Birth Tanzania; 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Region	2002			2012		
	In-Migrants	Out- Migrants	Net Migrants	In- Migration	Out- Migrants	Net Migration
Tanzania	**5,304,209**	**5,304,209**	**0**	**7,354,920**	**7,354,920**	**0**
Tanzania Mainland	**5,044,080**	**5,050,913**	**-6,833**	**7,067,909**	**7,077,211**	**-9,302**
Dodoma	139,808	321,276	-181,468	163,320	506,471	-343,151
Arusha	264,978	183,250	81,728	309,834	241,974	67,860
Kilimanjaro	148,238	411,735	-263,497	155,328	559,922	-404,594
Tanga	132,087	294,130	-162,043	165,301	462,644	-297,343
Morogoro	284,542	210,282	74,260	397,682	372,219	25,463
Pwani	189,204	245,454	-56,250	276,965	342,639	-65,674
Dar es Salaam	1,208,479	237,446	971,033	2,266,013	269,126	1,996,887
Lindi	100,020	179,293	-79,273	81,381	229,253	-147,872
Mtwara	53,102	186,911	-133,809	58,836	237,751	-178,915
Ruvuma	85,799	138,289	-52,490	82,657	145,028	-62,371
Iringa	79,869	299,189	-219,320	95,089	241,075	-145,986
Mbeya	239,644	171,692	67,952	271,674	225,993	45,681
Singida	104,623	255,894	-151,271	149,572	261,853	-112,281
Tabora	353,132	243,720	109,412	468,921	298,886	170,035
Rukwa	113,954	75,241	38,713	93,809	103,527	-9,718
Kigoma	85,424	238,345	-152,921	98,412	337,996	-239,584
Shinyanga	455,087	390,367	64,720	265,388	532,756	-267,368
Kagera	201,483	176,312	25,171	187,256	222,404	-35,148

Region	2002			2012		
	In-Migrants	Out- Migrants	Net Migrants	In- Migration	Out- Migrants	Net Migration
Mwanza	417,872	437,209	-19,337	384,347	528,640	-144,293
Mara	108,263	299,432	-191,169	104,539	284,932	-180,393
Manyara	278,472	55,446	223,026	213,798	114,404	99,394
Njombe	N/A	N/A	N/A	47,251	151,240	-103,989
Katavi	N/A	N/A	N/A	198,107	35,950	162,157
Simiyu	N/A	N/A	N/A	99,400	219,317	-119,917
Geita	N/A	N/A	N/A	433,029	151,211	281,818
Tanzania Zanzibar	**260,129**	**253,296**	**6,833**	**287,011**	**277,709**	**9,302**
Kaskazini Unguja	20,684	54,746	-34,062	19,604	58,245	-38,641
Kusini Unguja	27,568	36,471	-8,903	26,005	45,922	-19,917
Mjini Magharibi	170,698	51,496	119,202	214,668	36,174	178,494
Kaskazini Pemba	19,728	61,199	-41,471	14,064	66,189	-52,125
Kusini Pemba	21,451	49,384	-27,933	12,670	71,179	-58,509

Note: *Population of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions includes population of new regions. Njombe which was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and parts of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu.*

N/A=Not Applicable

3.4   Current Migration by Place of Residence

Data on inter-regional flows of current migration can be derived from the population by region of enumeration at the time of census cross-tabulated by region of residence one year before the census. Both the 2002 and 2012 PHC collected data on current migration by using a change in residence the previous year.

3.5   Volume and Rates of Current Migration

The current inter-regional migration as per one year before the census (i.e. 2011) is summarized in Table 3.3. The data in this table covers only migration between regions, and does not include movements within a region nor international migration. In addition, the data does not include migrants below one year of age. The results show that, the total number of current migrants in Tanzania for 2002 was 1,103,229 and 1,526,365 for 2012. In Tanzania Mainland, the total number of current migrants for the year 2012 was 1,476,947 while in Tanzania Zanzibar was 49,418.

The overall migration indicates that some of the regions that experienced a negative net migration by place of birth data experienced positive net migration by current migration data, such as Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Mtwara. Also, there were regions which persistently indicated

net out-migration in both censuses such as Ruvuma, Iringa, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba due to low per-capita income compared to regions like Dar es Salaam.

Table 3.3: Current Inter-Regional Migration (Number); Tanzania; 2001-2002 & 2011-2012

Region	2001-2002			2011-2012		
	In- Migrants	Out- Migrants	Net Migration	In- Migrants	Out- Migrants	Net Migration
Tanzania	**1,103,229**	**1,103,229**	**0**	**1,526,365**	**1,526,365**	**0**
Tanzania Mainland	**1,044,059**	**1,055,251**	**-11,192**	**1,476,947**	**1,485,526**	**-8,579**
Dodoma	27,673	205,194	-177,521	40,853	185,946	-145,093
Arusha	33,748	70,926	-37,178	47,256	113,072	-65,816
Kilimanjaro	41,340	48,019	-6,679	51,373	86,644	-35,271
Tanga	32,057	45,400	-13,343	51,058	79,069	-28,011
Morogoro	51,586	42,710	8,876	66,471	90,449	-23,978
Pwani	44,568	39,090	5,478	59,703	69,558	-9,855
Dar es Salaam	149,453	130,552	18,901	296,983	163,472	133,511
Lindi	16,113	19,985	-3,872	23,305	36,113	-12,808
Mtwara	18,802	27,013	-8,211	22,718	38,570	-15,852
Ruvuma	12,834	49,658	-36,824	21,066	25,564	-4,498
Iringa	47,980	41,347	6,633	26,237	37,518	-11,281
Mbeya	57,582	27,021	30,561	81,898	42,910	38,988
Singida	26,414	29,199	-2,785	45,490	37,121	8,369
Tabora	44,950	38,101	6,849	80,963	51,522	29,441
Rukwa	19,974	13,351	6,623	24,880	21,610	3,270
Kigoma	69,357	30,354	39,003	49,875	42,392	7,483
Shinyanga	87,972	48,587	39,385	56,253	77,785	-21,532
Kagera	52,694	25,887	26,807	70,857	29,573	41,284
Mwanza	128,728	73,500	55,228	99,434	90,400	9,034
Mara	31,661	41,198	-9,537	32,347	44,181	-11,834
Manyara	48,573	8,159	40,414	48,339	23,175	25,164
Njombe	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,336	20,242	-906
Katavi	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,546	8,567	26,979
Simiyu	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,056	27,269	7,787
Geita	N/A	N/A	N/A	89,650	42,804	46,846
Tanzania Zanzibar	**59,170**	**47,978**	**11,192**	**49,418**	**40,839**	**8,579**
Kaskazini Unguja	5,344	8,403	-3,059	5,885	8,818	-2,933
Kusini Unguja	6,100	6,145	-45	6,208	8,293	-2,085
Mjini Magharibi	22,016	23,036	-1,020	27,393	11,712	15,681
Kaskazini Pemba	11,625	6,108	5,517	5,754	5,123	631
Kusini Pemba	14,085	4,286	9,799	4,178	6,893	-2,715

Note: Population of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions includes population of new regions. Njombe which was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and parts of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu.

3.6 Regional Proportion of Internal Migration by Place of Birth

Among the most important measures of migration are the proportions of in-migrants and out-migrants in a given region (Wilson 1985). The 2012 Census indicates that the region with the highest proportion of in-migrants, by place of birth, was Dar es Salaam which exceeds the non-migrant population (114 percent) followed by Mjini Magharibi (58.0 percent), Katavi (55.8 percent) and Pwani (34.9 percent). The region with lowest in-migration was Mtwara (5.0 percent), followed by Kigoma (5.2 percent), Ruvuma (6.6 percent) and Simiyu (6.8 percent).

The regions with highest out-migration are Kusini Unguja (53.3 percent), Pwani (43.2 percent), Shinyanga (42.8 percent) and Kilimanjaro (38.8 percent). The regions with lowest out-migration are Mbeya (9.5 percent), Manyara (9.6 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (9.8 percent) (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: **Percentage Share of In-migrants and Out-migrants by Region of Birth Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census**

