



The United Republic of Tanzania

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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

April, 2014



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 censuses, will contribute to the improvement of quality of life of Tanzanians through the provision of current and reliable data for policy formulation, development planning and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

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

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

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

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

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



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Pinda'.

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



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Seif Ali Iddi'.

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

April, 2014

Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights the brief history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities and highlights challenges associated with age data in most developing countries including Tanzania. Subsequently, it is observed that the 2012 PHC data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males, and more evident in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to Tanzania Mainland. Nonetheless, this may not affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are internationally recommended procedures for correcting the anomalies.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Tanzania population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Tanzania had a population of 44.9 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 95. Population of Tanzania is growing at a rate of 2.7 percent annually, representing an increase of 30 percent over 10 year period since 2002. This rate of increase is high even by African standards. At the current growth, the

population of Tanzania will double in the next 26 years. Tanzanian population is predominantly rural with 70 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Tanzanian population. The Chapter gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 17.1 years. Forty four (44) percent of the population is aged below 15 years, and only 4 percent is aged 65 years and above. The structure is similar to that of Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The results also depict a higher percentage of females compared to males in almost all age groups, except below 10 years, 50–54 and 55–59 years.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Tanzania had a total of 9,276,997 private households, out of which 6,192,303 (67 percent) were in Rural Areas and 3,084,694 (33 percent) were in Urban Areas. One third (33.4 percent) of households in both Rural and Urban Areas were headed by females. Percentage of households in Urban Areas had increased from 26 in 2002 Census to 33 in 2012 Census indicating increasing urbanization in the country. Average household size was 4.7 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5 persons per household were relatively bigger than urban households (4.2 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were almost twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.4 compared to 3.5 for male headed households.

Chapter Five reveals that marriage is almost universal in the country. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases. Comparison between 2002 and 2012 Censuses shows that there were changes in the proportion of marital status categories between the two Censuses. While the never married category increased from 31.5 percent in 2002 to 35.5 percent in 2012, the married category decreased from 54 percent to 51 percent respectively. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.8 years for males and 22.3 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased from 21.1 years in 2002 to 22.3 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males remained almost the same at 25.9 years in 2002 and 25.8 years in 2012.

Chapter Six reveals that 99 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from neighbouring countries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. A large number of Burundians may be explained by refugees who were in Tanzania at the time of 2012 PHC. India and China represented a relatively large number of Asians in the country. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the country were Great Britain and United States of America.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only 15 percent of the Tanzania population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven is about survival of parents. Results reveal that 70 percent of all persons in Tanzania and 92 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that one (1) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, eight (8) percent of the population were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in Iringa (14.4 percent) followed by Njombe (13.8 percent) and the lowest were in Kaskazini Unguja (5.0 percent) in Tanzania Zanzibar.

The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that one (1) percent of total private households in Tanzania reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Tanzania had a total of 421,456 Diasporas in 2012. Most of the Diasporas were living in Kenya, Mozambique, Great Britain, United States of America and other neighbouring countries. On remittances, results show that 17 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 72 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 44 years and was also higher among the urban population (89 percent) than the rural population (64 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 78 percent and was higher in Urban Areas (92 percent) than in Rural Areas (71

percent). Adult literacy for males (83 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (73 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among regions, ranging from 96 percent in Dar es Salaam region to 59 percent in Tabora. Comparison between 2002 and 2012 reveals an increase in levels of literacy in Tanzania. Generally, literacy increased from 63 percent in 2002 to 72 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 78 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 77 in 2012. NER was higher in Urban Areas (91 percent) than in Rural Areas (72 percent). Female NER (78 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (75 percent). In 2012, NER by region was highest in Kilimanjaro Region (94 percent) and lowest in Tabora Region (56 percent). At least nine in every ten school age children (95 percent) were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (109 percent) compared to Rural Areas (90 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 63 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that three percent of population was unemployed. A slight difference is observed with current activity where results show that 60 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 63 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Tanzanians was farming (62 percent) and elementary occupations (6 percent). Commercial agriculture and food crops employ more persons than any other occupation in the country (62 percent), followed by trade and commerce (6 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by about two (2) percent of the population. Other types of disability (0.23 percent) and albinism (0.04 percent) were the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, three quarters of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in Urban Areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 48 percent. Thirty one (31) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority (50 percent) of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that 66 percent of all private households had used modern material (65 percent iron sheets; tiles, concrete and asbestos (less than one percent each) as the main roofing material. Usage of modern material was very high in Urban Areas whereby 93 percent of all households had modern roofs compared to 53 percent in Rural Areas. Data on flooring material reveal that 60 percent of total households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material and only 37 percent used cement. Fifty three percent of all private households in Tanzania had their houses' wall built of sundried or baked bricks (26.3 percent each). Other commonly used wall materials were poles and mud (24 percent) and cement bricks (20 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 62 percent of the households in Tanzania had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 37 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (12 percent had water piped into their houses, eight (8) percent piped into yard and 17 percent used public tap). In Urban Areas the percentage of households using piped water was 59 compared to 26 in Rural Areas. In rural areas the main source of drinking water was unprotected dug wells (25 percent).

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in the country was very low in the country even in Urban Areas. Only three (3) percent of households reported using modern source of energy for cooking. The majority of households (94 percent) used wood-fuel (68.5 percent firewood and 25.7 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 58 percent of all households used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in Urban Areas was electricity (49 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps (51 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has more than doubled since 2002. Twenty one (21) percent of households reported using electricity for lighting in 2012 compared to 10 percent in 2002.

With regard to toilet facilities, most of the private households used pit latrines with soil slabs (not washable) (30 percent) and pit latrine without slab/open pit (27 percent) while 8 percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Thirty six (36) percent of households reported burying or use of pits as the most common type of refuse disposal and only 5 percent of households reported that household refuse was regularly collected.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show that house was the most commonly owned asset by household (75 percent), followed by hand hoe (74 percent), land or farm (70 percent) and mobile phones (64 percent). Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 66 percent of all private households in the country were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season. Agriculture is also an economic activity even in Urban Areas where 15 percent of urban households reported engagement in agriculture in 2011/12 season. Likewise, 42 percent of all private households in the country were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.5 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

To avoid production of voluminous reports, the NBS has decided to produce three different publications on Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles for United Republic of Tanzania (Vol. IIIA), Tanzania Mainland (Vol. IIIB) and Tanzania Zanzibar (Vol. IIIC). Separate publications titled Detailed Statistical Tables for Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles were also produced (Vol. IIID - National, Vol. IIIE – Tanzania Mainland and Vol. IIIF – Tanzania Zanzibar). These publications are available on the NBS and OCGS websites via web database for easy access.

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

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	44,928,923	100.0	43,625,354	100.0	1,303,569	100.0
Male	21,869,990	48.7	21,239,313	48.7	630,677	48.4
Female	23,058,933	51.3	22,386,041	51.3	672,892	51.6
Rural	31,623,919	70.4	30,924,116	70.9	699,803	53.7
Urban	13,305,004	29.6	12,701,238	29.1	603,766	46.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.7	-	2.7	-	2.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	7,273,832	16.2	7,069,895	16.2	203,937	15.6
Male	3,637,982	16.6	3,535,673	16.6	102,309	16.2
Female	3,635,850	15.8	3,534,222	15.8	101,628	15.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	19,725,456	43.9	19,171,107	43.9	554,349	42.5
Male	9,864,400	45.1	9,586,897	45.1	277,503	44.0
Female	9,861,056	42.8	9,584,210	42.8	276,846	41.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	22,504,526	50.1	21,866,258	50.1	638,268	49.0
Male	11,240,635	51.4	10,922,412	51.4	318,223	50.5
Female	11,263,891	48.8	10,943,846	48.9	320,045	47.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	2,507,568	5.6	2,449,257	5.6	58,311	4.5
Male	1,200,210	5.5	1,170,323	5.5	29,887	4.7
Female	1,307,358	5.7	1,278,934	5.7	28,424	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	1,736,851	3.9	1,700,125	3.9	36,726	2.8
Male	819,987	3.7	801,509	3.8	18,478	2.9
Female	916,864	4.0	898,616	4.0	18,248	2.7
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	9,276,997	100.0	9,026,785	100.0	250,212	100.0
Rural	6,192,303	66.7	6,054,641	67.1	137,662	55.0
Urban	3,084,694	33.2	2,972,144	32.9	112,550	45.0
Male Headed Households	6,178,205	66.6	6,005,826	66.5	172,379	68.9
Female Headed Households	3,098,792	33.4	3,020,959	33.5	77,833	31.1
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.7	-	4.7	-	5.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.4	-	7.3	-	8.6

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

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	12,570,491	51.1	12,155,757	50.9	414,734	56.5
Never Married	8,730,828	35.5	8,465,009	35.5	265,819	36.2
Living Together	1,578,568	6.4	1,573,992	6.6	4,576	0.6
Separated	232,415	0.9	230,755	1.0	1,600	0.2
Divorced	715,447	2.9	683,617	2.9	31,830	4.3
Widowed	765,284	3.1	749,736	3.1	15,548	2.1
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	44,266,096	98.5	42,969,131	98.5	1,296,965	99.5
Non-Tanzanians	662,827	1.5	656,223	1.5	6,604	0.5
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	6,612,433	15.0	5,699,672	13.3	912,761	71.0
Population with Birth Notification	2,424,284	5.5	2,352,344	5.5	71,940	5.6
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	1,696,349	7.7	1,659,704	7.7	36,645	5.8
Male	841,550	7.6	823,460	7.7	18,090	5.7
Female	854,799	7.7	836,244	7.8	18,555	5.9
Diaspora						
Total	421,456	0.9	405,417	0.9	16,039	1.2
Male	234,650	1.2	225,390	1.2	9,260	1.5
Female	186,806	0.8	180,027	0.9	6,779	1.0
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	26,466,078	71.8	25,600,038	71.5	866,040	80.0
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	19,207,268	78.1	18,588,783	77.9	618,485	84.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	7,143,106	85.9	6,897,466	85.7	245,640	94.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	12,696,358	83.8	12,274,548	83.6	421,810	91.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	6,506,020	76.8	6,298,896	76.6	207,124	85.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	8,007,539	94.6	7,753,395	94.2	254,144	105.3
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	14,495,447	100.0	14,172,350	100.0	323,097	100.0
Primary School	11,848,323	81.7	11,799,695	83.3	48,628	15.1
Training after Primary	107,173	0.7	105,625	0.7	1,548	0.5
Secondary School	2,085,854	14.4	1,829,927	12.9	255,927	79.2
Training after Secondary	116,216	0.8	112,212	0.8	4,004	1.2
University and Others	337,881	2.3	324,891	2.3	12,990	4.0

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	252,863	1.4	245,673	1.4	7,188	1.9
Professionals	290,205	1.6	277,481	1.5	12,723	3.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	754,279	4.1	731,348	4.1	22,930	6.0
Clerks	179,975	1.0	171,287	1.0	8,689	2.3
Small Business Managers	176,892	1.0	171,001	1.0	5,892	1.6
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	1,059,429	5.8	995,515	5.6	63,908	16.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	561,545	3.1	546,436	3.0	15,109	4.0
Crafts and Related Workers	846,456	4.6	807,767	4.5	38,689	10.2
Farmers	11,359,090	62.1	11,245,117	62.8	113,973	30.1
Livestock Keepers	431,436	2.4	427,869	2.4	3,567	0.9
Fishermen	181,382	1.0	155,619	0.9	25,763	6.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	203,875	1.1	195,985	1.1	7,890	2.1
Elementary Occupations	1,151,251	6.3	1,107,548	6.2	43,703	11.5
Others	846,617	4.6	837,507	4.7	9,110	2.4
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	16,477	0.04	16,127	0.04	350	0.03
Seeing	848,530	1.93	821,213	1.92	27,317	2.13
Hearing	425,322	0.97	410,182	0.96	15,140	1.18
Walking	525,019	1.19	513,558	1.20	11,461	0.89
Remembering	401,931	0.91	391,281	0.91	10,650	0.83
Self-Care	324,725	0.74	317,224	0.74	7,501	0.58
Other Disability	99,798	0.23	97,503	0.23	2,295	0.18
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	6,905,332	74.4	6,709,672	74.3	195,660	78.2
Living without Paying any Rent	405,926	4.4	380,378	4.2	25,548	10.2
Rented Privately	1,700,374	18.3	1,678,601	18.6	21,773	8.7
Rented by Employer	73,646	0.8	71,893	0.8	1,753	0.7
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	77,623	0.8	74,787	0.8	2,836	1.1
Owned by Employer (Free)	90,604	1.0	88,588	1.0	2,016	0.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	23,491	0.3	22,866	0.3	625	0.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	96,930	1.0	55,557	0.6	41,373	16.5
Cement Bricks	1,881,994	20.3	1,743,695	19.3	138,299	55.3
Sundried Bricks	2,440,081	26.3	2,434,368	27.0	5,713	2.3
Baked Bricks	2,442,815	26.3	2,441,336	27.0	1,479	0.6
Timber	54,650	0.6	54,604	0.6	46	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	24,158	0.3	23,955	0.3	203	0.1
Poles and Mud	2,178,977	23.5	2,117,593	23.5	61,384	24.5
Grass	148,910	1.6	147,227	1.6	1,683	0.7
Tent	8,483	0.1	8,451	0.1	32	0.0

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	5,569,460	60.0	5,498,025	60.9	71,436	28.6
Non Earth	3,707,537	40.0	3,528,760	39.1	178,776	71.5
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	6,069,525	65.4	5,782,877	65.1	196,648	78.6
Grass/Leaves	2,359,906	25.4	2,315,153	25.6	44,753	17.9
Mud and Leaves	729,337	7.9	728,000	8.1	1,337	0.5
Others	118,229	1.3	110,755	1.2	7,473	3.0
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	5,400,077	58.2	5,270,271	58.4	129,806	51.9
Electricity	1,974,503	21.3	1,866,966	20.7	107,457	42.9
Others	1,902,417	20.5	1,889,548	20.9	12,949	5.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	6,353,229	68.5	6,192,436	68.6	160,793	64.3
Charcoal	2,381,837	25.7	2,311,471	25.6	70,366	28.1
Kerosene	225,270	2.4	219,751	2.4	5,518	2.2
Electricity	158,987	1.7	149,109	1.7	9,875	3.9
Others	157,674	1.7	154,016	1.7	3,659	1.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	3,414,896	36.8	3,232,043	35.8	182,853	73.1
Other Protected Sources	1,902,244	20.5	1,873,232	20.8	29,012	11.6
Unprotected Sources	3,959,857	42.7	3,921,510	43.4	38,347	15.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	1,309,702	14.1	1,222,833	13.5	86,869	34.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	137,434	1.5	129,959	1.4	7,475	3.0
Pit Latrine	7,083,506	76.4	6,976,084	77.3	107,422	42.9
Others	19,428	0.2	18,202	0.2	226	0.1
No Facility	726,928	7.8	678,707	7.5	48,221	19.3
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	784,645	8.5	751,850	8.3	32,795	13.1
Burnt	2,092,780	22.6	2,049,915	22.7	42,865	17.1
Roadside Dumping	113,694	1.2	112,406	1.2	1,288	0.5
Burying/Pit	3,356,309	36.2	3,340,402	37.0	15,907	6.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	2,929,567	31.6	2,772,211	30.7	157,356	62.9

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

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urban Area for the purpose of the 2012 PHC, urban population consist of people living in areas legally recognized (gazetted) as urban and all areas recognized by Local Government

Authorities as urban (Countries differ in their definitions of urban, although it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities of a few thousand persons or more especially if the population of such areas is largely non-agricultural).

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside the country.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

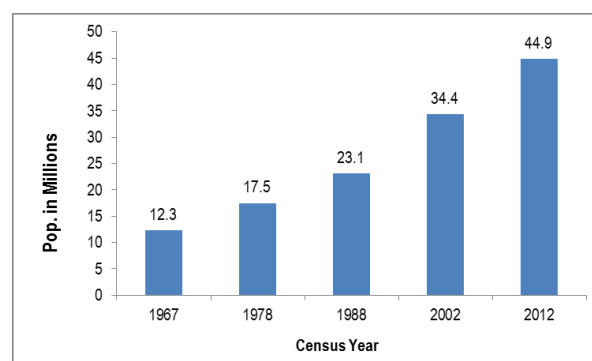
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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 second week was mainly dedicated to enumerate populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for dispatch to the Data Processing Centre.

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas (EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population were in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship. Diplomats were enumerated for the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania.

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, the responsibility was vested to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development

Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners were formed in each region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2012 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitize and mobilize people to participate in the Census process. The 2012 PHC advocacy campaign was officially launched in Mbeya by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP) on 11th May, 2012 at the start of the Uhuru Torch Race. Strategically, the Census message was incorporated as one of the key Uhuru Torch Messages.

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

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census enumerators and supervisors was performed by the Regional and District Census Committees in their respective geographical areas. Guidelines were provided on the total number of enumerators and supervisors needed for each ward or *sheria* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

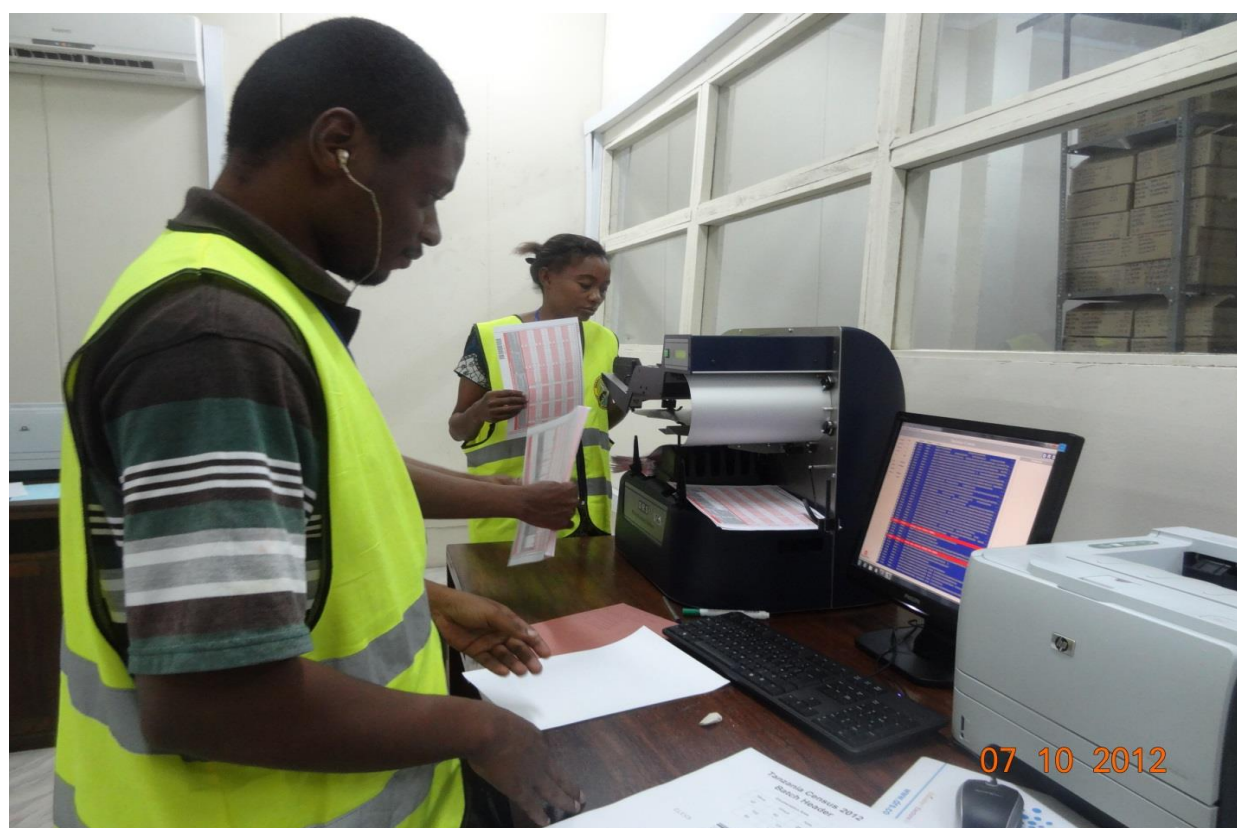
The duration for enumeration as per the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26th August to 8th September, 2012. In most areas, the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26th August to 1st September, 2012. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the first 7 days period due to various reasons. Most of these areas were those where the long questionnaire was administered 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 population summaries (SWMT 15A) were transported to the respective Regional Census Offices from where they were in turn shipped to the Census Data Processing Centre at Kibaha, Pwani Region.

1.5 Data Processing

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



Scanning exercise at the Kibaha Data Processing Centre, Pwani Region, October, 2012

A total of 420 temporary staff were recruited as scanner operators, data editors/entrants, batch registers, box handlers and technicians. The registration and training of the staff started on 16th up to 24th September 2012. During the scanning exercise, the staff worked for 24 hours in three shifts of eight hours each. The whole process of data capture and compilation of basic counts was completed in three months after receipt of questionnaires from the field. The basic counts at National level were released by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 31st December, 2012.

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows Enumerated Population by Record Type in Rural and Urban Areas. In Rural Areas, the smallest number of people was found in orphanage centres (3,783 population) while in Urban Areas, it was found in refugee camps (995 population). A similar pattern was observed in Tanzania Mainland.

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	44,928,923	100.00	31,623,919	100.00	13,305,004	100.00
Private Households	44,049,876	98.04	31,100,724	98.35	12,949,152	97.33
Special Institutions	38,241	0.09	19,256	0.06	18,985	0.14
Inmates Institutions	33,870	0.08	5,932	0.02	27,938	0.21
Hotel and Tourist Camps	92,808	0.21	27,117	0.09	65,691	0.49
Refugee Camps	117,493	0.26	116,628	0.37	865	0.01
Homeless People	24,915	0.06	17,606	0.06	7,309	0.05
Travellers/In-transit	23,976	0.05	9,291	0.03	14,685	0.11
Health Institutions/Facilities	39,867	0.09	13,701	0.04	26,166	0.20
Educational Institutions	117,309	0.26	44,780	0.14	72,529	0.55
Orphanage Centres	10,818	0.02	3,783	0.01	7,035	0.05
Cloves /Fishing/Timber Camps etc.	379,750	0.85	265,101	0.84	114,649	0.86
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	100.00	30,924,116	100.00	12,701,238	100.00
Private Households	42,764,449	98.03	30,410,180	98.34	12,354,269	97.27
Special Institutions	35,465	0.08	18,145	0.06	17,320	0.14
Inmates Institutions	33,502	0.08	5,830	0.02	27,672	0.22
Hotel and Tourist Camps	86,609	0.20	22,894	0.07	63,715	0.50
Refugee Camps	117,493	0.27	116,628	0.38	865	0.01
Homeless Person	24,095	0.06	17,449	0.06	6,646	0.05
Travellers/In-transit	23,291	0.05	9,132	0.03	14,159	0.11
Health Institutions/Facilities	39,191	0.09	13,659	0.04	25,532	0.20
Educational Institutions	116,535	0.27	44,706	0.14	71,829	0.57
Orphanage Centres	10,621	0.02	3,701	0.01	6,920	0.05
Cloves /Fishing/Timber Camps etc.	374,103	0.86	261,792	0.85	112,311	0.88
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,303,569	100.00	699,803	100.00	603,766	100.00
Private Households	1,285,427	98.61	690,544	98.68	594,883	98.53
Special Institutions	2,776	0.21	1,111	0.16	1,665	0.28
Inmates Institutions	368	0.03	102	0.01	266	0.04
Hotel and Tourist Camps	6,199	0.48	4,223	0.60	1,976	0.33
Refugee Camps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homeless People	820	0.06	157	0.02	663	0.11
Travellers/In-transit	685	0.05	159	0.02	526	0.09
Health Institutions/Facilities	676	0.05	42	0.01	634	0.11
Educational Institutions	774	0.06	74	0.01	700	0.12
Orphanage Centres	197	0.02	82	0.01	115	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber Camps etc.	5,647	0.43	3,309	0.47	2,338	0.39

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of the 44.9 million persons in Tanzania, 44 million (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, in private households female population was larger (22,665,168 persons) than male population (21,384,708 persons). A similar pattern was observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 2.2: Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Record type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	44,928,923	100.00	21,869,990	100.00	23,058,933	100.00
Private Households	44,049,876	98.04	21,384,708	97.78	22,665,168	98.29
Special Institutions	38,241	0.09	26,974	0.12	11,267	0.05
Inmates Institutions	33,870	0.08	31,853	0.15	2,017	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	92,808	0.21	65,125	0.30	27,683	0.12
Refugee Camps	117,493	0.26	58,283	0.27	59,210	0.26
Homeless persons	24,915	0.06	18,208	0.08	6,707	0.03
Travellers/In-transit	23,976	0.05	15,521	0.07	8,455	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	39,867	0.09	13,687	0.06	26,180	0.11
Educational Institutions	117,309	0.26	56,756	0.26	60,553	0.26
Orphanage Centres	10,818	0.02	5,487	0.03	5,331	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber Camps etc.	379,750	0.85	193,388	0.88	186,362	0.81
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	100.00	21,239,313	100.00	22,386,041	100.00
Private Households	42,764,449	98.03	20,765,147	97.77	21,999,302	98.27
Special Institutions	35,465	0.08	24,720	0.12	10,745	0.05
Inmates Institutions	33,502	0.08	31,506	0.15	1,996	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	86,609	0.20	61,491	0.29	25,118	0.11
Refugee Camps	117,493	0.27	58,283	0.27	59,210	0.26
Homeless People	24,095	0.06	17,474	0.08	6,621	0.03
Travellers/In-transit	23,291	0.05	15,081	0.07	8,210	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	39,191	0.09	13,368	0.06	25,823	0.12
Educational Institutions	116,535	0.27	56,374	0.27	60,161	0.27
Orphanage Centres	10,621	0.02	5,367	0.03	5,254	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber Camps etc.	374,103	0.86	190,502	0.90	183,601	0.82
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,303,569	100.00	630,677	100.00	672,892	100.00
Private Households	1,285,427	98.61	619,561	98.24	665,866	98.96
Special Institutions	2,776	0.21	2,254	0.36	522	0.08
Inmates Institutions	368	0.03	347	0.06	21	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	6,199	0.48	3,634	0.58	2,565	0.38
Refugee Camps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homeless People	820	0.06	734	0.12	86	0.01
Travellers/In-transit	685	0.05	440	0.07	245	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	676	0.05	319	0.05	357	0.05
Educational Institutions	774	0.06	382	0.06	392	0.06
Orphanage Centres	197	0.02	120	0.02	77	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber Camps etc.	5,647	0.43	2,886	0.46	2,761	0.41

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Tanzania in 2012 was 44.9 million. Out of that, 97.1 percent (43.6 million) were in Tanzania Mainland and 2.9 percent (1.3 million) resided in Tanzania Zanzibar.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Tanzania and that Tanzania Mainland were the same (2.7 percent each). The population growth rate of Tanzania Zanzibar was 2.8 percent. The average annual growth rate of Tanzania declined from 2.9 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.3: Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Tanzania, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	2002	2012				
Tanzania	34,443,603	44,928,923	30.4	2.9	2.7	26
Tanzania Mainland	33,461,849	43,625,354	30.4	2.9	2.7	26
Tanzania Zanzibar	981,754	1,303,569	32.8	3.0	2.8	24

Figure 2.1 shows that, the Tanzania population growth rate has declined from 3.3 percent in 1967 to 2.7 percent in 2012. Tanzania Mainland shows a decline from 3.2 percent in 1967 to 2.7 percent in 2012, whereas in Tanzania Zanzibar, the growth rate increased from 2.7 percent in 1967 to 3.1 in 2002 and then declined to 2.8 percent in 2012 Census.

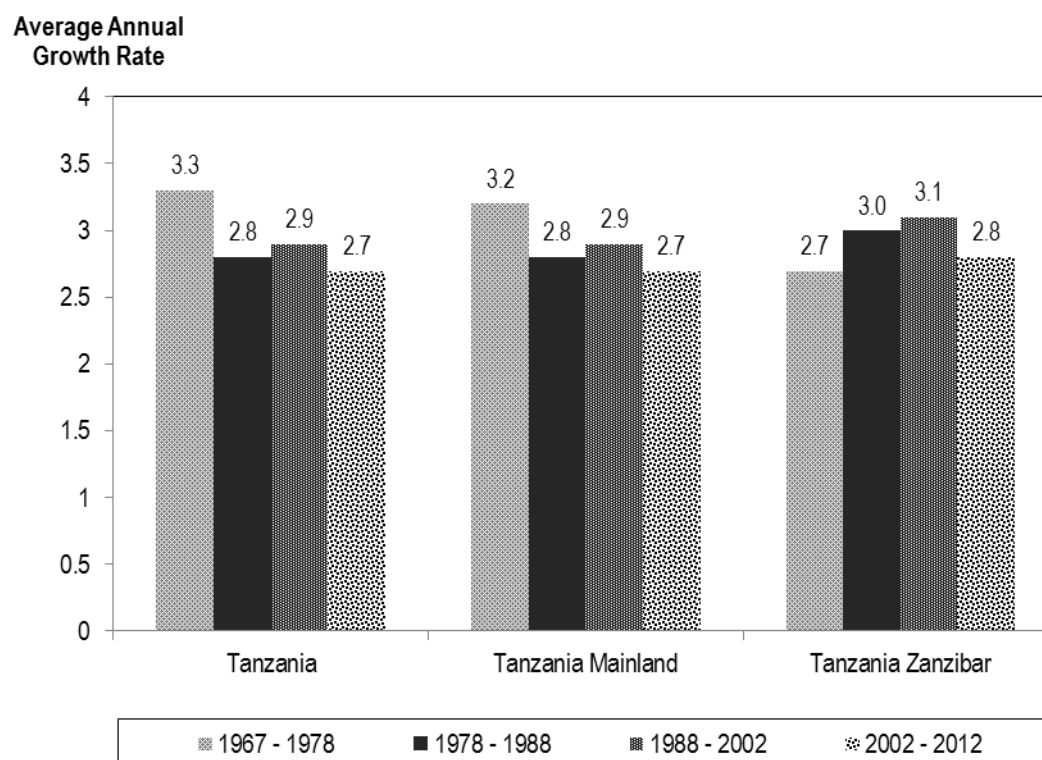
Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Tanzania, 1967–2012 Censuses

Figure 2.2 reveals that the average annual inter-censal growth rates for the period 2002-2012, vary from region to region, ranging from 5.6 percent recorded in Dar es Salaam region to 0.8 percent recorded in Njombe. Regions with the largest urban population (Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi) recorded the highest inter-censal growth rates of 5.6 and 4.2 percent respectively.

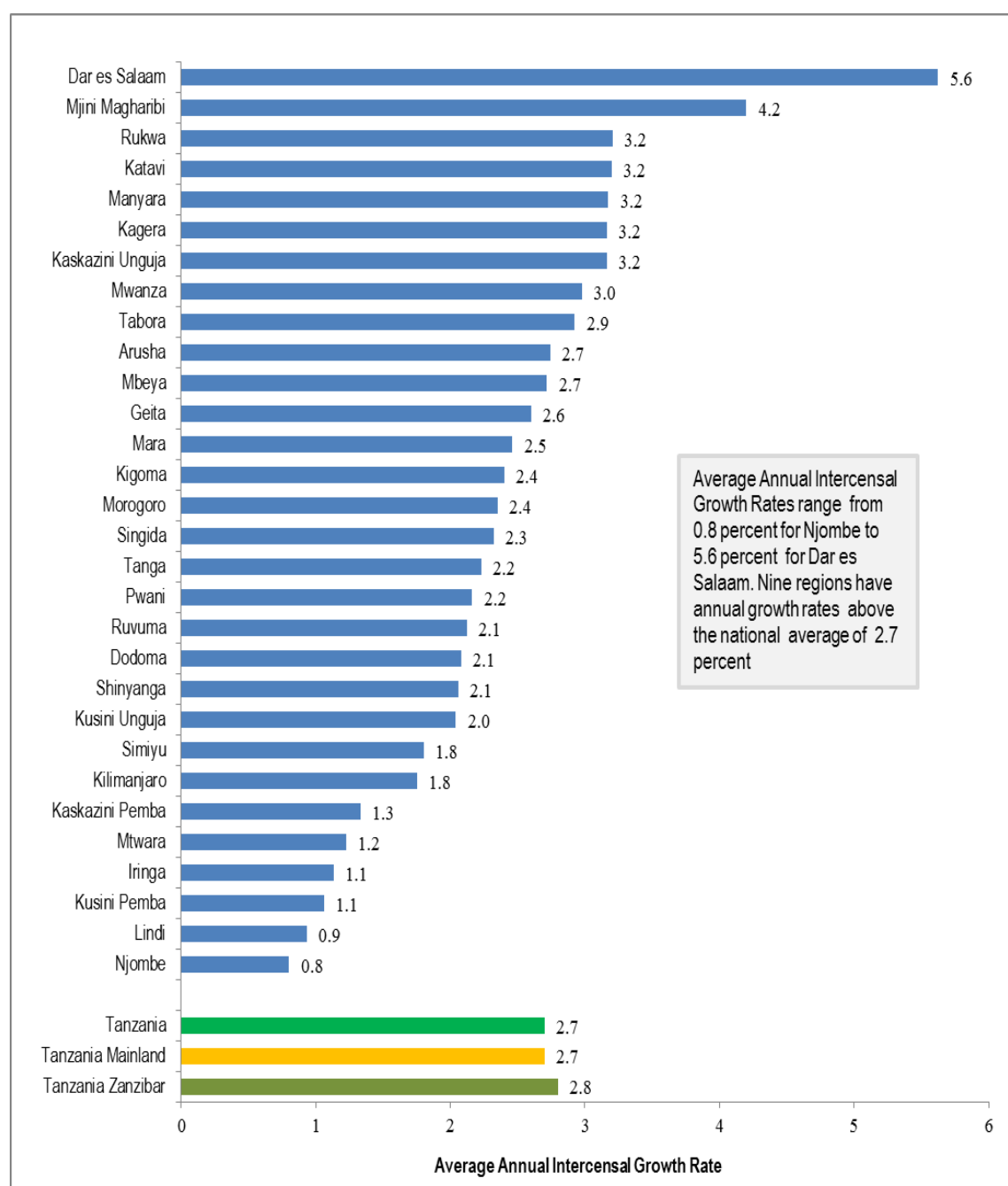
Figure 2.2: Average Annual Inter-censal Population Growth Rates by Region, Tanzania 2002–2012 Censuses

Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Tanzania has increased by 30.4 percent from 2002 Census to 2012. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Tanzania has increased by 49.1 percent (11.3 million). Population increase was recorded in all regions during the 2002-2012 period. The largest population change was recorded in Dar es Salaam region (75.5 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Njombe region (8.3 percent).

Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by Region; Tanzania, 1988–2012 Censuses

Region	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Tanzania	23,095,882	34,443,603	44,928,923	49.1	30.4	2.9	2.7	24.3	26.1
Rural	18,848,610	26,500,042	31,622,016	40.6	19.3	2.4	1.8	28.5	39.2
Urban	4,247,272	7,943,561	13,306,907	87.0	67.5	4.5	5.2	15.5	13.4
Dodoma	1,235,327	1,692,025	2,083,588	37.0	23.1	2.2	2.1	30.8	33.3
Arusha	744,135	1,288,088	1,694,310	73.1	31.5	3.9	2.7	17.7	25.3
Kilimanjaro	1,104,673	1,376,702	1,640,087	24.6	19.1	1.6	1.8	44.1	39.6
Tanga	1,280,212	1,636,280	2,045,205	27.8	25.0	1.8	2.2	39.5	31.1
Morogoro	1,220,564	1,753,362	2,218,492	43.7	26.5	2.6	2.4	26.8	29.5
Pwani	636,103	885,017	1,098,668	39.1	24.1	2.4	2.2	29.4	32.1
Dar es Salaam	1,360,865	2,487,288	4,364,541	82.8	75.5	4.3	5.6	16.1	12.3
Lindi	646,494	787,624	864,652	21.8	9.8	1.4	0.9	49.1	74.3
Mtwara	889,100	1,124,481	1,270,854	26.5	13.0	1.7	1.2	41.3	56.6
Ruvuma	779,875	1,113,715	1,376,891	42.8	23.6	2.5	2.1	27.2	32.7
Iringa	1,193,074	840,404	941,238	25.0	12.0	1.6	1.1	43.5	61.2
Mbeya	1,476,278	2,063,328	2,707,410	39.8	31.2	2.4	2.7	29.0	25.5
Singida	792,387	1,086,748	1,370,637	37.1	26.1	2.3	2.3	30.7	29.9
Tabora	1,036,150	1,710,465	2,291,623	65.1	34.0	3.6	2.9	19.4	23.7
Rukwa	698,718	729,060	1,004,539	62.6	37.8	3.5	3.2	20.0	21.6
Kigoma	856,770	1,674,047	2,127,930	95.4	27.1	4.8	2.4	14.5	28.9
Shinyanga	1,763,800	1,249,226	1,534,808	58.6	22.9	3.3	2.1	21.1	33.7
Kagera	1,313,594	1,791,451	2,458,023	54.4	37.2	3.1	3.2	22.3	21.9
Mwanza	1,876,635	2,058,866	2,772,509	56.1	34.7	3.2	3.0	21.8	23.3
Mara	946,418	1,363,397	1,743,830	44.1	27.9	2.6	2.5	26.6	28.2
Manyara	604,035	1,037,605	1,425,131	71.8	37.3	3.9	3.2	17.9	21.8
Njombe	N/A	648,464	702,097	N/A	8.3	N/A	0.8	N/A	87.2
Katavi	N/A	408,609	564,604	N/A	38.2	N/A	3.2	N/A	21.4
Simiyu	N/A	1,317,879	1,584,157	N/A	20.2	N/A	1.8	N/A	37.7
Geita	N/A	1,337,718	1,739,530	N/A	30.0	N/A	2.6	N/A	26.4
Kaskazini Unguja	96,989	136,639	187,455	40.9	37.2	2.4	3.2	28.3	21.9
Kusini Unguja	70,313	94,244	115,588	34.0	22.6	2.1	2.0	33.1	34.0
Mjini Magharibi	208,571	390,074	593,678	87.0	52.2	4.5	4.2	15.5	16.5
Kaskazini Pemba	137,179	185,326	211,732	35.1	14.2	2.1	1.3	32.3	52.0
Kusini Pemba	127,623	175,471	195,116	37.5	11.2	2.3	1.1	30.5	65.3

Note: Njombe, Katavi, Simiyu and Geita their populations are included in Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, and Mwanza regions in 1988.

Table 2.5 shows that there are large variations in the regional population. Dar es Salaam region with the population of 4,364,541 has 10 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population while Katavi region with a population of 564,604 has the smallest proportion of 1.3 percent. Likewise, in Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region has the highest proportion of population of 45.5 percent (593,678 persons) and Kusini Unguja region has the smallest proportion of 8.9 percent (115,588 persons).

Table 2.5: Population Distribution by Region, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Tanzania	44,928,923	100.0	31,623,919	70.4	13,305,004	29.6
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	100.0	30,924,116	100.0	12,701,238	100.0
Dodoma	2,083,588	4.8	1,762,394	5.7	321,194	2.5
Arusha	1,694,310	3.9	1,135,188	3.7	559,122	4.4
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	3.8	1,242,712	4.0	397,375	3.1
Tanga	2,045,205	4.7	1,604,297	5.2	440,908	3.5
Morogoro	2,218,492	5.1	1,582,434	5.1	636,058	5.0
Pwani	1,098,668	2.5	738,297	2.4	360,371	2.8
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	10.0	N/A	N/A	4,364,541	34.4
Lindi	864,652	2.0	702,603	2.3	162,049	1.3
Mtwara	1,270,854	2.9	979,350	3.2	291,504	2.3
Ruvuma	1,376,891	3.2	1,038,071	3.4	338,820	2.7
Iringa	941,238	2.2	684,890	2.2	256,348	2.0
Mbeya	2,707,410	6.2	1,809,298	5.9	898,112	7.1
Singida	1,370,637	3.1	1,199,936	3.9	170,701	1.3
Tabora	2,291,623	5.3	2,004,114	6.5	287,509	2.3
Rukwa	1,004,539	2.3	768,002	2.5	236,537	1.9
Kigoma	2,127,930	4.9	1,762,669	5.7	365,261	2.9
Shinyanga	1,534,808	3.5	1,280,137	4.1	254,671	2.0
Kagera	2,458,023	5.6	2,231,033	7.2	226,990	1.8
Mwanza	2,772,509	6.4	1,848,288	6.0	924,221	7.3
Mara	1,743,830	4.0	1,440,418	4.7	303,412	2.4
Manyara	1,425,131	3.3	1,231,913	4.0	193,218	1.5
Njombe	702,097	1.6	536,189	1.7	165,908	1.3
Katavi	564,604	1.3	407,532	1.3	157,072	1.2
Simiyu	1,584,157	3.6	1,473,639	4.8	110,518	0.9
Geita	1,739,530	4.0	1,460,712	4.7	278,818	2.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,303,569	100.0	699,803	100.0	603,766	100.0
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	14.4	170,778	24.4	16,677	2.8
Kusini Unguja	115,588	8.9	108,496	15.5	7,092	1.2
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	45.5	92,219	13.2	501,459	83.1
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	16.2	172,409	24.6	39,323	6.5
Kusini Pemba	195,116	15.0	155,901	22.3	39,215	6.5

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change in Tanzania from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 31.6 million, an increase of 19.3 percent from the 2002 rural population. At the same period, urban population increased from 7.9 million in 2002 to 13.3 million in 2012, an increase of 67.5 percent. The region that recorded the largest rural population change was Manyara (37.4 percent), whereas Pwani region recorded the smallest rural population change of 5.7 percent. The table further shows that all the population in Dar es Salaam region is urban. In Kaskazini Unguja region, the urban population increased by 612.7 percent.

Table 2.6: Population Size and Growth by Region and Rural - Urban; Tanzania, 1988-2012 Censuses

Region	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012	2002–2012	2002	2012	2002–2012
Tanzania	26,500,042	31,623,919	19.3	7,943,561	13,305,004	67.5
Dodoma	1,478,782	1,762,394	19.2	213,243	321,194	50.6
Arusha	884,491	1,135,188	28.3	403,597	559,122	38.5
Kilimanjaro	1,088,611	1,242,712	14.2	288,091	397,375	37.9
Tanga	1,335,084	1,604,297	20.2	301,196	440,908	46.4
Morogoro	1,279,513	1,582,434	23.7	473,849	636,058	34.2
Pwani	698,156	738,297	5.7	186,861	360,371	92.9
Dar es Salaam	151,233	N/A	N/A	2,336,055	4,364,541	86.8
Lindi	661,228	702,603	6.3	126,396	162,049	28.2
Mtwara	895,942	979,350	9.3	228,539	291,504	27.6
Ruvuma	944,045	1,038,071	10.0	169,670	338,820	99.7
Iringa	1,234,560	684,890	N/A	256,332	256,348	N/A
Mbeya	1,642,183	1,809,298	10.2	421,145	898,112	113.3
Singida	938,081	1,199,936	27.9	148,667	170,701	14.8
Tabora	1,490,581	2,004,114	34.5	219,884	287,509	30.8
Rukwa	936,232	768,002	N/A	200,122	236,537	N/A
Kigoma	1,471,240	1,762,669	19.8	202,807	365,261	80.1
Shinyanga	2,540,578	1,280,137	N/A	256,052	254,671	N/A
Kagera	1,901,407	2,231,033	17.3	126,750	226,990	79.1
Mwanza	2,328,387	1,848,288	N/A	601,257	924,221	NA
Mara	1,109,791	1,440,418	29.8	253,606	303,412	19.6
Manyara	896,886	1,231,913	37.4	140,719	193,218	37.3
Njombe	N/A	536,189	N/A	N/A	165,908	N/A
Katavi	N/A	407,532	N/A	N/A	157,072	N/A
Simiyu	N/A	1,473,639	N/A	N/A	110,518	N/A
Geita	N/A	1,460,712	N/A	N/A	278,818	N/A
Kaskazini Unguja	134,299	170,778	27.2	2,340	16,677	612.7
Kusini Unguja	89,379	108,496	21.4	4,865	7,092	45.8
Mjini Magharibi	70,593	92,219	30.6	319,481	501,459	57.0
Kaskazini Pemba	154,747	172,409	11.4	30,579	39,323	28.6
Kusini Pemba	144,013	155,901	8.3	31,458	39,215	24.7

Note: (i) In 2002 Population of Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, and Mwanza includes population of new regions; that is Njombe was part of Iringa; Katavi was part of Rukwa; Simiyu was part of Shinyanga and Mwanza; and Geita was part of Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera.

(ii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Tanzania was 95 males for every 100 females, 96 for Tanzania Rural and 93 for Tanzania Urban which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio at age groups 0-4 and 5-9 was equal to 100 indicating an equal number of females and males in that particular age group.