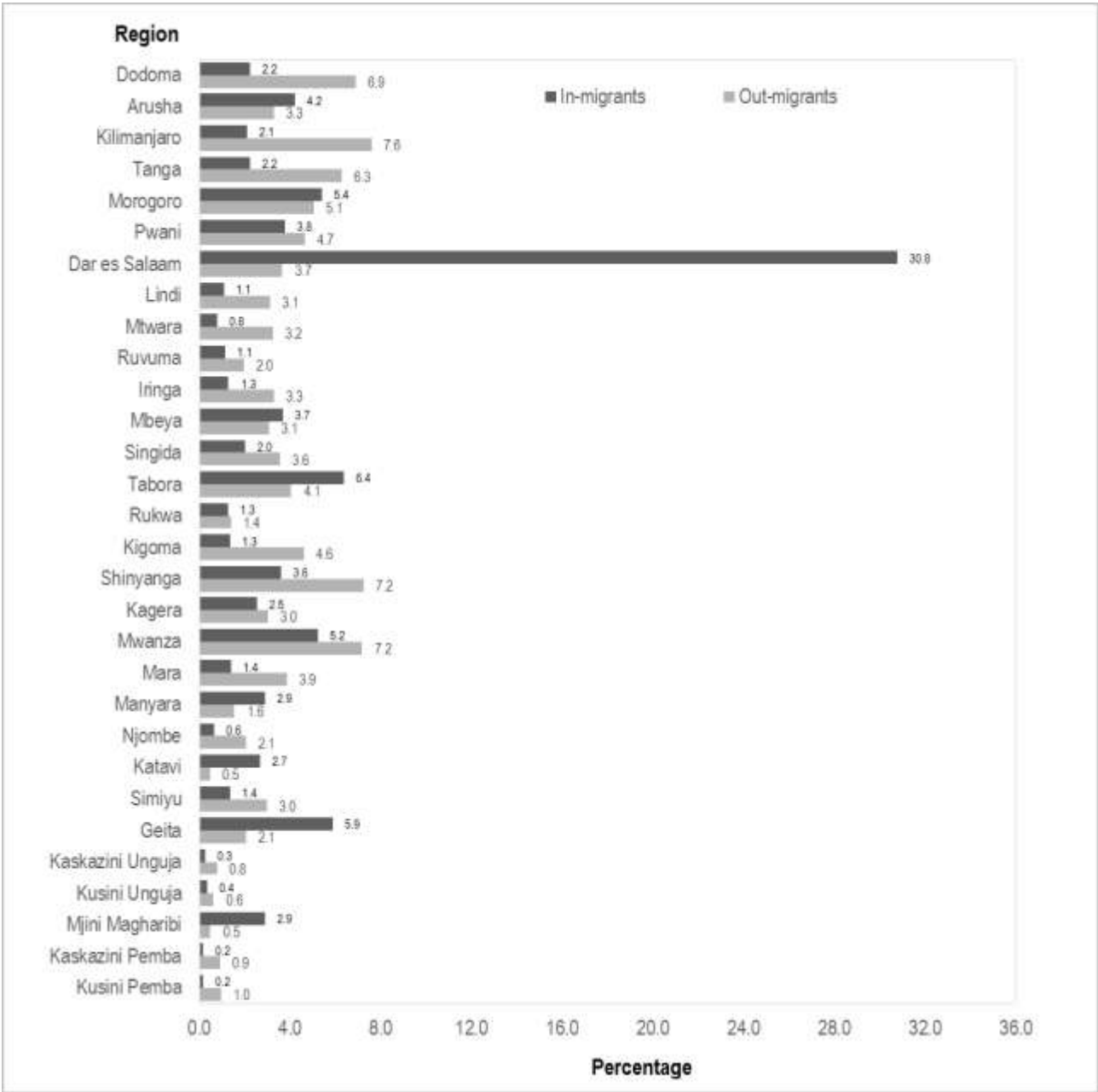| Region	Non- Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As a Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Tanzania	36,550,231	100.0	7,354,920	100.0	7,354,920	100.0	-	-
Tanzania Mainland	35,554,763	97.3	7,067,909	96.1	7,077,211	96.2	-	-
Dodoma	1,886,741	5.2	163,320	2.2	506,471	6.9	8.7	26.8
Arusha	1,346,139	3.7	309,834	4.2	241,974	3.3	23.0	18.0
Kilimanjaro	1,441,731	3.9	155,328	2.1	559,922	7.6	10.8	38.8
Tanga	1,848,786	5.1	165,301	2.2	462,644	6.3	8.9	25.0
Morogoro	1,776,104	4.9	397,682	5.4	372,219	5.1	22.4	21.0
Pwani	793,853	2.2	276,965	3.8	342,639	4.7	34.9	43.2
Dar es Salaam	1,980,542	5.4	2,266,013	30.8	269,126	3.7	114.4	13.6
Lindi	768,969	2.1	81,381	1.1	229,253	3.1	10.6	29.8
Mtwara	1,181,584	3.2	58,836	0.8	237,751	3.2	5.0	20.1
Ruvuma	1,260,302	3.4	82,657	1.1	145,028	2.0	6.6	11.5
Iringa	825,059	2.3	95,089	1.3	241,075	3.3	11.5	29.2
Mbeya	2,388,038	6.5	271,674	3.7	225,993	3.1	11.4	9.5
Singida	1,195,659	3.3	149,572	2.0	261,853	3.6	12.5	21.9
Tabora	1,781,278	4.9	468,921	6.4	298,886	4.1	26.3	16.8
Rukwa	889,927	2.4	93,809	1.3	103,527	1.4	10.5	11.6
Kigoma	1,875,713	5.1	98,412	1.3	337,996	4.6	5.2	18.0
Shinyanga	1,243,960	3.4	265,388	3.6	532,756	7.2	21.3	42.8
Kagera	2,210,596	6.0	187,256	2.5	222,404	3.0	8.5	10.1

Region	Non- Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As a Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Mwanza	2,332,447	6.4	384,347	5.2	528,640	7.2	16.5	22.7
Mara	1,593,946	4.4	104,539	1.4	284,932	3.9	6.6	17.9
Manyara	1,191,466	3.3	213,798	2.9	114,404	1.6	17.9	9.6
Njombe	642,378	1.8	47,251	0.6	151,240	2.1	7.4	23.5
Katavi	355,295	1.0	198,107	2.7	35,950	0.5	55.8	10.1
Simiyu	1,466,791	4.0	99,400	1.4	219,317	3.0	6.8	15.0
Geita	1,277,459	3.5	433,029	5.9	151,211	2.1	33.9	11.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	**995,468**	**2.7**	**287,011**	**3.9**	**277,709**	**3.8**	**-**	**-**
Kaskazini Unguja	163,413	0.4	19,604	0.3	58,245	0.8	12.0	35.6
Kusini Unguja	86,199	0.2	26,005	0.4	45,922	0.6	30.2	53.3
Mjini Magharibi	370,011	1.0	214,668	2.9	36,174	0.5	58.0	9.8
Kaskazini Pemba	195,396	0.5	14,064	0.2	66,189	0.9	7.2	33.9
Kusini Pemba	180,449	0.5	12,670	0.2	71,179	1.0	7.0	39.4

3.7   Regional Contributions to Internal Migration by Place of Birth

Migration is one of the most important factor which influence population dynamics and structure (Wilson 1985), the other two being fertility and mortality. In terms of in-migration Dar es Salaam city clearly is dominating in total country in-migration population by having a proportion of about 31 percent of in-migration. Other regions in Tanzania Mainland with high proportions of in-migrants are Tabora (6.4 percent), Geita (5.9 percent), Morogoro (5.4 percent), Mwanza (5.2 percent), and Arusha (4.2 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar it was Mjini Magharibi (2.9 percent).

The periphery regions like Kigoma, Rukwa, Mtwara and Lindi made small low contributions to in-migration. Meanwhile, in terms of out-migration it were regions with large populations like Kilimanjaro (7.6 percent), Shinyanga (7.2 percent) and Mwanza (7.2 percent) which leading the contribution to the out-migration. On the other hand, there are regions like Pwani which also had a large percentage of both in-migrants and out-migrants possibly it was because of its proximity to Dar es Salaam City. In Zanzibar most regions contributed highly to out-migration because of the dominance of Mjini Magharibi in pulling migrants (Figure 3.1).
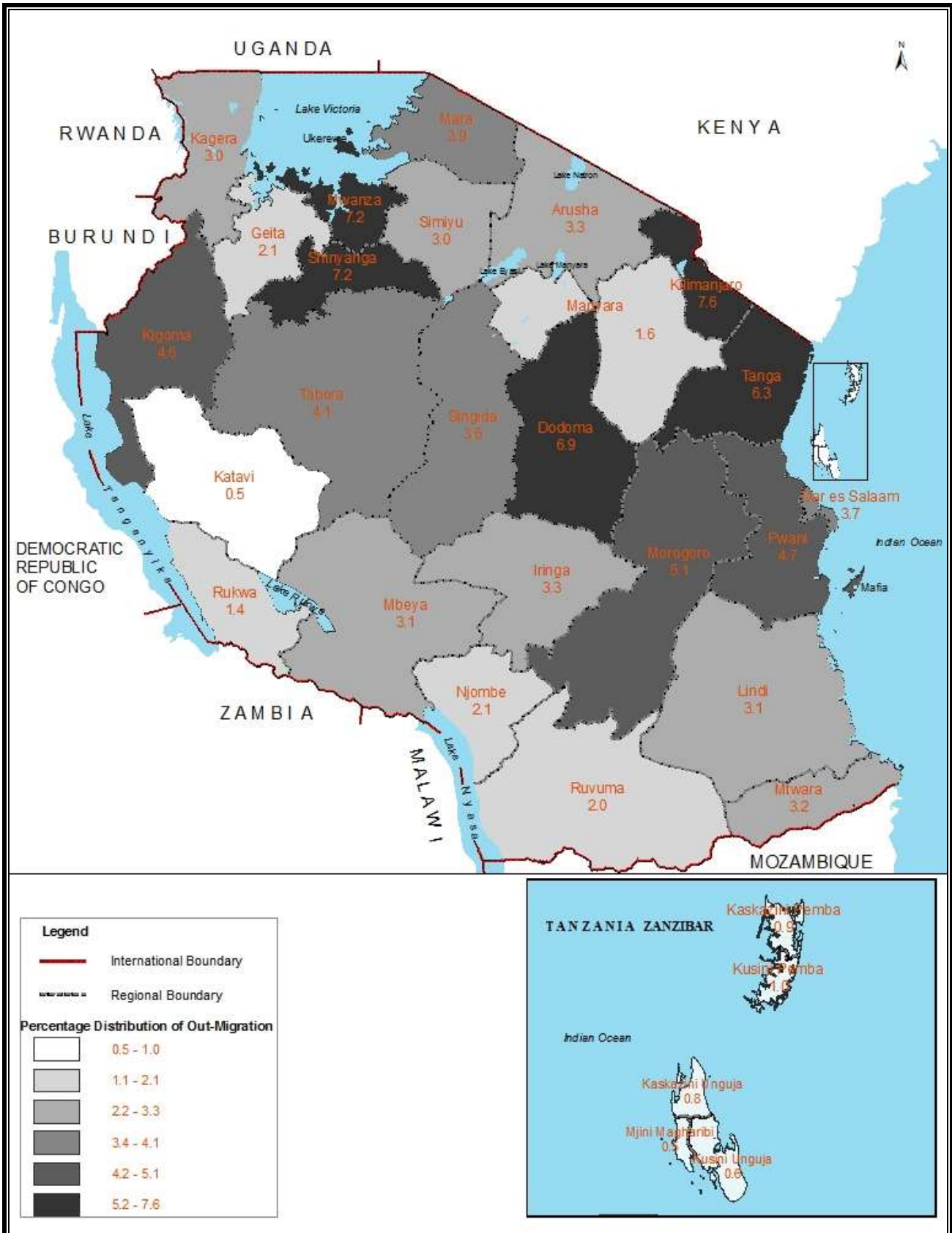
Figure 3.1: **Percentage Share of In-Migrants and Out-Migrants by Region of Birth; Tanzania; 2012 Census**
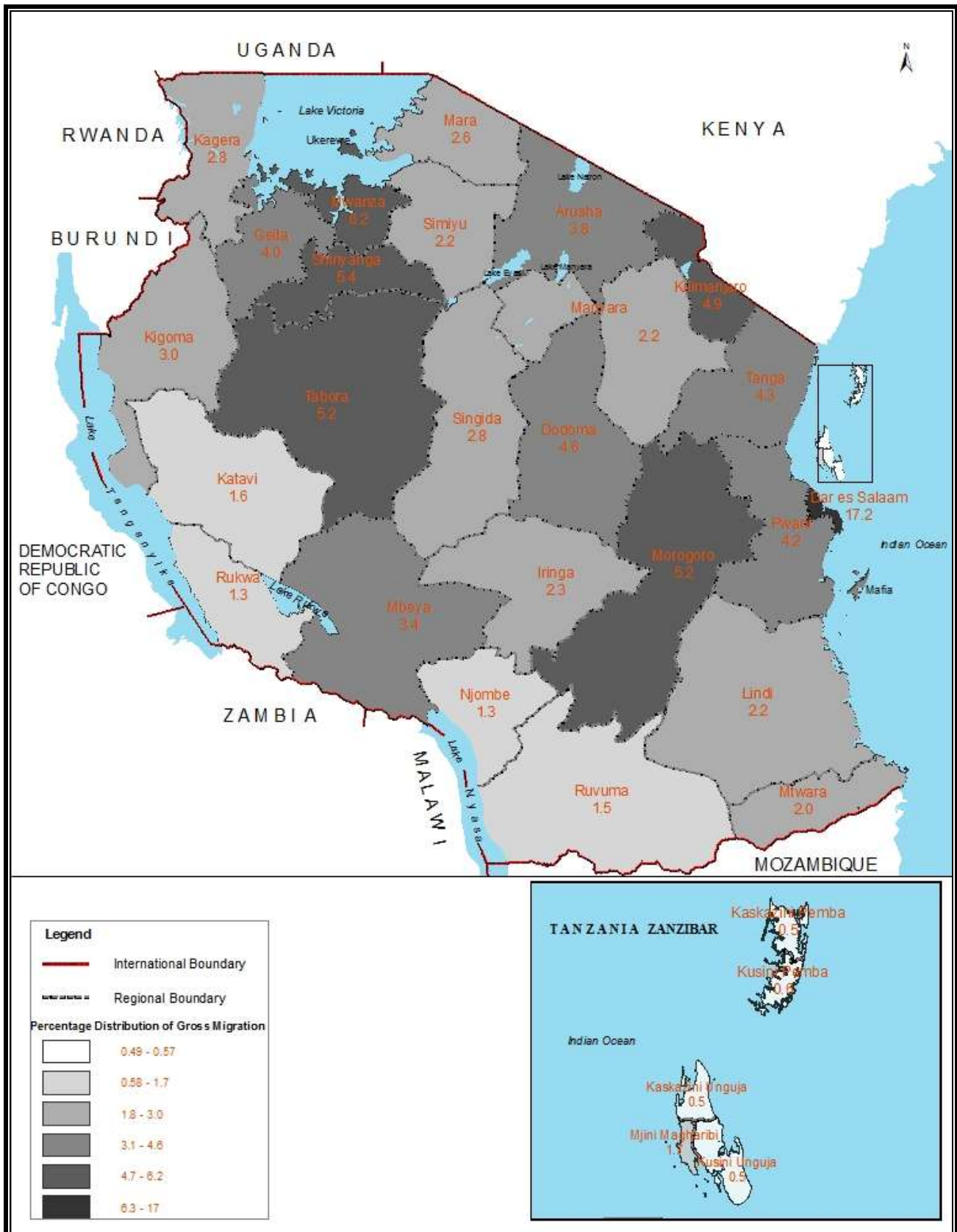
Map 3. 1: **Percentage Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants by Region of Birth; Tanzania; 2012 Census**
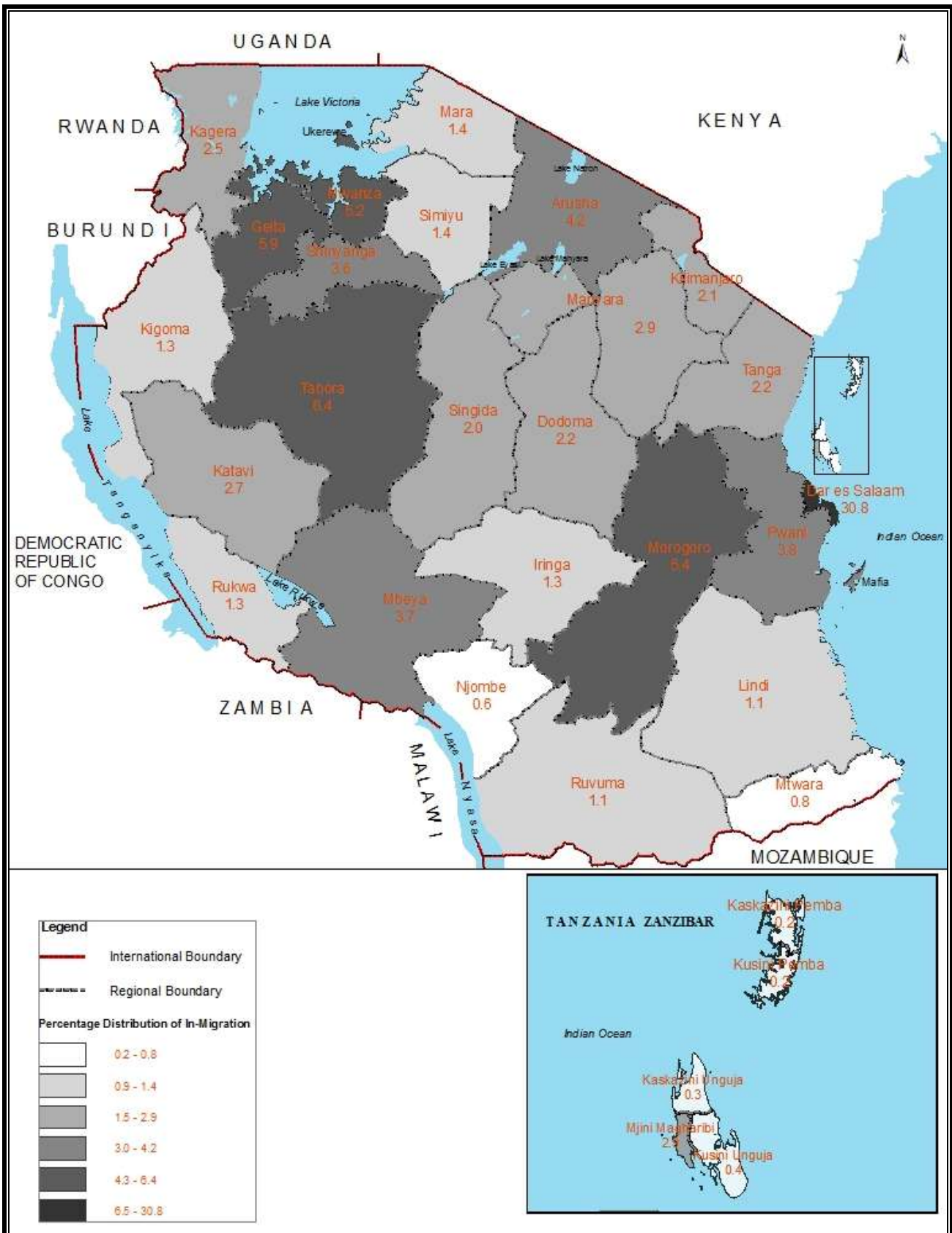
Map 3. 2: **Percentage Share Distribution of Lifetime Out-Migrants by Region of Birth; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census**

Map 3. 3:   Percentage Share Distribution of Gross Migration by Region of Birth; Tanzania; 2012 Censuses

3.8   Index of Relative Representation (IRR)

The index of relative representation (IRR) for a region is defined as the ratio of the percent share of in-migration or out-migration of the region to the percent share of population of the region, multiplied by 100. It is a measure of migration used to estimate the share of migration to the total population size of the region. The index controls for the relative population size of the regions while examining their share of inter-regional in- and out-migration. Theoretically the IRR ranges from 0 to the infinity. If the IRR is more than 100 it shows that the relative share of in or out-migration is higher than that it represents in the country's population or vice versa (Shyrock & Siegel 1976). The census results of 2012 showed that Arusha, Morogoro, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Shinyanga, Katavi, Geita, Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi regions contributed more to in-migration than their contribution to the national population. The number of regions which contributed more to in-migration were few than those which contribute more to out-migration (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5:   Percentage Distribution Relative Representation Index (IRR) by Regions; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census

Region	Population (Number)	Percent	Percent share		IRR	
			In	Out	In	Out
Tanzania	**44,928,923**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dodoma	2,083,588	4.6	2.2	6.9	47.9	148.5
Arusha	1,694,310	3.8	4.2	3.3	111.7	87.2
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	3.7	2.1	7.6	57.9	208.5
Tanga	2,045,205	4.6	2.2	6.3	49.4	138.2
Morogoro	2,218,492	4.9	5.4	5.1	109.5	102.5
Pwani	1,098,668	2.4	3.8	4.7	154.0	190.5
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	9.7	30.8	3.7	317.2	37.7
Lindi	864,652	1.9	1.1	3.1	57.5	162.0
Mtwara	1,270,854	2.8	0.8	3.2	28.3	114.3
Ruvuma	1,376,891	3.1	1.1	2.0	36.7	64.3
Iringa	941,238	2.1	1.3	3.3	61.7	156.5
Mbeya	2,707,410	6.0	3.7	3.1	61.3	51.0
Singida	1,370,637	3.1	2.0	3.6	66.7	116.7
Tabora	2,291,623	5.1	6.4	4.1	125.0	79.7
Rukwa	1,004,539	2.2	1.3	1.4	57.0	63.0
Kigoma	2,127,930	4.7	1.3	4.6	28.3	97.0
Shinyanga	1,534,808	3.4	3.6	7.2	105.6	212.0
Kagera	2,458,023	5.5	2.5	3.0	46.5	55.3

Region	Population (Number)	Percent	Percent share		IRR	
			In	Out	In	Out
Mwanza	2,772,509	6.2	5.2	7.2	84.7	116.5
Mara	1,743,830	3.9	1.4	3.9	36.6	99.8
Manyara	1,425,131	3.2	2.9	1.6	91.6	49.0
Njombe	702,097	1.6	0.6	2.1	41.1	131.6
Katavi	564,604	1.3	2.7	0.5	214.3	38.9
Simiyu	1,584,157	3.5	1.4	3.0	38.3	84.6
Geita	1,739,530	3.9	5.9	2.1	152.1	53.1
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	0.4	0.3	0.8	63.9	189.8
Kusini Unguja	115,588	0.3	0.4	0.6	137.4	242.7
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	1.3	2.9	0.5	220.9	37.2
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	0.5	0.2	0.9	40.6	191.0
Kusini Pemba	195,116	0.4	0.2	1.0	39.7	222.8