Table 3.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	44,928,923	100.0	21,869,990	100.0	23,058,933	100.0	94.8
0–4	7,273,832	16.2	3,637,982	16.6	3,635,850	15.8	100.1
5–9	6,659,037	14.8	3,333,835	15.2	3,325,202	14.4	100.3
10–14	5,792,587	12.9	2,892,583	13.2	2,900,004	12.6	99.7
15–19	4,608,836	10.3	2,238,976	10.2	2,369,860	10.3	94.5
20–24	3,954,039	8.8	1,793,053	8.2	2,160,986	9.4	83.0
25–29	3,392,494	7.6	1,548,762	7.1	1,843,732	8.0	84.0
30–34	2,909,678	6.5	1,380,068	6.3	1,529,610	6.6	90.2
35–39	2,440,952	5.4	1,182,651	5.4	1,258,301	5.5	94.0
40–44	1,899,114	4.2	944,033	4.3	955,081	4.1	98.8
45–49	1,505,919	3.4	718,372	3.3	787,547	3.4	91.2
50–54	1,211,027	2.7	607,361	2.8	603,666	2.6	100.6
55–59	773,840	1.7	392,104	1.8	381,736	1.7	102.7
60–64	770,717	1.7	380,223	1.7	390,494	1.7	97.4
65–69	492,836	1.1	238,972	1.1	253,864	1.1	94.1
70–74	477,830	1.1	226,484	1.0	251,346	1.1	90.1
75–79	292,132	0.7	144,643	0.7	147,489	0.6	98.1
80+	474,053	1.1	209,888	1.0	264,165	1.1	79.5
Median Age	17.7		17.1		18.4		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	31,623,919	100.0	15,462,594	100.0	16,161,325	100.0	95.7
0–4	5,509,540	17.4	2,754,812	17.8	2,754,728	17.0	100.0
5–9	5,084,225	16.1	2,556,674	16.5	2,527,551	15.6	101.2
10–14	4,301,929	13.6	2,177,956	14.1	2,123,973	13.1	102.5
15–19	3,067,193	9.7	1,550,328	10.0	1,516,865	9.4	102.2
20–24	2,447,833	7.7	1,119,907	7.2	1,327,926	8.2	84.3
25–29	2,089,548	6.6	946,047	6.1	1,143,501	7.1	82.7
30–34	1,827,646	5.8	853,103	5.5	974,543	6.0	87.5
35–39	1,591,593	5.0	755,386	4.9	836,207	5.2	90.3
40–44	1,284,196	4.1	623,480	4.0	660,716	4.1	94.4
45–49	1,039,836	3.3	491,702	3.2	548,134	3.4	89.7
50–54	867,156	2.7	425,262	2.8	441,894	2.7	96.2
55–59	555,054	1.8	275,299	1.8	279,755	1.7	98.4
60–64	577,289	1.8	279,227	1.8	298,062	1.8	93.7
65–69	381,087	1.2	181,814	1.2	199,273	1.2	91.2
70–74	379,284	1.2	180,066	1.2	199,218	1.2	90.4
75–79	234,970	0.7	117,131	0.8	117,839	0.7	99.4
80+	385,540	1.2	174,400	1.1	211,140	1.3	82.6
Median Age	16.4		15.7		17.1		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	13,305,004	100.0	6,407,396	100.0	6,897,608	100.0	92.9
0–4	1,764,292	13.3	883,170	13.8	881,122	16.6	100.2
5–9	1,574,812	11.8	777,161	12.1	797,651	15.2	97.4
10–14	1,490,658	11.2	714,627	11.2	776,031	13.2	92.1
15–19	1,541,643	11.6	688,648	10.7	852,995	10.2	80.7
20–24	1,506,206	11.3	673,146	10.5	833,060	8.2	80.8
25–29	1,302,946	9.8	602,715	9.4	700,231	7.1	86.1
30–34	1,082,032	8.1	526,965	8.2	555,067	6.3	94.9
35–39	849,359	6.4	427,265	6.7	422,094	5.4	101.2
40–44	614,918	4.6	320,553	5.0	294,365	4.3	108.9
45–49	466,083	3.5	226,670	3.5	239,413	3.3	94.7
50–54	343,871	2.6	182,099	2.8	161,772	2.8	112.6
55–59	218,786	1.6	116,805	1.8	101,981	1.8	114.5
60–64	193,428	1.5	100,996	1.6	92,432	1.7	109.3
65–69	111,749	0.8	57,158	0.9	54,591	1.1	104.7
70–74	98,546	0.7	46,418	0.7	52,128	1.0	89.0
75–79	57,162	0.4	27,512	0.4	29,650	0.7	92.8
80+	88,513	0.7	35,488	0.6	53,025	1.0	66.9
Median Age	19.7		19.4		19.9		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.6 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 3.1 to 3.5 have broad bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Dar es Salaam (Figure 3.6) which is the major commercial city of the country shows a bulge in age group 20–29 an indication of youth in-migration from other regions.

Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2012 Census

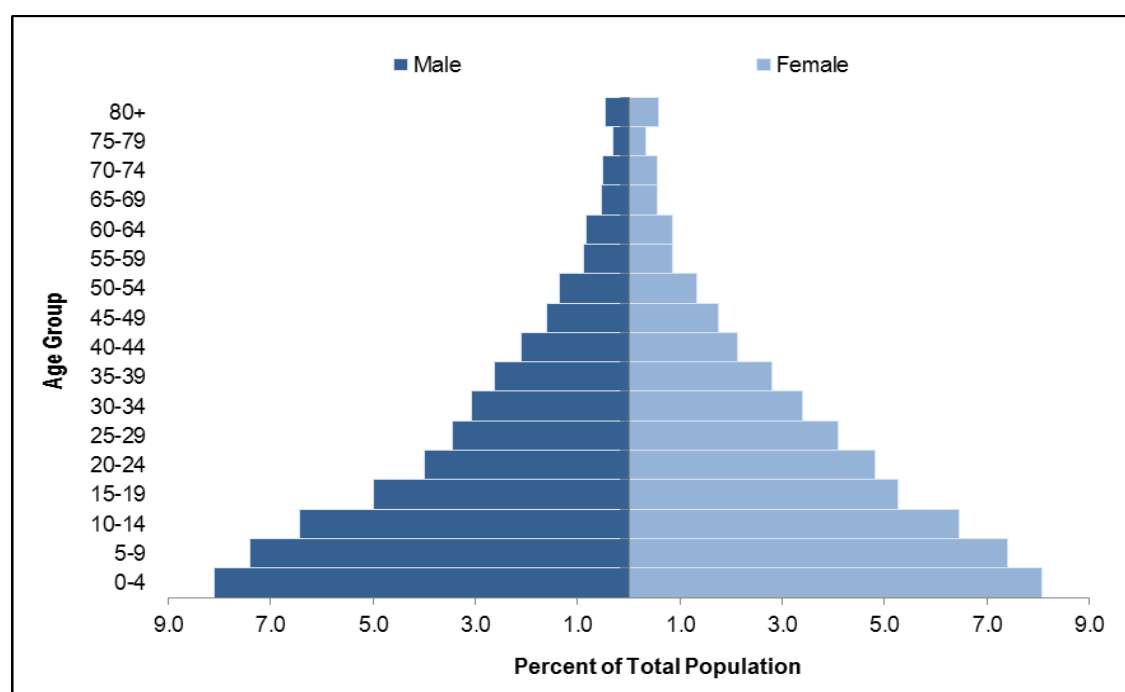


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Rural, 2012 Census

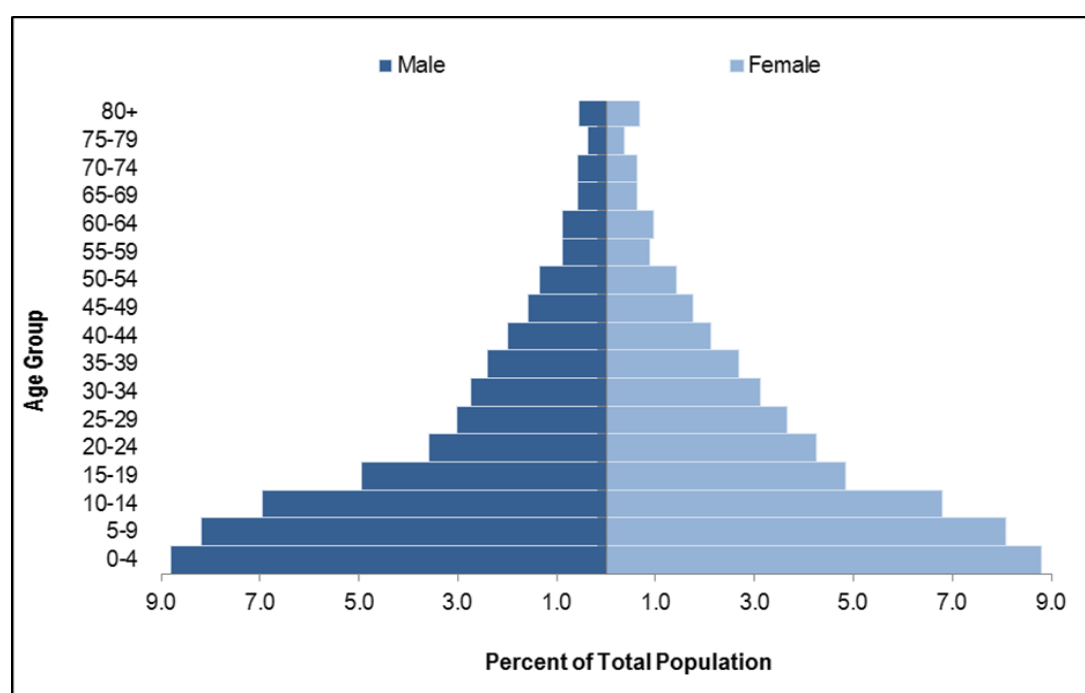


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Urban, 2012 Census

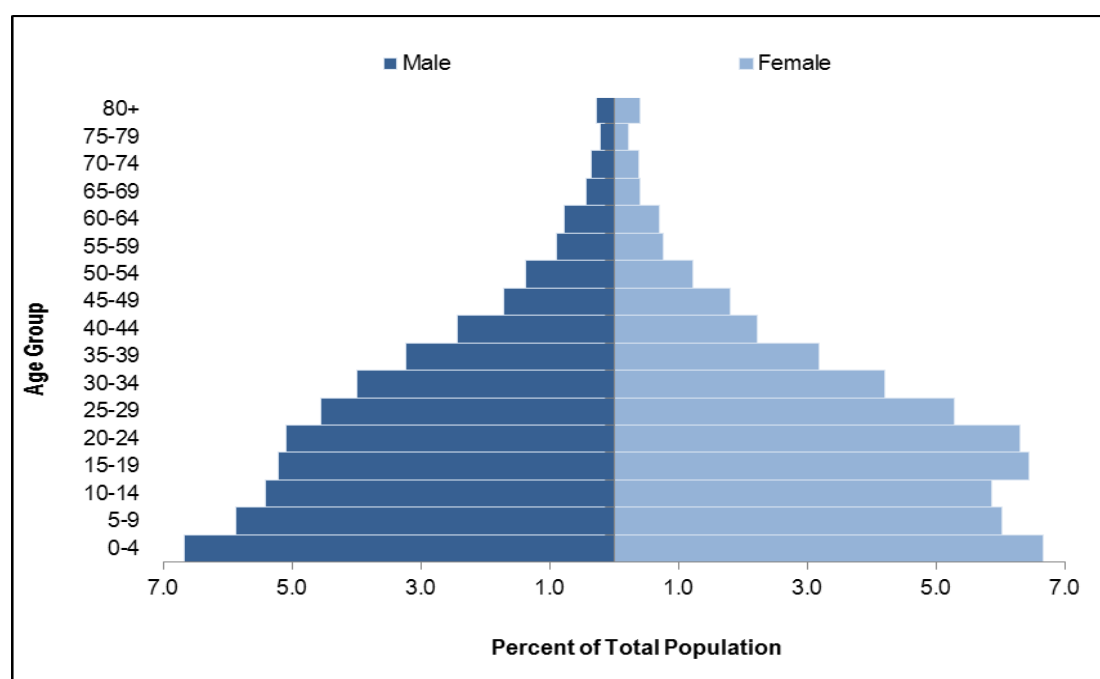


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

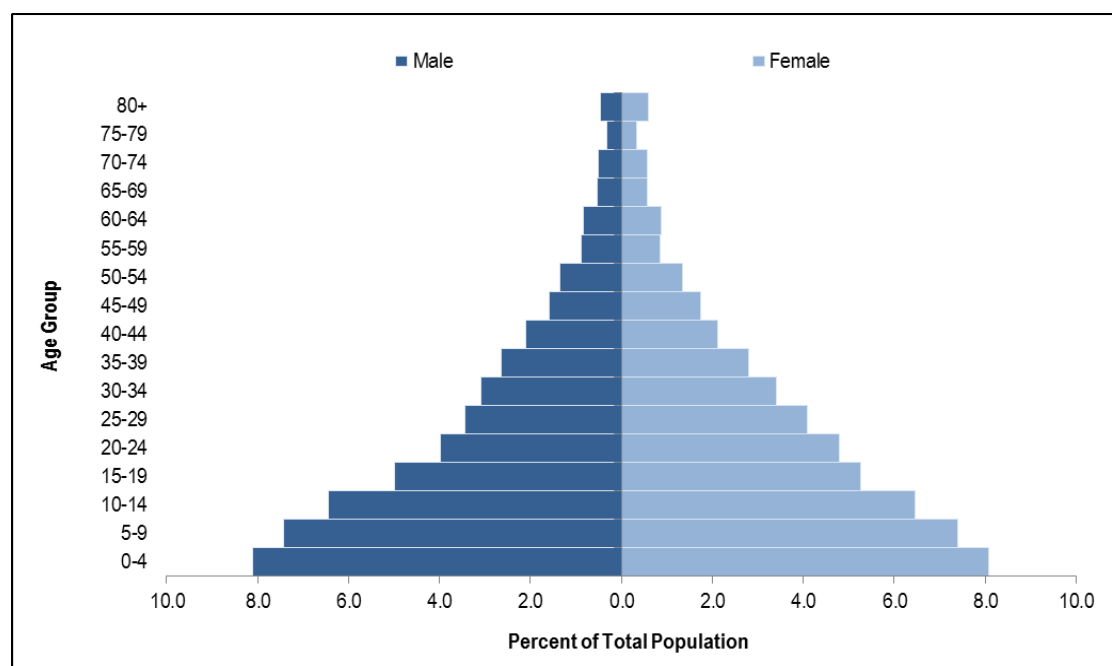


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census

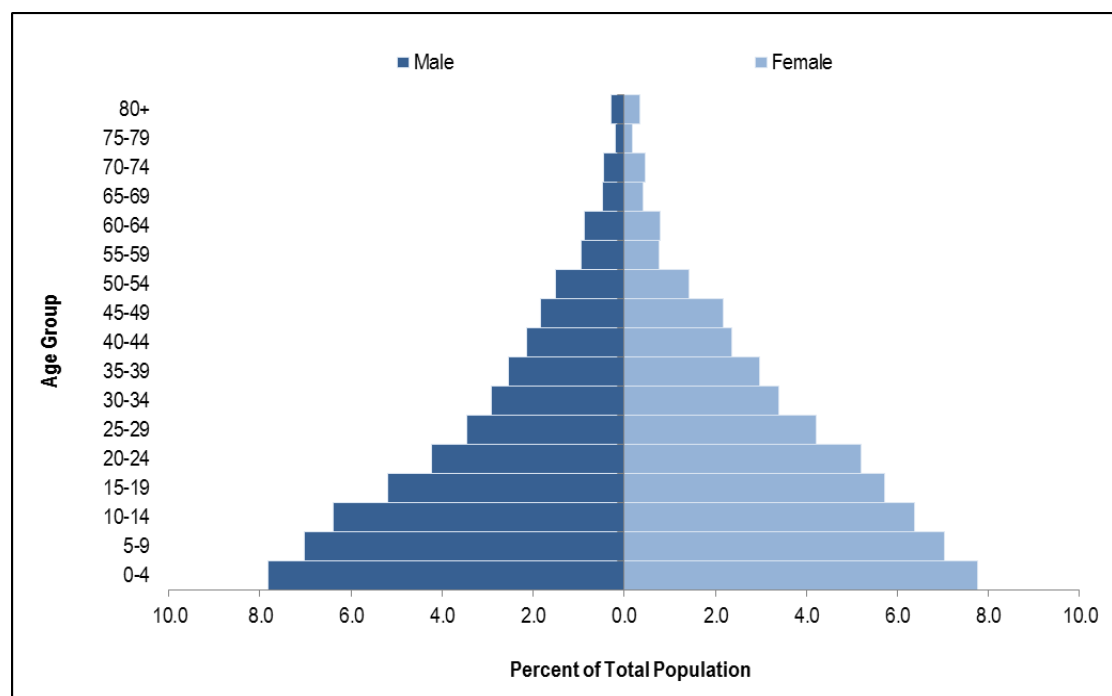
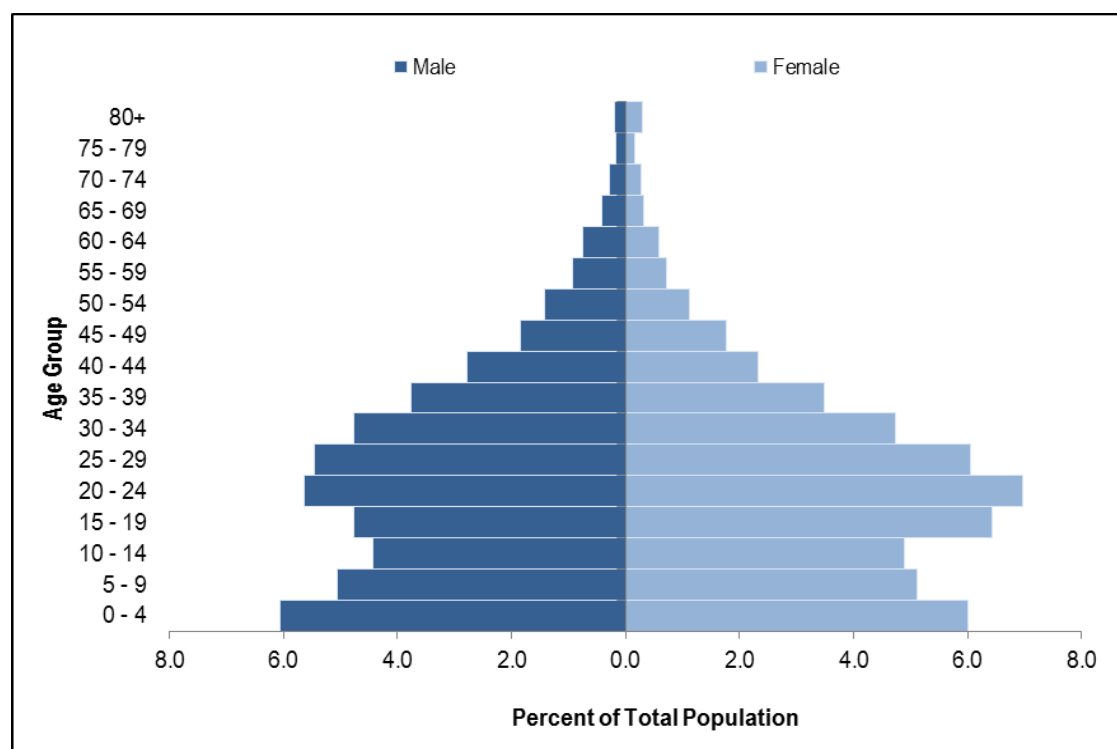


Figure 3.6: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 44 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and only four (4) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

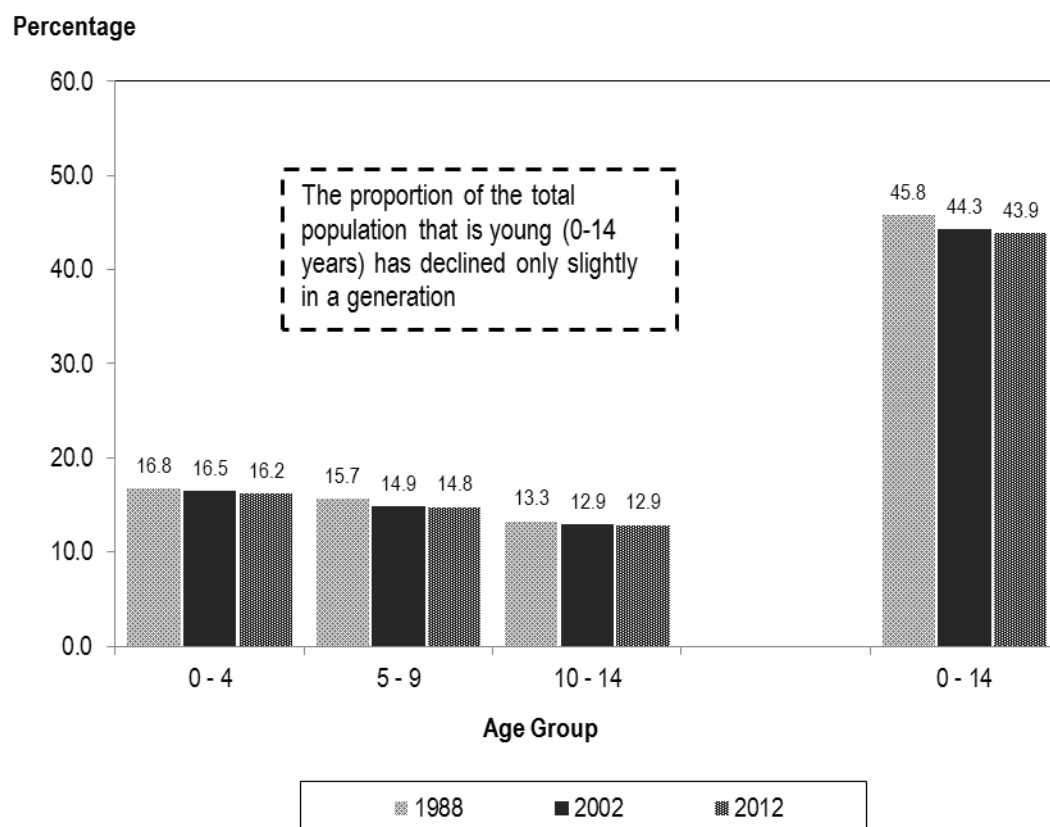
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Population Group	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	44,928,923	100.0	43,625,354	100.0	1,303,569	100.0
Male	21,869,990	48.7	21,239,313	48.7	630,677	48.4
Female	23,058,933	51.3	22,386,041	51.3	672,892	51.6
Children (Under 1 year)	1,499,389	3.3	1,457,151	3.3	42,238	3.2
Male	747,826	3.4	726,536	3.4	21,290	3.4
Female	751,563	3.3	730,615	3.3	20,948	3.1
Children (0–4 years)	7,273,832	16.2	7,069,895	16.2	203,937	15.6
Male	3,637,982	16.6	3,535,673	16.6	102,309	16.2
Female	3,635,850	15.8	3,534,222	15.8	101,628	15.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	19,725,456	43.9	19,171,107	43.9	554,349	42.5
Male	9,864,400	45.1	9,586,897	45.1	277,503	44.0
Female	9,861,056	42.8	9,584,210	42.8	276,846	41.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	22,504,526	50.1	21,866,258	50.1	638,268	49.0
Male	11,240,635	51.4	10,922,412	51.4	318,223	50.5
Female	11,263,891	48.8	10,943,846	48.9	320,045	47.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	8,562,875	19.1	8,297,772	19.0	265,103	20.3
Male	4,032,029	18.4	3,909,204	18.4	122,825	19.5
Female	4,530,846	19.6	4,388,568	19.6	142,278	21.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	15,587,621	34.7	15,115,987	34.6	471,634	36.2
Male	7,314,116	33.4	7,096,862	33.4	217,254	34.4
Female	8,273,505	35.9	8,019,125	35.8	254,380	37.8
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	8,584,317	19.1	8,341,701	19.1	242,616	18.6
Male	4,287,908	19.6	4,166,593	19.6	121,315	19.2
Female	4,296,409	18.6	4,175,108	18.7	121,301	18.0
Secondary School (14–17 years)	3,813,299	8.5	3,699,137	8.5	114,162	8.8
Male	1,888,584	8.6	1,833,040	8.6	55,544	8.8
Female	1,924,715	8.3	1,866,097	8.3	58,618	8.7
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	23,466,616	52.2	22,754,122	52.2	712,494	54.7
Male	11,185,603	51.1	10,850,907	51.1	334,696	53.1
Female	12,281,013	53.3	11,903,215	53.2	377,798	56.1
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	10,905,117	47.3	10,566,110	47.2	339,007	50.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	2,507,568	5.6	2,449,257	5.6	58,311	4.5
Male	1,200,210	5.5	1,170,323	5.5	29,887	4.7
Female	1,307,358	5.7	1,278,934	5.7	28,424	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	1,736,851	3.9	1,700,125	3.9	36,726	2.8
Male	819,987	3.7	801,509	3.8	18,478	2.9
Female	916,864	4.0	898,616	4.0	18,248	2.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		92		92		83

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

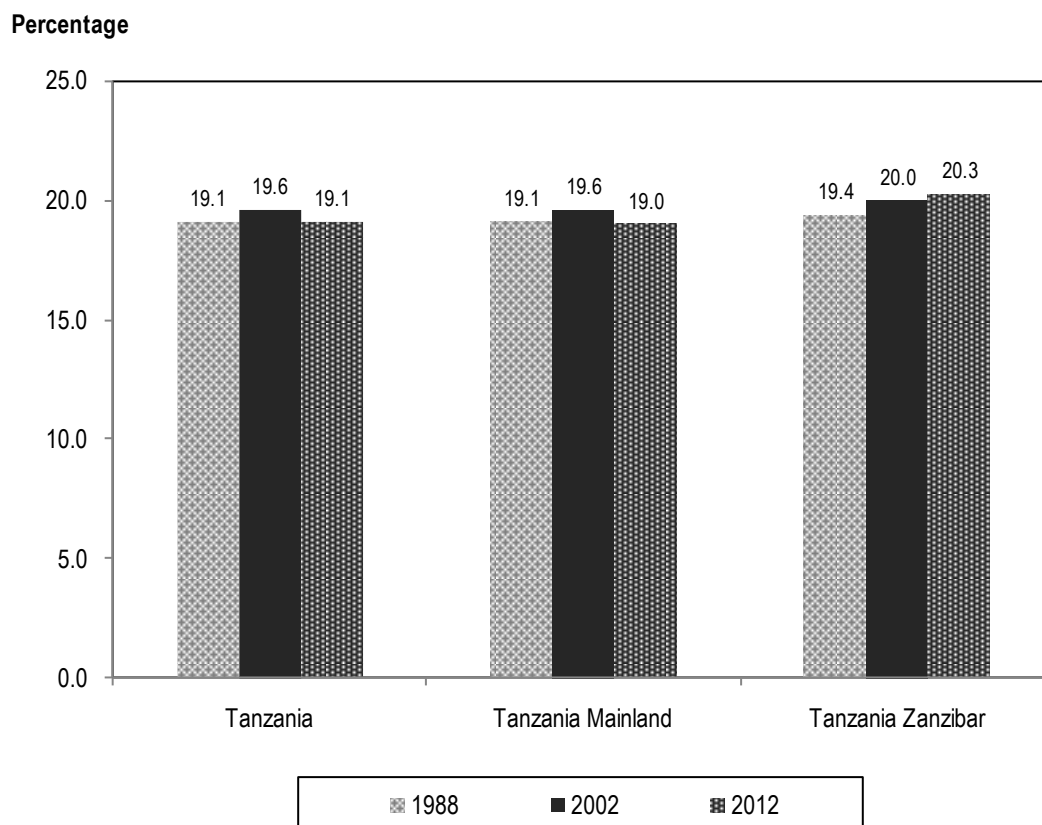
The proportion of population below 15 years of age declined slightly from 46 percent in 1988 Census to 44 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.7. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the country over the 24 years period.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Tanzania 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



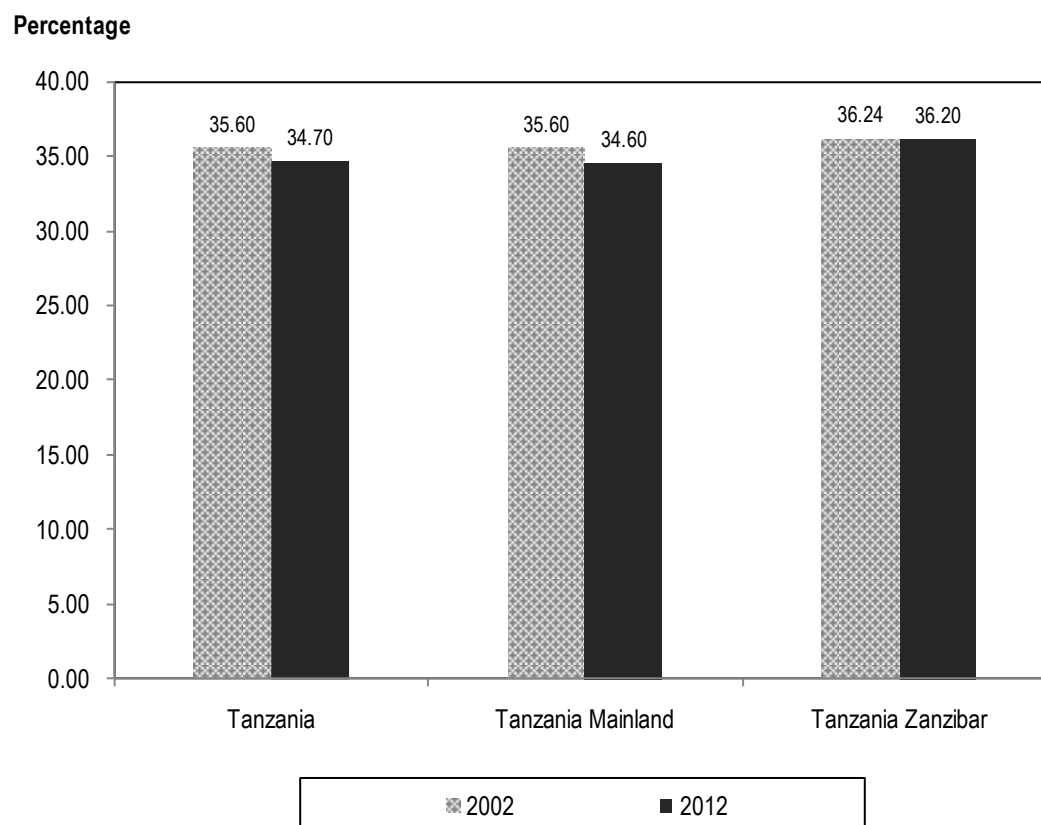
3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

Figure 3.8 presents the youth population for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Tanzania has remained between 19 and 20 percent from 1988 to 2012.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Tanzania 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

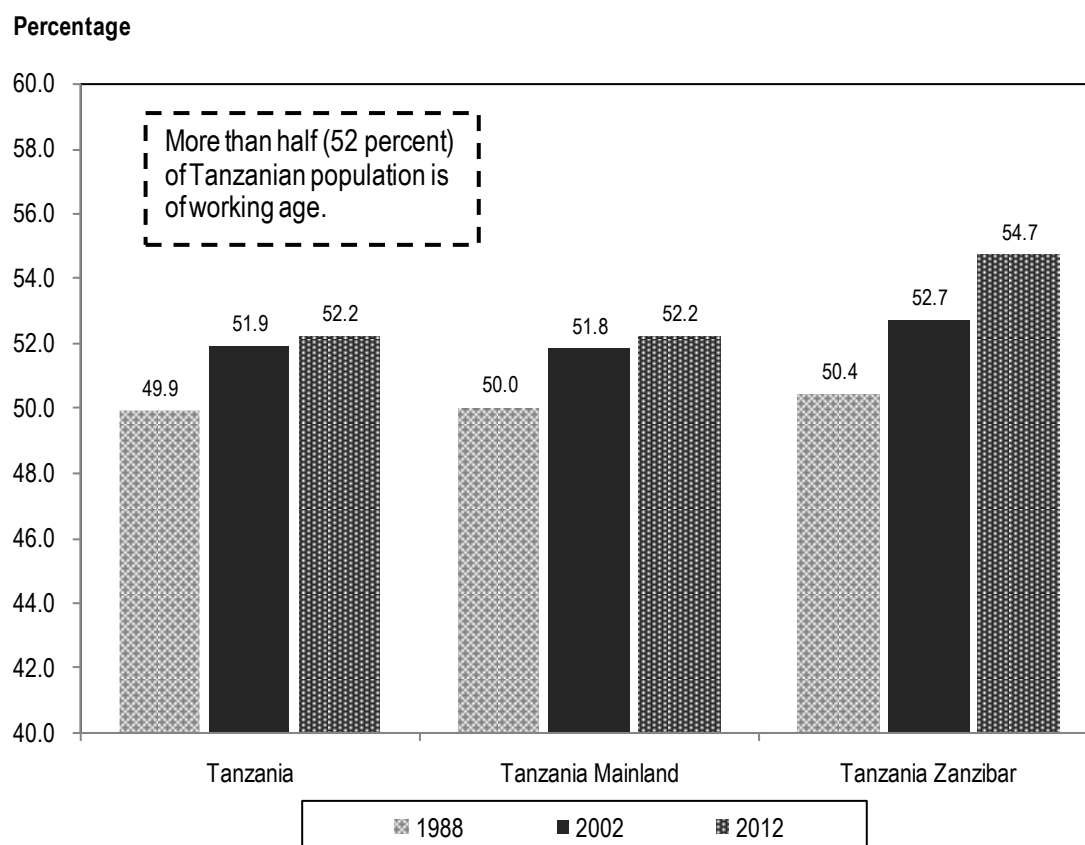
According to the 2012 PHC the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased marginally from 36 percent in 2002 to 35 percent in 2012. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland. However, for Tanzania Zanzibar the proportion has remained the same at 36 percent for both 2002 and 2012 Censuses (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Tanzania 2002 and 2012 Censuses



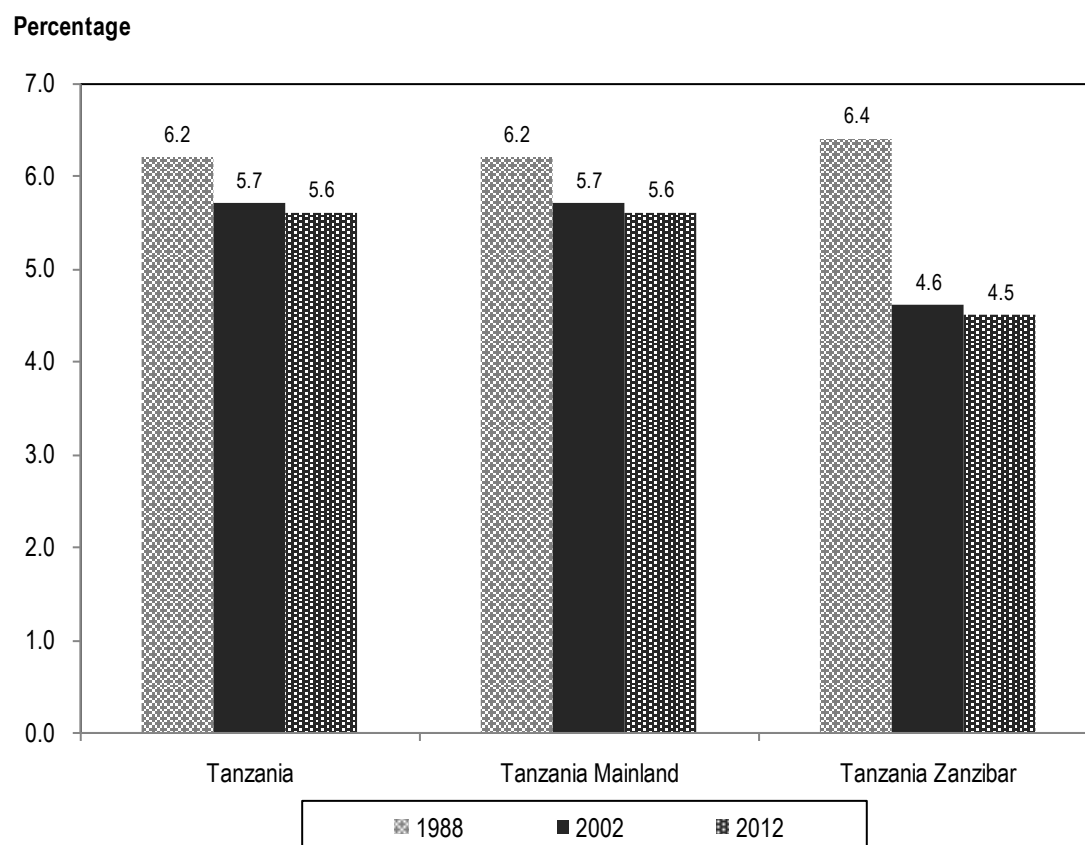
3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of the country's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 50 percent in 1988 Census to 52 percent in 2012 for both Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland respectively. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar the proportion increased from 50 percent in 1988 to 55 percent in 2012, as shown in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Tanzania 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

3.3.4 Elderly Population

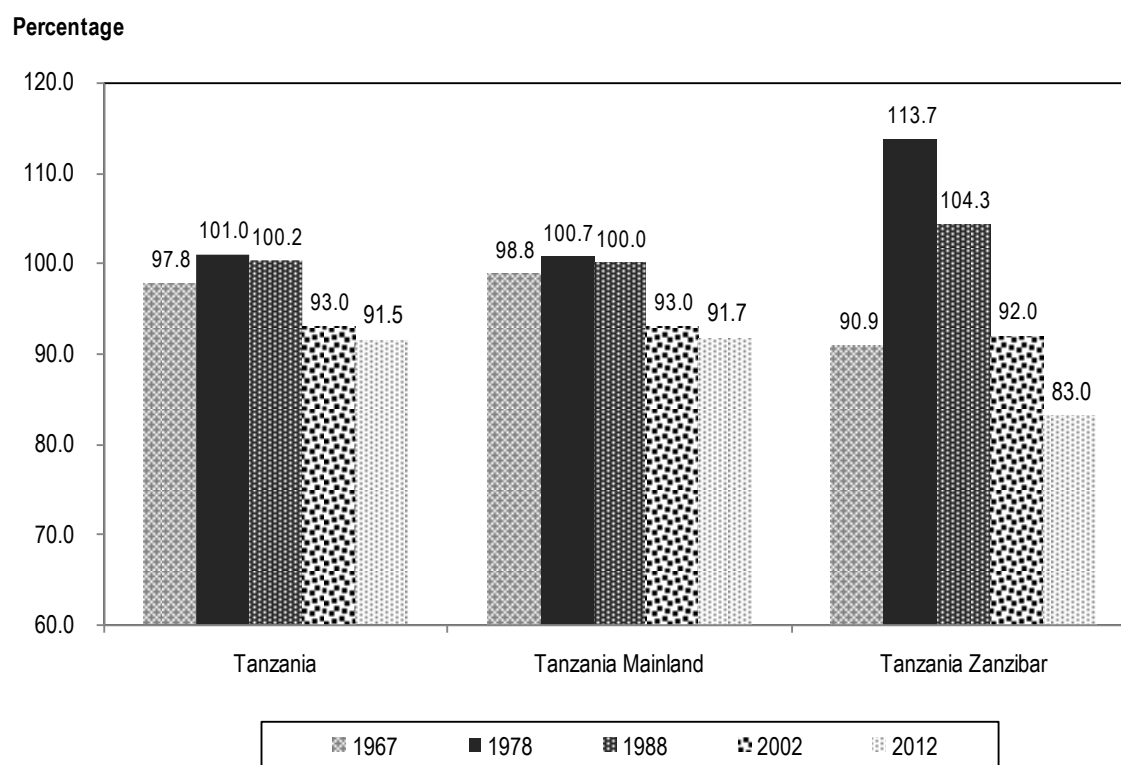
The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland has remained at about six (6) percent in the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. However, it declined in Tanzania Zanzibar from six (6) percent in 1988 to five (5) percent in 2012 (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Tanzania 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Tanzania age dependency ratio was 92 (Figure 3.12), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 92 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. In Tanzania Zanzibar, age dependency ratio shows a decline trend from a peak 114 in the 1978 census to 83 in the 2012 PHC.

Figure 3.12: Age Dependency Ratio; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 1967 to 2012 Censuses



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (9,362,758) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Tanzania had a total of 9,276,997 private households. Sixty seven (67) percent of the private households (6,192,303 households) were in Rural Areas and 33 percent (3,084,694 households) were in Urban Areas (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total					Rural						Urban					
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Total	9,276,997	6,178,205	66.6	3,098,792	33.4	6,192,303	66.7	4,170,930	67.5	2,021,373	65.2	3,084,694	33.3	2,007,275	32.5	1,077,419	34.8
< 10	9,064	5,345	59.0	3,719	41.0	6,185	68.2	3,686	69.0	2,499	67.2	2,879	31.8	1,659	31.0	1,220	32.8
10-14	26,854	14,137	52.6	12,717	47.4	18,550	69.1	10,096	71.4	8,454	66.5	8,304	30.9	4,041	28.6	4,263	33.5
15-19	146,804	76,353	52.0	70,451	48.0	86,995	59.3	45,974	60.2	41,021	58.2	59,809	40.7	30,379	39.8	29,430	41.8
20-24	623,791	386,164	61.9	237,627	38.1	366,714	58.8	239,224	61.9	127,490	53.7	257,077	41.2	146,940	38.1	110,137	46.3
25-29	1,130,719	781,563	69.1	349,156	30.9	667,194	59.0	480,357	61.5	186,837	53.5	463,525	41.0	301,206	38.5	162,319	46.5
30-34	1,295,727	916,205	70.7	379,522	29.3	792,484	61.2	573,492	62.6	218,992	57.7	503,243	38.8	342,713	37.4	160,530	42.3
35-39	1,237,901	873,678	70.6	364,223	29.4	792,215	64.0	567,557	65.0	224,658	61.7	445,686	36.0	306,121	35.0	139,565	38.3
40-44	1,054,935	731,303	69.3	323,632	30.7	703,306	66.7	490,548	67.1	212,758	65.7	351,629	33.3	240,755	32.9	110,874	34.3
45-49	875,177	577,487	66.0	297,690	34.0	596,473	68.2	399,740	69.2	196,733	66.1	278,704	31.8	177,747	30.8	100,957	33.9
50-54	748,934	497,324	66.4	251,610	33.6	529,205	70.7	350,753	70.5	178,452	70.9	219,729	29.3	146,571	29.5	73,158	29.1
55-59	497,551	327,955	65.9	169,596	34.1	351,929	70.7	231,462	70.6	120,467	71.0	145,622	29.3	96,493	29.4	49,129	29.0
60-64	506,429	318,694	62.9	187,735	37.1	376,239	74.3	235,338	73.8	140,901	75.1	130,190	25.7	83,356	26.2	46,834	24.9
65-69	325,608	201,471	61.9	124,137	38.1	251,616	77.3	154,592	76.7	97,024	78.2	73,992	22.7	46,879	23.3	27,113	21.8
70-74	317,637	187,998	59.2	129,639	40.8	254,572	80.1	151,186	80.4	103,386	79.7	63,065	19.9	36,812	19.6	26,253	20.3
75-79	194,886	120,142	61.6	74,744	38.4	159,812	82.0	98,864	82.3	60,948	81.5	35,074	18.0	21,278	17.7	13,796	18.5
80+	284,980	162,386	57.0	122,594	43.0	238,814	83.8	138,061	85.0	100,753	82.2	46,166	16.2	24,325	15.0	21,841	17.8

Results further reveal that, 97 percent of the private households were in Tanzania Mainland and three (3) percent were in Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 4.2). Dar es Salaam being the region with the largest population had 12 percent of the total number of private households in Tanzania Mainland. Likewise in Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi with the largest population had most of the private households (1.2 percent).

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Region and Rural-Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census

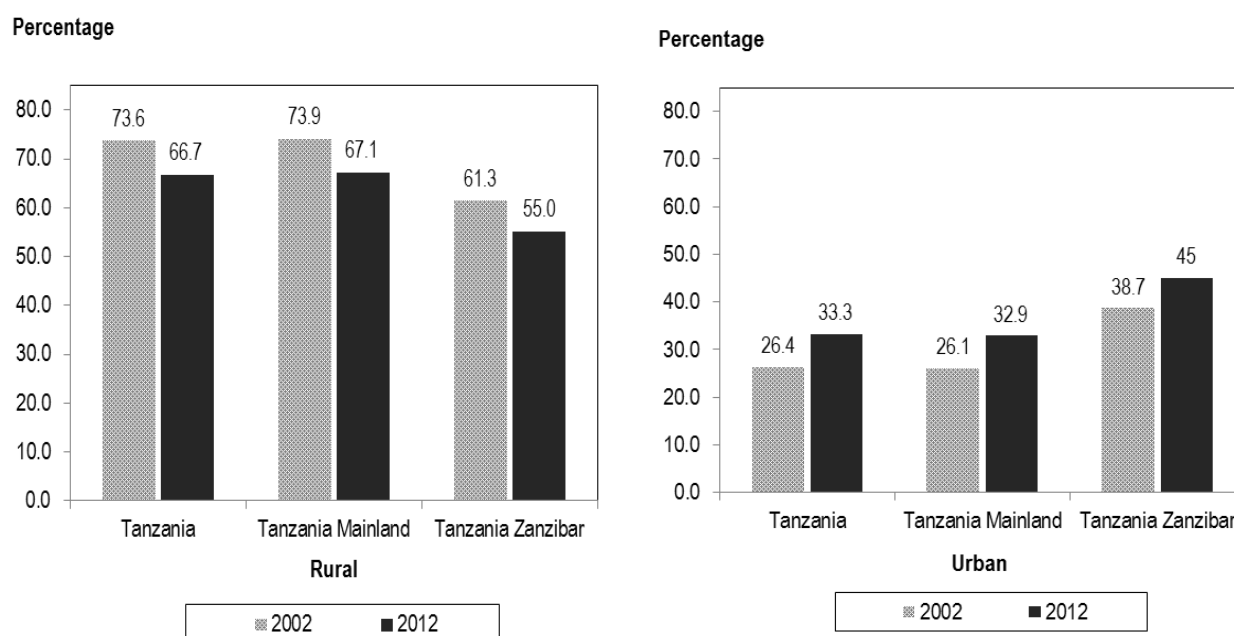
Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	9,276,997	100.0	6,192,303	66.7	3,084,694	33.2
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	97.3	6,054,641	67.1	2,972,144	32.9
Dodoma	450,305	4.9	377,320	83.8	72,985	16.2
Arusha	376,336	4.1	235,827	62.7	140,509	37.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	4.1	284,601	74.6	96,925	25.4
Tanga	435,583	4.7	338,875	77.8	96,708	22.2
Morogoro	501,794	5.4	350,458	69.8	151,336	30.2
Pwani	254,810	2.7	169,937	66.7	84,873	33.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	11.7	N/A	N/A	1,083,381	100.0
Lindi	224,316	2.4	180,289	80.4	44,027	19.6
Mtwara	342,165	3.7	264,596	77.3	77,569	22.7
Ruvuma	300,005	3.2	222,994	74.3	77,011	25.7
Iringa	220,776	2.4	159,618	72.3	61,158	27.7
Mbeya	630,593	6.8	417,310	66.2	213,283	33.8
Singida	255,613	2.8	218,621	85.5	36,992	14.5
Tabora	379,770	4.1	316,065	83.2	63,705	16.8
Rukwa	198,011	2.1	148,698	75.1	49,313	24.9
Kigoma	370,374	4.0	299,351	80.8	71,023	19.2
Shinyanga	258,981	2.8	202,172	78.1	56,809	21.9
Kagera	521,028	5.6	465,595	89.4	55,433	10.6
Mwanza	481,107	5.2	293,904	61.1	187,203	38.9
Mara	308,483	3.3	248,001	80.4	60,482	19.6
Manyara	271,050	2.9	228,012	84.1	43,038	15.9
Njombe	168,982	1.8	128,712	76.2	40,270	23.8
Katavi	100,350	1.1	69,476	69.2	30,874	30.8
Simiyu	227,862	2.5	205,495	90.2	22,367	9.8
Geita	283,584	3.1	228,714	80.7	54,870	19.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	2.7	137,662	55.0	112,550	45.0
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	0.4	33,530	91.3	3,206	8.7
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.3	24,008	93.3	1,726	6.7
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	1.2	19,320	17.1	93,396	82.9
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	0.4	32,217	81.8	7,191	18.2
Kusini Pemba	35,618	0.4	28,587	80.3	7,031	19.7

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Tanzania from 26 percent in 2002 to 33 in 2012 Censuses. Tanzania Zanzibar had the largest increase in urban households from 39 percent to 45 in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 shows that the average household size for the Tanzania 2012 PHC was 4.7 persons, which is slightly lower compared to 4.9 persons in the 2002 PHC. Average household size for Tanzania Zanzibar also decreased slightly from 5.3 in 2002 PHC to 5.1 persons in 2012. Rural households with an average of 5 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.2 persons). The average household size varied notably across regions, ranging from 3.7 persons in Mtwara to 6.9 persons in Simiyu (Table 4.3).