3.9 Factors Influencing Migration Flows by Place of Birth in 2012 Census

As indicated by migration matrices and Map 3.4 the population redistribution in Tanzania is influenced by several factors:

(a) **Proximity**: There is intensive migration flow of population between neighbouring regions because of more familiar environment such as Lake Zone regions of Kagera, Mwanza, Mara, and Geita; Northern zone with Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha and Manyara regions; Southern Zone with Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma regions; Southern Highlands with Mbeya, Iringa, Rukwa, Njombe and Katavi regions; Central Zone with Dodoma, and Singida regions; Western Zone with Tabora, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Kigoma regions; and Eastern Zone with Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Morogoro regions;

(b) **Natural resources**: The presence of land for settlement in regions like Morogoro and Katavi and minerals in regions like Geita and Arusha has attracted migration from nearly all regions of the country; and

(c) **Economic development:** There is clear dominance in the pulling of migrants from various regions by the primate city of Dar es Salaam which is that the reason why the population of Tanzania is gradually shifting towards the east of the country. The same population pulling power is observed in other major urban centres like Dodoma and Mwanza in Tanzania Mainland and Mjini Magharibi in Tanzania Zanzibar. Also there is significant loss of population in periphery regions like Kigoma, Lindi and Mtwara.

Map 3. 4:   Migration Flows to Dar es Salaam City by Region of Birth; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census
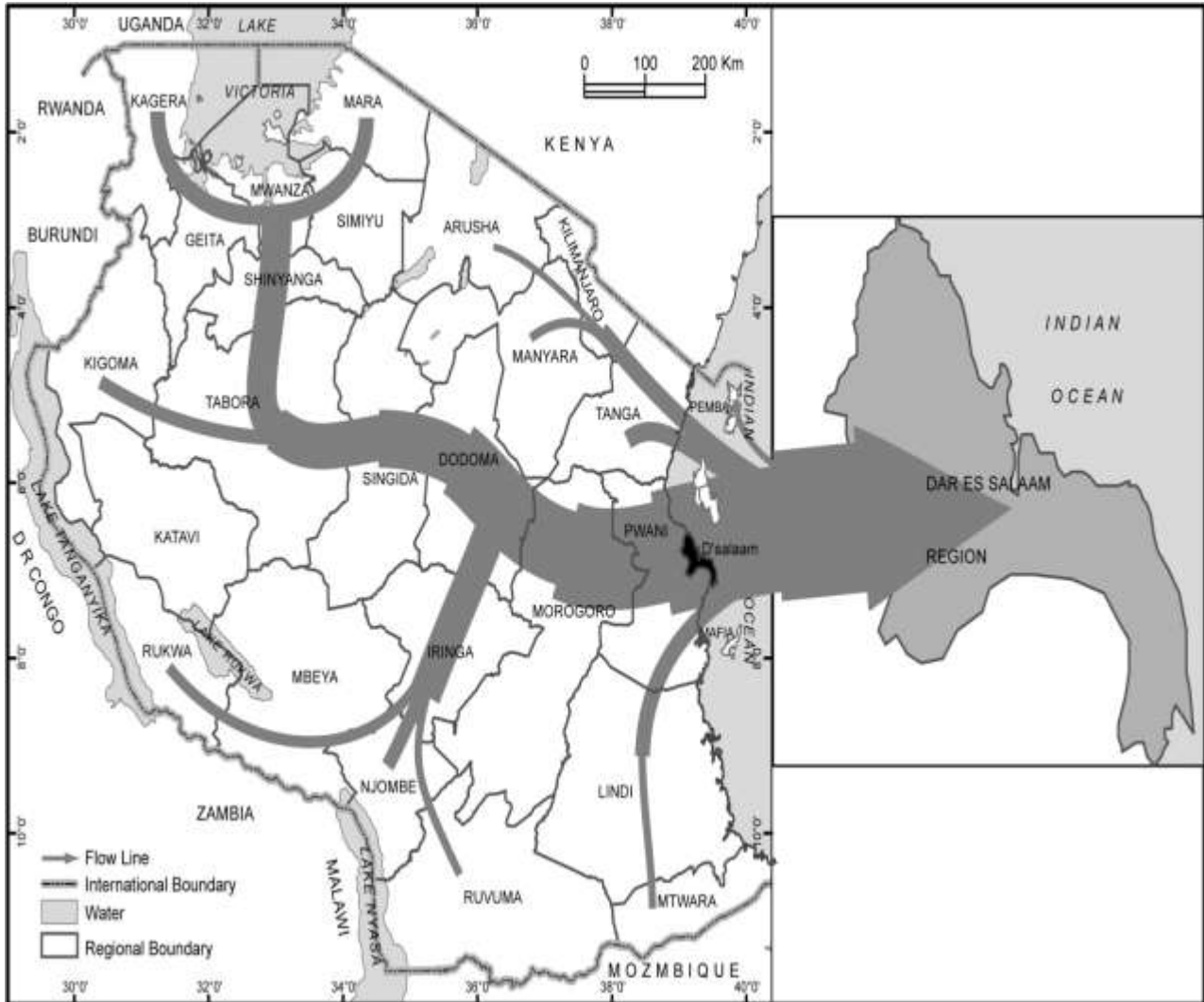
3.9   Migration Flows by Place of Residence in 2011

The migration flows from place of residence in 2011 show strong migration streams and counter streams between neighbouring regions and the dominance of Dar es Salaam in internal migration is still high. This happens to regions with plantations and mining economies such as Morogoro and Geita regions respectively. Besides these, areas with plenty of land for settlement like Katavi also attract agro-pastoralist communities like Sukuma and pastoralist communities like the Maasai.

Map 3. 5: **Percentage ShareDistribution of Current In-Migrants by Region of Residence in 2011, Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census**

UGANDA

RWANDA

Lake Victoria

Kagera
4.6

Ukerewe

Mara
2.1

KENYA

BURUNDI

Mwanza
6.5

Simiyu
2.3

Arusha
3.1

Geita
5.9

Lake Natron

Shinyanga
3.7

Lake Eyasi

Lake Manyara

Kilimanjaro
3.4

Kigoma
3.3

Manyara
3.2

Tabora
5.3

Singida
3.0

Dodoma
2.7

Tanga
3.3

Lake Tanganyika

Katavi
2.3

Dar es Salaam
19.5

DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC
OF CONGO

Iringa
1.7

Morogoro
4.4

Pwani
3.9

Indian Ocean

Rukwa
1.6

Lake Rukwa

Mbeya
5.4

Mafia

ZAMBIA

Njombe
1.3

Lindi
1.5

MALAWI

Lake Nyasa

Ruvuma
1.4

Mtwara
1.5

MOZAMBIQUE

Legend

— International Boundary

--- Regional Boundary

Percentage Distribution of In-Migration

	0.3 - 0.4
	0.5 - 2.3
	2.4 - 3.9
	4.0 - 6.5
	6.6 - 19.5

TANZANIA ZANZIBAR

Kaskazini Pemba
0.4

Kusini Pemba
0.3

Indian Ocean

Kaskazini Unguja
0.4

Mjini Magharibi
1.3

Kusini Unguja
0.4

Map 3. 6: **Percentage Distribution of Regional Current Out-migration by Region of Residence in 2011, Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census**
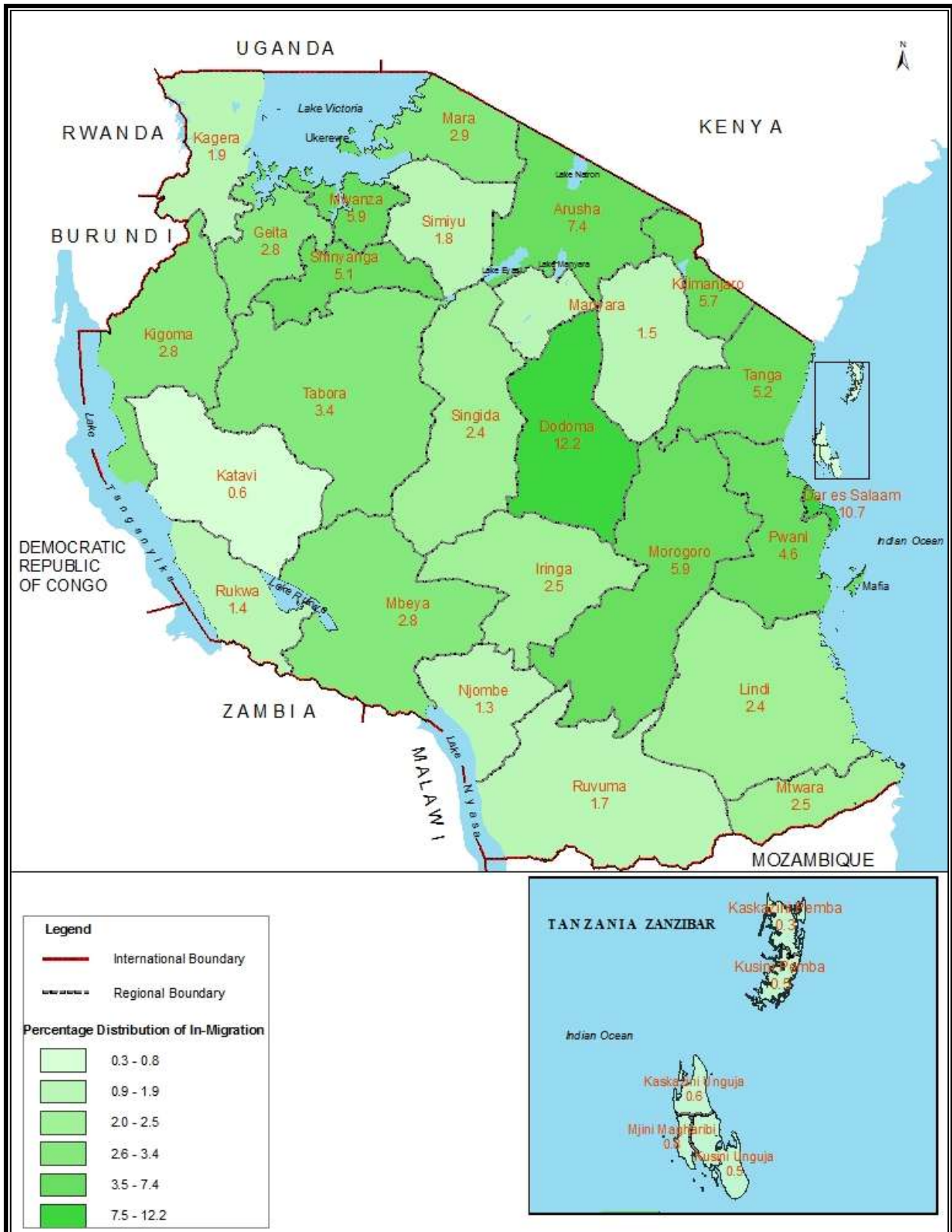
Chapter Four
International Migration

4.1   Introduction

International migration happens when people cross designated state boundaries and stay in the state of destination for some minimum length of time. This type of migration occurs for many reasons such as looking for economic opportunities in another country while others migrate with family members who have moved or because of political instabilities in their countries. Education is another reason for international migration, as students pursue their studies abroad especially in developed countries (UN 1981).