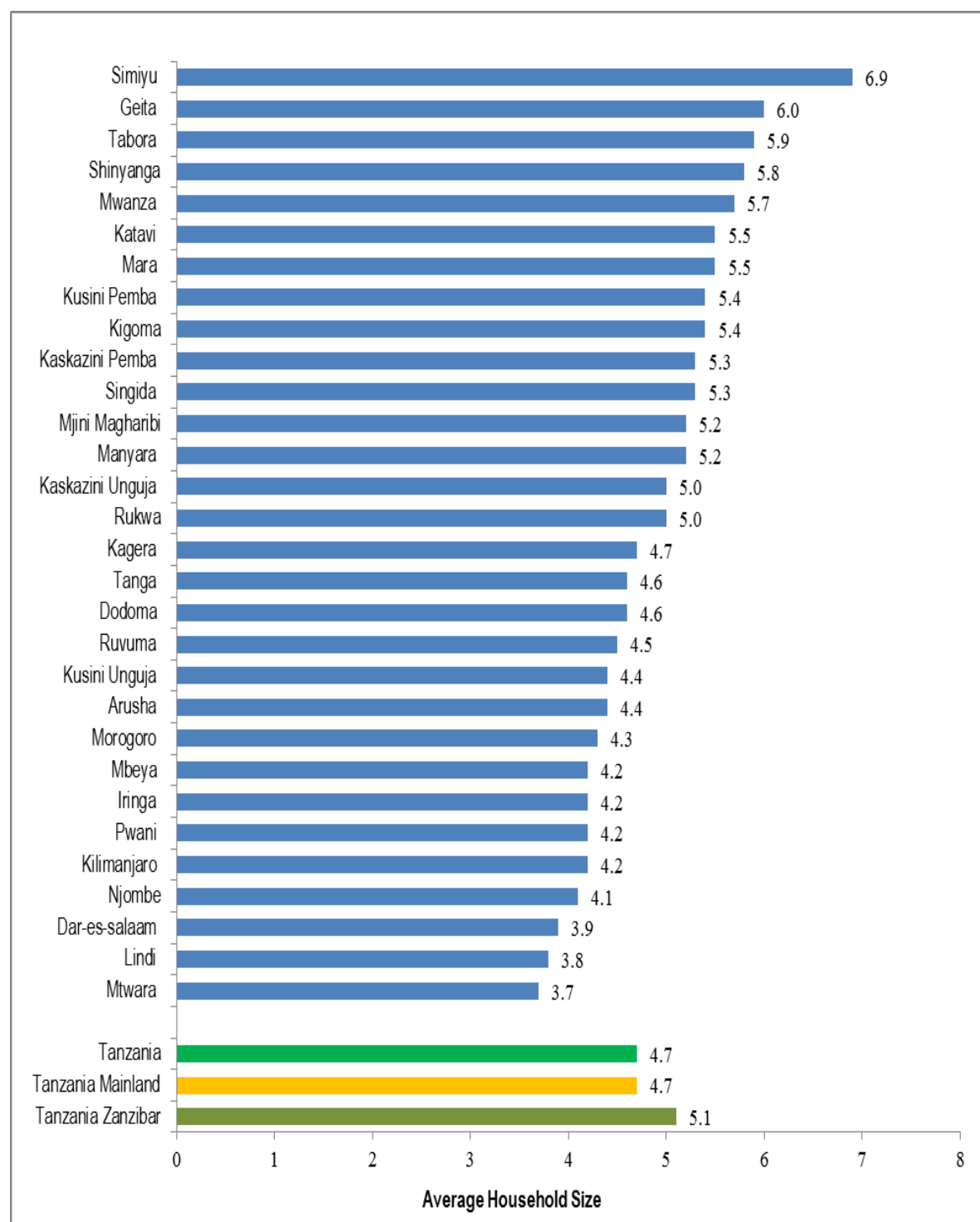
Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Regions; Tanzania, 2012 Census

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

Region	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tanzania	34,443,603	44,049,876	7,062,144	9,276,997	4.9	4.7
Rural	26,500,042	31,100,724	5,195,108	6,192,303	5.1	5.0
Urban	7,943,561	12,949,152	1,867,036	3,084,694	4.3	4.2
Tanzania Mainland	33,461,849	42,764,449	6,876,082	9,026,785	4.9	4.7
Dodoma	1,692,025	2,050,672	381,358	450,305	4.4	4.6
Arusha	1,288,088	1,662,618	290,009	376,336	4.4	4.4
Kilimanjaro	1,376,702	1,601,106	300,069	381,526	4.6	4.2
Tanga	1,636,280	2,020,221	361,909	435,583	4.5	4.6
Morogoro	1,753,362	2,175,011	388,066	501,794	4.5	4.3
Pwani	885,017	1,073,170	203,601	254,810	4.3	4.2
Dar es Salaam	2,487,288	4,279,032	604,969	1,083,381	4.1	3.9
Lindi	787,624	852,658	192,945	224,316	4.1	3.8
Mtwara	1,124,481	1,249,766	297,532	342,165	3.8	3.7
Ruvuma	1,113,715	1,346,966	234,653	300,005	4.7	4.5
Iringa	1,490,892	920,776	348,786	220,776	4.3	4.2
Mbeya	2,063,328	2,671,117	497,617	630,593	4.1	4.2
Singida	1,086,748	1,345,531	219,737	255,613	4.9	5.3
Tabora	1,710,465	2,250,921	294,125	379,770	5.8	5.9
Rukwa	1,136,354	991,912	225,113	198,011	5.0	5.0
Kigoma	1,674,047	1,984,358	238,975	370,374	7.0	5.4
Shinyanga	2,796,630	1,510,029	449,829	258,981	6.2	5.8
Kagera	2,028,157	2,423,142	396,535	521,028	5.1	4.7
Mwanza	2,929,644	2,719,487	499,918	481,107	5.9	5.7
Mara	1,363,397	1,706,891	248,866	308,483	5.5	5.5
Manyara	1,037,605	1,405,957	201,470	271,050	5.2	5.2
Njombe	N/A	689,846	N/A	168,982	N/A	4.1
Katavi	N/A	555,339	N/A	100,350	N/A	5.5
Simiyu	N/A	1,566,578	N/A	227,862	N/A	6.9
Geita	N/A	1,711,345	N/A	283,584	N/A	6.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	981,754	1,285,427	186,062	250,212	5.3	5.1
Kaskazini Unguja	136,639	183,156	28,050	36,736	4.9	5.0
Kusini Unguja	94,244	112,359	19,992	25,734	4.7	4.4
Mjini Magharibi	390,074	586,882	74,936	112,716	5.2	5.2
Kaskazini Pemba	185,326	209,802	33,256	39,408	5.6	5.3
Kusini Pemba	175,471	193,228	29,828	35,618	5.9	5.4

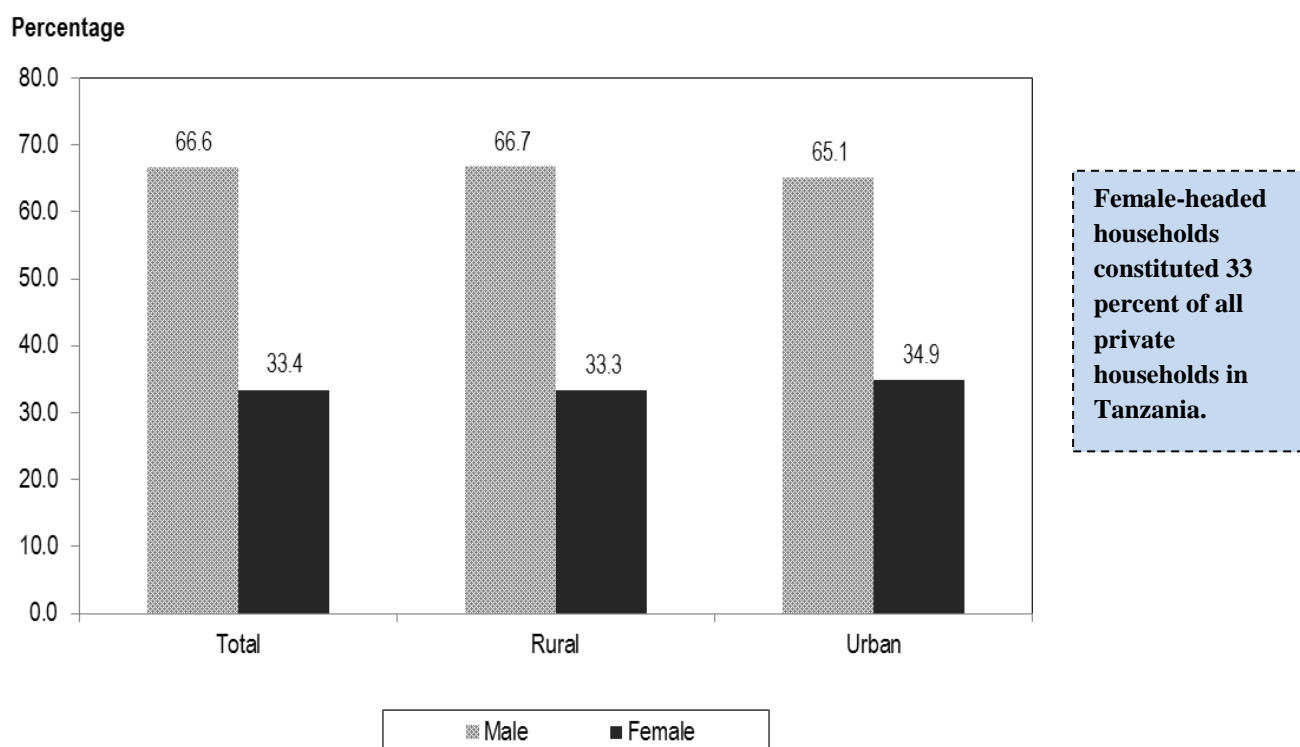
Note: (i) Population of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions includes population of new regions. Njombe which was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and parts of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu.

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that two-thirds (67 percent) of the total private households in the country were headed by males and a third (33 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Tanzania, 2012 Census



The percentage of male headed households has decreased slightly from 70 percent recorded in the 1988 Census to 67 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 30 percent in 1988 Census to 33 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Tanzania 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

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

The average household size for female headed households is almost twice that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female

headed household was 7.4 compared with 3.5 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

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

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

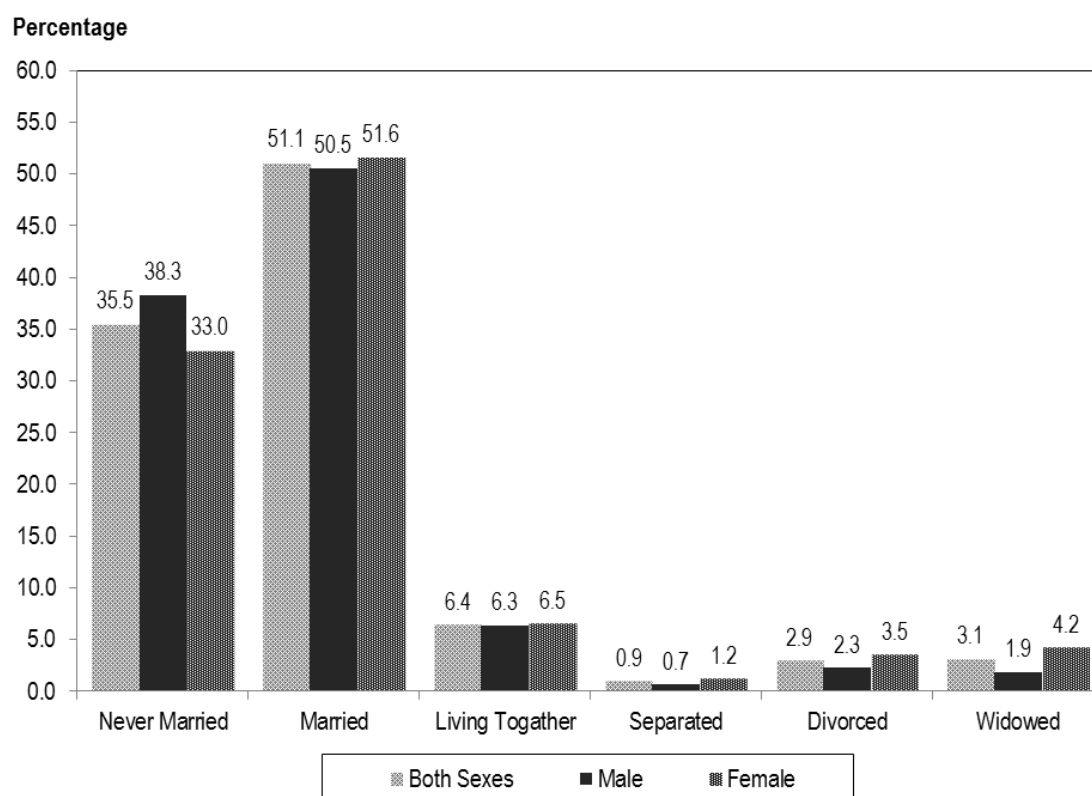
5.2 Marital Status

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

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and region in Tanzania. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 36 percent of the people in Tanzania aged 15 years and above had never married; about 88 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 51 percent of the people were married and 3 percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases; for example proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 31 percent for persons of age 25–29 to 13 percent for those of age 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	24,593,033	35.5	51.1	6.4	0.9	2.9	3.1
15–19	4,495,433	87.6	11.2	1.1	0.02	0.03	-
20–24	3,816,315	56.3	35.6	5.3	0.2	2.5	0.1
25–29	3,299,910	30.6	57.9	9.9	0.5	1.0	0.04
30–34	2,839,603	18.4	66.8	9.1	1.0	4.6	0.1
35–39	2,386,280	13.4	71.6	8.7	1.3	4.7	0.2
40–44	1,857,477	11.2	74.3	7.8	1.7	3.2	1.8
45–49	1,477,055	8.3	74.0	6.9	1.9	3.8	5.1
50–54	1,187,981	9.6	72.4	6.3	2.1	4.1	5.6
55–59	760,271	10.2	65.9	8.2	2.2	6.7	6.9
60–64	758,537	11.6	65.1	6.7	2.2	5.9	8.4
65–69	486,178	7.7	63.8	8.4	2.0	6.0	12.1
70–74	471,296	11.4	55.6	6.4	1.9	6.3	18.4
75–79	288,578	10.4	44.7	3.8	1.7	3.6	35.8
80+	468,119	13.0	34.0	2.9	1.4	3.0	45.7

Figure 5.1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, Rural and Urban Areas by five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (38 percent) was higher than that of females (33 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (4 percent) was twice as much as that of males (2 percent). Also the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both Rural and Urban Areas.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	11,654,542	38.3	50.5	6.3	0.7	2.3	1.9
15–19	2,185,879	92.2	7.6	0.2	0.01	0.01	-
20–24	1,715,419	68.7	25.3	3.1	0.1	2.8	0.1
25–29	1,490,891	37.5	51.9	9.7	0.3	0.6	0.1
30–34	1,335,795	20.3	65.1	9.7	0.7	4.1	0.1
35–39	1,148,252	13.6	71.8	9.6	0.9	3.9	0.2
40–44	917,866	10.4	76.2	8.8	1.1	2.0	1.6
45–49	700,443	6.8	77.6	8.0	1.3	2.4	4.0
50–54	593,696	7.2	77.5	7.4	1.4	2.6	3.9
55–59	384,188	6.9	74.5	8.5	1.5	4.3	4.3
60–64	373,592	7.1	75.3	7.5	1.5	3.7	4.7
65–69	235,503	4.8	74.9	8.4	1.6	3.9	6.5
70–74	223,163	6.4	71.7	7.3	1.5	4.1	9.1
75–79	142,799	5.8	65.8	5.8	1.6	2.9	18.1
80+	207,056	7.9	58.8	5.1	1.3	2.5	24.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	12,938,491	33.0	51.6	6.5	1.2	3.5	4.2
15–19	2,309,554	83.3	14.7	1.9	0.03	0.05	-
20–24	2,100,896	46.2	44.1	7.2	0.3	2.3	0.1
25–29	1,809,019	24.9	63.0	10.1	0.7	1.3	0.03
30–34	1,503,808	16.8	68.3	8.6	1.3	5.0	0.1
35–39	1,238,028	13.3	71.4	7.9	1.7	5.5	0.2
40–44	939,611	12.1	72.4	6.9	2.3	4.4	1.9
45–49	776,612	9.6	70.8	6.0	2.5	5.0	6.1
50–54	594,285	11.9	67.2	5.2	2.7	5.7	7.3
55–59	376,083	13.5	57.1	7.9	2.9	9.2	9.5
60–64	384,945	16.0	55.2	5.9	2.8	8.1	12.0
65–69	250,675	10.5	53.3	8.3	2.5	8.0	17.3
70–74	248,133	16.0	41.1	5.6	2.2	8.3	26.7
75–79	145,779	15.0	24.0	1.9	1.8	4.2	53.1
80+	261,063	17.1	14.4	1.2	1.4	3.3	62.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	16,405,034	32.8	53.5	6.5	0.9	2.8	3.4
15-19	3,002,823	86.6	12.2	1.1	0.02	0.03	-
20-24	2,379,896	52.6	39.4	5.3	0.2	2.4	0.1
25-29	2,045,122	26.6	62.3	9.5	0.5	0.9	0.04
30-34	1,792,774	15.5	70.1	9.0	1.0	4.4	0.1
35-39	1,563,485	11.3	74.0	8.9	1.3	4.4	0.2
40-44	1,261,894	9.8	75.9	8.2	1.6	2.9	1.7
45-49	1,023,687	7.3	75.2	7.5	1.8	3.4	4.8
50-54	853,726	8.8	73.1	6.8	2.0	3.9	5.4
55-59	546,876	9.5	66.7	8.7	2.1	6.4	6.6
60-64	569,428	11.1	65.9	7.2	2.1	5.7	8.1
65-69	376,643	7.4	64.6	8.6	2.0	5.8	11.6
70-74	374,786	11.0	56.8	6.6	1.8	6.1	17.7
75-79	232,547	10.0	46.4	4.1	1.7	3.5	34.3
80+	381,347	12.6	35.9	3.2	1.4	2.9	44.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	7,795,752	36.4	52.4	6.3	0.7	2.2	2.0
15-19	1,519,619	92.0	7.8	0.2	0.01	0.01	-
20-24	1,081,368	65.7	28.1	3.2	0.1	2.8	0.1
25-29	919,841	33.5	56.2	9.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
30-34	832,594	17.6	68.4	9.2	0.7	4.1	0.1
35-39	739,329	11.8	73.9	9.5	0.9	3.7	0.2
40-44	610,826	9.2	77.5	8.9	1.0	1.8	1.5
45-49	482,399	6.1	78.3	8.4	1.2	2.2	3.8
50-54	417,888	6.7	77.8	7.9	1.3	2.5	3.8
55-59	270,790	6.6	74.7	9.0	1.4	4.1	4.2
60-64	275,255	6.8	75.6	8.1	1.5	3.5	4.5
65-69	179,631	4.5	75.4	8.7	1.5	3.8	6.1
70-74	177,883	5.9	72.6	7.6	1.4	3.9	8.6
75-79	115,894	5.4	67.3	6.2	1.6	2.8	16.8
80+	172,435	7.4	60.6	5.4	1.3	2.4	22.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	8,609,282	29.6	54.5	6.6	1.2	3.4	4.7
15–19	1,483,204	81.2	16.7	2.0	0.04	0.1	-
20–24	1,298,528	41.7	48.8	7.0	0.3	2.2	0.1
25–29	1,125,281	21.0	67.3	9.7	0.7	1.2	0.03
30–34	960,180	13.8	71.6	8.7	1.2	4.6	0.1
35–39	824,156	10.8	74.0	8.3	1.6	5.0	0.2
40–44	651,068	10.3	74.4	7.5	2.1	4.0	1.8
45–49	541,288	8.3	72.5	6.7	2.3	4.5	5.7
50–54	435,838	10.9	68.5	5.8	2.6	5.3	6.9
55–59	276,086	12.5	58.9	8.3	2.7	8.6	9.0
60–64	294,173	15.1	56.8	6.3	2.6	7.7	11.5
65–69	197,012	10.0	54.8	8.4	2.4	7.7	16.6
70–74	196,903	15.6	42.5	5.8	2.2	8.1	25.9
75–79	116,653	14.5	25.7	2.1	1.8	4.1	51.7
80+	208,912	16.8	15.5	1.3	1.4	3.2	61.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	8,187,999	40.9	46.3	6.3	0.9	3.1	2.5
15–19	1,492,610	89.6	9.4	1.0	0.02	0.02	-
20–24	1,436,419	62.3	29.4	5.5	0.2	2.6	0.1
25–29	1,254,788	37.0	50.8	10.5	0.5	1.1	0.04
30–34	1,046,829	23.3	61.2	9.4	1.0	4.9	0.1
35–39	822,795	17.4	67.0	8.5	1.5	5.4	0.2
40–44	595,583	14.4	70.9	7.0	1.9	3.8	1.9
45–49	453,368	10.6	71.3	5.6	2.2	4.5	5.8
50–54	334,255	11.5	70.5	4.8	2.3	4.7	6.2
55–59	213,395	11.7	63.7	6.9	2.4	7.6	7.7
60–64	189,109	13.2	62.9	5.5	2.4	6.7	9.4
65–69	109,535	8.9	60.8	7.6	2.2	6.8	13.7
70–74	96,510	13.2	51.0	5.6	1.9	7.2	21.1
75–79	56,031	12.3	37.5	2.7	1.7	4.0	41.8
80+	86,772	14.8	26.0	1.8	1.4	3.3	52.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	3,858,790	42.2	46.7	6.4	0.6	2.4	1.6
15–19	666,260	92.7	7.1	0.2	0.01	0.01	-
20–24	634,051	73.6	20.6	2.9	0.1	2.7	0.1
25–29	571,050	43.9	44.8	10.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
30–34	503,201	24.7	59.8	10.6	0.6	4.2	0.1
35–39	408,923	16.7	68.1	9.9	0.9	4.2	0.2
40–44	307,040	12.6	73.7	8.4	1.2	2.4	1.7
45–49	218,044	8.4	76.0	7.1	1.4	2.8	4.3
50–54	175,808	8.3	76.9	6.1	1.6	3.0	4.2
55–59	113,398	7.8	74.1	7.0	1.6	4.8	4.8
60–64	98,337	8.2	74.6	6.0	1.7	4.2	5.3
65–69	55,872	5.7	73.3	7.2	1.7	4.5	7.7
70–74	45,280	8.1	68.3	6.2	1.6	4.8	11.1
75–79	26,905	7.4	59.5	4.3	1.7	3.5	23.6
80+	34,621	10.1	50.0	3.4	1.4	3.0	32.0

Table 5.9: Percentage of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanzania Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	4,329,209	39.7	45.8	6.3	1.2	3.7	3.2
15–19	826,350	87.1	11.2	1.6	0.02	0.04	-
20–24	802,368	53.4	36.3	7.5	0.2	2.4	0.1
25–29	683,738	31.3	55.7	10.7	0.8	1.5	0.03
30–34	543,628	22.1	62.4	8.4	1.4	5.6	0.1
35–39	413,872	18.1	66.0	7.1	2.0	6.6	0.2
40–44	288,543	16.3	68.0	5.6	2.7	5.3	2.2
45–49	235,324	12.6	66.9	4.3	2.9	6.1	7.1
50–54	158,447	14.9	63.5	3.5	3.1	6.6	8.4
55–59	99,997	16.2	52.0	6.7	3.3	10.8	11.0
60–64	90,772	18.6	50.2	4.9	3.1	9.4	13.8
65–69	53,663	12.3	47.8	8.1	2.7	9.2	20.0
70–74	51,230	17.7	35.7	5.1	2.2	9.3	30.0
75–79	29,126	16.8	17.2	1.2	1.8	4.5	58.6
80+	52,151	18.0	10.1	0.7	1.4	3.6	66.3

Table 5.10 highlights regional variations in the never married category ranging from 28 percent in Mtwara region to 45 percent in Dar es Salaam. For the married category the range was from 44 percent in Dar es Salaam region to 60 percent in Kusini Unguja. Living together is almost non-existence in Tanzania Zanzibar when compared with Tanzania Mainland. Only one (1) percent of the population aged 15 years and above reported living together in Tanzania Zanzibar compared with seven (7) percent for Tanzania Mainland. Widowed category ranges from two (2) percent in Mjini Magharibi region to five (5) percent in Kilimanjaro.

Table 5.10: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Tanzania	24,593,033	35.5	51.1	6.4	0.9	2.9	3.1
Rural	16,405,034	32.8	53.5	6.5	0.9	2.8	3.4
Urban	8,187,999	40.9	46.3	6.3	0.9	3.1	2.5
Tanzania Mainland	23,858,866	35.5	50.9	6.6	1.0	2.9	3.1
Dodoma	1,110,829	30.2	55.9	6.3	1.3	2.9	3.4
Arusha	962,795	37.0	53.2	4.2	0.8	2.1	2.7
Kilimanjaro	989,805	35.7	53.0	3.1	1.0	2.7	4.5
Tanga	1,139,029	33.2	54.7	4.3	0.8	3.1	3.8
Morogoro	1,267,534	33.9	46.1	12.3	1.0	3.5	3.2
Pwani	640,738.0	33.0	52.2	5.8	0.8	4.1	4.0
Dar es Salaam	2,920,622	44.5	43.5	5.6	0.8	3.3	2.3
Lindi	515,460	29.4	51.3	10.5	0.8	4.6	3.4
Mtwara	767,499	28.0	53.9	9.2	1.0	4.8	3.2
Ruvuma	763,449	31.4	53.2	9.3	0.6	2.5	2.8
Iringa	530,685	34.8	48.1	10.5	1.0	1.9	3.6
Mbeya	1,514,532	33.0	52.9	7.4	1.2	2.3	3.4
Singida	709,699	33.4	53.5	5.9	1.1	2.3	3.9
Tabora	1,155,507	36.8	48.2	8.3	0.9	2.8	2.9
Rukwa	489,415	28.7	58.9	7.3	1.1	1.9	2.1
Kigoma	1,017,015	36.3	48.8	7.0	1.3	2.8	3.8
Shinyanga	787,501	37.5	50.3	5.5	0.8	3.0	2.9
Kagera	1,261,142	31.4	53.0	8.3	1.5	2.7	3.1
Mwanza	1,438,016	38.7	48.5	5.9	0.9	3.1	2.9
Mara	854,867	35.4	55.3	3.1	0.8	2.0	3.4
Manyara	739,929	34.8	53.6	5.0	0.9	2.3	3.4
Njombe	398,282	33.6	53.8	6.2	0.9	1.8	3.8
Katavi	279,558	32.8	55.0	7.0	0.9	2.0	2.3
Simiyu	760,960	40.2	51.0	2.7	0.6	2.5	3.1
Geita	843,998	35.5	51.7	6.9	0.9	2.7	2.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	734,167	36.2	56.5	0.6	0.2	4.3	2.1
Kaskazini Unguja	104,691	35.4	57.0	0.6	0.3	4.2	2.6
Kusini Unguja	67,947	31.8	59.7	0.7	0.4	5.3	2.1
Mjini Magharibi	351,661	38.4	54.0	0.8	0.2	4.6	1.9
Kaskazini Pemba	109,322	34.1	59.6	0.4	0.1	3.5	2.3
Kusini Pemba	100,546	34.6	59.0	0.4	0.1	3.7	2.2

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that, females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that there was a slight increase in the Mean Age at First Marriage for females from 21.1 years in 2002 Census to 22.3 years in 2012. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males remained about the same (25.8 years). The Mean Age at First Marriage is higher in Urban Areas compared to Rural Areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in Urban Areas remained almost constant (23 years), while that for males decreased from 28.0 years to 26.7 years. In Rural Areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.2 years to 21.6 years whereas that of males remained almost the same (25 years).

Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
Age (Years)

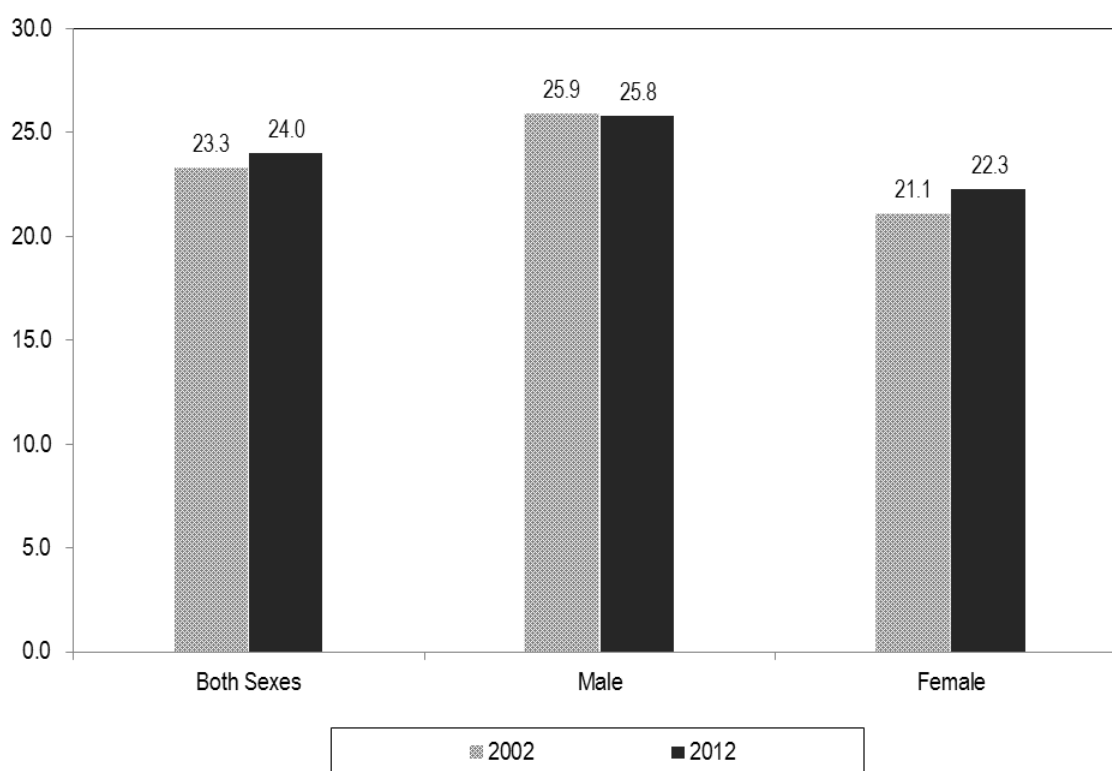


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
Years

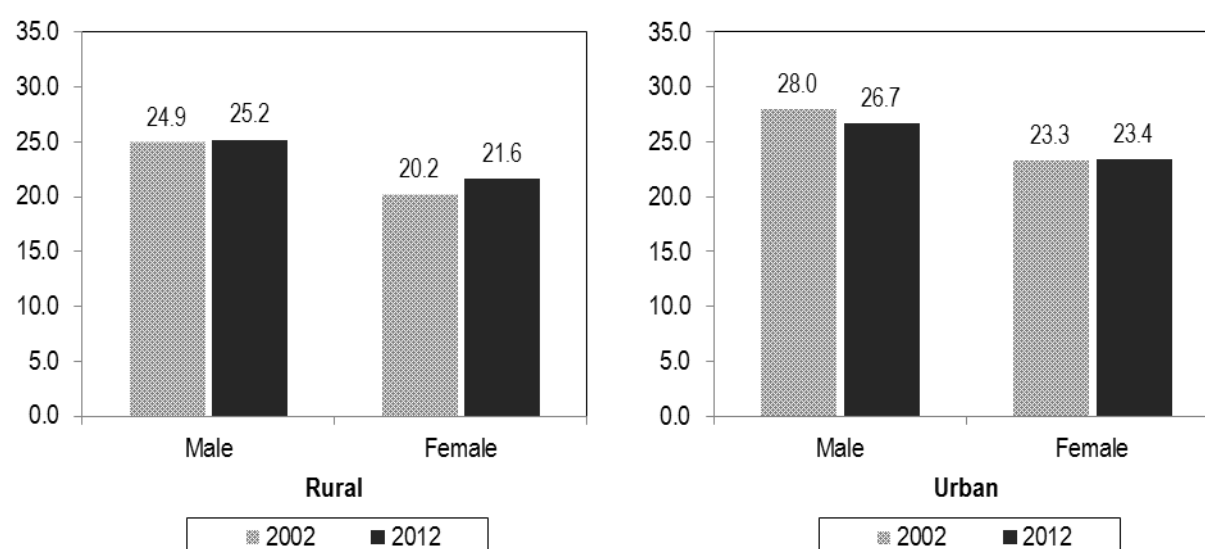


Table 5.11 shows that, the mean age at first marriage is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than Tanzania Mainland for both males and females. Regional variations exist as depicted in Figure 5.4. Dar es Salaam Region had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males (27.5 years) and females (24.4 years), followed by Mjini Magharibi (26.8 years for males and 23.9 years for females) and

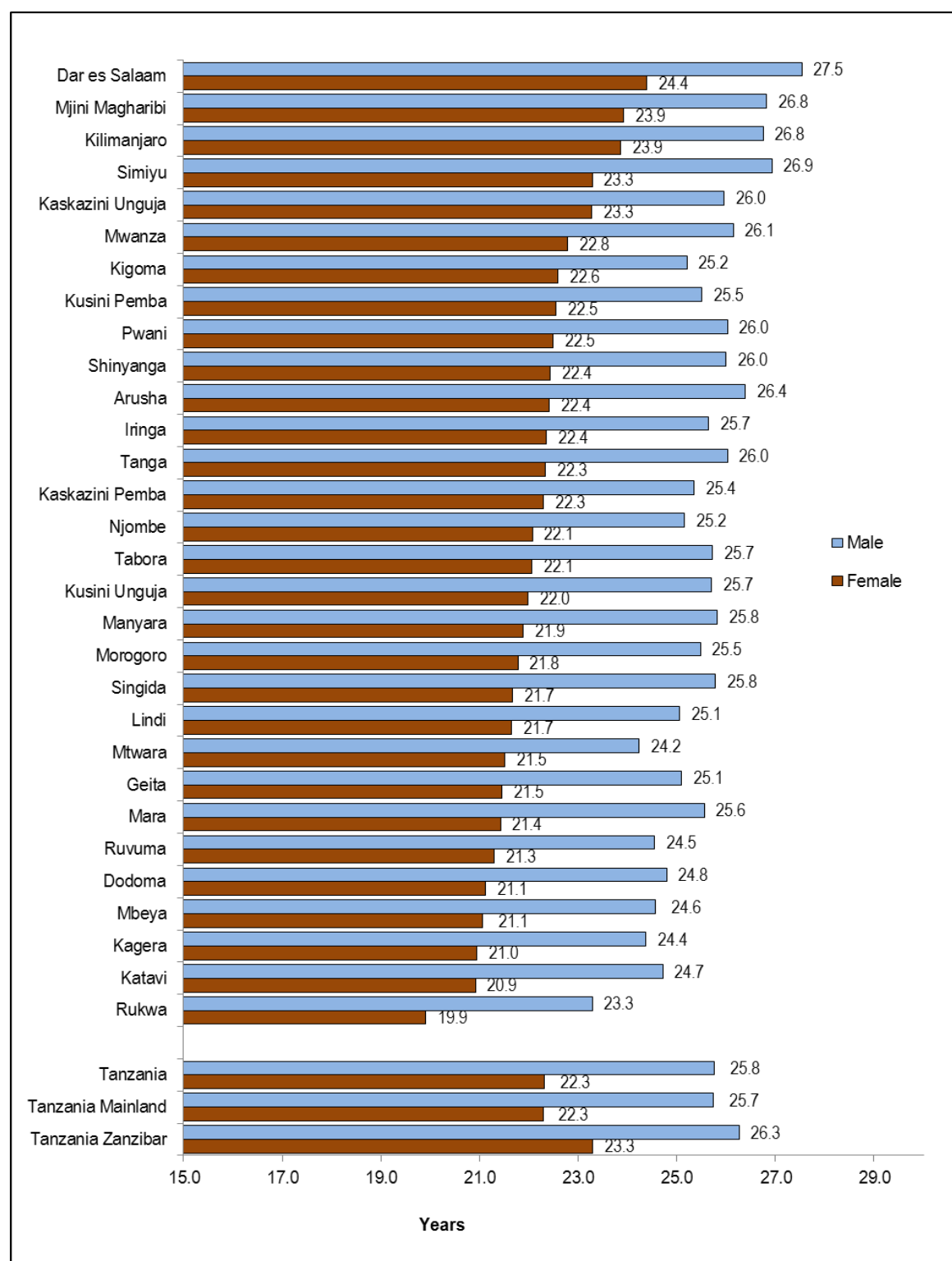
Kilimanjaro (26.8 years for males and 23.9 years for females). The region with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Rukwa (23.3 years for males and 19.9 years for females).

Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage by Region and Sex; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Region	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tanzania	23.3	24.0	25.9	25.8	21.1	22.3
Rural	22.4	23.3	24.9	25.2	20.2	21.6
Urban	25.5	25.0	28.0	26.7	23.3	23.4
Tanzania Mainland	23.3	23.9	25.8	25.7	21.1	22.3
Dodoma	22.9	22.9	25.2	24.8	20.9	21.1
Arusha	24.5	24.3	27.3	26.4	22.2	22.4
Kilimanjaro	25.4	25.2	27.7	26.8	23.5	23.9
Tanga	23.7	24.0	26.6	26.0	21.5	22.3
Morogoro	24.0	23.6	26.5	25.5	21.6	21.8
Pwani	24.0	24.1	26.9	26.0	21.3	22.5
Dar es Salaam	26.7	26.0	29.2	27.5	24.2	24.4
Lindi	23.1	23.2	26.0	25.1	20.7	21.7
Mtwara	22.2	22.8	24.9	24.2	20.0	21.5
Ruvuma	23.0	22.9	25.3	24.5	20.9	21.3
Iringa	24.4	23.9	26.3	25.7	22.8	22.4
Mbeya	22.5	22.7	24.8	24.6	20.6	21.1
Singida	23.0	23.7	25.5	25.8	21.0	21.7
Tabora	21.6	23.8	24.2	25.7	19.5	22.1
Rukwa	21.5	21.5	23.5	23.3	19.7	19.9
Kigoma	22.3	23.8	24.3	25.2	20.6	22.6
Shinyanga	21.5	24.2	24.2	26.0	19.2	22.4
Kagera	21.9	22.6	24.2	24.4	19.9	21.0
Mwanza	22.8	24.4	25.3	26.1	20.5	22.8
Mara	22.0	23.4	24.7	25.6	19.8	21.4
Manyara	23.8	23.8	26.5	25.8	21.1	21.9
Njombe	N/A	23.5	N/A	25.2	N/A	22.1
Katavi	N/A	22.7	N/A	24.7	N/A	20.9
Simiyu	N/A	25.0	N/A	26.9	N/A	23.3
Geita	N/A	23.2	N/A	25.1	N/A	21.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	24.9	24.7	27.9	26.3	22.2	23.3
Kaskazini Unguja	24.4	24.6	27.6	26.0	21.5	23.3
Kusini Unguja	24.5	23.8	27.5	25.7	21.6	22.0
Mjini Magharibi	25.7	25.3	28.7	26.8	23.0	23.9
Kaskazini Pemba	23.6	23.7	26.8	25.4	21.0	22.3
Kusini Pemba	24.2	23.9	27.1	25.5	21.8	22.5

Note: (i) Population of Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, and Mwanza includes population of new regions; that is Njombe was part of Iringa; Katavi was part of Rukwa; Simiyu was part of Shinyanga and Mwanza; and Geita was part of Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera.

(ii) N/A=Not Applicable

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at Marriage by Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship status of respondents. It was revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from neighbouring countries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Kenya. The relatively big number of Burundians may be explained by presence of refugees who were in Tanzania at the time of the 2012 PHC. India and China represented a relatively big number of Asians in the country. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the country were Great Britain and United States of America.