As a whole, different international migrants can be re-categorized into several groups which include temporary labour migrants; irregular, illegal; highly skilled and business migrants; refugees or asylum seekers; forced migrants; family members; return migrants; and long-term, low-skilled migrants (OECD 2007). These international migrants can further be subdivided into two large groups which are permanent and temporary.

Generally, permanent migrants intend to make their permanent residence in a new country and possibly obtain that country's citizenship while temporary migrants intend to stay for a limited period of time such as end of studies or work contract or a certain work season (UN 1981). More often these migrants may have a significant effect on the economies and societies of the chosen destination country and the country of origin in terms of outputs or remittances (Jones 1990).

4.2   Distribution of Non-citizens by Citizenship and Broad Age Groups

The population of immigrants in Tanzania by age group shows that most of the immigrants originate from neighbouring countries like Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The main factors which influence immigrants from these neighbouring countries are proximity, ethnic relationships and forced migration which has generated a lot of refugees in the Great Lakes countries. Also there is a reasonable proportion of immigrants from other SADC countries which include Angola and South Africa. As far as Asian countries are concerned the majority of immigrants originate from India

and Pakistan which have a big Asiatic stock of immigrants from the 20th century. The good trade relationship with China has attracted a reasonable proportion of immigrants.

As far as the European countries are concerned most immigrants originate from Great Britain due to Commonwealth countries relationship and the Nordic countries which have been development partners since independence in 1961. The other European countries which contribute a high proportion of immigrants is Germany due to education and industrial relationships. In North America a high proportion of immigrants originate from United States of America and Canada which like European countries have been development partners of Tanzania for several decades. In terms of age, immigrants are distributed in all age groups though there is a high concentration of immigrants in working age groups and above (See Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: **Distribution of Non-citizens by Citizenship and by Broad Age Group; Tanzania; 2012 Census**

Country	Total	Broad Age Group				
		0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 – 59	60+
Angola	2427	753	923	505	187	59
Botswana	445	148	129	89	49	30
Burundi	325144	115,298	71,506	71,757	35,972	30,611
Comoro	419	77	173	109	34	26
Kenya	59272	19,867	18,653	12,274	5,350	3,128
Lesotho	278	101	75	52	31	19
Malawi	12240	3,485	4,481	2,891	867	516
Mauritius	801	248	252	189	73	39
Mozambique	17426	5,892	4,130	3,328	2,043	2,033
Namibia	1953	628	688	446	131	60
Rwanda	24967	10,631	6,194	4,486	2,284	1,372
Seychelles	63	10	23	14	10	6
Somalia	3542	1,203	1,163	732	260	184
Swaziland	1048	337	325	221	103	62
South Africa	7698	2,642	2,095	1,622	908	431
Uganda	18544	7,250	4,953	3,353	1,652	1,336
Democratic Republic of Congo	99870	49,752	26,619	13,639	6,751	3,109
Zimbabwe	2969	954	818	699	303	195
Zambia	10979	3,722	3,265	2,328	1,038	626
Other African Countries	9589	2,770	3,435	2,058	868	458
China	22758	7,620	5,962	4,997	2,574	1,605
India	41107	12,162	11,797	10,218	4,501	2,429
Pakistan	2995	777	972	763	337	146
Other Asian Countries	8878	2,907	2,571	1,974	932	494

Country	Total	Broad Age Group				
		0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 – 59	60+
Italy	5815	1,323	1,720	1,610	741	421
Nordic Countries	6142	2,107	1,707	1,368	605	355
Great Britain	19186	6,061	5,882	3,922	2,057	1,264
6Germany	7795	2,138	2,542	1,613	988	514
Other European Countries	9711	2,779	2,792	2,250	1,202	688
Canada	3752	1,270	1,033	750	442	257
USA	17113	5,925	4,681	3,370	1,859	1,278
Dual Citizenship	9963	3,575	2,739	1,936	984	729

As a whole, the distribution of immigrants by place of residence in Tanzania indicates that they are found both in rural and urban areas which is a clear indication of refugee immigrants who were politically displaced in the country of origin (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2:   Population Distribution by Citizenship, Age Group, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania; 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Tanzanian	Non Tanzanian	Total	Tanzanian	Non Tanzanian	Total	Tanzanian	Non Tanzanian
Total	44,928,923	44,266,096	662,827	31,623,919	31,225,396	398,523	13,305,004	13,040,700	264,304
< 1	1,499,364	1,478,962	20,402	1,101,863	1,088,380	13,483	397,501	390,582	6,919
1 - 4	5,774,268	5,692,523	81,745	4,407,613	4,352,677	54,936	1,366,655	1,339,846	26,809
5 - 9	6,659,185	6,567,901	91,284	5,084,306	5,023,352	60,954	1,574,879	1,544,549	30,330
10 - 14	5,792,751	5,711,806	80,945	4,302,050	4,248,400	53,650	1,490,701	1,463,406	27,295
15 - 19	4,608,810	4,541,797	67,013	3,067,133	3,026,377	40,756	1,541,677	1,515,420	26,257
20 - 24	3,953,926	3,893,250	60,676	2,447,728	2,414,594	33,134	1,506,198	1,478,656	27,542
25 - 29	3,392,453	3,337,450	55,003	2,089,508	2,061,139	28,369	1,302,945	1,276,311	26,634
30 - 34	2,909,679	2,862,599	47,080	1,827,643	1,803,756	23,887	1,082,036	1,058,843	23,193
35 - 39	2,441,048	2,402,308	38,740	1,591,671	1,570,970	20,701	849,377	831,338	18,039
40 - 44	1,899,187	1,869,041	30,146	1,284,270	1,267,755	16,515	614,917	601,286	13,631
45 - 49	1,505,971	1,482,914	23,057	1,039,883	1,027,124	12,759	466,088	455,790	10,298
50 - 54	1,211,092	1,190,967	20,125	867,218	855,396	11,822	343,874	335,571	8,303
55 - 59	773,866	760,431	13,435	555,079	547,344	7,735	218,787	213,087	5,700
60 - 64	770,745	758,549	12,196	577,314	570,101	7,213	193,431	188,448	4,983
65 - 69	492,868	486,101	6,767	381,115	377,217	3,898	111,753	108,884	2,869
70 - 74	477,832	471,656	6,176	379,288	375,469	3,819	98,544	96,187	2,357
75 - 79	292,158	288,817	3,341	234,989	233,011	1,978	57,169	55,806	1,363
80+	473,720	469,024	4,696	385,248	382,334	2,914	88,472	86,690	1,782

Chapter Five
Urbanization

5.1 Introduction

Urbanization is the increasing number of people that live in urban areas and is largely the result of natural increase of population, migration and reclassification of neighbouring rural areas into urban areas. It may also be the result of physical growth of urban areas which may be horizontal or vertical as it is the case in more urbanized countries. Moreover, urbanization is closely related to modernization and industrialization and social process such as rationalization. Hence the term urbanization can represent the level of urban development relative to overall population, or it can represent the rate at which the urban proportion is increasing. Besides this urbanization is not merely a modern process but a rapid and historic transformation of society from predominantly rural to an urban society (Arkel 1986; Jones 1990).

5.2 Brief History of Urbanization in Tanzania

The urbanization process in Tanzania has undergone rapid growth in the past decade because of natural increase, migration and reclassification which was largely influenced by politics which began immediately after the Arusha Declaration in 1967 (Rafiq 1983). As observed by Muzzini and Linderboom (2008) the urban population of Tanzania during the colonial period from 1948-1957 was very low because of the colonial policy of barring Africans from residing in urban areas. However, during the post-independence period the urban population almost quadrupled between 1967 and 2012. The rapid urbanization is indicated by the urban growth rate which ranged from four percent to 10.8 percent. Nonetheless, the extraordinary high growth of urbanization in 1978 was the result of political reclassification of rural into urban areas between 1972 and 1978 (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5.1:   Urban Population in Tanzania from 1967,1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Area	Population	Urban Population	Percent Urban	Urban growth rate
Tanzania				
1967	12,313,469	786,567	6.4	-
1978	17,512,611	2,412,902	13.8	10.2
1988	23,095,882	4,247,272	18.4	5.7
2002	34,443,603	7,943,561	23.1	4.5
2012	44,928,923	13,305,004	29.6	5.2
Tanzania Mainland				
1967	11,958,654	685,092	5.7	-
1978	17,364,498	2,257,921	13.3	13.3
1988	22,455,207	4,043,684	18.4	6.5
2002	33,461,849	7,554,838	22.6	6.9
2012	43,625,354	12,701,238	29.1	5.8
Tanzania Zanzibar				
1967	354,815	101,475	28.6	-
1978	148,113	154,981	32.6	10.8
1988	640,675	203,588	31.8	5.8
2002	981,754	388,723	39.6	4.5
2012	1,303,569	603,766	46.3	5.2