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

	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Sex		Percent	Total	Sex		Percent	Total	Sex		Percent
		Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
Total	44,928,923	21,869,990	23,058,933	100.00	31,623,919	15,462,594	16,161,325	100.00	13,305,004	6,407,396	6,897,608	100.00
Tanzania	44,266,096	21,540,526	22,725,570	98.52	31,225,396	15,265,314	15,960,082	98.74	13,040,700	6,275,212	6,765,488	98.01
Angola	2,417	1,132	1,285	0.01	54	22	32	0.00	2,363	1,110	1,253	0.02
Botswana	411	215	196	0.00	188	101	87	0.00	223	114	109	0.00
Burundi	233,606	115,075	118,531	0.52	171,818	84,964	86,854	0.54	61,788	30,111	31,677	0.46
Comoro	393	228	165	0.00	111	62	49	0.00	282	166	116	0.00
Kenya	59,236	29,093	30,143	0.13	26,299	13,000	13,299	0.08	32,937	16,093	16,844	0.25
Lesotho	270	133	137	0.00	159	75	84	0.00	111	58	53	0.00
Malawi	12,226	6,210	6,016	0.03	3,982	2,041	1,941	0.01	8,244	4,169	4,075	0.06
Mauritius	793	420	373	0.00	92	48	44	0.00	701	372	329	0.01
Mozambique	17,424	8,906	8,518	0.04	13,606	6,901	6,705	0.04	3,818	2,005	1,813	0.03
Namibia	1,953	904	1,049	0.00	42	22	20	0.00	1,911	882	1,029	0.01
Rwanda	24,947	12,336	12,611	0.06	20,941	10,357	10,584	0.07	4,006	1,979	2,027	0.03
Seychelles	59	23	36	0.00	19	8	11	0.00	40	15	25	0.00
Somalia	3,514	1,883	1,631	0.01	262	120	142	0.00	3,252	1,763	1,489	0.02
Swaziland	1,048	511	537	0.00	274	137	137	0.00	774	374	400	0.01
South Africa	7,698	3,951	3,747	0.02	2,153	1,137	1,016	0.01	5,545	2,814	2,731	0.04
Uganda	18,524	9,060	9,464	0.04	13,237	6,433	6,804	0.04	5,287	2,627	2,660	0.04
DRC	99,858	48,659	51,199	0.22	88,572	43,078	45,494	0.28	11,286	5,581	5,705	0.08
Zimbabwe	2,967	1,515	1,452	0.01	1,404	747	657	0.00	1,563	768	795	0.01
Zambia	10,975	5,176	5,799	0.02	3,276	1,379	1,897	0.01	7,699	3,797	3,902	0.06
Other African Countries	9,589	5,327	4,262	0.02	1,595	954	641	0.01	7,994	4,373	3,621	0.06
China	22,542	12,314	10,228	0.05	8,506	4,697	3,809	0.03	14,036	7,617	6,419	0.11
India	41,097	20,928	20,169	0.09	9,084	4,601	4,483	0.03	32,013	16,327	15,686	0.24
Pakistan	2,995	1,659	1,336	0.01	204	138	66	0.00	2,791	1,521	1,270	0.02
Other Asian Countries	8,874	4,524	4,350	0.02	1,861	972	889	0.01	7,013	3,552	3,461	0.05
Italy	5,807	2,881	2,926	0.01	2,884	1,434	1,450	0.01	2,923	1,447	1,476	0.02
Nordic Countries	6,138	3,089	3,049	0.01	316	147	169	0.00	5,822	2,942	2,880	0.04
Great Britain	19,186	9,584	9,602	0.04	4,213	2,137	2,076	0.01	14,973	7,447	7,526	0.11
Germany	7,795	3,707	4,088	0.02	2,124	1,029	1,095	0.01	5,671	2,678	2,993	0.04
Other European Countries	9,711	4,837	4,874	0.02	3,410	1,717	1,693	0.01	6,301	3,120	3,181	0.05
Canada	3,752	1,813	1,939	0.01	2,238	1,097	1,141	0.01	1,514	716	798	0.01
USA	17,113	8,428	8,685	0.04	9,237	4,595	4,642	0.03	7,876	3,833	4,043	0.06
Dual Citizenship	9,909	4,943	4,966	0.02	6,362	3,130	3,232	0.02	3,547	1,813	1,734	0.03

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, data on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that 15 percent of Tanzania population had birth certificates while six (6) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (77 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. Percentage of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	15.0	15.5	14.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	77.2	76.5	77.8	2.3	2.4	2.2
0 - 4	14.7	14.8	14.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	72.3	72.2	72.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
5 - 9	15.4	15.4	15.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	74.6	74.6	74.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
10 - 14	15.9	15.7	16.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	75.6	75.9	75.3	1.9	1.8	1.9
15 - 19	18.8	17.9	19.6	4.8	5.0	4.6	74.2	74.9	73.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
20 - 24	20.4	21.7	19.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	73.9	72.1	75.4	2.4	2.7	2.2
25 - 29	17.7	19.5	16.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	77.1	74.6	79.1	2.6	3.1	2.2
30 - 34	14.9	16.3	13.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	80.0	77.9	81.8	2.8	3.3	2.2
35 - 39	13.1	14.2	12.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	81.9	80.3	83.4	2.8	3.3	2.3
40 - 44	11.9	13.0	10.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	83.2	81.6	84.8	2.9	3.3	2.4
45 - 49	10.9	12.1	9.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	84.3	82.7	85.7	2.8	3.1	2.5
50 - 54	9.7	11.1	8.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	85.4	83.8	87.0	3.0	3.1	2.8
55 - 59	9.2	10.8	7.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	85.8	84.3	87.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
60 - 64	6.8	8.1	5.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	87.9	86.7	89.1	3.4	3.2	3.5
65 - 69	5.5	6.6	4.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	89.1	88.3	89.8	3.6	3.3	3.9
70 - 74	4.5	5.1	3.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	89.6	89.4	89.8	4.2	3.8	4.7
75 - 79	4.1	4.4	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	89.6	89.8	89.4	4.5	4.0	5.0
80+	3.5	3.8	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	88.9	89.2	88.6	5.8	5.2	6.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Urban Areas (34 percent) was almost five times that of Rural Areas (7 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	7.1	7.4	6.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	85.1	84.6	85.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
0 - 4	8.1	8.1	8.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	79.8	79.7	79.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
5 - 9	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	81.9	81.8	81.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
10 - 14	7.9	7.9	7.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	83.5	83.5	83.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
15 - 19	8.5	8.3	8.7	5.2	5.4	5.1	84.4	84.4	84.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
20 - 24	9.0	9.8	8.3	3.5	3.8	3.3	85.4	84.2	86.4	2.1	2.2	2.0
25 - 29	7.5	8.7	6.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	87.6	86.0	88.9	2.2	2.5	2.0
30 - 34	6.0	6.9	5.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	89.4	88.1	90.4	2.3	2.6	2.0
35 - 39	5.3	5.9	4.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	90.3	89.4	91.1	2.3	2.6	2.0
40 - 44	4.8	5.4	4.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	90.7	89.9	91.5	2.4	2.7	2.2
45 - 49	4.7	5.3	4.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	90.9	90.1	91.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
50 - 54	4.4	5.1	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	91.0	90.3	91.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
55 - 59	4.2	5.2	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	91.0	90.2	91.8	2.9	2.7	3.0
60 - 64	3.2	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	91.6	91.1	92.1	3.3	3.1	3.5
65 - 69	2.7	3.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	91.9	91.7	92.1	3.7	3.3	4.0
70 - 74	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	91.6	91.7	91.5	4.3	3.8	4.7
75 - 79	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	91.4	91.6	91.1	4.6	4.0	5.1
80+	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	90.3	90.7	89.9	5.9	5.3	6.4

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	34.0	35.1	33.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	58.0	56.5	59.4	2.8	3.1	2.5
0 - 4	35.5	35.7	35.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	49.1	49.0	49.3	1.6	1.5	1.6
5 - 9	39.1	39.5	38.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	51.1	50.7	51.4	2.0	1.9	2.0
10 - 14	39.1	39.5	38.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	52.8	52.5	53.1	2.3	2.2	2.5
15 - 19	39.5	39.9	39.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	53.7	53.2	54.1	2.9	2.8	3.0
20 - 24	39.3	42.0	37.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	54.9	51.5	57.5	3.0	3.5	2.6
25 - 29	34.2	36.9	32.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	59.9	56.3	62.9	3.3	4.3	2.6
30 - 34	30.1	32.0	28.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	63.9	61.0	66.6	3.6	4.6	2.6
35 - 39	28.0	29.2	26.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	66.1	63.9	68.2	3.7	4.5	2.8
40 - 44	26.8	28.2	25.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	67.2	65.0	69.5	3.8	4.6	2.9
45 - 49	24.9	27.1	22.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	69.4	66.4	72.2	3.6	4.3	2.9
50 - 54	23.3	25.5	20.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	71.0	68.4	73.9	3.5	4.0	3.0
55 - 59	22.1	24.1	19.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	72.4	70.0	75.2	3.3	3.7	2.9
60 - 64	17.6	19.7	15.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	76.8	74.4	79.2	3.6	3.7	3.5
65 - 69	15.2	17.4	12.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	79.2	77.1	81.5	3.5	3.4	3.7
70 - 74	12.4	14.2	10.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	81.6	80.2	82.9	4.1	3.8	4.4
75 - 79	11.5	12.3	10.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	82.4	82.1	82.7	4.3	3.8	4.7
80+	9.7	10.7	9.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	82.7	82.2	83.1	5.7	5.0	6.2

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between regions in Tanzania Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland. Percentage of population with birth certificates was much higher in Tanzania Zanzibar regions compared with those in Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the region with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Mjini Magharibi (82 percent) and the lowest was Kaskazini Pemba (54 percent). In Tanzania Mainland the region with the highest percentage of population possession of birth certificates was Dar es Salaam (40 percent) and the lowest was Simiyu region (5 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	15.0	15.5	14.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	77.2	76.5	77.8	2.3	2.4	2.2
Tanzania Mainland	13.3	13.7	12.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	78.8	78.2	79.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Dodoma	8.1	8.5	7.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	85.1	84.6	85.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Arusha	21.6	22.1	21.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	70.9	70.3	71.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Kilimanjaro	21.4	21.9	20.9	10.1	10.5	9.8	66.2	65.2	67.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Tanga	9.9	10.3	9.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	83.5	82.9	84.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Morogoro	11.0	11.3	10.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	81.6	81.1	82.2	2.7	2.9	2.6
Pwani	14.5	15.0	14.0	6.3	6.5	6.1	76.3	75.4	77.2	2.9	3.1	2.7
Dar es Salaam	40.4	41.2	39.6	7.1	7.2	7.0	48.7	47.4	49.9	3.8	4.1	3.4
Lindi	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	87.3	86.7	87.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mtwara	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	87.9	87.1	88.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Ruvuma	6.6	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	85.7	85.2	86.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Iringa	11.7	12.4	11.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	83.1	82.2	83.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Mbeya	11.3	11.8	10.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	84.5	83.9	85.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Singida	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.8	6.3	83.2	82.8	83.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Tabora	7.9	8.1	7.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	84.4	84.0	84.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Rukwa	6.6	6.9	6.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	87.4	86.9	87.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Kigoma	8.6	9.2	8.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	83.5	82.8	84.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Shinyanga	8.9	9.2	8.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	84.6	84.1	85.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Kagera	12.4	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.6	10.4	75.6	75.2	76.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mwanza	13.2	13.5	12.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	79.8	79.3	80.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Mara	8.2	8.8	7.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	85.6	84.7	86.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Manyara	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	80.2	79.8	80.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Njombe	8.5	9.2	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	87.7	86.9	88.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Katavi	6.6	6.9	6.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	88.9	88.4	89.4	1.9	2.1	1.8
Simiyu	4.5	4.7	4.2	6.1	6.3	5.9	87.0	86.5	87.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Geita	6.9	7.1	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	85.6	85.3	85.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	71.0	72.8	69.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	21.9	19.8	23.9	1.5	1.7	1.3
Kaskazini Unguja	67.3	69.1	65.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	25.4	23.3	27.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
Kusini Unguja	71.7	73.4	70.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	23.7	21.5	25.8	2.0	2.4	1.7
Mjini Magharibi	81.9	83.4	80.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	14.3	12.4	15.9	1.4	1.7	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	54.3	56.7	52.0	11.1	11.4	10.8	33.3	30.5	35.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
Kusini Pemba	59.3	61.7	57.2	10.8	11.1	10.5	28.6	25.9	31.1	1.3	1.3	1.3

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for the total, male and female population. The tables indicate that 70 percent of all persons in Tanzania and 92 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	44,049,876	30,799,596	69.9	1,990,321	4.5	5,824,518	13.2	5,435,441	12.3
< 1	1,476,520	1,445,870	97.9	8,198	0.6	17,664	1.2	4,789	0.3
1–4	5,700,245	5,511,209	96.7	48,423	0.8	117,157	2.1	23,456	0.4
5–9	6,574,287	6,168,116	93.8	99,710	1.5	256,698	3.9	49,763	0.8
10–14	5,705,722	5,076,930	89.0	152,136	2.7	385,856	6.8	90,800	1.6
15–19	4,495,441	3,663,116	81.5	198,046	4.4	487,714	10.8	146,565	3.3
20–24	3,816,319	2,747,532	72.0	241,800	6.3	605,831	15.9	221,156	5.8
25–29	3,299,922	2,050,520	62.1	263,759	8.0	694,279	21.0	291,364	8.8
30–34	2,839,610	1,497,207	52.7	256,600	9.0	734,805	25.9	350,998	12.4
35–39	2,386,290	1,062,845	44.5	223,213	9.4	709,425	29.7	390,806	16.4
40–44	1,857,487	652,471	35.1	174,253	9.4	591,296	31.8	439,467	23.7
45–49	1,477,062	391,612	26.5	127,075	8.6	458,741	31.1	499,634	33.8
50–54	1,187,986	225,535	19.0	87,031	7.3	336,547	28.3	538,873	45.4
55–59	760,276	105,421	13.9	45,805	6.0	184,816	24.3	424,234	55.8
60–64	758,538	75,468	9.9	31,591	4.2	130,067	17.1	521,412	68.7
65+	1,714,171	125,744	7.3	32,680	1.9	113,623	6.6	1,442,124	84.1
Total (Age 0-17)	22,172,358	20,461,269	92.3	417,705	1.9	1,047,710	4.7	245,675	1.1

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	21,384,708	15,130,541	70.8	951,147	4.4	2,797,787	13.1	2,505,233	11.7
<1	736,328	720,917	97.9	4,131	0.6	8,856	1.2	2,425	0.3
1–4	2,852,814	2,759,319	96.7	24,003	0.8	58,172	2.0	11,320	0.4
5–9	3,291,153	3,087,525	93.8	49,984	1.5	129,159	3.9	24,485	0.7
10–14	2,849,846	2,537,697	89.0	75,746	2.7	192,204	6.7	44,198	1.6
15–19	2,185,884	1,792,787	82.0	92,260	4.2	232,042	10.6	68,795	3.1
20–24	1,715,422	1,255,531	73.2	102,825	6.0	264,226	15.4	92,839	5.4
25–29	1,490,898	940,741	63.1	115,881	7.8	309,764	20.8	124,512	8.4
30–34	1,335,797	714,317	53.5	120,954	9.1	342,718	25.7	157,808	11.8
35–39	1,148,257	520,102	45.3	107,818	9.4	341,653	29.8	178,685	15.6
40–44	917,868	333,876	36.4	87,746	9.6	293,589	32.0	202,657	22.1
45–49	700,443	199,287	28.5	63,628	9.1	226,232	32.3	211,296	30.2
50–54	593,696	119,387	20.1	45,793	7.7	175,276	29.5	253,240	42.7
55–59	384,189	56,090	14.6	24,938	6.5	97,226	25.3	205,935	53.6
60–64	373,592	37,882	10.1	17,671	4.7	69,111	18.5	248,928	66.6
65+	808,521	55,082	6.8	17,769	2.2	57,558	7.1	678,111	83.9
Total (Age 0-17)	11,076,978	10,230,358	92.4	206,451	1.9	520,416	4.7	119,754	1.1

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents - Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	22,665,168	15,669,055	69.1	1,039,174	4.6	3,026,730	13.4	2,930,208	12.9
	740,192	724,953	97.9	4,067	0.5	8,808	1.2	2,364	0.3
<1	2,847,431	2,751,890	96.6	24,420	0.9	58,986	2.1	12,136	0.4
1–4	3,283,134	3,080,590	93.8	49,726	1.5	127,540	3.9	25,278	0.8
5–9	2,855,876	2,539,232	88.9	76,390	2.7	193,652	6.8	46,602	1.6
10–14	2,309,557	1,870,330	81.0	105,785	4.6	255,671	11.1	77,771	3.4
15–19	2,100,897	1,492,001	71.0	138,975	6.6	341,605	16.3	128,316	6.1
20–24	1,809,024	1,109,779	61.3	147,878	8.2	384,514	21.3	166,852	9.2
25–29	1,503,813	782,890	52.1	135,646	9.0	392,087	26.1	193,190	12.8
30–34	1,238,033	542,744	43.8	115,396	9.3	367,772	29.7	212,121	17.1
35–39	939,619	318,595	33.9	86,507	9.2	297,707	31.7	236,810	25.2
40–44	776,619	192,325	24.8	63,447	8.2	232,508	29.9	288,339	37.1
45–49	594,290	106,147	17.9	41,239	6.9	161,271	27.1	285,633	48.1
50–54	376,087	49,331	13.1	20,867	5.5	87,590	23.3	218,299	58.0
55–59	384,946	37,586	9.8	13,920	3.6	60,956	15.8	272,484	70.8
60–64	905,650	70,662	7.8	14,911	1.6	56,065	6.2	764,012	84.4
65+	11,095,380	10,230,911	92.2	211,253	1.9	527,295	4.8	125,921	1.1
Total (Age 0-17)	22,665,168	15,669,055	69.1	1,039,174	4.6	3,026,730	13.4	2,930,208	12.9

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of survival of parents by region, rural-urban and sex distribution. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in Rural (71.3 percent) than in Urban Areas (67.5 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in the regions of Geita (76.2 percent), Tabora and Simiyu (75.2 percent each). The least proportion was observed in Iringa and Njombe regions with 60.5 percent and 60.8 respectively.

Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (13.2 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.5 percent). Similar proportions were observed for Tanzania Mainland (13.2 percent lost only their fathers and 4.5 percent lost only their mothers). For Tanzania Zanzibar, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than three times (14.1 percent) of those reported to have lost their mothers (3.7 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Njombe region (17.9 percent), followed by Iringa region (17.4 percent) and the lowest was in Geita (9.3 percent) followed by Arusha (9.5 percent).

Table 7.4: Regional Percentage of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	44,049,876	30,799,596	69.9	1,990,321	4.5	5,824,518	13.2	5,435,441	12.3
Rural	28,151,016	20,072,222	71.3	1,139,511	4.0	3,461,608	12.3	3,477,676	12.4
Urban	15,898,860	10,727,374	67.5	850,811	5.4	2,362,910	14.9	1,957,765	12.3
Tanzania Mainland	42,764,449	29,887,109	69.9	1,942,676	4.5	5,643,588	13.2	5,291,076	12.4
Dodoma	2,050,672	1,471,351	71.7	85,164	4.2	255,576	12.5	238,581	11.6
Arusha	1,662,618	1,221,820	73.5	60,259	3.6	222,129	13.4	158,410	9.5
Kilimanjaro	1,601,106	1,063,788	66.4	67,168	4.2	229,440	14.3	240,710	15.0
Tanga	2,020,221	1,376,064	68.1	91,540	4.5	267,956	13.3	284,661	14.1
Morogoro	2,175,011	1,485,492	68.3	105,688	4.9	288,864	13.3	294,967	13.6
Pwani	1,073,170	695,215	64.8	54,762	5.1	156,450	14.6	166,743	15.5
Dar es Salaam	4,279,032	2,770,777	64.8	271,511	6.3	695,389	16.3	541,355	12.7
Lindi	852,658	550,938	64.6	42,848	5.0	122,019	14.3	136,853	16.1
Mtwara	1,249,766	802,866	64.2	60,027	4.8	183,894	14.7	202,980	16.2
Ruvuma	1,346,966	947,229	70.3	64,137	4.8	160,150	11.9	175,450	13.0
Iringa	920,776	557,276	60.5	53,095	5.8	150,048	16.3	160,357	17.4
Mbeya	2,671,117	1,740,487	65.2	126,078	4.7	399,054	14.9	405,499	15.2
Singida	1,345,531	975,790	72.5	49,898	3.7	161,039	12.0	158,805	11.8
Tabora	2,250,921	1,691,774	75.2	101,806	4.5	230,622	10.2	226,719	10.1
Rukwa	991,912	743,506	75.0	41,431	4.2	106,620	10.7	100,354	10.1
Kigoma	1,984,358	1,459,529	73.6	70,709	3.6	228,824	11.5	225,297	11.4
Shinyanga	1,510,029	1,113,918	73.8	69,869	4.6	167,801	11.1	158,441	10.5
Kagera	2,423,142	1,665,566	68.7	104,241	4.3	333,889	13.8	319,445	13.2
Mwanza	2,719,487	1,973,302	72.6	121,277	4.5	334,920	12.3	289,988	10.7
Mara	1,706,891	1,212,537	71.0	61,582	3.6	253,267	14.8	179,505	10.5
Manyara	1,405,957	1,053,131	74.9	51,792	3.7	165,025	11.7	136,009	9.7
Njombe	689,846	419,277	60.8	34,812	5.0	112,027	16.2	123,730	17.9
Katavi	555,339	414,250	74.6	25,609	4.6	58,637	10.6	56,844	10.2
Simiyu	1,566,578	1,177,792	75.2	56,144	3.6	182,694	11.7	149,948	9.6
Geita	1,711,345	1,303,435	76.2	71,230	4.2	177,254	10.4	159,426	9.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,285,427	912,487	71.0	47,645	3.7	180,930	14.1	144,365	11.2
Kaskazini Unguja	183,156	130,596	71.3	6,225	3.4	23,384	12.8	22,952	12.5
Kusini Unguja	112,359	76,160	67.8	4,406	3.9	17,721	15.8	14,072	12.5
Mjini Magharibi	586,882	411,650	70.1	24,301	4.1	89,393	15.2	61,538	10.5
Kaskazini Pemba	209,802	152,155	72.5	6,771	3.2	26,067	12.4	24,808	11.8
Kusini Pemba	193,228	141,927	73.5	5,942	3.1	24,364	12.6	20,995	10.9

Table 7.5: Regional Percentage of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	21,384,708	15,130,541	70.8	951,147	4.4	2,797,787	13.1	2,505,233	11.7
Rural	13,778,363	9,959,380	72.3	548,203	4.0	1,675,278	12.2	1,595,503	11.6
Urban	7,606,345	5,171,161	68.0	402,944	5.3	1,122,509	14.8	909,730	12.0
Tanzania Mainland	20,765,147	14,686,768	70.7	928,648	4.5	2,712,953	13.1	2,436,778	11.7
Dodoma	996,184	726,718	73.0	40,090	4.0	121,986	12.2	107,389	10.8
Arusha	802,426	592,302	73.8	28,463	3.5	107,099	13.3	74,563	9.3
Kilimanjaro	774,202	521,365	67.3	32,011	4.1	110,772	14.3	110,054	14.2
Tanga	977,798	677,195	69.3	43,170	4.4	126,516	12.9	130,917	13.4
Morogoro	1,067,719	734,965	68.8	51,791	4.9	140,899	13.2	140,064	13.1
Pwani	523,464	343,551	65.6	26,493	5.1	75,054	14.3	78,366	15.0
Dar es Salaam	2,077,246	1,340,472	64.5	131,491	6.3	341,797	16.5	263,486	12.7
Lindi	407,310	268,893	66.0	20,267	5.0	57,007	14.0	61,143	15.0
Mtwara	588,386	387,015	65.8	27,744	4.7	84,836	14.4	88,791	15.1
Ruvuma	653,290	462,939	70.9	30,510	4.7	77,239	11.8	82,602	12.6
Iringa	441,214	275,463	62.4	25,281	5.7	70,811	16.0	69,660	15.8
Mbeya	1,276,804	850,164	66.6	59,278	4.6	188,706	14.8	178,657	14.0
Singida	664,437	489,929	73.7	24,336	3.7	78,571	11.8	71,601	10.8
Tabora	1,107,020	840,303	75.9	48,701	4.4	111,560	10.1	106,456	9.6
Rukwa	480,368	362,899	75.5	19,712	4.1	51,162	10.7	46,595	9.7
Kigoma	956,451	712,563	74.5	33,337	3.5	108,911	11.4	101,640	10.6
Shinyanga	737,181	550,562	74.7	33,383	4.5	80,048	10.9	73,187	9.9
Kagera	1,186,037	820,925	69.2	51,035	4.3	164,204	13.8	149,872	12.6
Mwanza	1,328,132	975,598	73.5	58,617	4.4	160,700	12.1	133,217	10.0
Mara	819,776	591,984	72.2	28,396	3.5	119,719	14.6	79,676	9.7
Manyara	705,868	529,953	75.1	25,770	3.7	83,704	11.9	66,441	9.4
Njombe	323,481	203,862	63.0	15,963	4.9	51,554	15.9	52,102	16.1
Katavi	274,393	205,401	74.9	12,413	4.5	28,925	10.5	27,655	10.1
Simiyu	750,225	573,416	76.4	25,696	3.4	84,840	11.3	66,274	8.8
Geita	845,735	648,332	76.7	34,700	4.1	86,331	10.2	76,371	9.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	619,561	443,773	71.6	22,499	3.6	84,834	13.7	68,455	11.0
Kaskazini Unguja	89,626	64,310	71.8	3,058	3.4	11,170	12.5	11,087	12.4
Kusini Unguja	55,751	38,319	68.7	2,088	3.7	8,669	15.5	6,675	12.0
Mjini Magharibi	279,248	197,090	70.6	11,463	4.1	41,717	14.9	28,978	10.4
Kaskazini Pemba	102,143	75,042	73.5	3,188	3.1	12,100	11.8	11,813	11.6
Kusini Pemba	92,793	69,011	74.4	2,702	2.9	11,178	12.0	9,901	10.7

Table 7.6: Regional Percentage of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	22,665,168	15,669,055	69.1	1,039,174	4.6	3,026,730	13.4	2,930,208	12.9
Rural	14,372,653	10,112,842	70.4	591,308	4.1	1,786,330	12.4	1,882,174	13.1
Urban	8,292,515	5,556,213	67.0	447,866	5.4	1,240,401	15.0	1,048,035	12.6
Tanzania Mainland	21,999,302	15,200,341	69.1	1,014,029	4.6	2,930,634	13.3	2,854,297	13.0
Dodoma	1,054,488	744,633	70.6	45,074	4.3	133,589	12.7	131,192	12.4
Arusha	860,192	629,518	73.2	31,796	3.7	115,030	13.4	83,848	9.7
Kilimanjaro	826,904	542,424	65.6	35,156	4.3	118,668	14.4	130,656	15.8
Tanga	1,042,423	698,870	67.0	48,370	4.6	141,439	13.6	153,744	14.7
Morogoro	1,107,292	750,527	67.8	53,897	4.9	147,965	13.4	154,903	14.0
Pwani	549,706	351,664	64.0	28,270	5.1	81,396	14.8	88,377	16.1
Dar es Salaam	2,201,786	1,430,305	65.0	140,020	6.4	353,592	16.1	277,869	12.6
Lindi	445,348	282,044	63.3	22,582	5.1	65,011	14.6	75,710	17.0
Mtwara	661,380	415,851	62.9	32,283	4.9	99,058	15.0	114,189	17.3
Ruvuma	693,676	484,290	69.8	33,626	4.8	82,911	12.0	92,848	13.4
Iringa	479,562	281,813	58.8	27,814	5.8	79,237	16.5	90,698	18.9
Mbeya	1,394,313	890,323	63.9	66,800	4.8	210,348	15.1	226,842	16.3
Singida	681,094	485,861	71.3	25,562	3.8	82,468	12.1	87,203	12.8
Tabora	1,143,901	851,471	74.4	53,105	4.6	119,062	10.4	120,263	10.5
Rukwa	511,544	380,607	74.4	21,720	4.2	55,458	10.8	53,759	10.5
Kigoma	1,027,907	746,966	72.7	37,372	3.6	119,914	11.7	123,656	12.0
Shinyanga	772,848	563,356	72.9	36,485	4.7	87,753	11.4	85,254	11.0
Kagera	1,237,105	844,641	68.3	53,206	4.3	169,685	13.7	169,573	13.7
Mwanza	1,391,355	997,704	71.7	62,660	4.5	174,220	12.5	156,771	11.3
Mara	887,115	620,552	70.0	33,186	3.7	133,548	15.1	99,829	11.3
Manyara	700,089	523,178	74.7	26,022	3.7	81,321	11.6	69,568	9.9
Njombe	366,365	215,415	58.8	18,848	5.1	60,473	16.5	71,629	19.6
Katavi	280,946	208,849	74.3	13,196	4.7	29,712	10.6	29,189	10.4
Simiyu	816,353	604,376	74.0	30,449	3.7	97,854	12.0	83,674	10.2
Geita	865,610	655,103	75.7	36,530	4.2	90,923	10.5	83,055	9.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	665,866	468,714	70.4	25,145	3.8	96,096	14.4	75,911	11.4
Kaskazini Unguja	93,530	66,285	70.9	3,166	3.4	12,214	13.1	11,864	12.7
Kusini Unguja	56,608	37,840	66.8	2,318	4.1	9,052	16.0	7,398	13.1
Mjini Magharibi	307,634	214,560	69.7	12,838	4.2	47,677	15.5	32,560	10.6
Kaskazini Pemba	107,659	77,113	71.6	3,583	3.3	13,968	13.0	12,995	12.1
Kusini Pemba	100,435	72,915	72.6	3,240	3.2	13,186	13.1	11,094	11.0

Table 7.7: Regional Percentage of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census: Rural

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	28,151,016	20,072,222	71.3	1,139,511	4.0	3,461,608	12.3	3,477,676	12.4
Male	13,778,363	9,959,380	72.3	548,203	4.0	1,675,278	12.2	1,595,503	11.6
Female	14,372,653	10,112,842	70.4	591,308	4.1	1,786,330	12.4	1,882,174	13.1
Tanzania Mainland	27,501,202	19,604,104	71.3	1,117,095	4.1	3,376,577	12.3	3,403,426	12.4
Dodoma	1,584,301	1,147,372	72.4	61,552	3.9	190,553	12.0	184,825	11.7
Arusha	1,057,761	785,097	74.2	32,028	3.0	138,082	13.1	102,555	9.7
Kilimanjaro	1,024,632	662,976	64.7	40,544	4.0	145,960	14.2	175,153	17.1
Tanga	1,344,049	929,736	69.2	56,056	4.2	170,169	12.7	188,087	14.0
Morogoro	1,560,832	1,076,546	69.0	71,781	4.6	199,490	12.8	213,014	13.6
Pwani	680,297	438,074	64.4	32,627	4.8	97,059	14.3	112,538	16.5
Dar es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	571,024	372,577	65.2	27,566	4.8	79,122	13.9	91,759	16.1
Mtwara	827,939	529,788	64.0	38,286	4.6	119,460	14.4	140,404	17.0
Ruvuma	861,552	613,083	71.2	38,868	4.5	96,191	11.2	113,410	13.2
Iringa	588,139	356,916	60.7	31,817	5.4	93,620	15.9	105,785	18.0
Mbeya	1,696,326	1,106,857	65.3	75,124	4.4	245,770	14.5	268,576	15.8
Singida	1,081,452	795,457	73.6	37,731	3.5	124,278	11.5	123,986	11.5
Tabora	1,836,000	1,404,816	76.5	78,278	4.3	175,197	9.5	177,710	9.7
Rukwa	748,140	568,596	76.0	30,397	4.1	76,131	10.2	73,016	9.8
Kigoma	1,574,696	1,166,166	74.1	53,727	3.4	174,953	11.1	179,851	11.4
Shinyanga	1,121,709	842,829	75.1	48,672	4.3	113,730	10.1	116,478	10.4
Kagera	1,911,679	1,321,478	69.1	78,167	4.1	254,319	13.3	257,716	13.5
Mwanza	1,629,126	1,200,809	73.7	67,503	4.1	186,449	11.4	174,365	10.7
Mara	1,270,154	903,763	71.2	43,615	3.4	189,392	14.9	133,384	10.5
Manyara	1,020,177	773,062	75.8	35,196	3.4	115,183	11.3	96,736	9.5
Njombe	437,377	264,321	60.4	20,317	4.6	69,446	15.9	83,294	19.0
Katavi	442,149	335,727	75.9	19,424	4.4	43,856	9.9	43,141	9.8
Simiyu	1,312,490	999,016	76.1	44,473	3.4	146,996	11.2	122,005	9.3
Geita	1,319,200	1,009,043	76.5	53,346	4.0	131,171	9.9	125,640	9.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	649,815	468,118	72.0	22,415	3.4	85,031	13.1	74,250	11.4
Kaskazini Unguja	146,028	104,213	71.4	4,752	3.3	17,996	12.3	19,067	13.1
Kusini Unguja	96,752	65,781	68.0	3,816	3.9	15,351	15.9	11,804	12.2
Mjini Magharibi	151,914	110,039	72.4	6,015	4.0	21,963	14.5	13,897	9.1
Kaskazini Pemba	138,712	101,530	73.2	4,477	3.2	15,986	11.5	16,720	12.1
Kusini Pemba	116,409	86,556	74.4	3,355	2.9	13,735	11.8	12,762	11.0

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

Table 7.8: Regional Percentage of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census: Urban

Region	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	15,898,860	10,727,374	67.5	850,811	5.4	2,362,910	14.9	1,957,765	12.3
Male	7,606,345	5,171,161	68.0	402,944	5.3	1,122,509	14.8	909,730	12.0
Female	8,292,515	5,556,213	67.0	447,866	5.4	1,240,401	15.0	1,048,035	12.6
Tanzania Mainland	15,263,247	10,283,006	67.4	825,581	5.4	2,267,011	14.9	1,887,650	12.4
Dodoma	466,371	323,979	69.5	23,612	5.1	65,023	13.9	53,756	11.5
Arusha	604,857	436,723	72.2	28,231	4.7	84,047	13.9	55,855	9.2
Kilimanjaro	576,473	400,813	69.5	26,624	4.6	83,480	14.5	65,557	11.4
Tanga	676,172	446,329	66.0	35,483	5.2	97,786	14.5	96,574	14.3
Morogoro	614,179	408,946	66.6	33,907	5.5	89,374	14.6	81,953	13.3
Pwani	392,873	257,141	65.5	22,135	5.6	59,391	15.1	54,205	13.8
Dar es Salaam	4,279,032	2,770,777	64.8	271,511	6.3	695,389	16.3	541,355	12.7
Lindi	281,634	178,361	63.3	15,282	5.4	42,897	15.2	45,095	16.0
Mtwara	421,827	273,078	64.7	21,741	5.2	64,434	15.3	62,575	14.8
Ruvuma	485,414	334,146	68.8	25,269	5.2	63,960	13.2	62,040	12.8
Iringa	332,637	200,360	60.2	21,278	6.4	56,427	17.0	54,572	16.4
Mbeya	974,791	633,630	65.0	50,954	5.2	153,283	15.7	136,923	14.0
Singida	264,079	180,333	68.3	12,167	4.6	36,760	13.9	34,819	13.2
Tabora	414,921	286,958	69.2	23,528	5.7	55,426	13.4	49,009	11.8
Rukwa	243,772	174,910	71.8	11,034	4.5	30,489	12.5	27,338	11.2
Kigoma	409,662	293,362	71.6	16,982	4.1	53,872	13.2	45,446	11.1
Shinyanga	388,320	271,089	69.8	21,197	5.5	54,071	13.9	41,964	10.8
Kagera	511,463	344,089	67.3	26,074	5.1	79,570	15.6	61,729	12.1
Mwanza	1,090,361	772,493	70.8	53,774	4.9	148,471	13.6	115,623	10.6
Mara	436,737	308,774	70.7	17,967	4.1	63,875	14.6	46,121	10.6
Manyara	385,780	280,069	72.6	16,596	4.3	49,843	12.9	39,272	10.2
Njombe	252,469	154,956	61.4	14,495	5.7	42,581	16.9	40,437	16.0
Katavi	113,190	78,523	69.4	6,184	5.5	14,781	13.1	13,702	12.1
Simiyu	254,088	178,776	70.4	11,671	4.6	35,698	14.0	27,943	11.0
Geita	392,145	294,393	75.1	17,884	4.6	46,083	11.8	33,786	8.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	635,612	444,369	69.9	25,229	4.0	95,899	15.1	70,115	11.0
Kaskazini Unguja	37,128	26,383	71.1	1,473	4.0	5,387	14.5	3,885	10.5
Kusini Unguja	15,607	10,379	66.5	590	3.8	2,371	15.2	2,268	14.5
Mjini Magharibi	434,968	301,611	69.3	18,285	4.2	67,430	15.5	47,641	11.0
Kaskazini Pemba	71,090	50,625	71.2	2,294	3.2	10,082	14.2	8,089	11.4
Kusini Pemba	76,819	55,370	72.1	2,587	3.4	10,629	13.8	8,233	10.7

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

Table 7.9: Percentage of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	44,049,876	30,799,596	69.9	1,990,321	4.5	5,824,518	13.2	5,435,441	12.3
< 1	1,476,520	1,445,870	97.9	8,198	0.6	17,664	1.2	4,789	0.3
1–4	5,700,245	5,511,209	96.7	48,423	0.8	117,157	2.1	23,456	0.4
5–9	6,574,287	6,168,116	93.8	99,710	1.5	256,698	3.9	49,763	0.8
10–14	5,705,722	5,076,930	89.0	152,136	2.7	385,856	6.8	90,800	1.6
15–19	4,495,441	3,663,116	81.5	198,046	4.4	487,714	10.8	146,565	3.3
20–24	3,816,319	2,747,532	72.0	241,800	6.3	605,831	15.9	221,156	5.8
25+	16,281,342	6,186,823	38.0	1,242,007	7.6	3,953,599	24.3	4,898,912	30.1

Table 7.10: Percentage of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	21,384,708	15,130,541	70.8	951,147	4.4	2,797,787	13.1	2,505,233	11.7
< 1	736,328	720,917	97.9	4,131	0.6	8,856	1.2	2,425	0.3
1–4	2,852,814	2,759,319	96.7	24,003	0.8	58,172	2.0	11,320	0.4
5–9	3,291,153	3,087,525	93.8	49,984	1.5	129,159	3.9	24,485	0.7
10–14	2,849,846	2,537,697	89.0	75,746	2.7	192,204	6.7	44,198	1.6
15–19	2,185,884	1,792,787	82.0	92,260	4.2	232,042	10.6	68,795	3.1
20–24	1,715,422	1,255,531	73.2	102,825	6.0	264,226	15.4	92,839	5.4
25+	7,753,261	2,976,764	38.4	602,198	7.8	1,913,127	24.7	2,261,172	29.2

Table 7.11: Percentage of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	22,665,168	15,669,055	69.1	1,039,174	4.6	3,026,730	13.4	2,930,208	12.9
< 1	740,192	724,953	97.9	4,067	0.5	8,808	1.2	2,364	0.3
1–4	2,847,431	2,751,890	96.6	24,420	0.9	58,986	2.1	12,136	0.4
5–9	3,283,134	3,080,590	93.8	49,726	1.5	127,540	3.9	25,278	0.8
10–14	2,855,876	2,539,232	88.9	76,390	2.7	193,652	6.8	46,602	1.6
15–19	2,309,557	1,870,330	81.0	105,785	4.6	255,671	11.1	77,771	3.4
20–24	2,100,897	1,492,001	71.0	138,975	6.6	341,605	16.3	128,316	6.1
25+	8,528,081	3,210,059	37.6	639,811	7.5	2,040,470	23.9	2,637,740	30.9

Table 7.12: Percentage of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanzania Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	28,151,016	20,072,222	71.3	1,139,511	4.0	3,461,608	12.3	3,477,676	12.4
< 1	993,193	972,562	97.9	5,326	0.5	12,112	1.2	3,193	0.3
1–4	4,001,756	3,870,094	96.7	32,294	0.8	83,775	2.1	15,592	0.4
5–9	4,597,288	4,322,813	94.0	65,870	1.4	176,571	3.8	32,034	0.7
10–14	3,850,718	3,450,829	89.6	95,098	2.5	251,036	6.5	53,754	1.4
15–19	2,686,459	2,232,431	83.1	106,201	4.0	275,383	10.3	72,444	2.7
20–24	2,120,708	1,568,296	74.0	122,012	5.8	326,435	15.4	103,965	4.9
25+	9,900,895	3,655,199	36.9	712,708	7.2	2,336,296	23.6	3,196,694	32.3

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	15,898,860	10,727,374	67.5	850,811	5.4	2,362,910	14.9	1,957,765	12.3
< 1	483,327	473,308	97.9	2,872	0.6	5,552	1.1	1,595	0.3
1–4	1,698,489	1,641,115	96.6	16,129	0.9	33,382	2.0	7,864	0.5
5–9	1,976,999	1,845,302	93.3	33,839	1.7	80,128	4.1	17,729	0.9
10–14	1,855,004	1,626,101	87.7	57,038	3.1	134,820	7.3	37,046	2.0
15–19	1,808,982	1,430,685	79.1	91,844	5.1	212,331	11.7	74,121	4.1
20–24	1,695,611	1,179,236	69.5	119,788	7.1	279,396	16.5	117,191	6.9
25+	6,380,447	2,531,625	39.7	529,300	8.3	1,617,302	25.3	1,702,218	26.7

7.3 Orphans in Tanzania

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Figure 7.1 shows that one percent of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about 8 percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphanhood is slightly higher for female children (7.7 percent) compared with male children (7.6 percent).

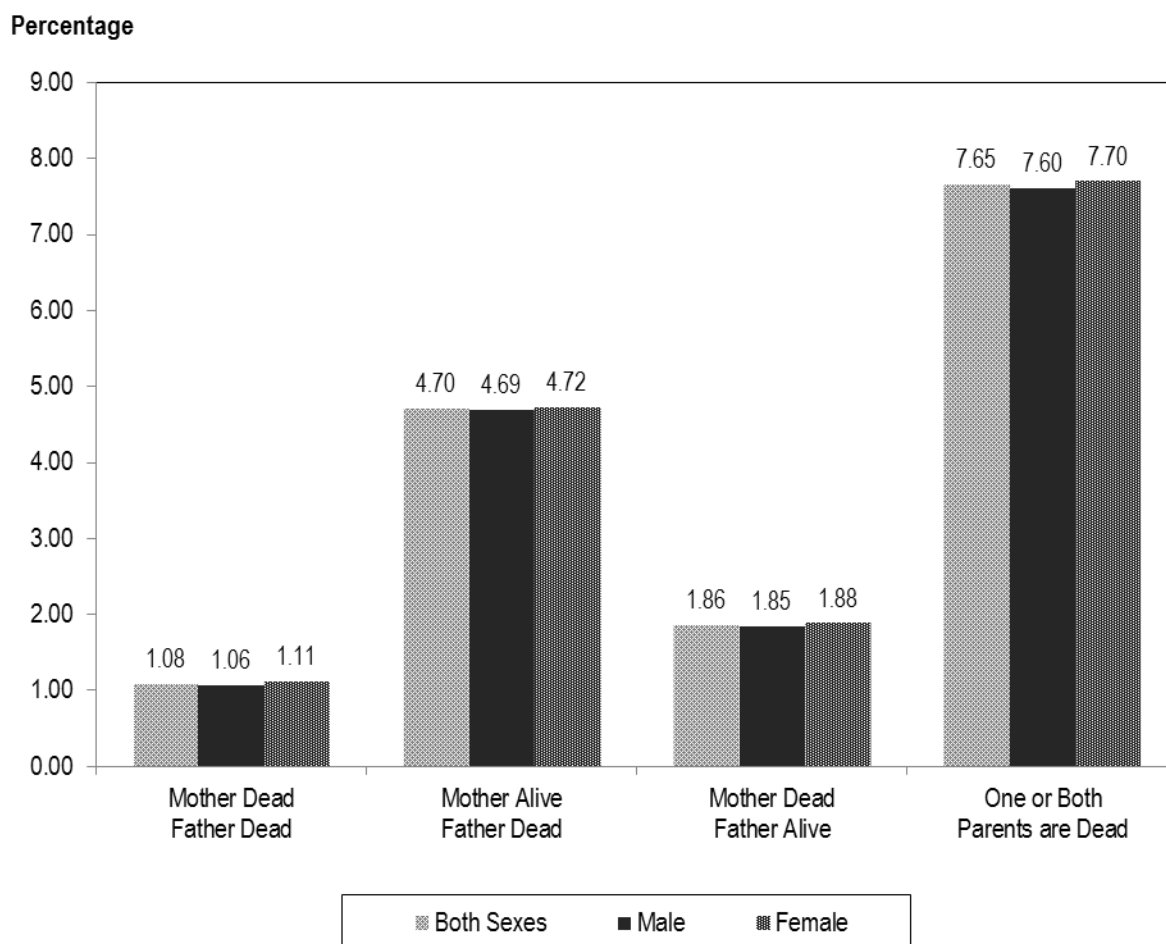
Figure 7.1: Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Table 7.14 shows regional distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphanhood incidences were highest in Iringa (14.4 percent) and Njombe (13.8 percent) regions.

Regions with the lowest incidences of orphanhood were Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba (5.0 and 5.1 percent respectively), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (5.2 percent). Generally, in Tanzania there were proportionally more child orphans in urban areas (8.9 percent) than in Rural Areas (7.2 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	22,172,358	11,074,961	11,097,397	1.9	1.8	1.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.7	7.6	7.7
Rural	16,543,917	8,347,398	8,196,519	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.2	7.3	7.2
Urban	5,628,441	2,727,563	2,900,878	2.3	2.2	2.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	8.9	8.6	9.3
Tanzania Mainland	21,537,848	10,760,662	10,777,186	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.7	7.7	7.8
Dodoma	1,059,399	535,033	524,366	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.0	7.1	7.1
Arusha	810,089	403,160	406,929	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.0	6.7	7.2
Kilimanjaro	719,521	359,956	359,565	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.7	7.6	7.8
Tanga	1,000,956	504,807	496,149	1.9	2.0	2.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.2	7.4	7.4
Morogoro	1,035,482	519,413	516,069	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	7.3	7.3	7.3
Pwani	491,158	247,975	243,183	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
Dar es Salaam	1,623,600	780,515	843,085	2.5	2.4	2.7	4.9	4.7	5.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	8.9	8.4	9.4
Lindi	381,394	192,579	188,815	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	7.4	7.6	7.5
Mtwara	546,621	274,595	272,026	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.9	7.1	7.1
Ruvuma	662,678	329,550	333,128	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.0	7.2	7.3
Iringa	449,419	225,188	224,231	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.2	8.1	8.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	14.4	14.4	14.6
Mbeya	1,328,576	657,374	671,202	2.4	2.4	2.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	10.8	10.7	11.0
Singida	714,335	365,087	349,248	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.2	6.4	6.4
Tabora	1,235,337	622,531	612,806	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.1	6.2	6.3
Rukwa	561,403	277,459	283,944	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.5	6.5	6.5
Kigoma	1,092,015	545,227	546,788	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
Shinyanga	819,005	409,428	409,577	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.0	7.1	7.1
Kagera	1,314,058	656,902	657,156	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.3	5.4	5.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.1	8.4	8.1
Mwanza	1,456,360	726,739	729,621	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.1	7.1	7.3
Mara	955,335	480,684	474,651	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.2	7.1	7.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	9.9	9.9	9.8
Manyara	751,131	381,007	370,124	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	5.8	6.0
Njombe	335,741	167,608	168,133	2.8	2.8	2.8	8.5	8.6	8.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	13.8	14.1	13.9
Katavi	309,522	154,140	155,382	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	6.8	6.5	6.7
Simiyu	907,004	453,171	453,833	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
Geita	977,709	490,534	487,175	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.3	6.2	6.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	634,510	316,316	318,194	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.8	5.7	5.9
Kaskazini Unguja	89,991	45,134	44,857	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.0	5.0	5.2
Kusini Unguja	51,140	26,316	24,824	1.5	1.3	1.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.5	6.3	6.7
Mjini Magharibi	272,244	132,847	139,397	1.6	1.5	1.6	4.3	4.1	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.4	6.1	6.5
Kaskazini Pemba	114,985	58,416	56,569	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.2	5.3	5.3
Kusini Pemba	106,150	53,603	52,547	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.1	5.3	5.2

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one of the household members living outside the country by region. One percent (111,670) of total private households in Tanzania reported to have at least one member of the households living outside the country. Percentage of households with members living in diaspora was slightly higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (2 percent) than in Tanzania Mainland (1 percent). The region with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Mjini Magharibi (3 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage of Households with Diaspora by Region and Rural-Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Tanzania	9,276,997	111,670	1.2	6,192,303	54,652	0.9	3,084,694	57,018	1.8
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	107,021	1.2	6,054,641	53,740	0.9	2,972,085	53,281	1.8
Dodoma	450,305	1,685	0.4	377,320	909	0.2	72,985	776	1.1
Arusha	376,336	7,041	1.9	235,827	5,065	2.1	140,509	1,976	1.4
Kilimanjaro	381,526	8,656	2.3	284,601	7,071	2.5	96,925	1,585	1.6
Tanga	435,583	8,924	2.0	338,875	6,037	1.8	96,708	2,887	3.0
Morogoro	501,794	2,660	0.5	350,458	1,070	0.3	151,336	1,590	1.1
Pwani	254,810	1,792	0.7	169,937	879	0.5	84,873	913	1.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	26,107	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,083,381	26,107	2.4
Lindi	224,316	2,225	1.0	180,289	1,434	0.8	44,027	791	1.8
Mtwara	342,165	5,020	1.5	264,596	3,918	1.5	77,569	1,102	1.4
Ruvuma	300,005	2,838	0.9	222,994	1,718	0.8	77,011	1,120	1.5
Iringa	220,776	1,190	0.5	159,618	525	0.3	61,158	665	1.1
Mbeya	630,593	9,298	1.5	417,310	5,783	1.4	213,283	3,515	1.6
Singida	255,613	3,378	1.3	218,621	2,578	1.2	36,992	800	2.2
Tabora	379,770	1,557	0.4	316,065	716	0.2	63,705	841	1.3
Rukwa	198,011	2,584	1.3	148,698	1,857	1.2	49,313	727	1.5
Kigoma	370,374	2,149	0.6	299,351	1,184	0.4	71,023	965	1.4
Shinyanga	258,981	1,195	0.5	202,172	494	0.2	56,809	701	1.2
Kagera	521,028	7,894	1.5	465,595	6,697	1.4	55,433	1,197	2.2
Mwanza	481,107	3,534	0.7	293,904	931	0.3	187,203	2,603	1.4
Mara	308,483	3,663	1.2	248,001	2,659	1.1	60,482	1,004	1.7
Manyara	271,050	1,153	0.4	228,012	771	0.3	43,038	382	0.9
Njombe	168,982	543	0.3	128,712	293	0.2	40,270	250	0.6
Katavi	100,350	461	0.5	69,476	228	0.3	30,874	233	0.8
Simiyu	227,862	655	0.3	205,495	452	0.2	22,367	203	0.9
Geita	283,584	819	0.3	228,714	471	0.2	54,870	348	0.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	4,649	1.9	137,662	912	0.7	112,550	3,737	3.3
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	119	0.3	33,530	98	0.3	3,206	21	0.7
Kusini Unguja	25,734	155	0.6	24,008	139	0.6	1,726	16	0.9
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	3,472	3.1	19,320	212	1.1	93,396	3,260	3.5
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	502	1.3	32,217	258	0.8	7,191	244	3.4
Kusini Pemba	35,618	401	1.1	28,587	205	0.7	7,031	196	2.8

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component.

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (72 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (25 percent).

Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage of Households with Diaspora by Region and Number of Persons; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	111,670	79,960	71.6	27,962	25.0	3,432	3.1	316	0.3
Tanzania Mainland	107,021	76,602	71.6	26,805	25.0	3,303	3.1	311	0.3
Dodoma	1,685	1,280	76.0	357	21.2	43	2.6	5	0.3
Arusha	7,041	5,700	81.0	1,241	17.6	96	1.4	4	0.1
Kilimanjaro	8,656	6,260	72.3	2,150	24.8	236	2.7	10	0.1
Tanga	8,924	6,295	70.5	2,372	26.6	232	2.6	25	0.3
Morogoro	2,660	2,009	75.5	588	22.1	58	2.2	5	0.2
Pwani	1,792	1,351	75.4	393	21.9	41	2.3	7	0.4
Dar es Salaam	26,107	18,065	69.2	7,094	27.2	859	3.3	89	0.3
Lindi	2,225	1,587	71.3	544	24.4	83	3.7	11	0.5
Mtwara	5,020	3,682	73.3	1,131	22.5	187	3.7	20	0.4
Ruvuma	2,838	2,206	77.7	539	19.0	85	3.0	8	0.3
Iringa	1,190	941	79.1	227	19.1	20	1.7	2	0.2
Mbeya	9,298	6,495	69.9	2,499	26.9	280	3.0	24	0.3
Singida	3,378	2,392	70.8	953	28.2	31	0.9	2	0.1
Tabora	1,557	1,127	72.4	363	23.3	62	4.0	5	0.3
Rukwa	2,584	1,570	60.8	816	31.6	179	6.9	19	0.7
Kigoma	2,149	1,502	69.9	515	24.0	112	5.2	20	0.9
Shinyanga	1,195	900	75.3	253	21.2	41	3.4	1	0.1
Kagera	7,894	5,330	67.5	2,227	28.2	312	4.0	25	0.3
Mwanza	3,534	2,572	72.8	844	23.9	105	3.0	13	0.4
Mara	3,663	2,502	68.3	990	27.0	164	4.5	7	0.2
Manyara	1,153	916	79.4	226	19.6	11	1.0	0	-
Njombe	543	449	82.7	89	16.4	5	0.9	0	-
Katavi	461	333	72.2	100	21.7	26	5.6	2	0.4
Simiyu	655	529	80.8	116	17.7	8	1.2	2	0.3
Geita	819	609	74.4	178	21.7	27	3.3	5	0.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	4,649	3,358	72.2	1,157	24.9	129	2.8	5	0.1
Kaskazini Unguja	119	92	77.3	25	21.0	2	1.7	0	-
Kusini Unguja	155	115	74.2	34	21.9	6	3.9	0	-
Mjini Magharibi	3,472	2,484	71.5	888	25.6	97	2.8	3	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	502	363	72.3	119	23.7	20	4.0	0	-
Kusini Pemba	401	304	75.8	91	22.7	4	1.0	2	0.5

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban. Results show that 53 percent of the diaspora was from Urban Areas and 47 percent was from Rural Areas.

Table 8.3: Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	421,456	100.0	199,034	47.2	222,422	52.8
Angola	511	0.1	176	0.1	335	0.2
Botswana	2,890	0.7	837	0.4	2053	0.9
Burundi	9,692	2.3	7,187	3.6	2505	1.1
Comoro	1,795	0.4	773	0.4	1022	0.5
Kenya	87,079	20.7	58,702	29.5	28,377	12.8
Lesotho	3,513	0.8	2,580	1.3	933	0.4
Malawi	17,019	4.0	9,632	4.8	7,387	3.3
Mauritius	431	0.1	179	0.1	252	0.1
Mozambique	40,515	9.6	27,576	13.9	12,939	5.8
Namibia	663	0.2	299	0.2	364	0.2
Rwanda	6,899	1.6	4,689	2.4	2210	1.0
Seychelles	357	0.1	140	0.1	217	0.1
Somalia	1,747	0.4	928	0.5	819	0.4
Swaziland	1,782	0.4	405	0.2	1377	0.6
South Africa	23,188	5.5	3,902	2.0	19,286	8.7
Uganda	31,291	7.4	21,420	10.8	9,871	4.4
Republic of Congo	11,770	2.8	5,576	2.8	6,194	2.8
Zimbabwe	1,794	0.4	689	0.3	1105	0.5
Zambia	32,349	7.7	21,631	10.9	10,718	4.8
Other African Countries	5,910	1.4	1480	0.7	4,430	2.0
China	2,648	0.6	483	0.2	2165	1.0
India	6,317	1.5	959	0.5	5,358	2.4
Pakistan	1,441	0.3	154	0.1	1287	0.6
Other Asian Countries	18,100	4.3	3,814	1.9	14,286	6.4
Italy	3,183	0.8	820	0.4	2363	1.1
Nordic Countries	7,850	1.9	1466	0.7	6,384	2.9
Great Britain	33,224	7.9	4,530	2.3	28,694	12.9
Germany	8,347	2.0	4,003	2.0	4,344	2.0
Other European Countries	9,619	2.3	1802	0.9	7,817	3.5
Canada	7,528	1.8	1042	0.5	6,486	2.9
USA	38,018	9.0	8,044	4.0	29,974	13.5
Not Reported	3,986	0.9	3,116	1.6	870	0.4

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 421,456 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (21 percent) followed by Mozambique (10 percent), USA (9 percent), Great Britain (8 percent), Zambia (8 percent) and South Africa (6 percent).

Table 8.4: Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	421,456	100.0	234,650	55.7	186,806	44.3
Angola	511	0.1	325	0.1	186	0.0
Botswana	2,890	0.7	1,782	0.4	1,108	0.3
Burundi	9,692	2.3	4,929	1.2	4,763	1.1
Comoro	1,795	0.4	1,090	0.3	705	0.2
Kenya	87,079	20.7	48,382	11.5	38,697	9.2
Lesotho	3,513	0.8	1,816	0.4	1,697	0.4
Malawi	17,019	4.0	9,203	2.2	7,816	1.9
Mauritius	431	0.1	250	0.1	181	0.0
Mozambique	40,515	9.6	23,058	5.5	17,457	4.1
Namibia	663	0.2	377	0.1	286	0.1
Rwanda	6,899	1.6	3,861	0.9	3,038	0.7
Seychelles	357	0.1	220	0.1	137	0.0
Somalia	1,747	0.4	998	0.2	749	0.2
Swaziland	1,782	0.4	1,014	0.2	768	0.2
South Africa	23,188	5.5	17,211	4.1	5,977	1.4
Uganda	31,291	7.4	16,208	3.8	15,083	3.6
DRC	11,770	2.8	6,465	1.5	5,305	1.3
Zimbabwe	1,794	0.4	917	0.2	877	0.2
Zambia	32,349	7.7	18,800	4.5	13,549	3.2
Other African Countries	5,910	1.4	3,521	0.8	2,389	0.6
China	2,648	0.6	1,557	0.4	1,091	0.3
India	6,317	1.5	3,355	0.8	2,962	0.7
Pakistan	1,441	0.3	774	0.2	667	0.2
Other Asian Countries	18,100	4.3	9,150	2.2	8,950	2.1
Italy	3,183	0.8	1,708	0.4	1,475	0.3
Nordic Countries	7,850	1.9	4,090	1.0	3,760	0.9
Great Britain	33,224	7.9	17,391	4.1	15,833	3.8
Germany	8,347	2.0	4,418	1.0	3,929	0.9
Other European Countries	9,619	2.3	5,504	1.3	4,115	1.0
Canada	7,528	1.8	3,942	0.9	3,586	0.9
USA	38,018	9.0	20,235	4.8	17,783	4.2
Not Reported	3,986	0.9	2,099	0.5	1,887	0.4

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that only 17 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Percentages of diaspora sending remittances vary across countries ranging from 23 percent for those living in Namibia to 3.4 percent for Lesotho.

Table 8. 5: Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	421,456	69,897	16.6
Angola	511	112	21.9
Botswana	2,890	543	18.8
Burundi	9,692	616	6.4
Comoro	1,795	261	14.5
Kenya	87,079	17,271	19.8
Lesotho	3,513	121	3.4
Malawi	17,019	2,095	12.3
Mauritius	431	68	15.8
Mozambique	40,515	4,710	11.6
Namibia	663	150	22.6
Rwanda	6,899	576	8.3
Seychelles	357	48	13.4
Somalia	1,747	133	7.6
Swaziland	1,782	352	19.8
South Africa	23,188	4,952	21.4
Uganda	31,291	3,859	12.3
Republic of Congo	11,770	1,048	8.9
Zimbabwe	1,794	247	13.8
Zambia	32,349	4,554	14.1
Other African Countries	5,910	1,142	19.3
India	6,317	702	11.1
Pakistan	1,441	246	17.1
Other Asian Countries	18,100	3,529	19.5
Nordic Countries	7,850	1,749	22.3
Great Britain	33,224	7,425	22.3
Germany	8,347	1,075	12.9
Other European Countries	9,619	1,902	19.8
Canada	7,528	1,496	19.9
USA	38,018	7,625	20.1
Not Reported	3,986	56	1.4

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Tanzania

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 36,872,944 persons aged 5 years and above, 26,466,078 (72 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (74 percent) than females (69 percent). Literacy rates were also higher among persons aged 10 to 44 years (ranging from 80 percent to 87) indicating a positive result of the recently universal primary education campaigns.

Literacy rate in Urban Areas (89 percent) was significantly higher than in Rural Areas (64 percent). Males were more literate than females in both Rural and Urban Areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

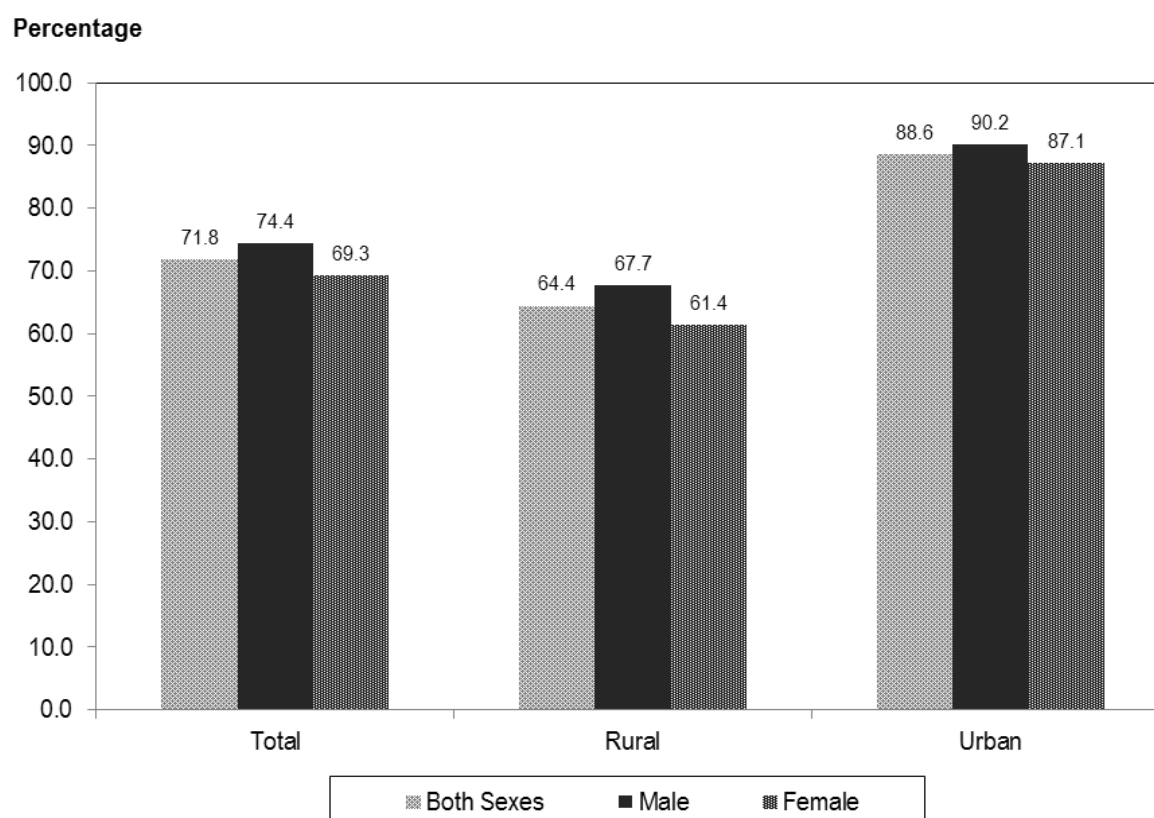
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	36,872,944	17,795,474	19,077,470	26,466,078	13,246,888	13,219,190	71.8	74.4	69.3
5-9	6,574,263	3,291,140	3,283,123	2,643,063	1,266,898	1,376,165	40.2	38.5	41.9
10-14	5,705,695	2,849,830	2,855,865	4,615,747	2,262,734	2,353,013	80.9	79.4	82.4
15-19	4,495,429	2,185,875	2,309,554	3,911,438	1,901,177	2,010,261	87.0	87.0	87.0
20-24	3,816,307	1,715,414	2,100,893	3,231,668	1,499,752	1,731,916	84.7	87.4	82.4
25-29	3,299,904	1,490,887	1,809,017	2,679,507	1,267,210	1,412,297	81.2	85.0	78.1
30-34	2,839,598	1,335,793	1,503,805	2,313,854	1,139,158	1,174,696	81.5	85.3	78.1
35-39	2,386,276	1,148,248	1,238,028	1,934,571	980,116	954,455	81.1	85.4	77.1
40-44	1,857,468	917,857	939,611	1,484,554	783,435	701,119	79.9	85.4	74.6
45-49	1,477,052	700,441	776,611	1,139,271	603,881	535,390	77.1	86.2	68.9
50-54	1,187,978	593,693	594,285	820,672	485,767	334,905	69.1	81.8	56.4
55-59	760,268	384,185	376,083	503,156	305,223	197,933	66.2	79.4	52.6
60-64	758,536	373,591	384,945	441,551	274,525	167,026	58.2	73.5	43.4
65-69	486,178	235,503	250,675	258,518	164,929	93,589	53.2	70.0	37.3
70-74	471,295	223,162	248,133	211,105	135,766	75,339	44.8	60.8	30.4
75-79	288,578	142,799	145,779	124,585	82,921	41,664	43.2	58.1	28.6
80+	468,119	207,056	261,063	152,818	93,396	59,422	32.6	45.1	22.8

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	25,665,149	12,467,303	13,197,846	16,540,630	8,442,238	8,098,392	64.4	67.7	61.4
5-9	5,017,807	2,523,154	2,494,653	1,649,647	787,056	862,591	32.9	31.2	34.6
10-14	4,242,308	2,148,397	2,093,911	3,238,054	1,604,884	1,633,170	76.3	74.7	78.0
15-19	3,002,823	1,519,619	1,483,204	2,470,706	1,257,386	1,213,320	82.3	82.7	81.8
20-24	2,379,896	1,081,368	1,298,528	1,854,915	885,775	969,140	77.9	81.9	74.6
25-29	2,045,122	919,841	1,125,281	1,495,499	719,173	776,326	73.1	78.2	69.0
30-34	1,792,774	832,594	960,180	1,328,253	656,676	671,577	74.1	78.9	69.9
35-39	1,563,485	739,329	824,156	1,162,521	588,336	574,185	74.4	79.6	69.7
40-44	1,261,894	610,826	651,068	929,427	489,714	439,713	73.7	80.2	67.5
45-49	1,023,687	482,399	541,288	729,406	394,923	334,483	71.3	81.9	61.8
50-54	853,726	417,888	435,838	530,804	320,641	210,163	62.2	76.7	48.2
55-59	546,876	270,790	276,086	322,803	199,929	122,874	59.0	73.8	44.5
60-64	569,428	275,255	294,173	294,802	186,898	107,904	51.8	67.9	36.7
65-69	376,643	179,631	197,012	179,628	116,716	62,912	47.7	65.0	31.9
70-74	374,786	177,883	196,903	151,372	100,194	51,178	40.4	56.3	26.0
75-79	232,547	115,894	116,653	91,196	62,683	28,513	39.2	54.1	24.4
80+	381,347	172,435	208,912	111,597	71,254	40,343	29.3	41.3	19.3

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	11,207,795	5,328,171	5,879,624	9,925,448	4,804,650	5,120,798	88.6	90.2	87.1
5-9	1,556,456	767,986	788,470	993,416	479,842	513,574	63.8	62.5	65.1
10-14	1,463,387	701,433	761,954	1,377,693	657,850	719,843	94.1	93.8	94.5
15-19	1,492,606	666,256	826,350	1,440,732	643,791	796,941	96.5	96.6	96.4
20-24	1,436,411	634,046	802,365	1,376,753	613,977	762,776	95.8	96.8	95.1
25-29	1,254,782	571,046	683,736	1,184,008	548,037	635,971	94.4	96.0	93.0
30-34	1,046,824	503,199	543,625	985,601	482,482	503,119	94.2	95.9	92.5
35-39	822,791	408,919	413,872	772,050	391,780	380,270	93.8	95.8	91.9
40-44	595,574	307,031	288,543	555,127	293,721	261,406	93.2	95.7	90.6
45-49	453,365	218,042	235,323	409,865	208,958	200,907	90.4	95.8	85.4
50-54	334,252	175,805	158,447	289,868	165,126	124,742	86.7	93.9	78.7
55-59	213,392	113,395	99,997	180,353	105,294	75,059	84.5	92.9	75.1
60-64	189,108	98,336	90,772	146,749	87,627	59,122	77.6	89.1	65.1
65-69	109,535	55,872	53,663	78,890	48,213	30,677	72.0	86.3	57.2
70-74	96,509	45,279	51,230	59,733	35,572	24,161	61.9	78.6	47.2
75-79	56,031	26,905	29,126	33,389	20,238	13,151	59.6	75.2	45.2
80+	86,772	34,621	52,151	41,221	22,142	19,079	47.5	64.0	36.6

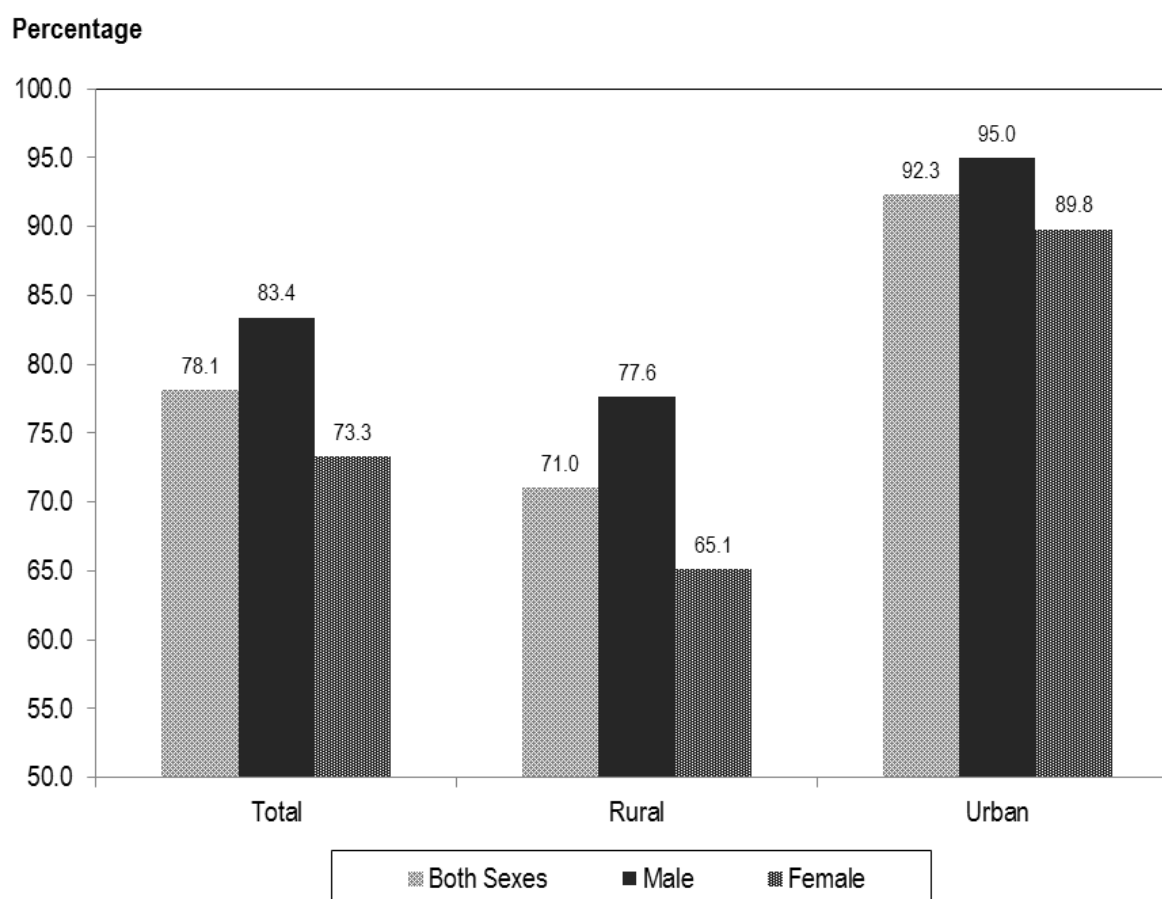
Figure 9.1: Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 Census

9.1.3 Adult Literacy

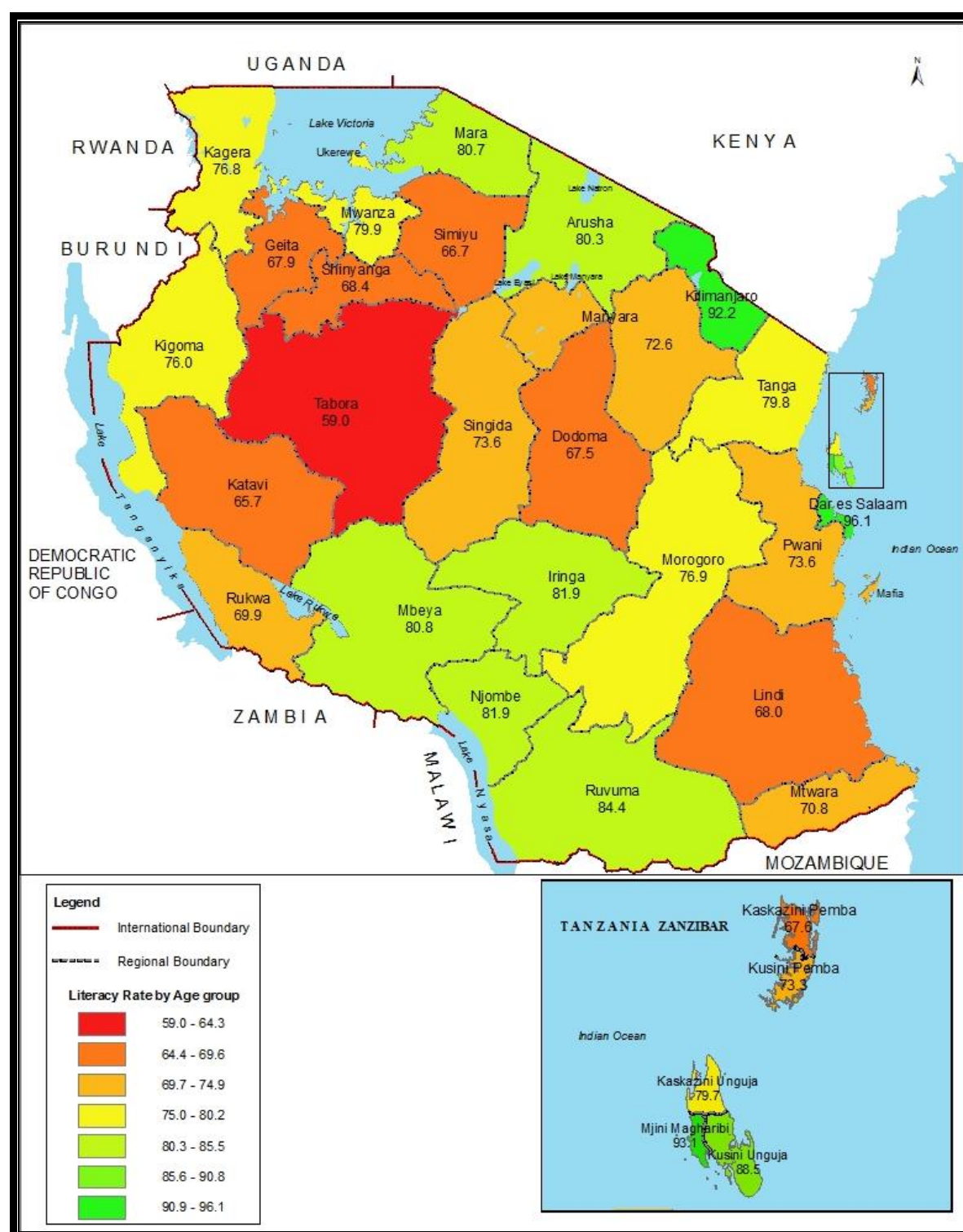
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that, adult literacy stands at 78 percent and it was higher in Urban Areas (92 percent) than in Rural Areas (71 percent). Males were more literate than females in both Rural and Urban Areas. The results also revealed that, literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.1	83.4	73.3	71.0	77.6	65.1	92.3	95.0	89.8
15–19	87.0	87.0	87.0	82.3	82.7	81.8	96.5	96.6	96.4
20–24	84.7	87.4	82.4	77.9	81.9	74.6	95.8	96.8	95.1
25–29	81.2	85.0	78.1	73.1	78.2	69.0	94.4	96.0	93.0
30–34	81.5	85.3	78.1	74.1	78.9	69.9	94.2	95.9	92.5
35–39	81.1	85.4	77.1	74.4	79.6	69.7	93.8	95.8	91.9
40–44	79.9	85.4	74.6	73.7	80.2	67.5	93.2	95.7	90.6
45–49	77.1	86.2	68.9	71.3	81.9	61.8	90.4	95.8	85.4
50–54	69.1	81.8	56.4	62.2	76.7	48.2	86.7	93.9	78.7
55–59	66.2	79.4	52.6	59.0	73.8	44.5	84.5	92.9	75.1
60–64	58.2	73.5	43.4	51.8	67.9	36.7	77.6	89.1	65.1
65–69	53.2	70.0	37.3	47.7	65.0	31.9	72.0	86.3	57.2
70–74	44.8	60.8	30.4	40.4	56.3	26.0	61.9	78.6	47.2
75–79	43.2	58.1	28.6	39.2	54.1	24.4	59.6	75.2	45.2
80+	32.6	45.1	22.8	29.3	41.3	19.3	47.5	64.0	36.6

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

Adult literacy rates vary across regions, from 96 percent in Dar es Salaam region to 59 percent in Tabora region (Map 9.1). Other regions with literacy rates over 90 percent were Mjini Magharibi (93 percent) and Kilimanjaro (92 percent). Other regions with literacy rates above 80 percent were Kusini Unguja (89 percent), Ruvuma (84 percent), Njombe and Iringa (82 percent each), Mara and Mbeya with 81 percent each.

Map 9.1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

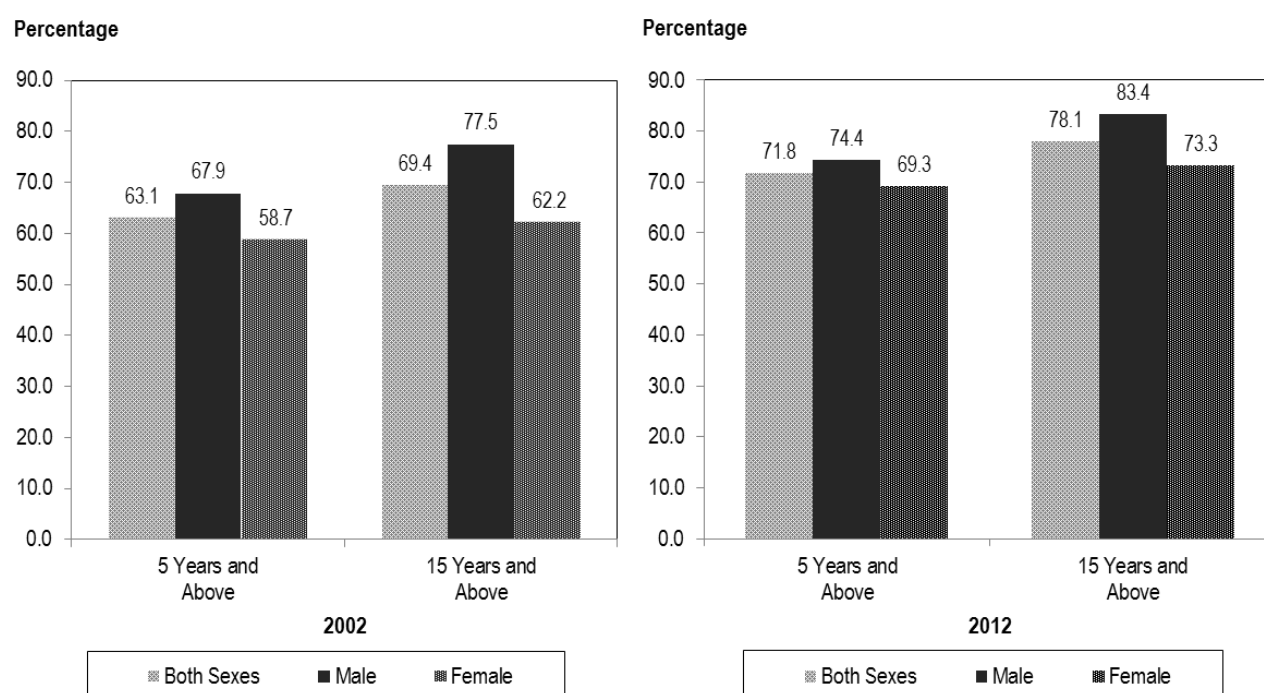
Comparison of adult literacy rates across regions between 2002 and 2012 Censuses shows significant increases (Table 9.5). The highest percentage change was observed in Kaskazini Unguja (41 percent), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (30 percent) and Pwani (25 percent) regions. The lowest percentage change was observed in Kilimanjaro region (4.9 percent).

Between 2002 and 2012 Censuses, literacy rate increased from 63 percent to 72 percent for persons aged five (5) years and above; and from 69 percent to 78 percent for persons aged 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that, literacy rates among males and females aged five (5) years and above have also increased from 68 percent to 74 percent for males and from 59 percent to 69 percent for females.

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

Region	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	69.4	77.5	62.2	78.1	83.4	73.3	12.5	7.6	17.9
Rural	63.1	72.2	55.0	71.0	77.6	65.1	12.6	7.5	18.3
Urban	87.5	92.2	83.0	92.3	95.0	89.8	5.5	3.1	8.2
Tanzania Mainland	69.4	77.5	62.1	77.9	83.2	73.1	12.3	7.4	17.7
Dodoma	62.6	70.5	55.7	67.5	73.5	62.0	7.8	4.3	11.4
Arusha	72.5	79.1	67.3	80.3	84.5	76.7	10.8	6.8	14.0
Kilimanjaro	87.9	91.2	85.0	92.2	94.4	90.3	4.9	3.5	6.3
Tanga	73.1	80.7	66.3	79.8	85.5	74.8	9.2	6.0	12.8
Morogoro	69.7	78.2	61.6	76.9	82.2	72.0	10.4	5.2	16.8
Pwani	58.7	68.7	49.5	73.6	80.9	66.9	25.3	17.7	35.2
Dar es Salaam	90.7	93.9	87.3	96.1	97.6	94.8	6.0	3.9	8.6
Lindi	59.1	69.1	50.5	68.0	76.1	61.0	15.0	10.2	20.7
Mtwara	61.1	70.2	53.5	70.8	77.9	65.0	15.9	10.9	21.6
Ruvuma	76.8	82.8	71.2	84.4	88.3	80.8	9.8	6.6	13.5
Iringa	76.5	85.6	69.1	81.9	88.4	76.1	7.0	3.3	10.2
Mbeya	70.2	79.3	62.4	80.8	86.6	75.7	15.1	9.2	21.4
Singida	66.9	75.3	59.5	73.6	79.6	68.0	10.0	5.8	14.2
Tabora	53.9	62.6	45.9	59.0	65.5	52.9	9.4	4.7	15.4
Rukwa	61.6	72.5	51.6	69.9	78.8	61.8	13.4	8.7	19.7
Kigoma	63.7	74.2	55.1	76.0	82.7	70.2	19.4	11.5	27.5
Shinyanga	56.5	67.1	47.1	68.4	75.4	62.1	21.1	12.4	31.8
Kagera	67.1	74.4	60.5	76.8	81.5	72.5	14.5	9.5	19.8
Mwanza	68.5	77	60.5	79.9	84.7	75.5	16.7	10.0	24.8
Mara	73.8	83.7	65.7	80.7	87.2	75.2	9.3	4.2	14.5
Manyara	61.9	68.4	55.1	72.6	76.8	68.4	17.3	12.3	24.1
Njombe	N/A	N/A	N/A	81.9	88.1	76.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Katavi	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.7	73.6	58.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Simiyu	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7	74.3	60.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Geita	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.9	75.7	60.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tanzania Zanzibar	71.1	78.6	64.4	84.2	88.3	80.7	18.5	12.4	25.3
Kaskazini Unguja	56.6	66.2	48.2	79.7	84.2	75.5	40.8	27.2	56.7
Kusini Unguja	77.7	83.7	71.8	88.5	92.2	85.1	13.9	10.1	18.5
Mjini Magharibi	85.7	90.7	81.1	93.1	95.6	90.9	8.6	5.4	12.1
Kaskazini Pemba	52.2	62.8	43	67.6	74.6	61.6	29.6	18.7	43.2
Kusini Pemba	59.6	66.9	53.4	73.3	79.5	68.1	22.9	18.8	27.4

Note: Literacy rate in 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera regions included rates of newly established regions. Njombe was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and part of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu region.

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population of aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (57.4 percent), followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (13.4 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	57.4	0.8	13.4	0.2	71.8	28.2	36,872,944
5-9	38.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	40.2	59.8	6,574,263
10-14	72.5	0.5	7.8	0.1	80.9	19.1	5,705,695
15-19	58.6	1.7	26.6	0.1	87.0	13.0	4,495,429
20-24	56.9	1.6	26.0	0.2	84.7	15.3	3,816,307
25-29	62.4	1.0	17.6	0.2	81.2	18.8	3,299,904
30-34	66.0	0.8	14.5	0.2	81.5	18.5	2,839,598
35-39	66.7	0.8	13.4	0.2	81.1	18.9	2,386,276
40-44	66.3	0.7	12.7	0.2	79.9	20.1	1,857,468
45-49	63.7	0.7	12.5	0.2	77.1	22.9	1,477,052
50-54	55.1	0.7	13.0	0.2	69.1	30.9	1,187,978
55-59	51.2	0.8	13.9	0.3	66.2	33.8	760,268
60-64	46.3	0.7	10.9	0.3	58.2	41.8	758,536
65-69	43.4	0.6	8.9	0.3	53.2	46.8	486,178
70-74	37.9	0.4	6.1	0.4	44.8	55.2	471,295
75-79	37.0	0.4	5.4	0.4	43.2	56.8	288,578
80+	28.5	0.3	3.4	0.5	32.6	67.4	468,119

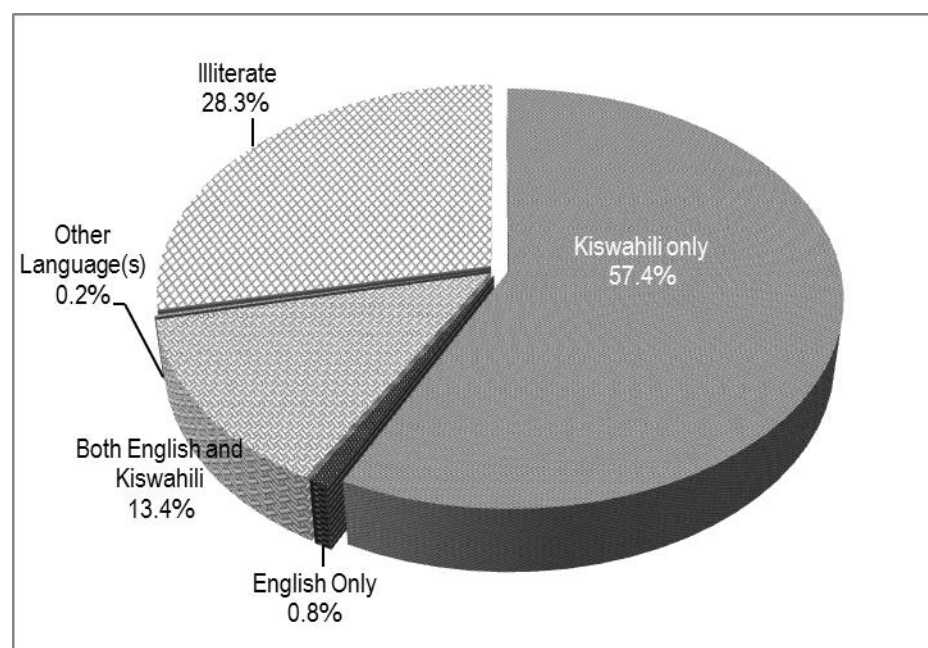
Figure 9.4: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, Rural and Urban Areas for population aged 5 years and above. The results show that, literacy rates were considerably higher in Urban (89 percent) than in Rural Areas (64 percent) and that more males were literate (74 percent) compared with females (69 percent). Literacy rate of 80 percent for Tanzania Zanzibar was relatively higher than that of Tanzania Mainland (72 percent).

Table 9.7: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Literacy Status and Residence; Tanzania, 2012 Census

	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tanzania Total	57.4	0.8	13.4	0.2	71.8	28.2	36,872,944
Male	58.3	0.9	15.0	0.2	74.4	25.6	17,795,474
Female	56.6	0.7	11.8	0.2	69.3	30.7	19,077,470
Tanzania Rural	56.3	0.6	7.5	0.2	64.4	35.6	25,665,149
Male	58.2	0.6	8.7	0.2	67.7	32.3	12,467,303
Female	54.4	0.5	6.3	0.2	61.4	38.6	13,197,846
Tanzania Urban	60.0	1.5	26.9	0.2	88.6	11.4	11,207,795
Male	58.4	1.6	29.9	0.2	90.2	9.8	5,328,171
Female	61.4	1.3	24.2	0.2	87.1	12.9	5,879,624
Tanzania Mainland	58.2	0.8	12.3	0.2	71.5	28.5	35,790,336
Male	59.1	1.0	13.9	0.2	74.2	25.8	17,277,644
Female	57.4	0.7	10.7	0.2	69.0	31.0	18,512,692
Tanzania Zanzibar	29.2	0.4	50.2	0.2	80.0	20.0	1,082,608
Male	30.3	0.4	51.1	0.2	82.0	18.0	517,830
Female	28.3	0.4	49.4	0.1	78.2	21.8	564,778

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

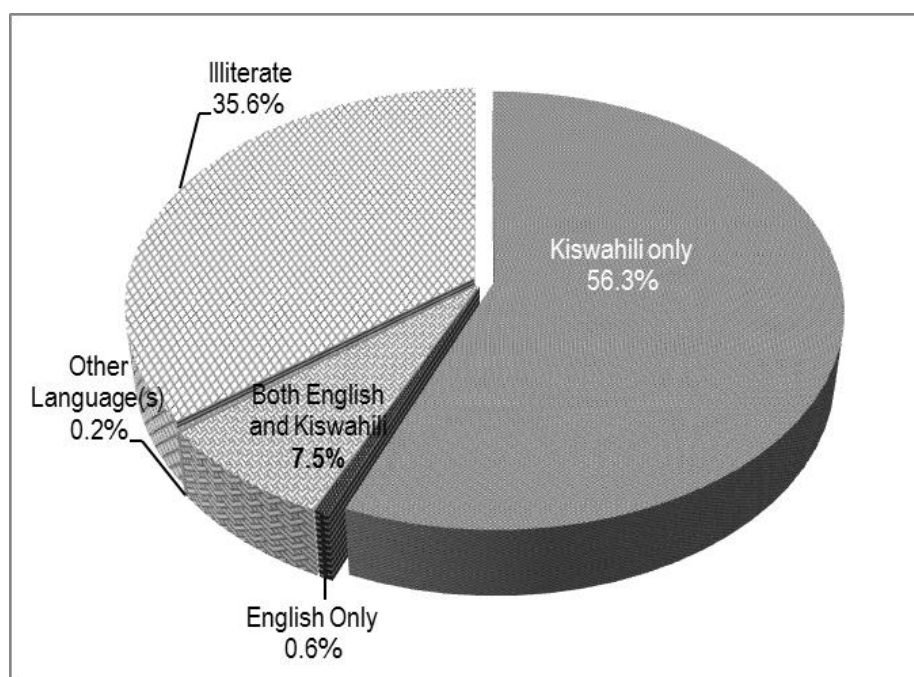


Figure 9.6: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Tanzania Urban, 2012 Census

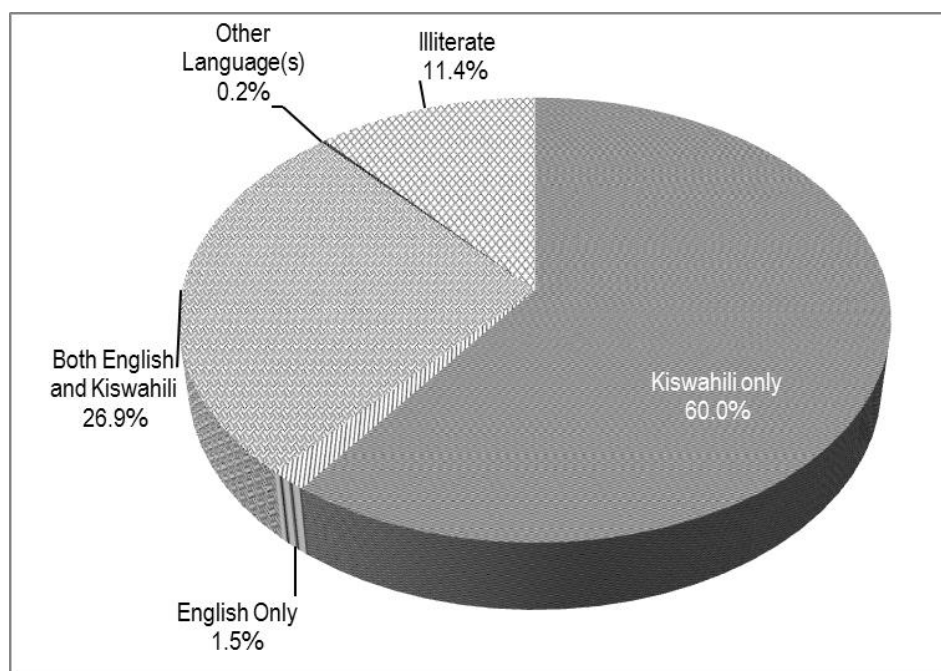


Table 9.8 presents the percentage of population aged five years and above by literacy status and Region. The table shows that illiteracy levels differ across regions with Tabora having the highest illiteracy rate (48 percent), followed by Katavi (44 percent), Simiyu (42 percent), Geita and Rukwa (41 percent) regions. Eleven regions had illiteracy levels of more than 30 percent but less than 40 percent; these were Shinyanga and Dodoma (38 percent each), Lindi (37 percent), Kaskazini Pemba (35 percent), Mtwara (34 percent), Singida and Manyara (33 percent); Kigoma (32 percent), Kusini Pemba (31 percent), Pwani and Kagera (30 percent each). The region with the lowest illiteracy rate was Dar es Salaam (6 percent), followed by Kilimanjaro (10 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (11 percent).