Figure 5.1:   Level of Urbanization in Tanzania from 1967 to 2012
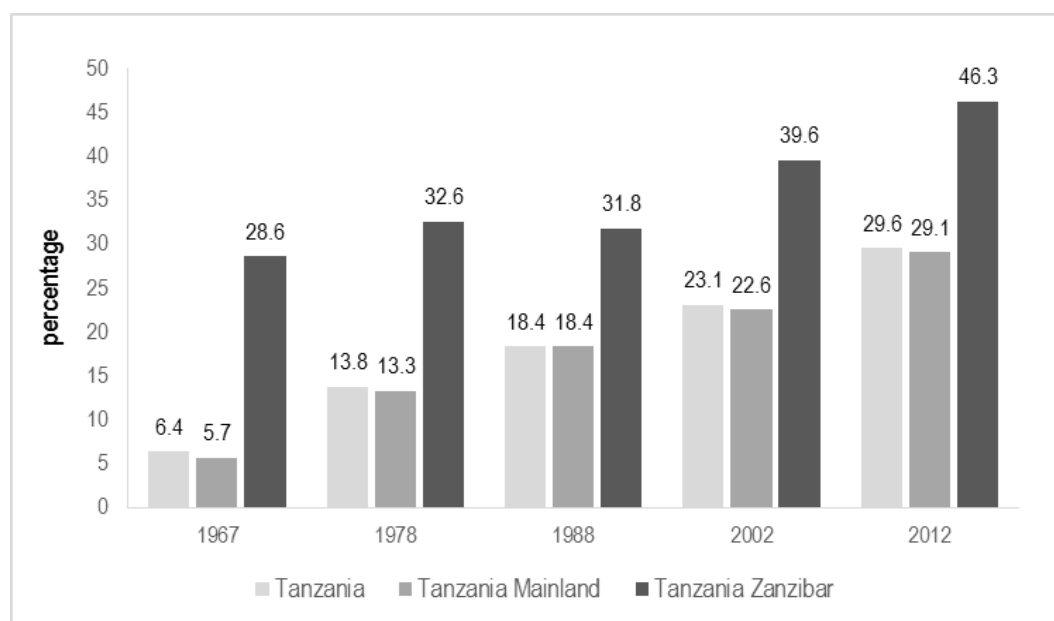
5.3   Level of Urbanization by Regions

The definition of urbanization differs from one country to another. In Tanzania the definition has includes all regional and district headquarters and that the community must have 2,000 people. As a result of this definition the regional levels of urbanization in Tanzania differ from one region to another. In 2012 the highest level of urbanization was in Dar es Salaam which is largely a metropolitan (100 percent). It was followed by Mjini Magharibi in Zanzibar (84.5 percent). Mwanza (33.3 percent), Mbeya (33.2 percent) Arusha (33.0 percent), Pwani (32.8 percent), and Morogoro (28.7 percent). Besides these regions there are other regions with urbanization level of above 20 percent were Kilimanjaro, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Njombe and Kusini Pemba. However, the lowest levels of urbanization were experienced in Kusini Unguja (6.1 percent), Simiyu (7.0 percent), Kaskazini Unguja (8.9 percent) and Kagera (9.2 percent).

When the changes in percent of urban population from1988 to 2002 and 2002 to 2012 are examined it is found that the largest change from 1988 to 2002 was experienced in Mjini Magharibi (1,160.0 percent) followed by Arusha (152.4 percent), Kaskazini Pemba (94.1 percent), Mara (77.1 percent), Iringa (72.0 0ercent), Singida (55.7 percent) and Mtwara (45 percent). These large changes were mainly caused by reclassification of several rural areas surrounding district and regional capitals into urban areas. The large percentage changes from 2002 to 2012 were experienced in Kaskazini Unguja region (423.5 percent), Shinyanga (80.4 percent), Mbeya (62.7 percent), Mwanza (62.4 percent), Ruvuma (61.8 percent), Iringa (58.1 percent), Pwani (55.5 percent), Kagera (48.4 percent), Kigoma (42.1 percent) Rukwa (33.5 percent) and Dodoma (22.2 percent) (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: **Total Population and Urban Population 2012, Percent Urban 1988, 2002 and 2012 and Percentage Change in Urban Population 1988-2002 and 2002-2012 by Regions; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar**

Region	2012			2002	1988	Change in % Urban population (1988-2002)	Change in % Urban population (2002-2012)	Urban Growth Rate
	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage			
Tanzania	**44,928,923**	**13,305,004**	**29.6**	**23.1**	**18.8**	**22.9**	**28.1**	**5.2**
Tanzania Mainland	**43,625,354**	**12,701,238**	**29.1**	**22.6**	**17.9**	**26.3**	**28.7**	**5.2**
Dodoma	2,083,588	321,194	15.4	12.6	11.2	12.5	22.2	4.1
Arusha	1,694,310	559,122	33.0	31.3	12.4	152.4	5.8	3.3
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	397,375	24.2	20.9	15.2	37.5	15.6	3.2
Tanga	2,045,205	440,908	21.6	18.4	17.6	4.5	17.4	3.8
2.9Morogoro	2,218,492	636,058	28.7	27	21.1	28.0	6.3	2.9
Pwani	1,098,668	360,371	32.8	21.1	15.4	37.0	55.5	6.6
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	4,364,541	100.0	93.9	88.6	6.0	6.5	6.3
Lindi	864,652	162,049	18.7	16	15.3	4.6	16.9	2.5
Mtwara	1,270,854	291,504	22.9	20.3	14	45.0	12.8	2.4
Ruvuma	1,376,891	338,820	24.6	15.2	11.9	27.7	61.8	6.9
Iringa	941,238	256,348	27.2	17.2	10	72.0	58.1	0.0
Mbeya	2,707,410	898,112	33.2	20.4	18.2	12.1	62.7	7.6
Singida	1,370,637	170,701	12.5	13.7	8.8	55.7	-8.8	1.4
Tabora	2,291,623	287,509	12.5	12.9	14.3	-9.8	-3.1	2.7
Rukwa	1,004,539	236,537	23.5	17.6	14.2	23.9	33.5	1.7
Kigoma	2,127,930	365,261	17.2	12.1	12.8	-5.5	42.1	5.9
Shinyanga	1,534,808	254,671	16.6	9.2	6.8	35.3	80.4	-0.1
Kagera	2,458,023	226,990	9.2	6.2	5.5	12.7	48.4	5.8
Mwanza	2,772,509	924,221	33.3	20.5	18.6	10.2	62.4	4.3
Mara	1,743,830	303,412	17.4	18.6	10.5	77.1	-6.5	1.8
Manyara	1,425,131	193,218	13.6	13.6	NA	NA	-0.0	3.2
Njombe	702,097	165,908	23.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katavi	564,604	157,072	27.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Simiyu	1,584,157	110,518	7.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Geita	1,739,530	278,818	16.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,303,569**	**603,766**	**46.3**	**39.6**	**31.8**	**24.5**	**16.9**	**4.4**
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	16,677	8.9	1.7	-	-	423.5	19.6
Kusini Unguja	115,588	7,092	6.1	5.2	12.7	-59.1	17.3	3.8
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	501,459	84.5	81.9	6.5	1160.0	3.2	4.5
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	39,323	18.6	16.5	8.5	94.1	12.7	2.5
Kusini Pemba	195,116	39,215	20.1	17.9	23.2	-22.8	12.3	2.2

Note: *(i) In the 1988 census, the regions of Manyara, Njombe, Katavi, Simiyu and Geita were not existed*

        (ii) Population of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions includes population of new regions. Njombe which was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and parts of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu.

(iii) In 1988, Manyara was part of Arusha
(vi) NA = Not Applicable

5.4   Urbanization Concentration by Regions

In most developing countries there is population concentration in few regions especially those with large cities leading to unequal distribution of urbanization. One simple measure of urban concentration is the cumulated percent urban (Mbonile, 1984). When the urban population of Tanzania is classified by urban size localities the dominance of Dar es Salaam as primate city in the country emerges very clearly (33.6 percent). However, the majority of districts have the urban population of less than 100,000 (33.1 percent) as indicated in Table 5.3. When the Gini Concentration Ratio was calculated, it showed 88.5 percent. This indicates there was uneven distribution of urban population in Tanzania with 50 percent of urban population is being in seven localities.

Table 5.3:   Size of Urban Localities and Cumulated Percent Urban; Tanzania; 2012 Census

Size of Localities	Number of Localities	Population (Number) of Localities	Percent	Cumulated Percent
500,000+	1	4,364,541	33.6	33.6
400,000-499,999	1	416,442	3.2	36.8
350,000-399,999	2	748,731	5.8	42.5
300,000-349,999	2	648,641	5.0	47.5
250,000-299,999	1	278,426	2.1	49.7
200,000-249,999	4	853,530	6.6	56.2
150,000-199,999	4	663,405	5.1	61.3
100,000-149,999	7	722,261	5.6	66.9
50,000-99,999	31	2,134,801	16.4	83.3
1-49,999	116	2,170,727	16.7	100
Total	**169**	**13,001,505**	**100.0**	

Among the regions in Tanzania Mainland that have consistently retained their ranking position regarding the size of urban population are Dar es salaam which is ranked first followed by Mwanza, Arusha, Tanga and Kilimanjaro in both 2002 and 2012 population and housing censuses, respectively. This shows that the first two positions have remained stable. Mbeya ranked fourth-in 2002 interchanged its position with Morogoro region which is ranked third in 2002.

Remarkably, the changes in rank hierarchy of urban population show that Kigoma region moved from 14th position in 2002 to 8th in 2012 while Pwani region has moved from 16th in 2002 to 9th

position in 2012. Others regions including Iringa, Shinyanga and Rukwa lost their positions in 2012 census due to changes in administrative boundaries after the establishment of new regions (Njombe, Geita, Simiyu and Katavi) which saw the mentioned regions being divided. For example in 2002 Iringa region ranked 8th while in 2012 ranked 16th position, Shinyanga in 2002 ranked 9th position while in 2012 ranked 17th and Rukwa region dropped from 15th position in 2002 to 18th in 2012.