Table 9.8: Percentage of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	57.4	0.8	13.4	0.2	71.8	28.2	36,872,944
Dodoma	52.7	0.6	8.6	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,720,824
Arusha	54.4	1.1	20.6	0.2	76.4	23.6	1414412.0
Kilimanjaro	66.6	1.2	21.9	0.1	89.8	10.2	1,411,198
Tanga	63.0	0.6	10.3	0.1	74.0	26.0	1,716,939
Morogoro	60.9	0.7	9.7	0.1	71.3	28.7	1,854,058
Pwani	58.6	0.6	10.1	0.2	69.6	30.4	920,537
Dar es Salaam	62.1	2.4	28.7	0.4	93.6	6.4	3,758,158
Lindi	57.2	0.4	5.5	0.2	63.2	36.8	740,988
Mtwara	59.4	0.4	6.1	0.1	66.0	34.0	1,082,604
Ruvuma	68.6	0.5	7.8	0.1	77.0	23.0	1,144,589
Iringa	62.9	0.8	15.2	0.1	78.9	21.1	793,184
Mbeya	60.4	1.0	14.1	0.1	75.5	24.5	2,252,746
Singida	58.4	0.5	7.9	0.2	67.1	32.9	1,109,856
Tabora	45.7	0.5	5.8	0.2	52.2	47.8	1,829,833
Rukwa	51.4	0.6	7.2	0.2	59.3	40.7	795,491
Kigoma	59.2	0.6	7.7	0.3	67.7	32.3	1,601,027
Shinyanga	53.0	0.5	8.3	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,231,664
Kagera	58.6	0.8	10.0	0.4	69.8	30.2	1,977,599
Mwanza	58.8	0.7	13.0	0.1	72.5	27.5	2,224,548
Mara	60.3	0.6	10.7	0.2	71.8	28.2	1,381,280
Manyara	57.3	0.5	9.3	0.1	67.3	32.7	1,156,912
Njombe	65.1	0.7	12.5	0.1	78.4	21.6	597,398
Katavi	50.7	0.4	5.1	0.1	56.3	43.7	445,039
Simiyu	52.0	0.4	5.8	0.2	58.4	41.6	1,254,114
Geita	52.0	0.6	6.5	0.1	59.2	40.8	1,375,338
Kaskazini Unguja	32.2	0.6	43.7	0.1	76.6	23.4	153,290
Kusini Unguja	22.7	0.2	62.3	0.2	85.5	14.5	95,827
Mjini Magharibi	23.9	0.4	64.5	0.2	88.9	11.1	500,590
Kaskazini Pemba	41.8	0.5	22.1	0.2	64.6	35.4	172,735
Kusini Pemba	33.3	0.2	35.0	0.1	68.6	31.4	160,166

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

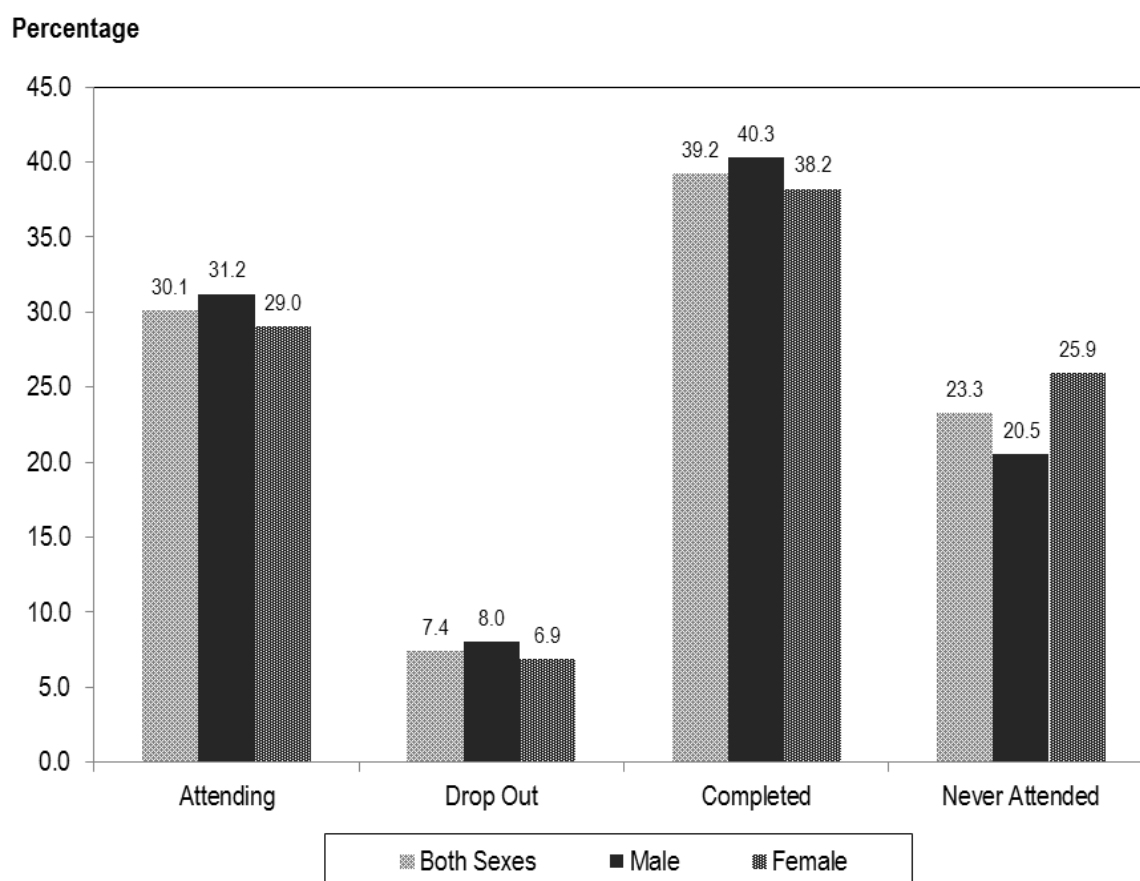
9.2.2 School Attendance Status

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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population aged five (5) years and above. Twenty-three percent of 36.9 million people had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between the sexes with more females (26 percent) having never been to school compared with males (21 percent). Thirty-nine percent of population aged five (5) years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 30 percent were attending and seven (7) percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	36,872,944	30.1	7.4	39.2	23.3	17,795,474	31.2	8.0	40.3	20.5	19,077,470	29.0	6.9	38.2	25.9
5	1,395,594	32.7	0.2	0.5	66.6	706,810	31.7	0.2	0.5	67.5	688,784	33.6	0.2	0.5	65.7
6	1,401,672	43.2	0.2	0.5	56.1	701,180	41.7	0.2	0.5	57.6	700,492	44.7	0.2	0.5	54.5
5-6	2,797,266	37.9	0.2	0.5	61.3	1,407,990	36.7	0.2	0.5	62.6	1,389,276	39.2	0.2	0.5	60.0
7	1,376,802	60.5	0.4	0.7	38.5	694,462	58.2	0.4	0.7	40.7	682,340	62.8	0.3	0.7	36.2
8	1,262,719	71.8	0.6	0.7	27.0	623,521	69.5	0.6	0.7	29.2	639,198	74.0	0.5	0.7	24.9
9	1,137,476	79.9	0.8	0.7	18.6	565,167	78.1	0.9	0.7	20.2	572,309	81.6	0.8	0.7	16.9
10	1,322,829	81.0	1.5	0.8	16.7	662,906	79.6	1.7	0.9	17.8	659,923	82.4	1.3	0.8	15.5
11	939,144	84.9	2.1	1.1	12.0	462,674	83.9	2.4	1.1	12.6	476,470	85.8	1.8	1.1	11.4
12	1,423,842	82.7	3.2	1.9	12.2	719,674	81.6	3.7	1.9	12.8	704,168	83.8	2.6	2.0	11.6
13	1,005,550	80.8	4.3	4.3	10.6	501,806	79.7	5.1	4.0	11.2	503,744	81.8	3.5	4.7	9.9
7-13	8,468,362	76.8	1.8	1.4	20.0	4,230,210	75.2	2.0	1.4	21.4	4,238,152	78.4	1.5	1.4	18.7
14	1,014,330	73.0	5.5	11.1	10.4	502,770	72.6	6.6	9.9	11.0	511,560	73.4	4.5	12.2	9.9
15	951,273	61.1	6.9	20.8	11.2	481,063	61.1	8.3	18.8	11.8	470,210	61.1	5.5	22.8	10.6
16	913,569	53.5	7.7	28.8	10.1	446,752	54.9	8.9	26.0	10.1	466,817	52.1	6.4	31.4	10.0
17	850,732	46.1	8.6	35.7	9.6	419,014	48.8	9.7	32.2	9.4	431,718	43.6	7.6	39.1	9.7
14 - 17	3,729,904	59.1	7.1	23.5	10.3	1,849,599	59.9	8.3	21.1	10.6	1,880,305	58.2	5.9	25.8	10.1
18	1,031,314	34.8	9.9	43.2	12.2	495,175	39.4	10.7	38.9	11.0	536,139	30.5	9.1	47.2	13.3
19	748,541	29.2	10.4	50.0	10.4	343,871	36.0	11.0	44.0	9.0	404,670	23.3	10.0	55.1	11.6
18 - 19	1,779,855	32.4	10.1	46.1	11.4	839,046	38.0	10.8	40.9	10.2	940,809	27.4	9.5	50.6	12.5
20	1,098,821	17.7	11.2	55.4	15.6	486,596	24.0	12.0	51.2	12.7	612,225	12.7	10.6	58.8	17.9
21	603,039	17.0	11.3	60.2	11.5	279,416	22.2	12.1	56.2	9.5	323,623	12.5	10.7	63.6	13.2
22	873,820	11.9	11.9	62.6	13.7	394,002	16.2	12.8	60.0	11.0	479,818	8.3	11.1	64.6	15.9
23	591,646	10.1	11.5	65.4	13.0	264,846	13.6	12.6	63.3	10.5	326,800	7.2	10.7	67.1	15.0
24	648,981	7.6	11.5	66.5	14.4	290,554	10.3	12.8	65.7	11.2	358,427	5.3	10.5	67.2	16.9
20 - 24	3,816,307	13.4	11.5	61.3	13.9	1,715,414	18.0	12.4	58.4	11.2	2,100,893	9.6	10.7	63.6	16.1
25+	16,281,250	1.4	10.4	63.2	25.0	7,753,215	1.5	11.3	69.2	18.0	8,528,035	1.3	9.7	57.7	31.4

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

Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population aged five (5) years and above. The results indicate that, about one-third of the rural population (30 percent) had never been to school compared with nine (9) percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in Rural (8 percent) than in Urban Areas (6 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in Urban Areas (51 percent) than in the Rural Areas (34 percent). The same situation was observed for those who were currently attending where 34 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 29 percent in the Rural Areas.

Table 9.10: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Tanzania Rural, 2012 Census

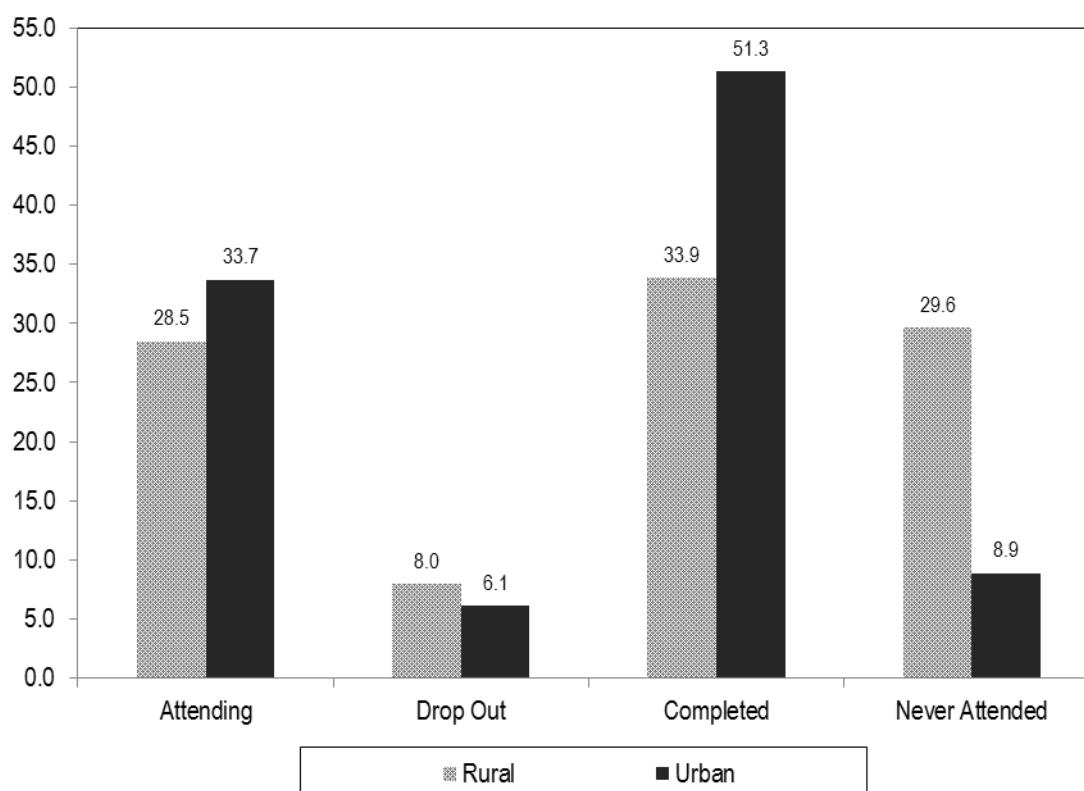
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	25,665,149	28.5	8.0	33.9	29.6	12,467,303	29.5	8.9	35.4	26.3	13,197,846	27.5	7.2	32.5	32.8
5	1,066,595	24.8	0.2	0.4	74.5	541,811	23.9	0.2	0.4	75.4	524,784	25.8	0.2	0.4	73.6
6	1,075,352	35.1	0.2	0.4	64.2	540,240	33.6	0.3	0.4	65.7	535,112	36.7	0.2	0.4	62.7
5-6	2,141,947	30.0	0.2	0.4	69.4	1,082,051	28.7	0.3	0.4	70.6	1,059,896	31.3	0.2	0.4	68.1
7	1,049,963	53.3	0.4	0.5	45.8	531,783	50.8	0.4	0.6	48.3	518,180	55.9	0.4	0.5	43.2
8	967,590	66.2	0.6	0.5	32.7	479,972	63.6	0.7	0.6	35.2	487,618	68.7	0.6	0.5	30.2
9	858,307	75.6	1.0	0.6	22.9	429,348	73.5	1.1	0.6	24.8	428,959	77.6	0.8	0.6	21.0
10	1,012,412	77.2	1.7	0.7	20.4	511,502	75.6	1.9	0.8	21.7	500,910	78.8	1.4	0.7	19.1
11	694,643	81.6	2.4	1.0	15.0	345,081	80.5	2.8	1.0	15.7	349,562	82.8	2.0	1.0	14.3
12	1,065,274	79.5	3.6	1.7	15.2	544,470	78.1	4.2	1.8	15.9	520,804	80.9	2.9	1.7	14.5
13	734,722	77.8	4.9	3.8	13.4	372,996	76.2	6.0	3.7	14.1	361,726	79.5	3.9	3.9	12.6
7-13	6,382,911	72.3	2.0	1.2	24.5	3,215,152	70.4	2.3	1.2	26.0	3,167,759	74.2	1.6	1.2	23.0
14	735,257	69.9	6.4	10.4	13.3	374,348	68.6	7.7	9.9	13.8	360,909	71.3	5.0	11.0	12.7
15	675,791	57.0	8.0	20.6	14.5	355,464	56.0	9.6	19.5	14.9	320,327	58.0	6.2	21.8	14.0
16	620,044	48.0	9.0	29.5	13.5	318,165	48.6	10.5	27.7	13.2	301,879	47.3	7.5	31.3	13.9
17	552,392	39.2	10.2	37.1	13.4	285,881	41.1	11.5	34.7	12.7	266,511	37.2	8.9	39.8	14.2
14 - 17	2,583,484	54.7	8.2	23.4	13.7	1,333,858	54.6	9.7	22.0	13.7	1,249,626	54.8	6.7	24.8	13.7
18	685,029	28.7	11.4	43.2	16.8	338,775	32.8	12.5	39.9	14.8	346,254	24.7	10.2	46.4	18.7
19	469,567	23.7	12.2	49.1	15.0	221,334	29.8	13.2	44.2	12.8	248,233	18.2	11.4	53.4	17.0
18 - 19	1,154,596	26.6	11.7	45.6	16.1	560,109	31.6	12.8	41.6	14.0	594,487	22.0	10.7	49.3	18.0
20	722,821	13.3	12.7	52.5	21.5	322,813	18.9	14.1	49.6	17.5	400,008	8.7	11.7	54.8	24.8
21	368,937	12.2	13.5	57.6	16.7	173,817	17.0	14.8	54.5	13.7	195,120	7.9	12.4	60.3	19.4
22	544,268	7.8	13.8	58.7	19.7	247,887	11.5	15.4	57.3	15.7	296,381	4.8	12.4	59.8	23.0
23	351,261	6.1	13.7	60.8	19.4	159,637	8.9	15.5	59.9	15.6	191,624	3.7	12.1	61.6	22.6
24	392,609	4.5	13.5	60.9	21.1	177,214	6.5	15.6	61.5	16.5	215,395	2.9	11.7	60.5	24.9
20 - 24	2,379,896	9.4	13.4	57.3	20.0	1,081,368	13.4	14.9	55.6	16.0	1,298,528	6.0	12.0	58.7	23.3
25+	11,022,315	0.9	11.4	55.5	32.1	5,194,765	1.0	12.8	62.3	23.9	5,827,550	0.8	10.2	49.5	39.5

Table 9.11: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Tanzania Urban, 2012

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	11,207,795	33.7	6.1	51.3	8.9	5,328,171	35.2	5.9	51.8	7.1	5,879,624	32.4	6.2	50.9	10.5
5	328,999	58.1	0.1	0.8	41.0	164,999	57.3	0.1	0.8	41.7	164,000	58.8	0.1	0.9	40.2
6	326,320	69.8	0.2	0.8	29.1	160,940	68.8	0.2	0.8	30.2	165,380	70.9	0.2	0.9	28.1
5-6	655,319	63.9	0.2	0.8	35.1	325,939	63.0	0.2	0.8	36.1	329,380	64.9	0.1	0.9	34.1
7	326,839	83.6	0.3	1.2	15.0	162,679	82.5	0.3	1.2	16.1	164,160	84.6	0.3	1.2	13.9
8	295,129	90.2	0.4	1.1	8.3	143,549	89.5	0.5	1.1	9.0	151,580	90.9	0.4	1.1	7.6
9	279,169	93.1	0.5	1.1	5.2	135,819	92.7	0.6	1.1	5.6	143,350	93.6	0.5	1.1	4.8
10	310,417	93.4	0.9	1.2	4.5	151,404	93.0	1.0	1.2	4.8	159,013	93.7	0.8	1.2	4.3
11	244,501	94.0	1.2	1.5	3.3	117,593	93.9	1.3	1.4	3.3	126,908	94.0	1.1	1.6	3.3
12	358,568	92.3	1.9	2.6	3.2	175,204	92.5	2.0	2.4	3.2	183,364	92.1	1.8	2.8	3.3
13	270,828	88.8	2.6	5.7	2.9	128,810	90.0	2.7	4.6	2.8	142,018	87.7	2.6	6.7	3.1
7-13	2,085,451	90.6	1.1	2.0	6.2	1,015,058	90.4	1.2	1.8	6.6	1,070,393	90.9	1.1	2.2	5.8
14	279,073	81.0	3.4	12.8	2.8	128,422	84.0	3.5	9.9	2.6	150,651	78.5	3.2	15.2	3.1
15	275,482	71.4	4.3	21.2	3.2	125,599	75.6	4.7	16.6	3.0	149,883	67.8	3.9	25.0	3.3
16	293,525	65.2	4.8	27.3	2.7	128,587	70.6	5.1	21.7	2.6	164,938	60.9	4.5	31.7	2.9
17	298,340	59.0	5.5	33.1	2.4	133,133	65.3	5.6	26.8	2.3	165,207	53.9	5.5	38.1	2.5
14 - 17	1,146,420	68.9	4.5	23.8	2.8	515,741	73.8	4.8	18.9	2.6	630,679	64.9	4.3	27.8	2.9
18	346,285	46.8	6.9	43.2	3.1	156,400	53.8	6.7	36.7	2.8	189,885	41.1	7.0	48.6	3.3
19	278,974	38.4	7.4	51.5	2.7	122,537	47.3	7.0	43.5	2.3	156,437	31.4	7.7	57.8	3.0
18 - 19	625,259	43.1	7.1	46.9	2.9	278,937	51.0	6.8	39.7	2.6	346,322	36.7	7.3	52.8	3.2
20	376,000	26.4	8.3	61.1	4.2	163,783	34.2	7.9	54.5	3.4	212,217	20.3	8.5	66.2	4.9
21	234,102	24.6	8.0	64.3	3.1	105,599	30.9	7.6	59.1	2.4	128,503	19.5	8.2	68.6	3.7
22	329,552	18.5	8.7	69.0	3.8	146,115	24.1	8.3	64.7	2.8	183,437	14.1	9.0	72.4	4.5
23	240,385	15.9	8.4	72.1	3.6	105,209	20.7	8.1	68.5	2.6	135,176	12.1	8.6	74.9	4.4
24	256,372	12.2	8.6	75.1	4.1	113,340	16.2	8.4	72.4	2.9	143,032	9.0	8.7	77.3	5.0
20 - 24	1,436,411	20.0	8.4	67.8	3.8	634,046	25.9	8.1	63.1	2.9	802,365	15.4	8.6	71.5	4.5
25+	5,258,935	2.4	8.4	79.1	10.1	2,558,450	2.6	8.1	83.2	6.1	2,700,485	2.2	8.6	75.3	13.9

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

Percentage



9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figure 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rate by sex, Rural and Urban Areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 69 percent in the 2002 Census to 77 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 70 to 78 percent) compared with males (from 68 to 75 percent). The urban NER increased from 84 percent in 2002 to 91 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 65 to 72 percent respectively.

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

Percentage

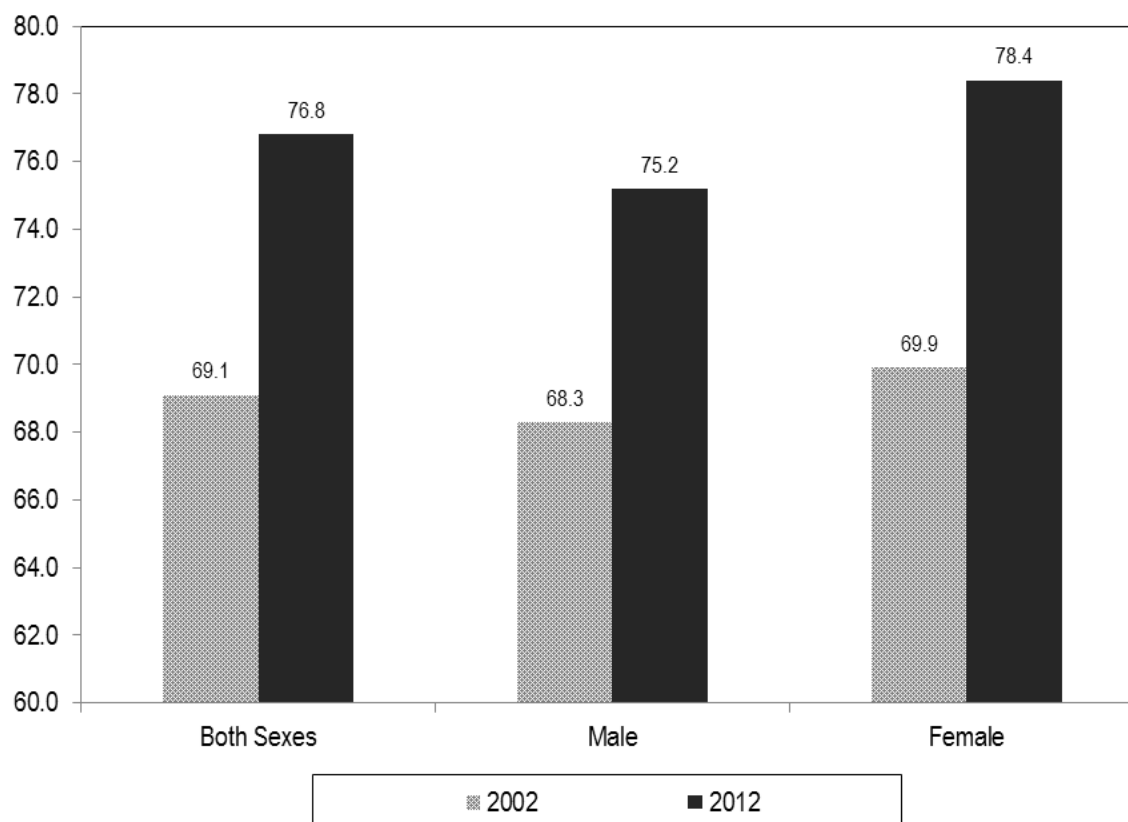
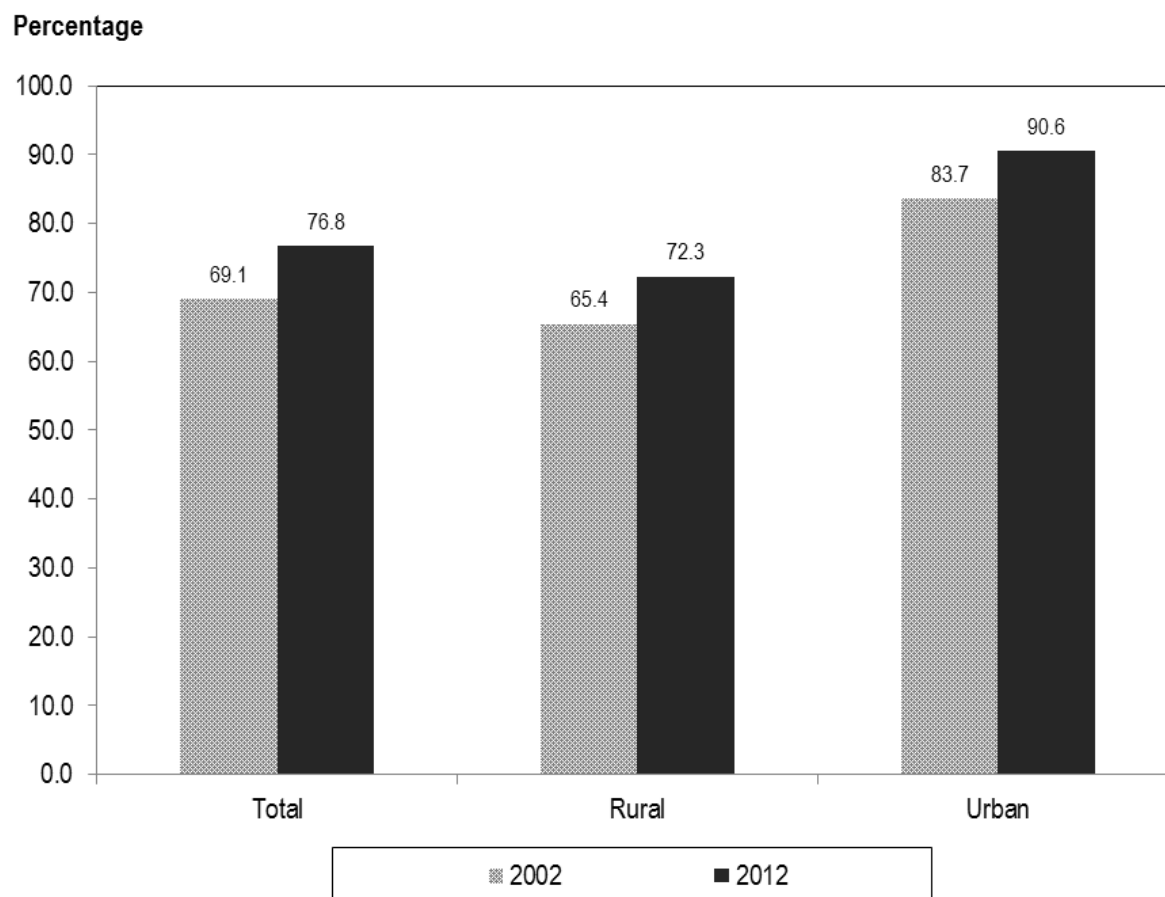


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least nine in every ten (95 percent) school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The Gross Enrolment Rate was higher in Urban Areas (109 percent) than in Rural Areas (90 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both Rural and Urban Areas.

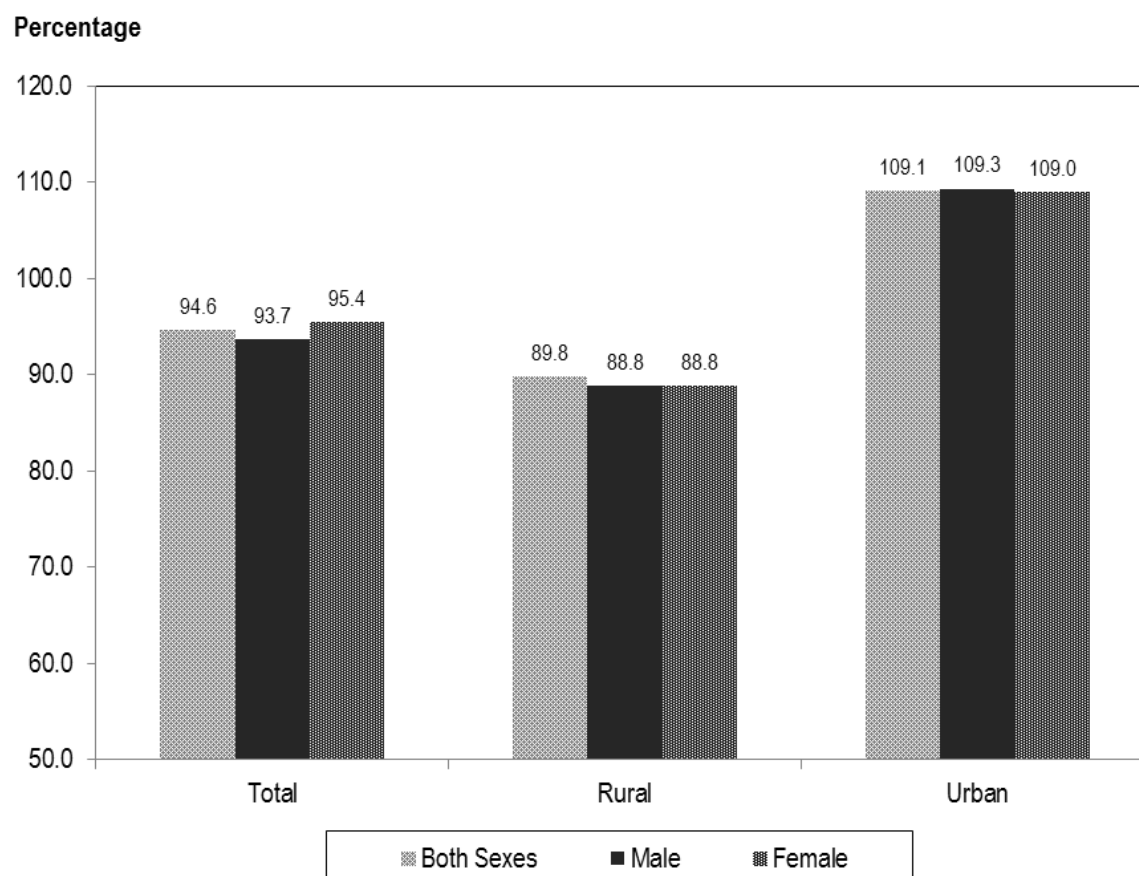
Figure 9.11: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Table 9.12 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by location. The results revealed that, NER was higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (86 percent) than Tanzania Mainland (77 percent) and it is higher in Urban Areas compared with Rural Areas in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Furthermore, there are marked differences across regions. NER ranges from 56 percent in Tabora to 94 percent in Kilimanjaro region. Regions with NER of 80 percent and above are; Kilimanjaro (94 percent), Kusini Unguja (93 percent), Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi (92 percent each), Iringa (91 percent) and Njombe (90 percent). Others are; Kaskazini Unguja (86 percent), Mbeya (85 percent), Ruvuma (84 percent), Mara (83 percent), Tanga (82 percent), Mtwara and Mwanza (81 percent each) and Arusha (80 percent). Tabora and Katavi regions reported the lowest NER of 56 and 57 percent respectively.

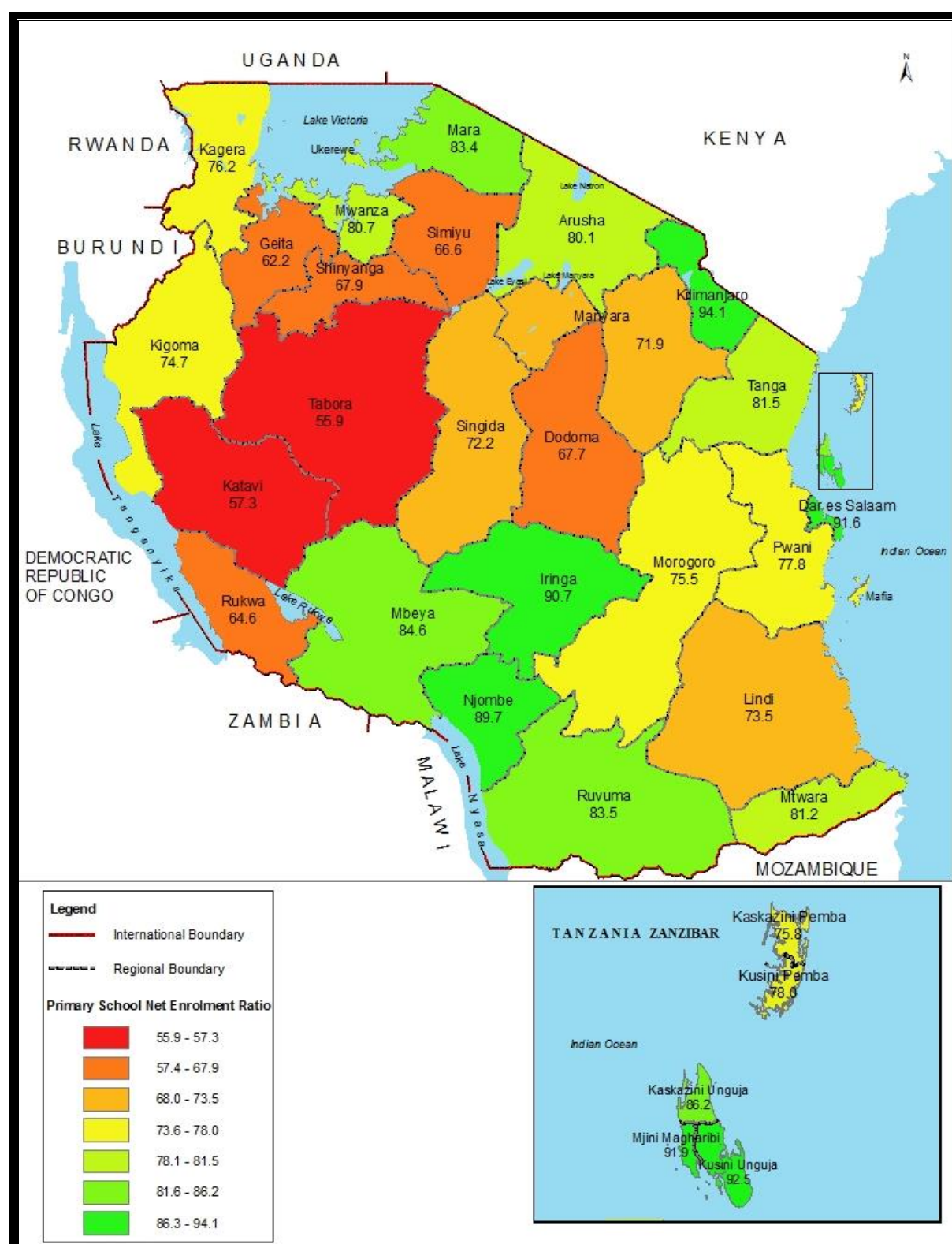
Table 9.12: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	76.8	75.2	78.4	72.3	70.4	74.2	90.6	90.4	90.9
Tanzania Mainland	76.6	75.0	78.2	72.1	70.3	74.0	90.5	90.3	90.7
Dodoma	67.7	64.7	70.8	64.6	61.4	67.8	90.2	89.5	90.8
Arusha	80.1	79.3	81.0	74.8	73.7	75.9	95.0	95.4	94.7
Kilimanjaro	94.1	93.7	94.5	93.7	93.2	94.2	95.7	95.8	95.5
Tanga	81.5	80.0	83.0	79.2	77.6	80.8	91.8	91.1	92.5
Morogoro	75.5	73.6	77.3	70.9	68.7	73.1	89.1	88.5	89.6
Pwani	77.8	75.8	79.9	73.9	71.6	76.3	87.2	86.1	88.3
Dar es Salaam	91.6	91.8	91.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.6	91.8	91.4
Lindi	73.5	71.0	76.0	71.0	68.6	73.5	85.7	83.5	87.8
Mtwara	81.2	79.1	83.3	79.5	77.1	81.9	87.3	86.6	88.0
Ruvuma	83.5	81.9	85.0	80.9	79.1	82.6	92.5	91.9	93.0
Iringa	90.7	89.2	92.2	89.4	87.6	91.3	95.3	95.1	95.5
Mbeya	84.6	83.6	85.7	81.7	80.3	83.1	91.6	91.5	91.7
Singida	72.2	69.9	74.6	70.0	67.7	72.4	91.3	90.1	92.4
Tabora	55.9	54.2	57.6	51.9	50.3	53.6	90.0	89.5	90.5
Rukwa	64.6	63.3	65.9	61.7	60.3	63.0	75.1	74.1	75.9
Kigoma	74.7	73.7	75.6	71.7	70.6	72.8	88.9	88.8	88.9
Shinyanga	67.9	65.1	70.7	64.3	61.3	67.4	91.0	90.6	91.3
Kagera	76.2	75.2	77.3	74.9	73.7	76.0	93.6	94.2	93.0
Mwanza	80.7	78.7	82.6	76.2	73.7	78.8	91.3	91.2	91.4
Mara	83.4	82.7	84.1	81.7	81.0	82.4	92.8	92.6	92.9
Manyara	71.9	69.6	74.3	69.2	66.8	71.7	92.7	91.6	93.8
Njombe	89.7	88.0	91.3	88.6	86.6	90.6	93.9	93.7	94.1
Katavi	57.3	56.9	57.7	50.8	50.3	51.3	75.3	75.4	75.2
Simiyu	66.6	63.9	69.3	65.1	62.3	67.9	91.2	91.0	91.4
Geita	62.2	60.3	64.1	59.0	57.0	61.0	81.2	80.7	81.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	85.9	84.3	87.4	80.8	79.0	82.6	92.3	91.5	93.1
Kaskazini Unguja	86.2	84.7	87.7	85.6	84.1	87.2	93.4	92.3	94.4
Kusini Unguja	92.5	91.2	93.8	92.2	91.0	93.6	95.7	94.4	97.1
Mjini Magharibi	91.9	91.1	92.6	89.4	88.7	90.1	92.3	91.6	93.1
Kaskazini Pemba	75.8	73.8	77.9	72.3	70.4	74.4	91.7	90.5	92.8
Kusini Pemba	78.0	75.9	80.3	74.7	72.5	77.1	91.7	90.8	92.6

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component.

Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (7–13 Years) by Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census



9.2.4 Education Attainment

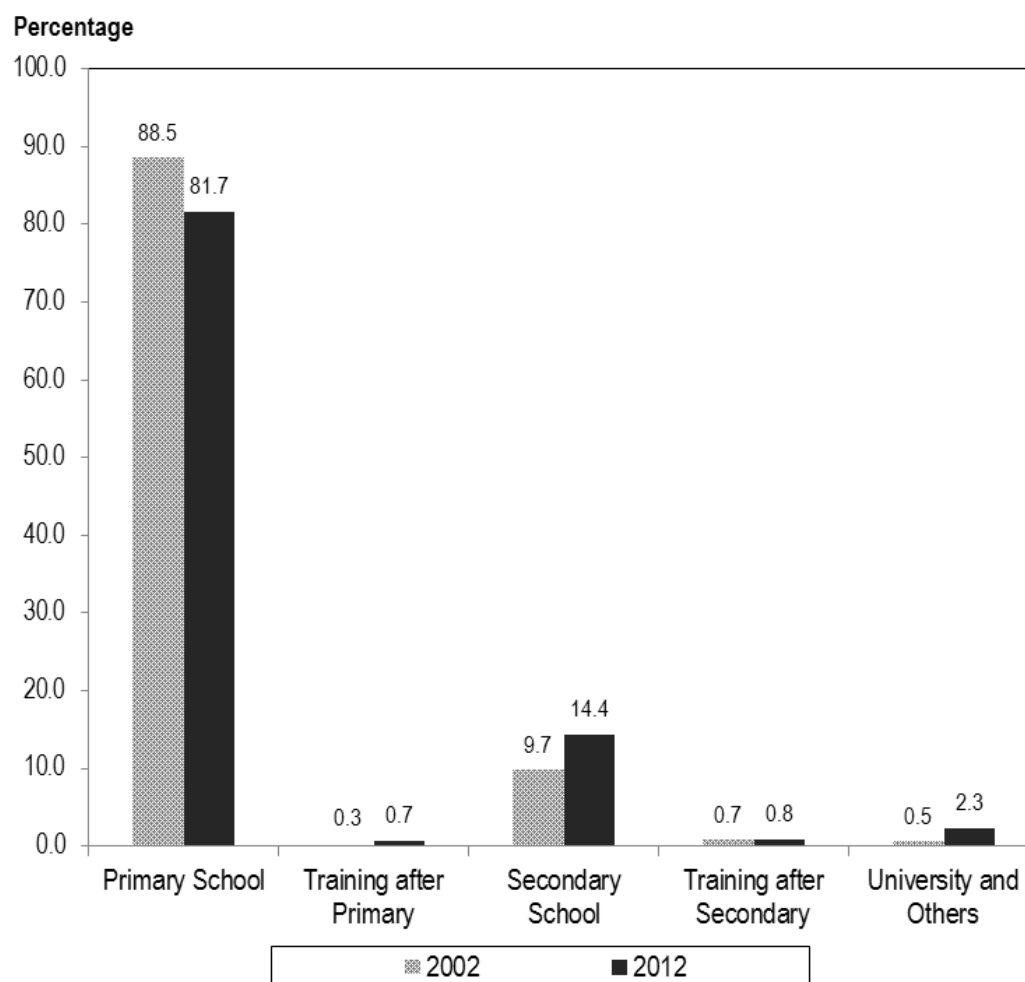
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.13 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results shows that, out of 14,451,607 persons who attained any level of education, 7,167,013 (49.6 percent) were males and 7,284,594 (50.4 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 82 percent, followed by secondary education (14 percent), university and others (2 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (84 percent) compared with males (80 percent). However, at secondary level and above, number of males was larger than that of females.