On the other hand, in Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region maintained its first position in both 2002 and 2012. Moreover, Kaskazini Pemba region ranked third in 2002 and second position in 2012. Kusini Pemba region ranked second in 2002 has moved to third position by interchanging its position with Kaskazini Pemba region (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: **Total Populations and Ranked Urban Population by Region; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

| Regions | 2002 Census | | 2012 Census | | Rank | |
	Total Population	Urban Population	Total Population	Urban Population	2002	2012
Tanzania	**34,443,603**	**7,943,561**	**44,928,923**	**13,305,004**	**NA**	**NA**
Tanzania Mainland	**33,461,849**	**7,554,838**	**43,625,354**	**12,701,238**	**NA**	**NA**
Dar es Salaam	2,487,288	2,336,055	4,364,541	4,364,541	1	1
Mwanza	2,929,644	601,257	2,772,509	924,221	2	2
Mbeya	2,063,328	421,145	2,707,410	898,112	4	3
Morogoro	1,753,362	473,849	2,218,492	636,058	3	4
Arusha	1,288,088	403,597	1,694,310	559,122	5	5
Tanga	1,636,280	301,196	2,045,205	440,908	6	6
Kilimanjaro	1,376,702	288,091	1,640,087	397,375	7	7
Kigoma	1,674,047	202,807	2,127,930	365,261	14	8
Pwani	885,017	186,861	1,098,668	360,371	16	9
Ruvuma	1,113,715	169,670	1,376,891	338,820	17	10
Dodoma	1,692,025	213,243	2,083,588	321,194	13	11
Mara	1,363,397	253,606	1,743,830	303,412	10	12
Mtwara	1,124,481	228,539	1,270,854	291,504	11	13
Tabora	1,710,465	219,884	2,291,623	287,509	12	14
Geita	N/A	N/A	1,739,530	278,818	N/A	15
Iringa	1,490,892	256,332	941,238	256,348	8	16
Shinyanga	2,796,630	256,052	1,534,808	254,671	9	17
Rukwa	1,136,354	200,122	1,004,539	236,537	15	18
Kagera	2,028,157	126,750	2,458,023	226,990	20	19
Manyara	1,037,605	140,719	1,425,131	193,218	19	20
Singida	1,086,748	148,667	1,370,637	170,701	18	21
Njombe	N/A	N/A	702,097	165,908	N/A	22
Lindi	787,624	126,396	864,652	162,049	21	23

Regions	2002 Census		2012 Census		Rank	
	Total Population	Urban Population	Total Population	Urban Population	2002	2012
Katavi	N/A	N/A	564,604	157,072	N/A	24
Simiyu	N/A	N/A	1,584,157	110,518	N/A	25
Tanzania Zanzibar	**981,754**	**388,723**	**1,303,569**	**603,766**		
Mjini Magharibi	390,074	319,481	593,678	501,459	1	1
Kaskazini Pemba	185,326	30,579	211,732	39,323	3	2
Kusini Pemba	175,471	31,458	195,116	39,215	2	3
Kaskazini Unguja	136,639	2,340	187,455	16,677	5	4
Kusini Unguja	94,244	4,865	115,588	7,092	4	5

Note: (i) *Population of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions includes population of new regions. Njombe which was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and parts of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu.*

(ii) *N/A=Not Applicable*

5.5   Linkages between Urban Population and Population Density

Sometimes urbanization is defined as the process of population concentration or points of concentration (Shyrock & Siegel 1976). Recently the world is experiencing rapid urban growth in history which is associated with a rise of population density in most urban centres. For the first time in history in 2008 more than half of the world's population was living in towns and cities. Furthermore, it is predicted that by 2030 this number will increase to almost 5 billion with an urban growth concentrated in Africa and Asia. Above all most of the new growth will occur in smaller towns and cities which have fewer resources to respond to the magnitude of the change. This has led to the largest proportion of urban growth being contributed by the poor who settle in squatter areas or slums (UNFPA 2013).

Although in Tanzania urbanization continues to grow through natural increase, migration and reclassification of rural areas into urban areas like in other parts of the world this increase is associated with poverty for urban squatter areas are overcrowded, polluted and dangerous, and lack basic services such as clean water and sanitation.

This association clearly produces in large cities like Dar es Salaam (3,133 persons per sq. km) and Mjini Magharibi (2,581 persons per sq. km). The other region which shows a high association of population density and level of urbanization is Mwanza due to the dominance of Mwanza city (293 persons per sq. km). Also as a result of higher urbanization of Tanzania Zanzibar most of the

regions have a high population density (Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba). Table 5.5 reveals that, regions with moderate relationship between urbanization and population density are Kilimanjaro (persons per sq. km), Tanga (77 persons per sq. km), Kagera (97 persons per sq. km) and Mtwara (76 persons per sq. km). The regions with low association between level of urbanization and population density include Lindi (13 persons per sq. km), Geita (28 persons per sq. km) and Katavi (15 persons per sq. km).

Table 5.5: **Linkage between Urban Population and Population Density; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census**

Region	Total Population (Number)	Urban Population (Number)	Percentage Urban	Population Density (persons per sq. km)
Tanzania	**44,928,923**	**13,305,004**	**29.6**	**51**
Tanzania Mainland	**43,625,354**	**12,701,238**	**29.1**	**49**
Dodoma	2,083,588	321,194	15.4	50
Arusha	1,694,310	559,122	33.0	45
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	397,375	24.2	124
Tanga	2,045,205	440,908	21.6	77
Morogoro	2,218,492	636,058	28.7	31
Pwani	1,098,668	360,371	32.8	34
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	4,364,541	100.0	3133
Lindi	864,652	162,049	18.7	13
Mtwara	1,270,854	291,504	22.9	76
Ruvuma	1,376,891	338,820	24.6	22
Iringa	941,238	256,348	27.2	27
Mbeya	2,707,410	898,112	33.2	45
Singida	1,370,637	170,701	12.5	28
Tabora	2,291,623	287,509	12.5	30
Rukwa	1,004,539	236,537	23.5	44
Kigoma	2,127,930	365,261	17.2	57
Shinyanga	1,534,808	254,671	16.6	81
Kagera	2,458,023	226,990	9.2	97
Mwanza	2,772,509	924,221	33.3	293
Mara	1,743,830	303,412	17.4	80
Manyara	1,425,131	193,218	13.6	32
Njombe	702,097	165,908	23.6	33
Katavi	564,604	157,072	27.8	12
Simiyu	1,584,157	110,518	7.0	63
Geita	1,739,530	278,818	16.0	87
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,303,569**	**603,766**	**46.3**	**530**

Region	Total Population (Number)	Urban Population (Number)	Percentage Urban	Population Density (persons per sq. km)
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	16,677	8.9	399
Kusini Unguja	115,588	7,092	6.1	135
Kusini Unguja	593,678	501,459	84.5	2581
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	39,323	18.6	369
Kusini Pemba	195,116	39,215	20.1	588

5.6 Linkages between Migration and Urbanization

The movement of people from rural to urban areas leads to urban growth. The rapid growth of urban areas in Tanzania is closely linked to rural-urban migration which complements natural increase as a result of birth and death coupled with reclassification of rural areas into urban areas (UN 2005; Mbonile 1994). The 2012 PHC indicated that migration had a reasonable contribution to the growth of urban population.

The highest contribution was observed in Dar es Salaam City (52.8 percent) which is largely a metropolitan area. The other regions which migration had a high contribution exceeding 30 percent include Arusha (38.1 percent), Pwani (36.3 percent), Shinyanga (39.8 percent), Geita (39.9 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (33.9 percent). Generally, most regions migration contributed more than 10 percent except for Kigoma region (8.4 percent) (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6:   Contribution of Migration to Urbanization by Region; Tanzania; 2012 Census

Region	Urban Population (Number)	Migrant Population (Number)	Percentage (Migrant)
Dodoma	321,194	64,255	20.0
Arusha	559,122	213,282	38.1
Kilimanjaro	397,375	74,421	18.7
Tanga	440,908	60,825	13.8
Morogoro	636,058	160,084	25.2
Pwani	360,371	130,802	36.3
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	2,303,254	52.8
Lindi	162,049	28,129	17.4
Mtwara	291,504	31,235	10.7
Ruvuma	338,820	39,692	11.7
Iringa	256,348	50,980	19.9
Mbeya	898,112	144,931	16.1
Singida	170,701	27,830	16.3
Tabora	287,509	85,239	29.6

Region	Urban Population (Number)	Migrant Population (Number)	Percentage (Migrant)
Rukwa	236,537	37,086	15.7
Kigoma	365,261	30,728	8.4
Shinyanga	254,671	101,342	39.8
Kagera	226,990	24,963	11.0
Mwanza	924,221	240,868	26.1
Mara	303,412	38,165	12.6
Manyara	193,218	57,186	29.6
Njombe	165,908	26,134	15.8
Katavi	157,072	45,587	29.0
Simiyu	110,518	27,513	24.9
Geita	278,818	111,144	39.9
Kaskazini Unguja	16,677	3,884	23.3
Kusini Unguja	7,092	1,256	17.7
Mjini Magharibi	501,459	170,029	33.9
Kaskazini Pemba	39,323	5,049	12.8
Kusini Pemba	39,215	5,228	13.3

Chapter Six

Policy Implications

6.1   Introduction

Policies are measures instituted by the Government, internal and international organizations for the purpose of influencing the quality of life of the people. These may be implicit when they influence the quality of life of the people without having an official document labeled as policy or explicit when it has an official document stated as policy (DTU/UNFPA, 2005).

6.2   Policy Implication on Migration

    a) Voluntary migration is the best process for population redistribution in any country (UN 1981). All censuses in Tanzania have shown that there are both short and long distance migration. The short distance is concentrated among neighbouring regions due to proximity and cultural similarities. This type of population redistribution is good indication that Tanzanians can live in any part of the country without disturbance. Nonetheless, there is clear indication that due to the strength of Dar es Salaam in pulling migrants from all parts of the country there is strong evidence that the population of Tanzania is shifting to the east and probably concentrates in small area in Dar es Salaam which in the future lead to anti-accommodation policy of de-concentration;

    b) There is a clear indication that regions of high population pressure like Kilimanjaro, Mwanza and Shinyanga are leading in out-migration and hence reducing the environmental degradation in these regions. This process should be encouraged by all policy makers as it fits the Agenda 21 on climate change. It also fits national development frameworks like the Land Act (1999) and its amendment (2004), National Environmental Policy (1997), the Environmental Management Act (2004) and National Population Policy (2006) which encourages migration as a tool for reducing land degradation. However, this process may lead to several challenges in destination areas whereby migrant population tends to over-use the available resources which were essentially planned to serve a certain number of people like Dar es Salaam City which

pulls most internal migrants leading to the rapid increase of squatter areas with lack of water, electricity and other social services;

Therefore, out-migration has and will continue to pose negative effects to the areas of destination if the Government does not take serious measures to plan ahead to meet requirements of the in-coming population especially in urban areas

c) There is a strong out-migration in periphery regions like Mtwara, Lindi, and Kigoma which maintain the colonial legacy of less developed regions being labour reserves which may soon be reversed by new developments like the mining in regions like Mtwara or opening new infrastructure in regions like Lindi and Ruvuma in the Southern corridor. This type of migration from the periphery regions should be discouraged by investing more in periphery regions in accordance with the major goals and objectives of the Tanzania Vision 2025 and the Zanzibar Vision 2020. Strategies for these are the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP II or MKUKUTA II - Swahili Acronym) and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (ZSRGRP II or MKUZA II - Swahili acronym). Big efforts by the Government and stakeholders are now undertaken through the Big Results Now Initiative (BRN), with sectors such as Education and Agriculture and Transport identified as priority areas. These are in turn key for migration dynamics;

d) Tanzania envisages being a nation whose people are ingrained with development mindset and competitive spirit (TDV, 2000 p. 4). To attain this aspiration; educational facilities in primary, secondary, higher level, vocational and technical education should be widespread in rural and urban areas to down migratory movements and to overcome the existing high poverty levels in the country. The human resource and manpower development are not only necessary condition for the country's development but will also bring a balance between rural and urban populations;

e) International migration indicates that there are more migration among neighbouring countries in East Africa and partner states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and this process addresses some of the major Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and East African Community (EAC) and African Union

(AU) objectives. This type of migration should also be encouraged because it will lead to the promotion of cross border trade and broaden the scope of cooperation among these states;

f) The immigration policies should be adopted to gain the brain and skills to the country from technically developed countries like those of the Western Countries and the New Industrialized countries like Singapore, Southern Korea and China which utilized technical skills from all over the World in order to achieve their goals as middle income countries (URT 2006). Therefore international migration should be considered positively because it is one of pillars of development. If properly taped and channeled.

6.3   Policy Implications on Urbanization

a) It is very clear that there is uneven distribution of urbanization in Tanzania. The highest concentration of urbanization in Tanzania Mainland is Dar es Salaam while in Tanzania Zanzibar is Mjini Magharibi. These big urban concentrations are followed by other cities like Tanga, Arusha, Mwanza and Mbeya whose rapid growth help to de-concentrate the population of Dar es Salaam. Therefore it is high time that old policy of establishing urban growth poles of the late 1960s is revived in order to promote equal distribution of urbanization in the country;

b) Rapid urbanization in Tanzania has led to rapid growth of the informal sector which increase the ruralization of urban centres that in turn has required the Government to introduce numerous initiatives to include programmes to formalize the sector such as the Property and Business Formalization Programme (MKURABITA in Swahili acronym). Despite the effort made by the Government, the informal sector in the country is still growing rapidly which compels several anti-accommodation policies introduced by local authorizes to be abolished or more streamed and productive. Once the share of informal sector becomes wider than formal sector, it complements the national mid-term target of reducing budget deficit restricted to 10 percent of GDP by 2015 through formalization of informal sector and pursuing prudent fiscal policies. This was foreseen in the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) 2011/12 - 2015/16. Currently, tax revenues (15 percent of GDP) are collected from a narrow base, mainly

due to large informal sector, thereby causing substantial distortions in the economy (MKUKUTA, 2010 pg. 19);

c) Rapid urbanization has also led proliferation of informal settlement where the majority of urban population live in unplanned areas. Over 70 percent of urban dwellers live in unplanned settlements with inadequate road, transport, housing, water, sewerage and sanitation, electricity and other services, and the unemployment rate is high, especially among the youth (FYDP, 2011). The situation is more serious in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Mbeya and Arusha as these cities are currently witnessing a rapid population growth;

d) Rapid population growth specifically in urban areas instigates urban sprawl and uncontrolled horizontal expansion. Notwithstanding the current efforts by the Government towards management of rapid urbanization such as the promotion of redevelopment schemes and establish new urban centres, the challenges still remain. To address the challenges the Government has to speed up operationalisation of the national programmes for regularisation and prevention of unplanned settlement as envisioned in the FYDP and to meet broad outcomes of MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II of decent human settlements and quality environmental sustainability;

e) The substantial movements towards Dar es Salaam city and other cities to find employment and other livelihood opportunities have caused a widespread unemployment amongst the country's substantial young population. In order to make development of the urban centres, proper urban planning, water supply, transport and communication services, power supply, health services, housing and urban tidiness have to be considered. Given high disparity of population distribution in urban and rural areas, formulation of the population redistribution policies which encourage rural development to some extent will balance the distribution of population between rural and urban areas. Therefore, urbanization process in Tanzania should be guided by the policy of growth centre strategy that stimulates the development of the rural-based market centres, especially by upgrading local administrative and commercial centres from townships to urban centres, or town councils to municipal councils. The Government is also required to fast track mainstreaming youth employment across all

potential fast growing and employment creating sectors to enhance growth balance across the country. Productive livelihoods of youth, who constitute a major part of the population in Tanzania, implies a great opportunity for human development in Tanzania;

f) There is also a need to continue supporting urban growth centres as the satellites that would cushion and absorb the increasing number of the urbanite population. This would ensure reduction of the ever increasing rural-urban migration rate including changing of migration streams and the age-sex patterns of migrants. Furthermore, the emerging growth centres should create an enabling environment to provide for the needs of the residents and population in the neighbouring communities; and

g) A comprehensive urbanization policy should be developed that will consider the linkage between migration and growing urban areas. The policy should address challenges of urbanization by drawing experiences from other countries which faced similar problems. For instance, rural-to-urban migration and general urban problems faced by other developing countries highlight the importance of the Government to carefully address the issues of socio-economic development. This includes human-settlements and youth unemployment to foster equitable distribution of income and opportunities as well as balanced growth and development of all sectors.

6.4 Conclusion

Migration and urbanization have both increased over the last two censuses. The two processes are closely tied to each other; areas that had a high migrant proportion of the population also had a high urban proportion of the population. Moreover, migration has contributed more to population size in areas with higher levels of urbanization than to those with lower levels. The data from the last two censuses suggest that the contributions of migration and urbanization to socio-economic development should be carefully taken into consideration.

Clearly, migration and urbanization have contributed to growth and development of some areas, mostly major destinations and large cities. However, migration and urbanization have also contributed to widening gaps between areas of origin and areas of destination,

and consequently widened regional and rural-urban disparities. Therefore, it is suggested that national development plans should move far beyond the need to achieve economic growth and carefully consider more complicated issues of socio-economic development arising from migration and rapid urbanization.

Despite policy guidance of the Long Term Perspective Plan (LTTP) 2011/12-2025/26, FYDP, MKUKUTA II, MKUZA II and other national frameworks of relevance for reducing rural-urban migration, more efforts are needed to adequately overcome the challenges of urbanization. Issues such as urban planning, settlements development and service provision between urban and rural settings will require state and non-state collaboration.

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Annexes: PHC 2012 Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

| | | | | | STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL | | | | | PHCF 2 |

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FORM NO. [ ][ ] OF [ ][ ]

SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE

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

If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box [ ]

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											B: ALL PERSONS								

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2   [ ]   IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS   [ ][ ]

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

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

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK				
AGRICULTURE		**LIVESTOCK**		**FISH FARMING**
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30	Which of the following crops did the household grow?	Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32	How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"	Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)

Question 29:

	Yes	No
Maize	1	2
Paddy	1	2
Cassava	1	2
Banana	1	2
Other Crops	1	2

Question 31:

Cattle					
Goats					
Sheeps					
Poultry					

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

    Yes = 1

    No = 2   ☐   IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

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

35) In which country are they living?

    CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member	☐☐	6th HH Member	☐☐
2nd HH Member	☐☐	7th HH Member	☐☐
3rd HH Member	☐☐	8th HH Member	☐☐
4th HH Member	☐☐	9th HH Member	☐☐
5th HH Member	☐☐	10th HH Member	☐☐

IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE ☐

36) Have you or anyone in this household received remitance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2

1st HH Member	☐	6th HH Member	☐
2nd HH Member	☐	7th HH Member	☐
3rd HH Member	☐	8th HH Member	☐
4th HH Member	☐	9th HH Member	☐
5th HH Member	☐	10th HH Member	☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

⬚⬚

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

		Fund
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1	⬚
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2	⬚
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3	⬚
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4	⬚
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5	⬚
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6	⬚
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7	⬚
Other Funds	=8	⬚

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males		⬚	⬚	⬚
Females		⬚	⬚	⬚
Total		⬚	⬚	⬚	⬚

DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED

Day		Month	
⬚	⬚	⬚	⬚

NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____

DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE

Day		Month	
⬚	⬚	⬚	⬚

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

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

If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box ☐☐

| B: | ALL PERSONS | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

	D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE					E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?
	In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly…. Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly…. Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE	IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	M ☐ F ☐	M ☐ F ☐	M ☐ F ☐	M ☐ F ☐	M ☐ F ☐
2	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
3	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
4	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
5	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
6	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
7	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
8	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

(33) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? YES=1 NO=2 ☐   IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS ☐☐

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Domestic Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Martenal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during childbirth? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire						

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

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURE		LIVESTOCK		FISH FARMING
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55	Which of the following crops did the household grow?	Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57	How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"	Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2
(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)

(54)

	Yes	No
Maize	1	2
Paddy	1	2
Cassava	1	2
Banana	1	2
Other Crops	1	2

(56)

Cattle
Goats
Sheep
Poultry

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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 ☐

	M	F
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?	☐☐	☐☐

60) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member	☐☐	6th HH Member	☐☐
2nd HH Member	☐☐	7th HH Member	☐☐
3rd HH Member	☐☐	8th HH Member	☐☐
4th HH Member	☐☐	9th HH Member	☐☐
5th HH Member	☐☐	10th HH Member	☐☐

IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE

61) Have you or anyone in this household received remitance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months?
Yes =1, No =2

1st HH Member	☐	6th HH Member	☐
2nd HH Member	☐	7th HH Member	☐
3rd HH Member	☐	8th HH Member	☐
4th HH Member	☐	9th HH Member	☐
5th HH Member	☐	10th HH Member	☐

J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1   No = 2 ☐   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 Fund	=8	☐

K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males	☐☐☐
Females	☐☐☐
Total	☐☐☐

	Day	Month
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED	☐☐	☐☐

NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____

	Day	Month
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE	☐☐	☐☐

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