Table 9.13: Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	14,451,607	7,167,013	7,284,594	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary School	11,812,769	5,719,969	6,092,800	81.7	79.8	83.6
Training after Primary	105,661	53,166	52,495	0.7	0.7	0.7
Secondary School	2,076,629	1,118,942	957,687	14.4	15.6	13.1
Training after Secondary	118,956	63,714	55,242	0.8	0.9	0.8
University and Others	337,592	211,222	126,370	2.3	2.9	1.7

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that, the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 10 percent to 14 percent and from 0.5 percent to 2 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools can be attributed to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

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



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

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

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 19,179,966 (63 percent) out of 30,298,817 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total 11,118,851 people (37 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 834,821 persons (3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 21 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 10 and 3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	30,298,817	63.3	2.8	9.8	20.8	3.3
10–14	5,705,722	17.5	0.5	11.4	68.0	2.6
15–19	4,495,434	42.3	2.2	11.8	41.8	1.9
20–24	3,816,319	67.4	4.7	13.0	14.2	0.8
25–29	3,299,922	81.3	6.8	11.3	-	0.7
30–34	2,839,610	86.3	3.6	9.4	-	0.7
35–39	2,386,290	88.5	2.8	8.0	-	0.7
40–44	1,857,487	89.7	2.4	7.0	-	0.8
45–49	1,477,062	89.4	2.0	6.8	-	1.8
50–54	1,187,986	89.4	1.9	6.4	-	2.3
55–59	760,276	88.7	1.7	6.3	-	3.4
60–64	758,538	83.4	1.6	6.6	-	8.3
65–69	486,178	79.3	1.4	6.3	-	12.9
70–74	471,296	69.6	1.4	6.1	-	23.0
75–79	288,578	64.2	1.2	5.4	-	29.3
80 +	468,119	43.6	0.0	0.1	-	56.3

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in Rural Areas (68 percent) was employed compared with persons living in Urban Areas (53 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in Urban Areas (5 percent) compared with persons in Rural Areas (2 percent). Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (67 percent) compared with females (60 percent) were employed.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	20,647,335	68.1	1.7	7.9	18.8	3.5
10–14	4,242,308	21.6	0.5	12.9	62.2	2.9
15–19	3,002,816	52.1	1.6	10.3	34.4	1.7
20–24	2,379,896	78.9	2.7	8.6	8.9	0.8
25–29	2,045,122	88.5	3.8	7.0	-	0.7
30–34	1,792,774	91.2	2.2	5.8	-	0.7
35–39	1,563,485	92.3	1.8	5.2	-	0.7
40–44	1,261,894	92.8	1.7	4.7	-	0.8
45–49	1,023,687	92.6	1.5	4.4	-	1.5
50–54	853,726	92.1	1.4	4.4	-	2.1
55–59	546,876	91.5	1.3	4.3	-	2.9
60–64	569,428	87.0	1.2	4.6	-	7.2
65–69	376,643	83.1	1.1	4.6	-	11.2
70–74	374,786	73.3	1.1	4.7	-	20.9
75–79	232,547	68.0	1.0	4.3	-	26.7
80 +	381,347	46.7	0.0	0.0	-	53.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	9,651,482	52.9	5.0	14.1	25.1	2.9
10–14	1,463,414	5.8	0.4	7.0	84.9	1.9
15–19	1,492,618	22.7	3.5	14.8	56.8	2.2
20–24	1,436,423	48.3	7.8	20.1	23.0	0.8
25–29	1,254,800	69.5	11.6	18.2	-	0.6
30–34	1,046,836	77.9	5.9	15.5	-	0.7
35–39	822,805	81.4	4.5	13.4	-	0.7
40–44	595,593	83.4	3.9	11.9	-	0.8
45–49	453,375	82.1	3.3	12.2	-	2.4
50–54	334,260	82.6	3.0	11.6	-	2.7
55–59	213,400	81.4	2.6	11.4	-	4.6
60–64	189,110	72.8	2.8	12.7	-	11.7
65–69	109,535	66.4	2.4	12.3	-	18.9
70–74	96,510	54.9	2.4	11.5	-	31.1
75–79	56,031	48.0	1.9	10.0	-	40.1
80 +	86,772	29.8	0.0	0.1	-	70.1

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	14,504,409	67.1	3.2	4.7	22.2	2.8
10–14	2,849,846	18.6	0.6	10.7	67.3	2.8
15–19	2,185,880	43.1	2.6	7.5	44.6	2.2
20–24	1,715,422	69.8	5.8	4.5	19.0	0.9
25–29	1,490,898	88.0	8.8	2.5	-	0.7
30–34	1,335,797	93.4	4.1	1.7	-	0.7
35–39	1,148,257	94.8	3.0	1.5	-	0.7
40–44	917,868	95.0	2.8	1.4	-	0.8
45–49	700,443	95.4	2.3	1.3	-	1.0
50–54	593,696	94.8	2.1	1.5	-	1.6
55–59	384,189	94.2	2.0	1.5	-	2.3
60–64	373,592	90.7	2.0	1.9	-	5.5
65–69	235,503	87.5	1.7	2.0	-	8.8
70–74	223,163	80.1	1.5	2.3	-	16.1
75–79	142,799	75.0	1.2	2.2	-	21.6
80 +	207,056	54.8	0.0	0.0	-	45.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	15,794,407	59.8	2.3	14.6	19.5	3.8
10–14	2,855,876	16.5	0.4	12.0	68.8	2.4
15–19	2,309,553	41.5	1.8	15.8	39.2	1.6
20–24	2,100,897	65.5	3.7	19.9	10.2	0.7
25–29	1,809,024	75.7	5.2	18.5	-	0.6
30–34	1,503,813	80.0	3.1	16.2	-	0.7
35–39	1,238,033	82.7	2.5	14.1	-	0.7
40–44	939,619	84.6	2.0	12.5	-	0.8
45–49	776,619	84.0	1.8	11.8	-	2.5
50–54	594,290	84.0	1.6	11.4	-	2.9
55–59	376,087	83.0	1.4	11.2	-	4.5
60–64	384,946	76.4	1.3	11.2	-	11.0
65–69	250,675	71.7	1.2	10.4	-	16.8
70–74	248,133	60.1	1.2	9.5	-	29.2
75–79	145,779	53.5	1.2	8.5	-	36.8
80 +	261,063	34.7	0.0	0.1	-	65.2

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and region. The results show noticeable regional variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Tanzania. Results revealed that the proportion of employed persons was higher in Tanzania Mainland (64 percent) compared with Tanzania Zanzibar (43 percent). Mjini Magharibi region had the lowest proportion of employed persons (39 percent) while Lindi region had the highest proportion (72 percent).

Unemployment by region also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from one (1) percent of the population in Njombe, Rukwa and Kagera to nine (9) percent in Mjini Magharibi region while persons who were full-time students ranged from 13 percent of the population in Katavi region to 30 percent in Mjini Magharibi region. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from five (5) percent of the population in Ruvuma to 21 percent in Kusini Pemba region. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2) percent of the population in Kagera and Kusini Unguja to five (5) percent in Kaskazini Pemba.

Table 10.6: Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census date) and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Tanzania	30,298,817	63.3	2.8	9.8	20.8	3.3
Rural	20,647,335	68.1	1.7	7.9	18.8	3.5
Urban	9,651,482	52.9	5.0	14.1	25.1	2.9
Male	14,504,409	67.1	3.2	4.7	22.2	2.8
Female	15,794,407	59.8	2.3	14.6	19.5	3.8
Tanzania Mainland	29,398,908	63.9	2.6	9.6	20.6	3.3
Dodoma	1,383,789	67.7	1.8	8.6	18.6	3.3
Arusha	1,175,236	57.3	3.2	12.4	24.3	2.7
Kilimanjaro	1,206,556	61.0	2.3	10.1	22.5	4.2
Tanga	1,410,333	63.3	2.1	6.0	25.2	3.6
Morogoro	1,543,240	68.7	2.3	6.9	18.8	3.2
Pwani	771,674	60.9	3.2	11.8	19.8	4.4
Dar es Salaam	3,320,389	51.6	6.5	17.0	22.0	2.9
Lindi	622,410	71.8	1.6	5.6	16.9	4.0
Mtwara	919,978	70.7	2.3	5.4	17.5	4.1
Ruvuma	941,916	69.2	1.9	5.3	20.3	3.3
Iringa	660,196	64.7	1.6	5.6	25.5	2.7
Mbeya	1,863,324	64.1	2.4	6.5	24.1	2.9
Singida	890,725	67.4	1.9	9.7	17.0	4.1
Tabora	1,458,173	67.5	2.0	12.4	14.9	3.2
Rukwa	624,872	69.3	1.2	7.0	19.8	2.7
Kigoma	1,286,598	68.4	1.8	6.1	20.4	3.3
Shinyanga	988,735	64.0	2.4	11.8	18.4	3.3
Kagera	1,596,594	69.3	1.3	6.6	20.3	2.4
Mwanza	1,797,560	58.7	2.7	9.9	25.4	3.4
Mara	1,091,272	62.1	2.7	9.8	21.7	3.8
Manyara	928,879	63.0	2.8	14.1	15.8	4.4
Njombe	496,292	67.8	1.1	6.2	21.9	3.0
Katavi	353,468	71.2	1.7	10.9	13.4	2.9
Simiyu	982,063	66.3	2.0	9.5	18.8	3.4
Geita	1,084,636	68.8	2.1	9.0	17.5	2.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	899,909	43.1	6.4	18.9	28.2	3.5
Kaskazini Unguja	127,485	47.4	5.3	15.7	28.4	3.1
Kusini Unguja	81,628	57.4	3.5	11.3	25.4	2.4
Mjini Magharibi	423,073	38.6	8.7	19.8	30.0	3.0
Kaskazini Pemba	138,958	43.2	4.2	21.2	26.5	4.9
Kusini Pemba	128,765	44.5	3.9	21.4	25.8	4.5

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 30,298,817 persons aged 10 years and above, 18,295,287 (60 percent) were employed while the remaining 40 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 18 percent of the population, four percent were unable to work and 15 percent were home maintenance workers. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for four (4) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	30,298,817	60.4	3.5	14.9	17.6	3.5
10–14	5,705,722	17.5	0.8	21.5	57.2	3.0
15–19	4,495,434	40.5	2.8	18.7	35.8	2.2
20–24	3,816,319	63.8	5.7	17.3	12.3	0.9
25–29	3,299,922	77.2	7.5	14.5	-	0.8
30–34	2,839,610	82.1	4.6	12.4	-	0.8
35–39	2,386,290	84.4	3.9	11.0	-	0.8
40–44	1,857,487	85.6	3.5	9.9	-	1.0
45–49	1,477,062	85.3	3.1	9.7	-	1.9
50–54	1,187,986	85.0	2.9	9.6	-	2.4
55–59	760,276	84.4	2.7	9.3	-	3.6
60–64	758,538	79.2	2.6	9.7	-	8.5
65–69	486,178	75.2	2.3	9.4	-	13.1
70–74	471,296	65.9	2.1	8.8	-	23.2
75–79	288,578	60.9	1.8	8.0	-	29.2
80 +	468,119	41.5	0.0	0.1	-	58.4

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, Rural and Urban Areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in Rural Areas (64 percent) than in Urban Areas (52 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was slightly higher in Urban Areas five (5) percent than in Rural Areas three (3) percent.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	20,647,335	64.4	2.7	14.0	15.2	3.8
10–14	4,242,308	21.4	0.9	24.1	50.2	3.3
15–19	3,002,816	49.3	2.3	18.3	27.9	2.1
20–24	2,379,896	73.5	4.1	14.1	7.3	0.9
25–29	2,045,122	82.8	4.9	11.4	-	0.8
30–34	1,792,774	85.6	3.5	10.0	-	0.9
35–39	1,563,485	86.9	3.2	9.0	-	0.8
40–44	1,261,894	87.6	3.0	8.4	-	1.0
45–49	1,023,687	87.6	2.7	8.0	-	1.6
50–54	853,726	86.9	2.6	8.2	-	2.3
55–59	546,876	86.5	2.5	7.8	-	3.2
60–64	569,428	82.2	2.4	8.1	-	7.4
65–69	376,643	78.6	2.1	8.0	-	11.4
70–74	374,786	69.4	1.9	7.6	-	21.1
75–79	232,547	64.6	1.6	7.1	-	26.6
80 +	381,347	44.5	0.0	0.1	-	55.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	9,651,482	51.9	5.4	16.9	22.8	3.1
10–14	1,463,414	6.0	0.6	13.9	77.4	2.1
15–19	1,492,618	22.9	3.8	19.4	51.6	2.3
20–24	1,436,423	47.7	8.4	22.5	20.7	0.8
25–29	1,254,800	68.1	11.6	19.6	-	0.7
30–34	1,046,836	76.1	6.5	16.6	-	0.8
35–39	822,805	79.5	5.2	14.6	-	0.8
40–44	595,593	81.4	4.6	13.1	-	1.0
45–49	453,375	80.1	3.9	13.5	-	2.5
50–54	334,260	80.1	3.7	13.2	-	2.9
55–59	213,400	78.9	3.4	13.0	-	4.7
60–64	189,110	70.1	3.5	14.5	-	11.9
65–69	109,535	63.7	3.0	14.2	-	19.1
70–74	96,510	52.3	3.0	13.4	-	31.3
75–79	56,031	45.7	2.7	11.6	-	40.0
80 +	86,772	28.5	0.0	0.2	-	71.3

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (65 percent) compared with females, of whom only 56 percent were employed. On the other hand, unemployment was slightly higher among males four (4) percent than among females three (3) percent.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	14,504,409	64.9	4.3	8.9	18.8	3.1
10–14	2,849,846	18.6	0.9	20.5	56.7	3.3
15–19	2,185,880	42.0	3.4	13.9	38.2	2.6
20–24	1,715,422	67.3	7.3	7.9	16.5	1.0
25–29	1,490,898	85.0	9.7	4.5	-	0.8
30–34	1,335,797	90.2	5.5	3.4	-	0.9
35–39	1,148,257	91.5	4.6	3.1	-	0.8
40–44	917,868	91.8	4.3	3.0	-	1.0
45–49	700,443	92.1	3.8	2.9	-	1.2
50–54	593,696	91.4	3.6	3.2	-	1.8
55–59	384,189	90.8	3.4	3.2	-	2.6
60–64	373,592	87.0	3.4	3.8	-	5.9
65–69	235,503	83.9	2.9	4.0	-	9.3
70–74	223,163	76.5	2.6	4.3	-	16.7
75–79	142,799	71.7	2.1	4.2	-	22.0
80 +	207,056	52.5	0.0	0.0	-	47.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	15,794,407	56.3	2.8	20.4	16.5	3.9
10–14	2,855,876	16.3	0.7	22.5	57.7	2.7
15–19	2,309,553	39.2	2.2	23.2	33.5	1.9
20–24	2,100,897	61.0	4.4	24.9	8.9	0.8
25–29	1,809,024	70.8	5.6	22.9	-	0.7
30–34	1,503,813	75.0	3.8	20.4	-	0.8
35–39	1,238,033	77.7	3.3	18.3	-	0.8
40–44	939,619	79.6	2.8	16.6	-	1.0
45–49	776,619	79.1	2.5	15.8	-	2.6
50–54	594,290	78.6	2.3	16.0	-	3.1
55–59	376,087	77.8	2.0	15.5	-	4.7
60–64	384,946	71.6	1.9	15.4	-	11.0
65–69	250,675	67.1	1.7	14.5	-	16.7
70–74	248,133	56.4	1.7	12.9	-	29.1
75–79	145,779	50.3	1.6	11.8	-	36.4
80 +	261,063	32.8	0.0	0.1	-	67.0

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

Region	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Tanzania	30,298,817	60.4	3.5	14.9	17.6	3.5
Rural	20,647,335	64.4	2.7	14.0	15.2	3.8
Urban	9,651,482	51.9	5.4	16.9	22.8	3.1
Male	14,504,409	64.9	4.3	8.9	18.8	3.1
Female	15,794,407	56.3	2.8	20.4	16.5	3.9
Tanzania Mainland	29,398,908	60.9	3.5	14.7	17.3	3.5
Dodoma	1,383,789	61.7	3.0	16.4	15.1	3.8
Arusha	1,175,236	56.5	3.4	16.8	20.4	2.8
Kilimanjaro	1,206,556	60.5	2.6	12.7	20.0	4.2
Tanga	1,410,333	62.6	2.3	8.0	23.5	3.7
Morogoro	1,543,240	64.9	3.3	12.0	16.2	3.5
Pwani	771,674	59.7	3.5	13.9	18.4	4.5
Dar es Salaam	3,320,389	51.8	6.6	17.7	20.8	3.0
Lindi	622,410	67.8	2.8	11.2	13.8	4.4
Mtwara	919,978	68.4	3.1	9.1	15.1	4.4
Ruvuma	941,916	67.6	2.5	8.2	18.3	3.4
Iringa	660,196	63.5	2.0	12.7	18.9	2.9
Mbeya	1,863,324	60.3	3.5	11.8	21.2	3.2
Singida	890,725	62.2	3.2	17.0	13.2	4.4
Tabora	1,458,173	58.4	3.9	22.2	11.8	3.7
Rukwa	624,872	65.8	2.1	14.6	14.4	3.1
Kigoma	1,286,598	67.1	2.4	10.7	16.3	3.5
Shinyanga	988,735	57.3	4.3	19.0	15.6	3.8
Kagera	1,596,594	68.6	1.9	11.5	15.3	2.7
Mwanza	1,797,560	54.6	3.5	17.4	20.8	3.6
Mara	1,091,272	60.1	3.4	14.7	17.8	3.9
Manyara	928,879	60.1	3.7	20.5	11.0	4.7
Njombe	496,292	66.8	1.2	11.6	17.4	3.1
Katavi	353,468	62.0	2.7	23.0	8.9	3.4
Simiyu	982,063	60.7	3.3	17.2	15.0	3.8
Geita	1,084,636	63.4	3.4	16.0	14.2	3.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	899,909	42.1	6.6	20.7	26.9	3.6
Kaskazini Unguja	127,485	46.7	5.6	16.8	27.7	3.1
Kusini Unguja	81,628	56.2	3.9	12.7	24.6	2.6
Mjini Magharibi	423,073	37.9	8.9	20.7	29.5	3.0
Kaskazini Pemba	138,958	41.8	4.4	25.3	23.4	5.1
Kusini Pemba	128,765	42.9	4.3	25.0	23.1	4.7

10.4 Employment Status

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

The data on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is agriculture (63 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (18 percent) and employees (12 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	18,295,288	0.4	11.6	17.6	62.8	7.1	0.2	0.3
10–14	997,686	0.1	3.3	3.5	25.0	66.5	0.4	1.3
15–19	1,821,449	0.2	9.0	12.0	67.0	10.5	0.7	0.5
20–24	2,435,058	0.4	12.3	18.5	63.5	4.8	0.4	0.3
25–29	2,547,393	0.4	15.2	22.0	59.0	3.0	0.2	0.2
30–34	2,332,371	0.5	14.5	22.8	59.5	2.4	0.1	0.2
35–39	2,012,894	0.5	12.9	22.1	61.9	2.3	0.1	0.2
40–44	1,590,315	0.5	12.3	20.5	64.4	2.2	0.1	0.1
45–49	1,259,808	0.5	12.1	17.9	67.0	2.2	0.1	0.2
50–54	1,009,642	0.5	12.8	15.3	69.1	2.1	0.0	0.2
55–59	641,619	0.5	13.3	14.2	69.7	2.1	0.1	0.2
60–64	600,592	0.5	6.5	13.1	77.1	2.5	0.1	0.2
65–69	365,697	0.4	4.5	11.4	80.9	2.5	0.0	0.2
70–74	310,522	0.4	3.2	10.3	82.9	2.9	0.1	0.3
75–79	175,813	0.4	2.6	9.5	84.0	3.1	0.1	0.3
80 +	194,429	0.4	2.1	9.3	84.1	3.6	0.1	0.5

Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Employment Status and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Tanzania	18,295,288	0.4	11.6	17.6	62.8	7.1	0.2	0.3
Rural	13,288,808	0.3	4.6	9.7	76.5	8.5	0.2	0.2
Urban	5,006,479	0.8	30.0	38.7	26.4	3.3	0.4	0.4
Male	9,407,163	0.5	14.4	19.6	58.6	6.5	0.2	0.3
Female	8,888,125	0.4	8.6	15.6	67.3	7.7	0.2	0.3
Tanzania Mainland	17,916,156	0.4	11.3	17.2	63.4	7.2	0.2	0.3
Dodoma	853,986	0.3	6.8	13.1	71.8	7.8	0.1	0.1
Arusha	664,427	0.5	20.9	32.0	39.6	6.7	0.2	0.2
Kilimanjaro	729,528	0.5	14.8	16.5	62.1	5.7	0.3	0.3
Tanga	882,213	0.4	8.3	13.6	75.3	2.3	0.1	0.1
Morogoro	1,002,049	0.4	8.5	12.1	73.3	5.4	0.2	0.2
Pwani	460,517	0.4	10.5	23.7	61.6	3.6	0.1	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,719,466	1.4	42.7	48.3	3.8	2.9	0.4	0.6
Lindi	422,236	0.3	5.0	9.4	80.9	3.9	0.2	0.2
Mtwara	629,119	0.3	5.0	7.9	82.8	3.6	0.2	0.2
Ruvuma	636,823	0.2	5.9	8.5	80.6	4.4	0.3	0.2
Iringa	419,148	0.3	11.6	12.2	70.3	5.2	0.2	0.2
Mbeya	1,123,967	0.3	7.7	17.5	67.9	6.1	0.2	0.3
Singida	554,188	0.3	5.0	13.9	68.6	11.4	0.2	0.5
Tabora	851,963	0.3	5.7	14.3	66.5	12.7	0.2	0.3
Rukwa	411,165	0.2	5.2	12.6	72.2	9.4	0.2	0.2
Kigoma	863,004	0.3	5.5	8.8	78.0	6.9	0.2	0.3
Shinyanga	566,072	0.2	7.4	16.2	64.3	11.3	0.2	0.2
Kagera	1,095,970	0.3	8.2	8.0	76.0	7.1	0.2	0.2
Mwanza	982,154	0.3	10.8	18.0	64.8	5.8	0.2	0.1
Mara	655,803	0.3	6.9	12.9	69.9	9.4	0.3	0.3
Manyara	558,162	0.2	6.3	16.6	58.4	18.1	0.1	0.3
Njombe	331,297	0.2	7.4	8.2	80.4	3.4	0.2	0.2
Katavi	219,277	0.3	5.6	16.0	66.2	11.6	0.2	0.2
Simiyu	596,409	0.2	3.3	9.3	73.7	12.9	0.2	0.4
Geita	687,213	0.3	4.8	13.4	67.8	13.2	0.2	0.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	379,129	0.4	25.5	37.4	34.3	2.0	0.2	0.1
Kaskazini Unguja	59,515	0.4	15.5	26.6	55.2	2.1	0.1	0.1
Kusini Unguja	45,862	0.4	16.5	30.0	51.2	1.8	0.1	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	160,465	0.5	40.1	50.2	7.6	1.2	0.2	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	58,045	0.3	13.7	29.7	52.6	3.5	0.2	0.1
Kusini Pemba	55,242	0.5	14.2	25.9	56.3	2.9	0.2	0.1

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Tanzanians (62 percent). The remaining 38 percent are engaged in elementary occupations (6 percent) service and shop sales workers (6 percent), craftsmen (5 percent), Technicians and Associate Professionals (4 percent), street vendors (3 percent), livestock keepers (2 percent) and Other Not Specified (4 percent). Fishermen constituted only one (1) percent of the working population in Tanzania.

It is interesting to note that the farming industry is also the largest employer (70 percent and more) of elderly population aged 60 years and above.

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Total	18,295,288	1.4	1.6	4.1	1.0	1.0	5.8	3.1	4.6	62.1	2.4	1.0	1.1	6.3	4.3	0.4
10–14	997,686	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.5	1.2	60.8	5.4	0.3	0.1	8.1	17.6	1.5
15–19	1,821,449	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	5.3	1.9	3.1	66.1	3.4	0.8	0.3	7.2	10.3	0.5
20–24	2,435,058	1.2	1.1	4.3	1.0	0.9	6.7	3.4	5.3	60.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	7.0	3.5	0.3
25–29	2,547,393	1.5	2.3	5.3	1.3	1.2	7.4	4.0	6.3	56.2	2.1	1.2	1.6	6.6	2.9	0.3
30–34	2,332,371	1.6	2.3	5.1	1.2	1.3	7.4	4.3	6.1	56.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	6.4	2.6	0.2
35–39	2,012,894	1.7	2.0	5.1	1.1	1.4	6.8	4.0	5.7	58.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	6.1	2.5	0.2
40–44	1,590,315	1.8	2.0	5.0	1.1	1.2	6.0	3.5	5.1	61.1	2.0	1.2	1.4	5.9	2.5	0.2
45–49	1,259,808	2.1	2.0	5.1	1.2	1.0	5.3	3.0	4.3	63.6	2.0	1.0	1.1	5.6	2.4	0.2
50–54	1,009,642	2.2	2.4	5.5	1.2	0.9	4.3	2.2	3.8	65.8	2.0	0.9	1.0	5.3	2.4	0.2
55–59	641,619	2.2	2.7	6.0	1.2	0.8	3.7	2.0	3.4	66.6	2.0	0.7	0.9	5.0	2.4	0.3
60–64	600,592	1.6	1.2	3.8	0.8	0.7	3.1	1.6	2.7	73.5	2.1	0.6	0.6	5.0	2.4	0.2
65–69	365,697	1.4	0.7	3.4	0.6	0.6	2.3	1.2	2.5	76.9	2.0	0.6	0.3	4.9	2.4	0.2
70–74	310,522	1.2	0.6	3.2	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.0	2.1	79.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	4.8	2.4	0.2
75–79	175,813	1.0	0.5	3.3	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.9	79.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	4.5	2.7	0.3
80+	194,429	1.1	0.5	3.2	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.9	80.2	2.2	0.3	0.1	4.4	2.7	0.4

Table 10.16: Percentage of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation by Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Tanzania	18,295,288	1.4	1.6	4.1	1.0	1.0	5.8	3.1	4.6	62.1	2.4	1.0	1.1	6.3	4.3	0.4
Rural	13,288,808	1.0	0.8	2.9	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.9	2.1	75.7	2.9	1.0	0.2	5.4	3.9	0.3
Urban	5,006,480	2.4	3.8	7.3	2.3	2.7	15.7	8.7	11.2	26.0	0.9	1.0	3.4	8.8	5.3	0.5
Male	9,407,163	1.7	1.8	4.5	0.9	1.1	5.3	3.1	6.6	58.0	2.8	1.7	2.0	6.2	4.1	0.3
Female	8,717,862	1.1	1.5	4.0	1.1	1.0	7.1	3.4	2.8	64.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	6.7	4.5	0.4
Tanzania Mainland	17,916,156	1.4	1.5	4.1	1.0	1.0	5.6	3.0	4.5	62.8	2.4	0.9	1.1	6.2	4.3	0.4
Dodoma	853,986	1.0	1.1	3.0	0.7	0.6	4.9	1.6	3.2	72.8	2.2	0.2	0.5	4.6	3.5	0.2
Arusha	664,427	1.7	2.5	3.9	1.1	1.4	11.5	3.3	7.2	39.0	16.2	0.1	2.3	7.0	2.5	0.2
Kilimanjaro	729,528	1.6	2.2	4.6	1.0	0.9	5.8	2.8	4.5	62.9	2.8	0.5	1.2	5.3	3.4	0.4
Tanga	882,213	0.8	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.6	4.8	1.4	3.4	76.9	2.4	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.1	0.1
Morogoro	1,002,049	1.4	1.1	4.0	0.8	0.7	4.0	1.8	3.2	73.2	1.8	0.1	0.6	4.0	3.0	0.3
Pwani	460,517	1.4	1.5	4.0	0.7	0.9	6.4	2.9	4.2	61.8	2.4	3.2	1.1	5.9	3.3	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,719,466	3.1	4.6	8.7	3.2	4.3	19.5	14.2	13.8	3.8	0.9	0.8	5.3	10.1	7.3	0.6
Lindi	422,236	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.3	2.5	1.2	2.3	79.6	0.2	1.8	0.4	3.8	2.5	0.4
Mtwara	629,119	1.0	0.8	3.4	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.1	2.5	80.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.1	2.3	0.3
Ruvuma	636,823	1.5	0.9	4.1	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.2	2.6	80.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	2.6	2.2	0.2
Iringa	419,148	1.2	1.3	3.2	0.9	0.6	4.3	1.8	3.7	71.5	1.3	0.6	1.0	5.8	2.6	0.2
Mbeya	1,123,967	1.4	1.5	4.3	1.0	0.7	4.5	3.5	4.6	63.5	1.5	0.4	0.7	7.2	4.7	0.5
Singida	554,188	1.2	1.1	4.2	0.8	0.6	2.8	1.5	3.4	66.3	3.9	0.4	0.3	6.8	6.2	0.5
Tabora	851,963	1.1	1.1	3.8	0.7	0.6	3.9	1.7	3.9	63.1	3.6	0.2	0.3	8.3	7.2	0.5
Rukwa	411,165	0.9	0.9	3.0	0.6	0.4	3.8	1.6	3.1	71.6	1.2	2.0	0.4	6.5	3.9	0.2
Kigoma	863,004	1.1	1.0	4.1	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.3	2.4	78.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	3.8	3.2	0.3

Region	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Shinyanga	566,072	1.3	1.2	4.0	0.7	0.9	4.6	2.2	4.7	61.0	2.1	0.1	0.8	10.2	5.8	0.4
Kagera	1,095,970	1.0	0.8	2.9	0.7	0.3	2.9	1.1	2.6	75.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	6.6	3.0	0.2
Mwanza	982,154	0.9	1.7	3.3	0.8	0.9	5.6	2.8	4.5	65.0	0.8	3.0	1.0	6.8	2.7	0.2
Mara	655,803	1.1	1.2	4.2	0.7	0.7	3.2	1.8	2.7	70.9	1.3	2.2	0.4	5.2	3.8	0.5
Manyara	558,162	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.4	3.0	1.1	3.0	57.2	11.2	0.4	0.4	5.7	12.2	0.2
Njombe	331,297	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.5	0.3	3.2	1.0	2.6	81.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.0	1.5	0.2
Katavi	219,277	1.5	0.9	4.4	1.0	0.4	3.5	2.0	4.6	61.9	1.8	1.3	0.4	8.5	7.2	0.7
Simiyu	596,409	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	75.1	3.2	0.4	0.1	6.2	4.7	0.5
Geita	687,213	1.3	1.2	3.7	0.5	0.3	2.9	1.9	3.7	66.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	8.5	7.0	0.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	379,129	1.9	3.4	6.0	2.3	1.6	16.9	4.0	10.2	30.1	0.9	6.8	2.1	11.5	2.2	0.2
Kaskazini Unguja	59,515	1.4	1.9	3.8	0.8	0.5	9.2	1.9	4.8	48.8	0.8	11.2	0.8	12.4	1.4	0.4
Kusini Unguja	45,862	1.2	1.2	3.5	0.6	0.5	11.3	1.5	7.8	50.1	1.6	7.0	2.0	8.8	2.8	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	160,465	2.6	5.2	9.0	3.9	2.8	28.9	7.1	15.2	8.1	0.9	2.2	3.2	7.9	2.8	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	58,045	1.4	2.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	6.4	1.5	7.0	52.4	1.0	12.7	1.1	6.4	1.4	0.2
Kusini Pemba	55,242	1.4	2.4	4.5	1.7	0.8	5.6	1.8	6.9	33.6	0.6	9.0	1.3	28.8	1.6	0.1

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (62 percent), than any other industry, followed by trade and commerce (6 percent), domestic services (6 percent), fishing, hunting, livestock and other related employed four (4) percent. The industries that employed the least number of persons included electricity, gas and steam; and Information and Communication each employing 0.4 percent of working persons.

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	18,295,288	62.1	3.6	2.6	3.2	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.3	6.2	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	5.5	2.3
10–14	997,686	61.1	6.3	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.2	4.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	5.5
15–19	1,821,449	65.8	4.2	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.1	5.3	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.4
20–24	2,435,058	60.8	3.5	2.7	3.6	0.3	1.0	2.5	3.6	6.6	1.3	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	6.1	2.0
25–29	2,547,393	56.4	3.5	2.8	4.5	0.5	1.0	3.0	4.3	7.0	1.8	2.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.6	4.6	2.4
30–34	2,332,371	56.8	3.5	2.7	4.1	0.5	1.0	3.2	4.6	7.2	1.9	2.4	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.1	0.6	4.0	2.3
35–39	2,012,894	59.0	3.3	2.7	3.8	0.5	1.0	3.0	4.4	7.0	1.8	2.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.7	3.9	2.1
40–44	1,590,315	61.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	0.4	0.9	2.8	3.9	6.5	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.8	3.9	2.0
45–49	1,259,808	63.6	3.3	2.5	3.0	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.3	6.1	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.9	3.9	1.8
50–54	1,009,642	66.0	3.1	2.4	2.6	0.4	0.7	2.0	2.7	5.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	2.5	0.9	3.8	1.8
55–59	641,619	66.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.4	5.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	3.1	1.1	3.8	1.8
60–64	600,592	73.2	2.8	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	5.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	4.2	1.4
65–69	365,697	76.7	2.6	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.5	4.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	4.2	1.2
70–74	310,522	78.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	4.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	4.3	1.0
75–79	175,813	79.3	2.3	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.2	1.0
80+	194,429	79.1	2.6	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.8	0.9

Table 10.18: Percentage of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Five Year Age Groups, Main Industry and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Tanzania	18,295,288	62.1	3.6	2.6	3.2	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.3	6.2	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	5.5	2.3
Rural	13,288,808	75.4	4.0	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	4.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	5.3	1.2
Urban	5,006,479	27.0	2.5	3.4	8.6	1.0	2.1	5.9	9.1	10.1	3.5	4.8	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.1	1.3	6.1	5.3
Male	9,407,163	58.6	4.6	2.9	3.8	0.5	0.8	3.7	3.3	6.7	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.4	4.3	2.6
Female	8,888,125	65.9	2.5	2.3	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	3.4	5.8	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.7	6.8	2.0
Tanzania Mainland	17,916,158	62.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.3	6.3	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	5.6	2.3
Dodoma	853,986	71.0	2.6	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.2	5.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	5.8	1.5
Arusha	664,427	40.8	15.9	1.3	5.0	0.4	1.1	3.3	5.9	6.2	2.7	3.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.7	5.1	3.0
Kilimanjaro	729,528	60.9	3.3	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.4	6.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.7	7.0	3.4
Tanga	882,213	77.3	3.3	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	3.6	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.9
Morogoro	1,002,049	72.6	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	6.0	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	3.2	1.5
Pwani	460,517	63.5	5.6	1.8	2.6	0.3	1.0	2.3	3.9	5.2	1.4	2.9	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.5	2.9	1.9
Dar es Salaam	1,719,466	5.3	2.5	3.4	12.3	1.5	2.9	8.8	11.2	11.7	5.4	6.8	2.0	3.0	3.9	2.6	1.4	7.2	8.0
Lindi	422,236	79.6	2.4	2.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	4.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.2
Mtwara	629,119	81.0	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.4	4.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	0.9
Ruvuma	636,823	76.5	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.4	7.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.1	1.1
Iringa	419,148	73.5	1.9	0.9	2.8	0.2	0.4	1.9	2.0	5.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.5	3.0	1.5
Mbeya	1,123,967	64.0	1.9	4.2	2.5	0.4	0.9	2.0	3.5	7.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.5	5.8	2.1
Singida	554,188	62.5	4.2	3.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	11.3	2.1
Tabora	851,963	65.6	3.3	2.9	2.0	0.2	0.8	2.1	2.6	5.6	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	8.6	1.8
Rukwa	411,165	73.9	3.8	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.7	3.1	5.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	4.5	1.1
Kigoma	863,004	75.9	1.8	2.9	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.6	6.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	3.0	1.5
Shinyanga	566,072	60.9	1.7	3.9	2.3	0.6	0.8	2.1	3.1	6.7	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.4	10.4	2.0
Kagera	1,095,970	76.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.1	5.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	4.3	1.2

Region	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Mwanza	982,154	64.9	4.0	1.6	3.0	0.3	0.7	2.2	3.5	6.1	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	4.4	1.9
Mara	655,803	67.5	3.9	3.2	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	6.4	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	6.3	1.7
Manyara	558,162	57.8	11.6	2.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	11.7	2.2
Njombe	331,297	81.9	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.8	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.1
Katavi	219,277	63.3	3.0	3.8	2.5	0.2	0.6	2.6	3.1	6.6	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	7.9	2.1
Simiyu	596,409	72.4	3.1	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	9.0	1.2
Geita	687,213	67.0	2.3	5.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.4	2.3	6.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.6	1.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	379,129	37.2	8.2	1.4	7.4	0.6	1.3	4.3	7.6	5.2	3.0	5.1	1.1	1.2	5.0	4.4	1.2	2.5	3.2
Kaskazini Unguja	59,515	57.6	12.2	0.8	3.1	0.2	0.9	2.6	3.9	1.7	1.2	3.8	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.4	0.5	1.7	2.0
Kusini Unguja	45,862	55.9	9.0	1.0	4.8	0.2	0.6	2.6	5.5	2.1	2.3	4.3	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.0	0.6	2.3	1.8
Mjini Magharibi	160,465	10.2	3.8	1.5	11.7	1.1	2.0	7.0	12.4	8.7	4.7	8.4	1.9	2.0	8.0	6.0	1.7	3.3	5.5
Kaskazini Pemba	58,045	55.3	14.1	2.5	4.2	0.3	0.8	2.3	3.4	3.4	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.3	1.1	1.5	1.3
Kusini Pemba	55,242	59.3	9.9	1.0	5.0	0.4	1.0	2.2	3.8	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	2.2	3.4	1.1	2.0	1.1

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups)

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and region. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Albinism		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-Care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania	16,477	0.04	848,530	1.9	425,322	1.0	525,019	1.2	401,931	0.9	324,725	0.7	99,798	0.2
Tanzania Mainland	16,127	0.04	821,213	1.9	410,182	1.0	513,558	1.2	391,281	0.9	317,224	0.7	97,503	0.2
Dodoma	1,034	0.05	41,985	2.0	22,512	1.1	23,124	1.1	17,759	0.9	16,006	0.8	7,980	0.4
Arusha	732	0.04	19,095	1.1	8,976	0.5	12,584	0.8	7,351	0.4	6,692	0.4	2,595	0.2
Kilimanjaro	734	0.05	48,170	3.0	17,125	1.1	29,193	1.8	20,738	1.3	14,453	0.9	6,922	0.4
Tanga	703	0.03	45,786	2.3	20,437	1.0	27,434	1.4	19,526	1.0	15,048	0.7	231	0.01
Morogoro	947	0.04	49,688	2.3	23,995	1.1	30,119	1.4	23,705	1.1	18,014	0.8	8,427	0.4
Pwani	457	0.04	39,359	3.7	16,670	1.6	21,414	2.0	16,729	1.6	10,112	0.9	3,873	0.4
Dar es Salaam	1,637	0.04	71,576	1.7	25,059	0.6	30,403	0.7	22,145	0.5	16,416	0.4	319	0.01
Lindi	356	0.04	26,028	3.1	11,422	1.3	12,528	1.5	11,219	1.3	10,325	1.2	136	0.02
Mtwara	438	0.04	40,485	3.2	17,630	1.4	20,901	1.7	19,720	1.6	16,091	1.3	5,437	0.4
Ruvuma	532	0.04	20,735	1.5	12,391	0.9	15,950	1.2	14,000	1.0	13,243	1.0	4,648	0.3
Iringa	374	0.04	20,961	2.3	11,001	1.2	15,549	1.7	10,797	1.2	7,985	0.9	4,702	0.5
Mbeya	747	0.03	52,511	2.0	26,884	1.0	37,734	1.4	30,036	1.1	20,675	0.8	303	0.01
Singida	572	0.04	28,906	2.1	15,447	1.1	21,045	1.6	14,318	1.1	15,088	1.1	206	0.02
Tabora	797	0.04	33,069	1.5	18,585	0.8	23,077	1.0	16,677	0.7	14,715	0.7	6,049	0.3
Rukwa	268	0.03	15,905	1.6	9,217	0.9	10,885	1.1	9,556	1.0	7,682	0.8	3,335	0.3
Kigoma	694	0.03	31,685	1.6	19,041	1.0	25,965	1.3	20,364	1.0	15,041	0.8	7,476	0.4
Shinyanga	637	0.04	16,176	1.1	9,444	0.6	11,025	0.7	6,688	0.4	6,328	0.4	2,932	0.2
Kagera	536	0.02	60,138	2.5	35,850	1.5	33,019	1.4	31,488	1.3	21,226	0.9	12,702	0.5
Mwanza	1,063	0.04	37,017	1.4	20,018	0.7	23,340	0.9	16,022	0.6	14,276	0.5	335	0.01
Mara	749	0.04	34,118	2.0	16,494	1.0	24,208	1.4	18,545	1.1	17,912	1.0	5,611	0.3
Manyara	463	0.03	22,766	1.6	12,286	0.9	15,636	1.1	10,225	0.7	9,976	0.7	3,859	0.3
Njombe	257	0.04	13,106	1.9	7,597	1.1	11,153	1.6	7,852	1.1	5,241	0.8	3,551	0.5

Region	Albinism		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-Care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Katavi	214	0.04	9,504	1.7	5,836	1.1	6,735	1.2	5,137	0.9	4,761	0.9	1,846	0.3
Simiyu	549	0.04	19,107	1.2	12,281	0.8	15,045	1.0	9,631	0.6	9,556	0.6	3,819	0.2
Geita	637	0.04	23,337	1.4	13,984	0.8	15,492	0.9	11,053	0.6	10,362	0.6	209	0.01
Tanzania Zanzibar	350	0.03	27,317	2.1	15,140	1.2	11,461	0.9	10,650	0.8	7,501	0.6	2,295	0.2
Kaskazini Unguja	34	0.02	3,723	2.0	2,058	1.1	1,526	0.8	1,346	0.7	1,052	0.6	16	0.01
Kusini Unguja	33	0.03	3,239	2.9	2,014	1.8	1,325	1.2	1,180	1.1	670	0.6	896	0.8
Mjini Magharibi	181	0.03	10,927	1.9	4,847	0.8	4,384	0.7	3,731	0.6	2,959	0.5	69	0.01
Kaskazini Pemba	47	0.02	3,684	1.8	2,656	1.3	1,919	0.9	1,915	0.9	1,452	0.7	33	0.02
Kusini Pemba	55	0.03	5,744	3.0	3,565	1.8	2,307	1.2	2,478	1.3	1,368	0.7	1,281	0.7

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 44,049,876 persons enumerated in the country, a total 16,477 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (16,127) were in Tanzania Mainland and 350 were in Tanzania Zanzibar. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	16,477	0.04	9,059	0.04	7,418	0.03	44,049,876	21,384,708	22,665,168
0-4	1,940	0.03	1198	0.03	742	0.02	7,176,765	3,589,142	3,587,623
5-9	2,014	0.03	1275	0.04	739	0.02	6,574,287	3,291,153	3,283,134
10-14	2,095	0.04	1230	0.04	865	0.03	5,705,722	2,849,846	2,855,876
15-19	1,645	0.04	915	0.04	730	0.03	4,495,441	2,185,884	2,309,557
20-24	1,881	0.05	925	0.05	956	0.05	3,816,319	1,715,422	2,100,897
25-29	1,074	0.03	572	0.04	502	0.03	3,299,922	1,490,898	1,809,024
30-34	980	0.03	482	0.04	498	0.03	2,839,610	1,335,797	1,503,813
35-39	743	0.03	381	0.03	362	0.03	2,386,290	1,148,257	1,238,033
40-44	825	0.04	399	0.04	426	0.05	1,857,487	917,868	939,619
45-49	542	0.04	255	0.04	287	0.04	1,477,062	700,443	776,619
50-54	561	0.05	278	0.05	283	0.05	1,187,986	593,696	594,290
55-59	310	0.04	170	0.04	140	0.04	760,276	384,189	376,087
60-64	430	0.06	251	0.07	179	0.05	758,538	373,592	384,946
65-69	264	0.05	138	0.06	126	0.05	486,178	235,503	250,675
70-74	403	0.09	192	0.09	211	0.09	471,296	223,163	248,133
75-79	229	0.08	125	0.09	104	0.07	288,578	142,799	145,779
80+	541	0.12	273	0.13	268	0.10	468,119	207,056	261,063

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	10,831	0.03	6,109	0.04	4,722	0.03	31,100,724	15,184,970	15,915,754
0-4	1,419	0.03	885	0.03	534	0.02	5,435,575	2,717,667	2,717,908
5-9	1,443	0.03	919	0.04	524	0.02	5,017,807	2,523,154	2,494,653
10-14	1,484	0.03	910	0.04	574	0.03	4,242,308	2,148,397	2,093,911
15-19	1,012	0.03	588	0.04	424	0.03	3,002,823	1,519,619	1,483,204
20-24	1,082	0.05	547	0.05	535	0.04	2,379,896	1,081,368	1,298,528
25-29	567	0.03	310	0.03	257	0.02	2,045,122	919,841	1,125,281
30-34	588	0.03	288	0.03	300	0.03	1,792,774	832,594	960,180
35-39	412	0.03	211	0.03	201	0.02	1,563,485	739,329	824,156
40-44	551	0.04	268	0.04	283	0.04	1,261,894	610,826	651,068
45-49	367	0.04	185	0.04	182	0.03	1,023,687	482,399	541,288
50-54	385	0.05	186	0.04	199	0.05	853,726	417,888	435,838
55-59	205	0.04	115	0.04	90	0.03	546,876	270,790	276,086
60-64	303	0.05	174	0.06	129	0.04	569,428	275,255	294,173
65-69	187	0.05	100	0.06	87	0.04	376,643	179,631	197,012
70-74	289	0.08	141	0.08	148	0.08	374,786	177,883	196,903
75-79	170	0.07	91	0.08	79	0.07	232,547	115,894	116,653
80+	367	0.10	191	0.11	176	0.08	381,347	172,435	208,912

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

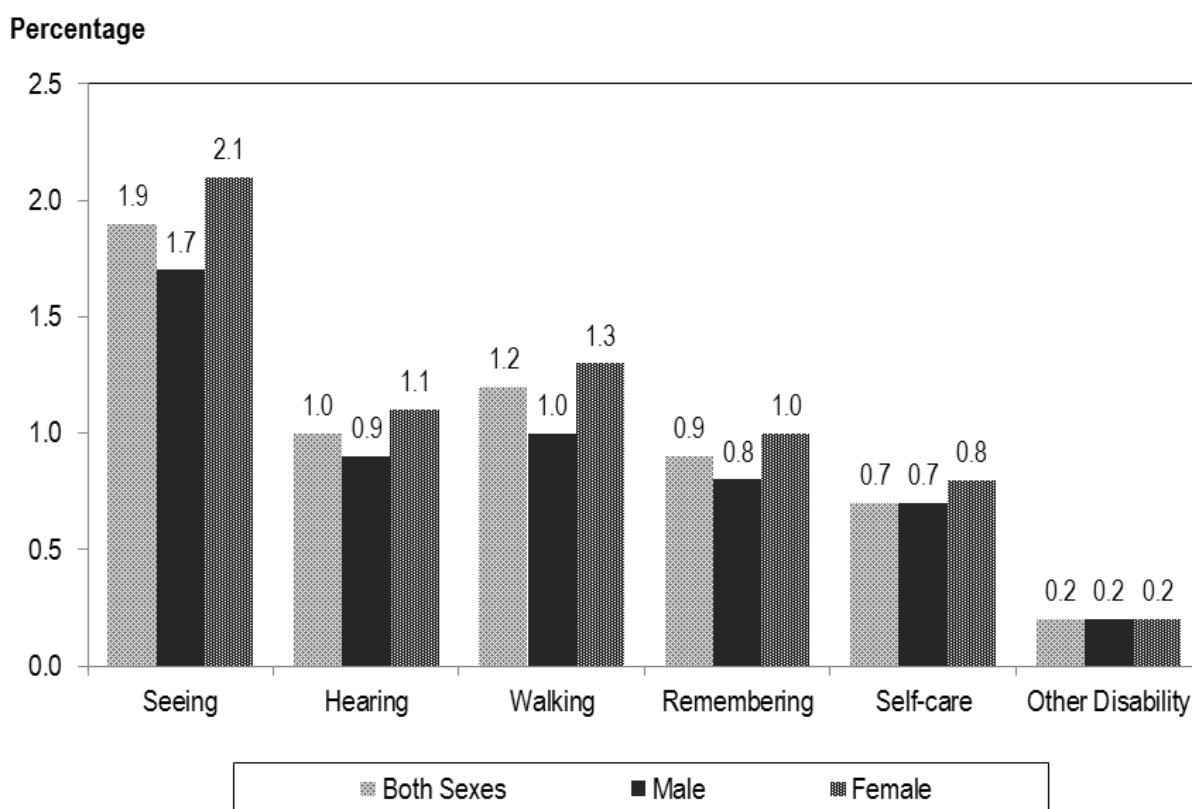
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5,646	0.04	2,950	0.05	2,696	0.04	12,949,152	6,199,738	6,749,414
0-4	521	0.03	313	0.04	208	0.02	1,741,190	871,475	869,715
5-9	571	0.04	356	0.05	215	0.03	1,556,480	767,999	788,481
10-14	611	0.04	320	0.05	291	0.04	1,463,414	701,449	761,965
15-19	633	0.04	327	0.05	306	0.04	1,492,618	666,265	826,353
20-24	799	0.06	378	0.06	421	0.05	1,436,423	634,054	802,369
25-29	507	0.04	262	0.05	245	0.04	1,254,800	571,057	683,743
30-34	392	0.04	194	0.04	198	0.04	1,046,836	503,203	543,633
35-39	331	0.04	170	0.04	161	0.04	822,805	408,928	413,877
40-44	274	0.05	131	0.04	143	0.05	595,593	307,042	288,551
45-49	175	0.04	70	0.03	105	0.04	453,375	218,044	235,331
50-54	176	0.05	92	0.05	84	0.05	334,260	175,808	158,452
55-59	105	0.05	55	0.05	50	0.05	213,400	113,399	100,001
60-64	127	0.07	77	0.08	50	0.06	189,110	98,337	90,773
65-69	77	0.07	38	0.07	39	0.07	109,535	55,872	53,663
70-74	114	0.12	51	0.11	63	0.12	96,510	45,280	51,230
75-79	59	0.11	34	0.13	25	0.09	56,031	26,905	29,126
80+	174	0.20	82	0.24	92	0.18	86,772	34,621	52,151

11.3 Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups)

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.9 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.2 percent) and difficulty in hearing (1.0 percent). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes												Both Sexes					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.2
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1
10 – 19	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
20 – 29	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
30 – 39	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
40 – 49	3.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	4.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.3
50 – 59	6.4	1.7	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.4	5.6	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	7.2	2.0	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.4
60 – 69	10.7	3.3	5.8	3.1	1.4	0.5	9.8	2.6	4.5	2.3	1.2	0.5	11.5	3.9	7.1	3.9	1.7	0.5
70+	20.5	8.7	13.8	8.3	6.0	0.8	20.1	7.5	11.9	6.6	4.8	0.8	20.8	9.8	15.5	9.8	7.1	0.8

Figure 11.1: Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

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

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.3
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1
10 – 19	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
20 – 29	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3
40 – 49	3.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	4.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.4
50 – 59	6.7	1.9	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	5.9	1.5	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	7.4	2.2	3.9	2.4	0.8	0.5
60 – 69	11.0	3.6	5.9	3.2	1.5	0.6	10.2	2.8	4.6	2.4	1.2	0.6	11.8	4.3	7.1	4.0	1.8	0.6
70+	21.0	9.2	13.9	8.5	6.1	0.8	20.6	8.0	12.0	6.8	4.8	0.8	21.4	10.3	15.6	9.9	7.2	0.9

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1
10–19	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
20–29	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
30–39	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
40–49	3.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	4.2	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.1
50–59	5.7	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	6.8	1.4	3.3	1.8	0.6	0.2
60–69	9.4	2.3	5.4	2.6	1.3	0.3	8.3	1.7	4.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	10.5	2.9	7.0	3.4	1.5	0.3
70+	17.7	6.5	13.2	7.5	5.7	0.4	17.1	5.6	10.9	5.9	4.4	0.4	18.1	7.4	15.1	8.8	6.7	0.4

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 74 percent of private households lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in Rural (88 percent) than in Urban Areas (48 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling by Rural and Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census

	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	9,276,997	74.4	4.4	18.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3
Rural	6,192,303	87.8	4.1	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2
Urban	3,084,694	47.6	5.0	42.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.4

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (57 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was found that only 15 percent of seniors citizen (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage of Households by Tenure Status and Age Group; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	9,276,997	74.4	4.4	18.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3
Below 15	24,985	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 – 19	139,075	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2
20 – 24	623,914	4.8	10.5	13.2	11.6	13.1	8.9	10.0
25 – 29	1,135,279	9.2	15.7	22.8	19.7	21.9	16.8	18.5
30 – 34	1,295,251	12.0	15.5	21.0	17.8	19.6	15.9	16.1
35 – 39	1,238,747	12.9	13.3	15.1	13.6	14.4	14.0	14.1
40 – 44	1,055,367	11.9	10.5	9.4	10.4	9.7	11.4	11.1
45 – 49	957,881	11.4	8.8	6.5	8.9	7.3	10.3	8.9
50 – 54	730,467	9.0	6.6	3.7	6.4	4.6	8.7	7.5
55 – 59	484,349	6.1	4.1	2.0	4.3	2.8	5.1	4.9
60 – 64	496,929	6.5	3.9	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.6
65+	1,094,753	14.8	8.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	3.8	3.8
Total Age Groups	9,276,997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About one-third of the households had no legal right over the land and only nine percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (50 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 30 percent of households in Urban Areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with four (4) percent in Rural Areas.

Table 12.3: Percentage of Households by Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is Located; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Type of Legal Right								
	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Total	6,905,332	9.4	2.4	2.5	50.0	4.1	0.1	31.4
Rural	5,436,735	3.9	0.6	1.3	57.5	3.3	0.1	33.3
Urban	1,468,597	29.9	9.0	7.0	22.4	7.1	0.2	24.4

12.4 Building Materials for Roofing

Table 12.4 shows that, 65 percent of private households in Tanzania used iron sheets as the main roofing materials, followed by grass or leaves (25 percent) and mud and leaves (8 percent). Ninety three percent of the households in Urban Areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 53 percent in Rural Areas. Use of modern materials for roofing is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (81 percent) compared with Tanzania Mainland (66 percent). Significant variations were observed across regions. Percentage of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 34 percent in Lindi to 99 percent in Dar es Salaam.

Table 12.4: Percentage of Households by Region and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Tanzania, 2012 Census

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

12.5 Building Materials for Flooring

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by region and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The Table indicates 60 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (37 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (74 percent), followed by earth or sand (22 percent). On the other hand 79 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (19 percent). With the exception of Kaskazini Pemba (45 percent), the other four regions in Tanzania Zanzibar had more than 50 percent of households using modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood). In Tanzania Mainland, only Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro regions had more than 50 percent of the households using modern flooring materials (95 and 58 percent respectively).

Table 12.5: Percentage of Households by Region and Main Material Used for Flooring; Tanzania, 2012 Census

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

12.6 Building Materials for Walls

Table 12.6 shows that 53 percent of all private households in Tanzania had their house walls built of sundried bricks or baked bricks (26.3 percent each). Other materials commonly used for building walls were poles and mud (24 percent), and cement bricks (20 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the Urban Areas used cement bricks (52 percent) as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (24 percent), while in Rural Areas the main wall materials used were sundried bricks and poles and mud (32 percent each) as well as baked bricks (27 percent). Most of the houses in Tanzania Zanzibar (55 percent) had cement bricks as wall materials compared with Tanzania Mainland where the most dominant materials.

Table 12.6: Percentage of Households by Region and type of Wall Materials Used; Tanzania, 2012 Census

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

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 62 percent of the households in Tanzania had one or two rooms for sleeping and 22 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 16 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (39 percent) than Rural Areas (22 percent). Fifty percent of households in Dar es Salaam had one room used for sleeping. There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

Figure 12.1: Percentage of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census

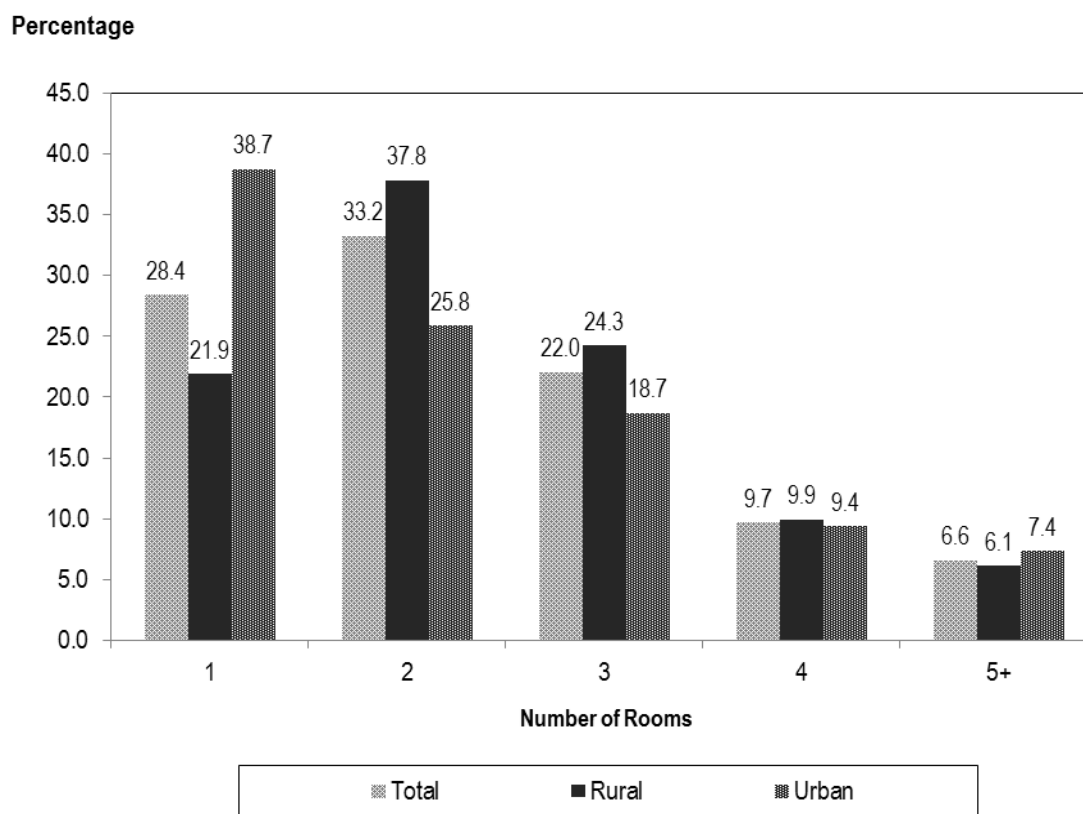


Table 12.7: Percentage of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Tanzania	4.7	9,276,997	28.4	33.2	22.0	9.7	6.6	2.4
Male headed household	3.5	6,178,205	27.4	32.7	22.7	10.1	7.0	2.4
Female headed household	7.3	3,098,792	30.4	34.2	20.7	8.9	5.9	2.3
Rural	5.0	6,192,303	21.9	37.8	24.3	9.9	6.1	2.5
Urban	4.2	3,084,694	38.7	25.8	18.7	9.4	7.4	2.3
Tanzania Mainland	4.7	9,026,785	28.8	33.4	21.7	9.6	6.5	2.4
Male headed household	3.5	6,005,826	27.8	32.9	22.4	10.0	6.9	2.4
Female headed household	7.3	3,020,959	30.7	34.3	20.4	8.7	5.8	2.3
Dodoma	4.6	450,305	24.6	40.3	22.8	7.8	4.5	2.3
Arusha	4.4	376,336	31.6	39.1	19.5	6.7	3.1	2.1
Kilimanjaro	4.2	381,526	19.5	32.3	26.1	13.5	8.5	2.6
Tanga	4.6	435,583	30.4	35.3	21.2	8.1	5.0	2.3
Morogoro	4.3	501,794	29.3	36.1	19.5	9.3	5.8	2.3
Pwani	4.2	254,810	23.2	34.9	24.5	11.8	5.5	2.5
Dar es Salaam	3.9	1,083,381	50.0	20.5	15.3	7.4	6.8	2.1
Lindi	3.8	224,316	18.3	40.3	31.0	6.8	3.6	2.4
Mtwara	3.7	342,165	16.6	41.5	33.0	5.6	3.2	2.4
Ruvuma	4.5	300,005	13.9	25.9	33.8	16.2	10.2	2.9
Iringa	4.2	220,776	21.7	32.8	25.4	11.8	8.4	2.6
Mbeya	4.2	630,593	34.7	34.1	17.8	8.2	5.3	2.2
Singida	5.3	255,613	22.5	40.1	23.5	8.4	5.4	2.4
Tabora	5.9	379,770	23.0	38.9	19.1	10.3	8.6	2.5
Rukwa	5.0	198,011	32.9	40.4	16.5	6.1	4.2	2.1
Kigoma	5.4	370,374	15.9	35.9	27.4	12.9	7.8	2.7
Shinyanga	5.8	258,981	22.7	36.7	21.4	10.5	8.7	2.5
Kagera	4.7	521,028	20.6	31.4	27.3	14.0	6.7	2.5
Mwanza	5.7	481,107	27.7	35.2	20.5	9.6	7.0	2.4
Mara	5.5	308,483	32.5	33.5	18.8	8.7	6.5	2.3
Manyara	5.2	271,050	26.1	44.4	18.3	7.4	3.8	2.2
Njombe	4.1	168,982	13.5	29.0	29.8	16.1	11.6	2.9
Katavi	5.5	100,350	38.8	32.8	15.4	7.0	6.0	2.2
Simiyu	6.9	227,862	17.6	34.5	23.7	12.8	11.3	2.7
Geita	6.0	283,584	28.4	35.2	19.4	9.5	7.6	2.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	5.1	250,212	14.9	27.4	33.5	14.4	9.8	2.8
Male headed household	3.6	172,379	14.3	26.9	33.9	14.6	10.2	2.8
Female headed household	8.6	77,833	16.2	28.4	32.5	13.7	9.1	2.8
Kaskazini Unguja	5.0	36,736	16.1	41.0	30.1	8.1	4.8	2.5
Kusini Unguja	4.4	25,734	18.6	41.0	28.0	8.6	3.8	2.4
Mjini Magharibi	5.2	112,716	19.1	22.6	25.9	18.1	14.2	2.9
Kaskazini Pemba	5.3	39,408	7.4	23.8	47.7	13.8	7.3	3.0
Kusini Pemba	5.4	35,618	6.5	18.2	53.0	12.9	9.4	3.1

12.8 Source of Drinking Water

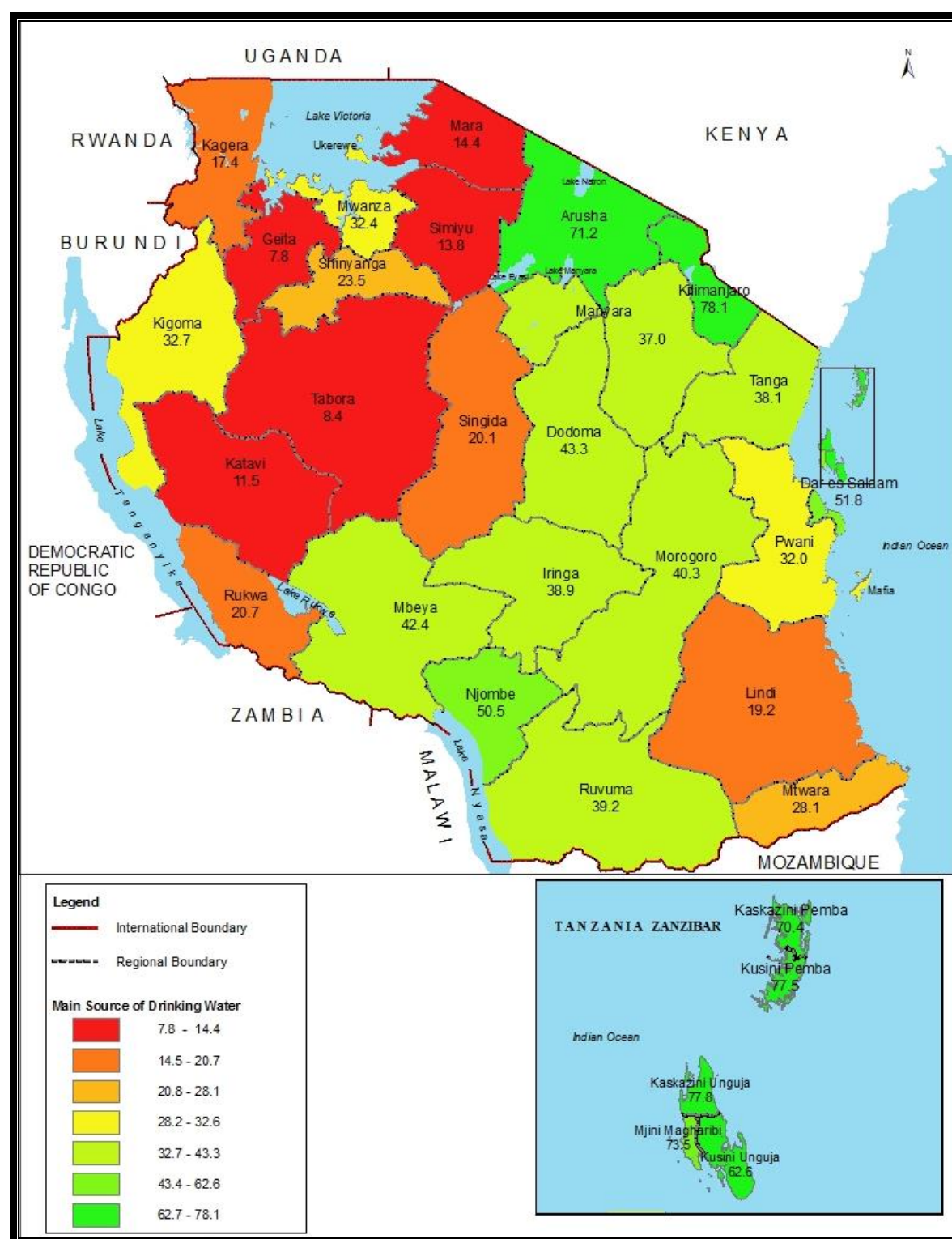
During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 37 percent of private households in Tanzania used piped water as the main source of drinking water (12 percent had water piped into their houses, eight percent piped into yard and 17 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 59 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 26 percent of households in Rural Areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. Percentages of households using piped water range from 78 percent in Kilimanjaro, Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba to 8 percent in Geita and Tabora region.

Table 12.8: Percentage of Households by Region and Main Source of Drinking Water; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources								Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources						
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Rain water collection	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Tanzania	9,276,997	11.6	7.9	17.4	7.8	7.6	2.2	1.2	55.7	19.1	10.1	0.3	2.5	1.4	10.9	44.3
Male headed household	6,178,205	11.3	7.7	16.9	7.9	7.7	2.2	1.1	54.8	19.8	10.2	0.3	2.5	1.4	11.0	45.2
Female headed household	3,098,792	12.1	8.2	18.3	7.8	7.6	2.2	1.3	57.5	17.7	9.9	0.2	2.6	1.4	10.6	42.4
Rural	6,192,303	6.0	3.4	16.6	6.9	7.0	2.7	1.5	44.1	25.2	14.0	0.1	1.4	0.4	14.9	56.0
Urban	3,084,694	22.7	16.9	19.0	9.8	9.0	1.2	0.7	79.3	7.0	2.3	0.6	4.7	3.3	2.8	20.7
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	11.1	7.7	17.0	8.0	7.6	2.2	1.2	54.8	19.3	10.4	0.3	2.6	1.4	11.2	45.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	10.9	7.5	16.5	8.0	7.6	2.2	1.2	53.9	20.0	10.5	0.3	2.6	1.4	11.3	46.1
Female headed household	3,020,959	11.7	8.0	18.0	7.9	7.6	2.3	1.3	56.8	17.8	10.1	0.2	2.6	1.4	10.9	43.0
Dodoma	450,305	10.4	6.1	26.9	5.7	3.9	0.6	0.3	53.9	30.7	4.7	0.2	5.1	0.3	5.1	46.1
Arusha	376,336	19.1	16.5	35.5	1.3	3.8	1.6	0.3	78.1	2.9	6.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	9.1	21.8
Kilimanjaro	381,526	31.7	21.6	24.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.4	83.0	1.4	8.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	5.1	16.9
Tanga	435,583	12.0	8.8	17.4	3.4	5.6	1.1	0.9	49.2	20.7	13.4	0.1	1.3	1.8	13.5	50.8
Morogoro	501,794	11.7	7.6	21.0	15.1	7.7	0.4	0.1	63.6	15.5	7.5	0.1	1.3	0.6	11.2	36.2
Pwani	254,810	9.8	7.8	14.4	6.3	10.8	0.4	0.7	50.2	34.7	3.4	0.1	1.2	1.0	9.4	49.8
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	20.1	12.9	18.8	18.9	7.6	0.3	0.1	78.7	4.2	0.2	1.2	7.0	8.4	0.1	21.1
Lindi	224,316	6.3	2.6	10.2	5.5	7.6	0.8	1.9	34.9	45.7	7.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	9.9	64.9
Mtwara	342,165	7.5	2.5	18.1	1.8	3.3	0.9	20.0	54.1	21.0	7.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	15.2	45.9
Ruvuma	300,005	12.0	9.4	17.8	8.6	9.6	3.4	0.0	60.8	16.7	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	39.1
Iringa	220,776	8.3	7.7	23.0	5.2	8.1	1.6	0.1	54.0	13.0	16.4	0.1	2.3	0.1	14.0	45.9
Mbeya	630,593	15.5	10.4	16.6	3.2	7.4	2.0	0.1	55.2	14.7	14.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	14.2	44.8
Singida	255,613	4.6	1.7	13.8	9.3	7.1	0.5	0.3	37.3	34.3	11.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	15.0	62.7

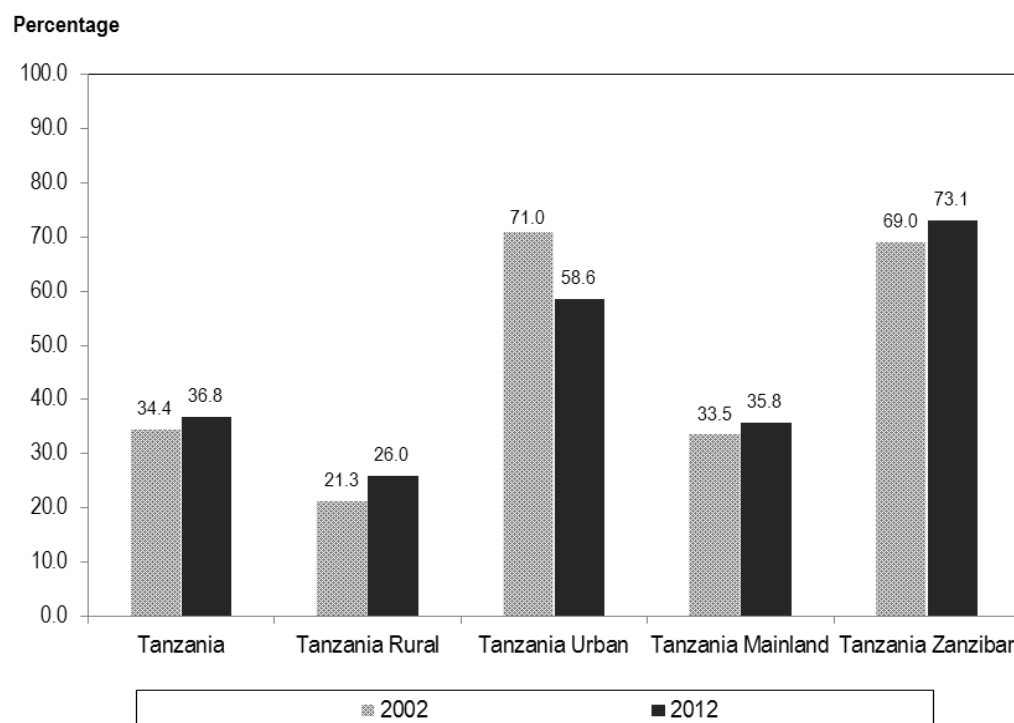
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources								Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources						
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Rain water collection	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Tabora	379,770	2.5	2.1	3.9	4.5	11.7	0.3	0.1	25.1	58.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	0.1	9.0	74.9
Rukwa	198,011	6.3	1.8	12.7	10.9	6.9	3.2	0.0	41.8	22.3	18.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	17.0	58.3
Kigoma	370,374	7.9	4.8	20.0	5.0	8.3	14.0	0.1	60.1	10.6	10.8	0.1	1.6	0.1	16.8	40.0
Shinyanga	258,981	7.6	7.3	8.6	5.4	11.3	0.4	0.3	40.9	25.1	6.3	0.2	6.4	0.2	20.9	59.1
Kagera	521,028	2.8	2.6	12.0	5.3	5.1	10.6	2.1	40.5	9.9	30.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	18.6	59.6
Mwanza	481,107	10.6	9.7	12.2	11.6	10.6	1.8	0.3	56.8	22.8	9.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	9.5	43.4
Mara	308,483	5.4	3.7	5.3	4.9	7.9	2.0	2.8	32.0	23.6	19.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	23.9	67.8
Manyara	271,050	7.3	5.3	24.5	6.3	4.3	1.2	0.3	49.2	17.8	10.9	0.4	5.3	4.0	12.5	50.9
Njombe	168,982	13.0	9.1	28.4	0.8	5.9	3.3	0.1	60.6	11.1	19.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2	39.4
Katavi	100,350	1.7	0.9	9.0	22.4	7.3	0.9	0.0	42.2	30.6	7.3	0.1	2.8	0.1	17.1	58.0
Simiyu	227,862	3.4	1.5	8.9	18.2	17.6	0.2	0.2	50.0	17.4	4.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	26.4	50.0
Geita	283,584	1.5	0.3	6.0	6.9	17.6	1.5	0.2	34.0	38.3	17.0	0.3	6.6	0.1	3.7	66.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	26.9	15.2	30.9	3.0	8.0	0.2	0.2	84.4	14.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	15.5
Male headed household	172,379	27.2	14.9	30.4	3.0	8.0	0.2	0.2	83.9	14.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	16.1
Female headed household	77,833	26.2	16.0	32.2	2.9	7.8	0.2	0.3	85.6	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	14.4
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	22.1	15.8	39.9	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.5	82.0	16.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	18.1
Kusini Unguja	25,734	18.7	13.1	30.8	2.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	68.4	28.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	31.5
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	33.1	16.6	23.8	4.9	13.5	0.3	0.0	92.2	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	7.8
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	21.5	12.3	36.7	1.1	3.6	0.5	0.0	75.7	23.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	24.4
Kusini Pemba	35,618	24.3	15.0	38.1	2.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	84.0	15.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.8

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



Overall, 37 percent of private households in Tanzania had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in urban areas (59 percent) than in Rural Areas (26 percent). Three quarters of households in Tanzania Zanzibar used piped water for drinking (73 percent) compared with only 36 percent for Tanzania Mainland. The percentage for Tanzania urban households decreased from 71 percent in 2002 to 59 percent in 2012.

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



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore use of modern source of energy for cooking in the country was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only seven (7) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (95 percent) reported using wood-fuel (69 percent firewood and 26 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12. 9: Percentage of Households by Region and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
Tanzania	9,276,997	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.04	0.03	2.4	0.1	25.7	68.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Male headed household	6,178,205	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	25.1	68.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Female headed household	3,098,792	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	26.7	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	6,192,303	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	7.7	90.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Urban	3,084,694	4.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.3	61.8	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.9
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	25.6	68.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Male headed household	6,005,826	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	25.0	68.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
Female headed household	3,020,959	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	26.7	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dodoma	450,305	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	16.1	81.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Arusha	376,336	2.0	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.2	0.1	13.5	0.2	16.1	62.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.2	10.9	79.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
Tanga	435,583	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	19.5	76.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Morogoro	501,794	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	27.7	68.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Pwani	254,810	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	29.5	66.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	7.2	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.3	73.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Lindi	224,316	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	13.2	84.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mtwara	342,165	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	9.8	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ruvuma	300,005	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	15.5	82.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Iringa	220,776	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	15.4	82.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mbeya	630,593	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	22.7	74.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Singida	255,613	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	12.7	83.3	2.4	0.0	0.2
Tabora	379,770	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	20.5	77.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rukwa	198,011	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	21.0	77.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	370,374	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	15.9	82.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Shinyanga	258,981	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	25.5	71.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kagera	521,028	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.2	85.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mwanza	481,107	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	32.5	64.4	0.1	0.1	0.2

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

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by region and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 58 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting. Only 21 percent of households in Tanzania reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (15 percent). There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was electricity (49 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (42 percent). In Rural Areas, the main source was kerosene (66 percent), followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (20 percent). Use of electricity as the main source of lighting for Tanzania Zanzibar (43 percent) was twice as much as that of Tanzania Mainland (21 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage of Households by Region and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Tanzania	9,276,997	19.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.5	40.7	1.3	2.0	14.5
Male headed household	6,178,205	19.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.6	39.8	1.3	1.8	15.5
Female headed household	3,098,792	19.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.4	42.5	1.3	2.3	12.6
Rural	6,192,303	5.7	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	15.2	51.1	1.0	2.8	19.5
Urban	3,084,694	47.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	22.2	19.9	2.1	0.3	4.6
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	18.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.8	40.6	1.3	2.0	14.9
Male headed household	6,005,826	18.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.9	39.7	1.4	1.8	15.9
Female headed household	3,020,959	19.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.6	42.4	1.3	2.4	12.9
Dodoma	450,305	10.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	14.6	38.7	0.7	3.2	28.5
Arusha	376,336	24.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	33.1	23.5	1.1	4.3	6.6
Kilimanjaro	381,526	26.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	30.9	31.8	0.7	0.6	2.4
Tanga	435,583	15.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	11.1	62.9	0.8	0.9	4.4
Morogoro	501,794	14.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	18.9	45.9	1.0	1.1	14.7
Pwani	254,810	15.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	11.2	59.5	1.1	0.8	6.9
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	63.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	17.0	9.5	2.9	0.1	3.9
Lindi	224,316	12.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	8.5	57.4	0.8	2.7	14.5
Mtwara	342,165	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.3	54.3	0.8	3.4	20.1
Ruvuma	300,005	8.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	32.1	36.9	0.6	1.7	15.2
Iringa	220,776	15.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	38.9	27.7	1.1	1.3	11.3
Mbeya	630,593	13.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.8	45.4	1.4	1.6	16.5
Singida	255,613	10.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.9	46.0	1.0	3.9	24.2
Tabora	379,770	10.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.9	44.0	0.8	2.8	28.8
Rukwa	198,011	5.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	11.7	59.9	0.8	1.6	16.5

Region	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Kigoma	370,374	6.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.2	62.1	0.9	5.3	11.3
Shinyanga	258,981	12.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	12.1	35.0	1.6	2.1	32.3
Kagera	521,028	7.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.0	67.8	1.3	1.8	7.8
Mwanza	481,107	22.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	22.6	34.6	1.8	0.7	14.3
Mara	308,483	11.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	29.7	47.6	1.1	1.2	4.9
Manyara	271,050	10.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	19.6	39.4	1.3	5.4	18.3
Njombe	168,982	11.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	41.1	25.8	1.5	2.6	12.3
Katavi	100,350	9.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.2	35.7	0.7	2.7	36.7
Simiyu	227,862	7.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	12.6	31.1	1.1	3.0	41.2
Geita	283,584	6.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	13.3	36.6	2.8	1.7	35.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	42.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	8.5	43.4	0.8	0.3	1.3
Male headed household	172,379	43.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.7	41.8	0.9	0.3	1.5
Female headed household	77,833	40.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	8.1	46.9	0.6	0.3	0.9
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	14.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.2	72.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
Kusini Unguja	25,734	24.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.1	57.4	1.0	0.5	4.0
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	71.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.2	17.2	0.8	0.1	1.4
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	10.9	66.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Kusini Pemba	35,618	22.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.8	60.0	0.7	0.2	0.5

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across regions (Map 12.2). Mjini Magharibi Region had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (72 percent) followed by Dar es Salaam (64 percent). Regions with less than 10 percent of the households using electricity for lighting were Simiyu (9.0 percent), Kagera (9.0 percent), Kigoma (8.7 percent), Geita (8.4 percent), Mtwara (7.5 percent), and Rukwa (7.0 percent).

Map 12. 2: Percentage of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

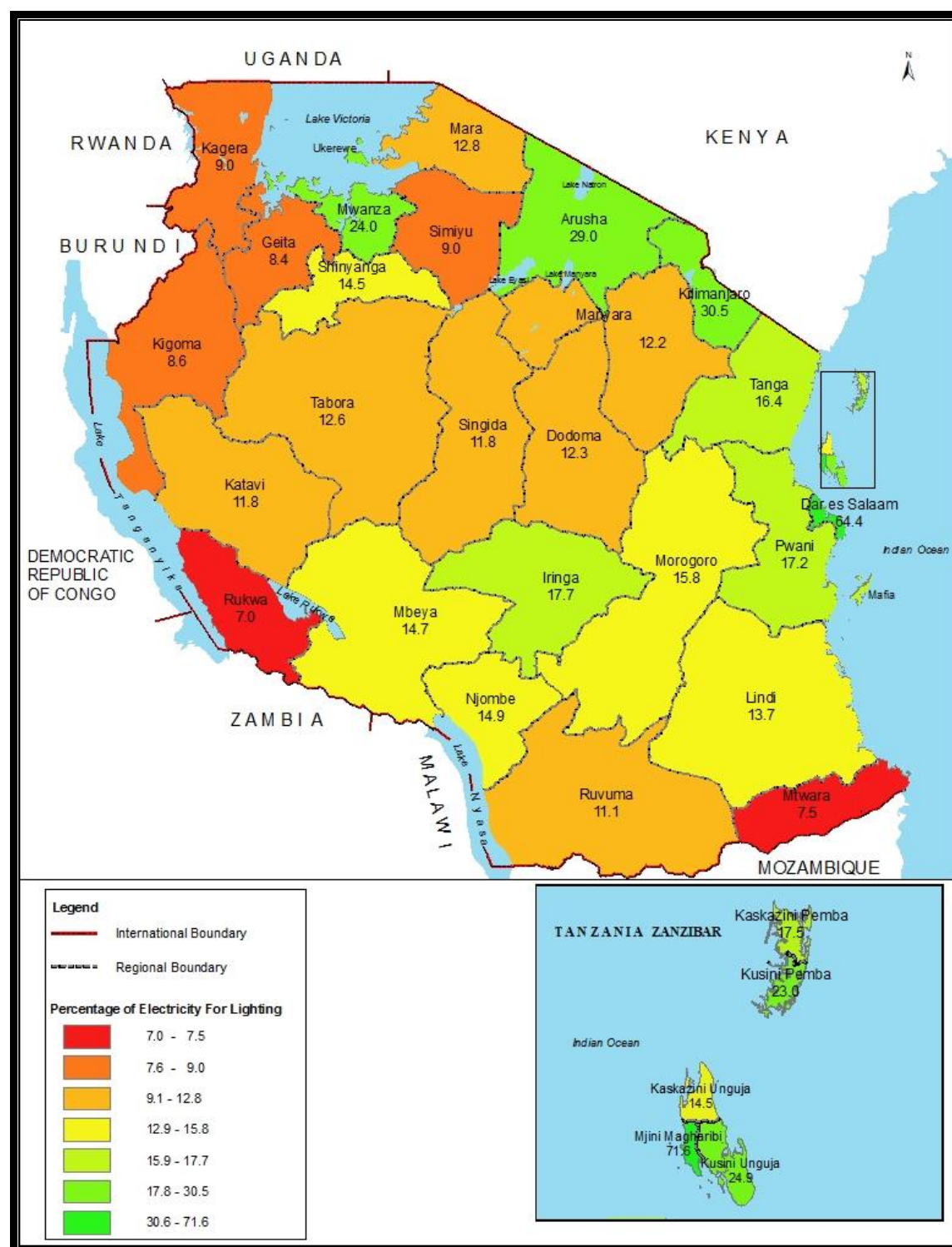
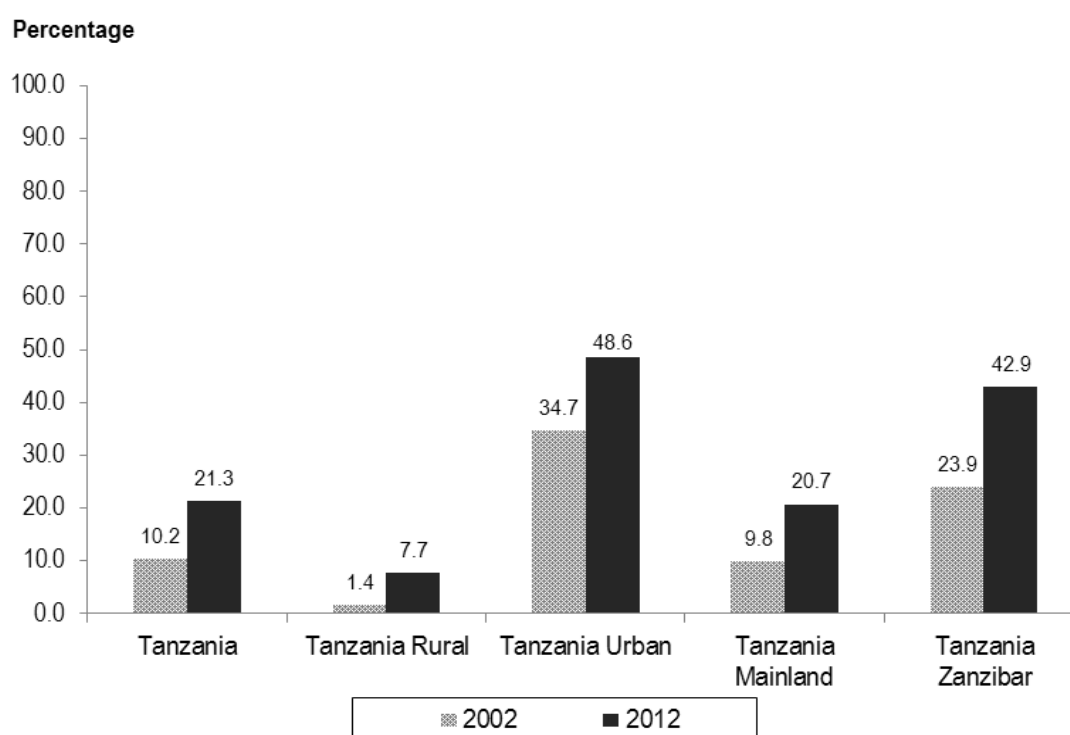


Figure 12.3 indicates that 21 percent of households in Tanzania reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (49 percent) compared with rural households (8). Use of electricity as the main source of lighting is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (43 percent) compared with Tanzania Mainland (21 percent).

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



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Tanzania were pit latrines without washable floor or soil slab (30 percent of households). There is a slight improvement from the 2002 Census results whereby nine (9) percent of the households had no toilet facilities compared with eight percent of 2012 Census. Fifty three percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba and 42 percent in Kusini Pemba had no toilet facilities.

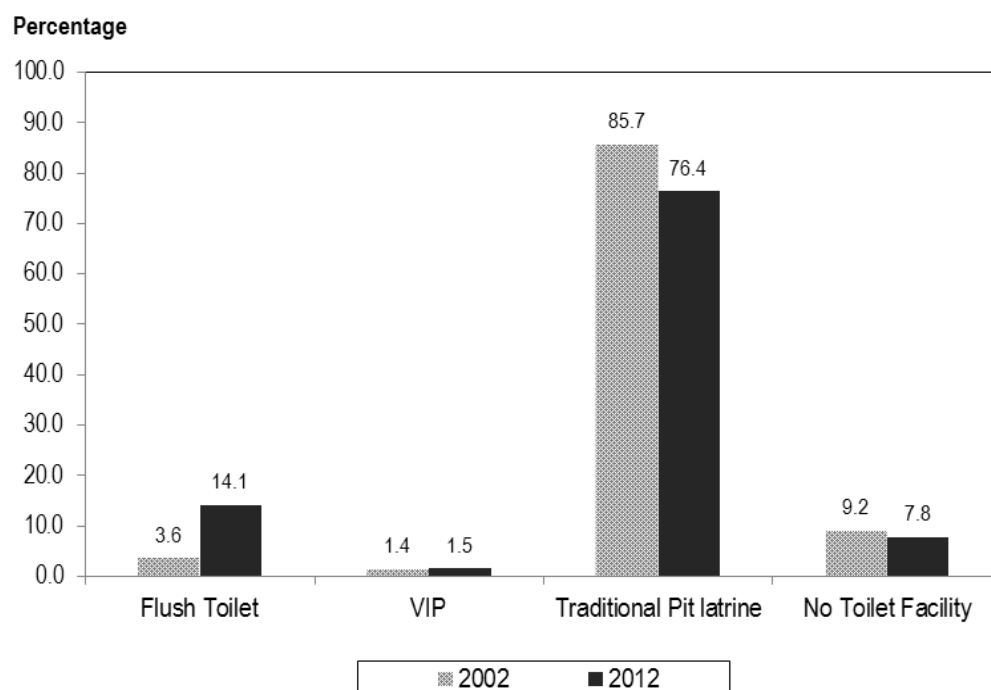
Table 12.11: Percentage of Households by Region and Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non-Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable / Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
Tanzania	9,276,997	1.7	4.0	7.2	1.5	8.6	10.9	0.2	34.1	1.3	30.1	26.8	0.0	7.8	66.0
Male headed household	6,178,205	1.7	4.0	7.1	1.5	8.6	10.7	0.2	33.8	1.2	30.5	27.1	0.0	7.3	66.1
Female headed household	3,098,792	1.7	4.0	7.2	1.5	8.6	11.2	0.2	34.4	1.3	29.2	26.2	0.0	9.0	65.7
Rural	6,192,303	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.8	4.5	6.4	0.2	15.0	0.5	38.1	35.1	0.0	11.3	85.0
Urban	3,084,694	4.5	10.8	17.0	2.9	16.8	19.8	0.1	71.9	2.9	14.0	10.2	0.0	0.9	28.0
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	1.6	3.9	6.8	1.4	7.9	11.0	0.2	32.8	1.2	30.9	27.5	0.0	7.5	67.1
Male headed household	6,005,826	1.6	3.9	6.7	1.4	7.9	10.8	0.2	32.5	1.2	31.3	27.9	0.0	7.0	67.4
Female headed household	3,020,959	1.6	4.0	6.9	1.4	8.0	11.3	0.2	33.4	1.3	29.9	26.9	0.0	8.6	66.7
Dodoma	450,305	1.2	3.3	4.6	1.0	3.2	6.0	0.2	19.5	0.8	35.5	35.3	0.0	8.8	80.4
Arusha	376,336	2.4	5.1	8.4	2.6	12.8	18.0	0.2	49.5	1.0	16.5	12.4	0.0	20.6	50.5
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1.9	3.1	9.4	2.9	18.2	14.8	0.2	50.5	1.6	26.7	18.7	0.0	2.6	49.6
Tanga	435,583	1.8	3.6	7.3	1.1	7.4	10.0	0.2	31.4	1.5	33.2	24.7	0.0	9.1	68.5
Morogoro	501,794	1.6	3.9	8.7	1.8	6.1	8.1	0.2	30.4	1.4	35.0	29.7	0.0	3.4	69.5
Pwani	254,810	0.7	3.0	4.7	1.0	9.3	13.2	0.2	32.1	1.0	29.9	29.0	0.0	7.9	67.8
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	5.7	15.2	14.0	2.1	22.9	29.3	0.0	89.2	3.1	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.2	10.8
Lindi	224,316	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.7	5.8	6.4	0.2	16.9	0.6	47.2	29.1	0.0	6.2	83.1
Mtwara	342,165	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.6	4.2	5.9	0.3	14.0	0.4	45.3	37.4	0.0	3.0	86.1
Ruvuma	300,005	1.0	1.8	7.5	0.7	6.4	8.5	0.2	26.1	1.3	45.6	26.4	0.0	0.6	73.9
Iringa	220,776	1.6	2.6	8.3	1.2	7.7	7.2	0.1	28.7	1.1	48.1	20.9	0.0	1.0	71.1
Mbeya	630,593	1.1	1.9	7.3	1.3	6.8	10.0	0.2	28.6	1.1	37.2	30.1	0.0	3.1	71.5

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non-Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable / Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
Singida	255,613	0.4	1.5	2.4	0.4	3.3	5.1	0.2	13.3	0.5	36.3	39.8	0.0	10.0	86.6
Tabora	379,770	0.4	1.8	3.8	1.1	3.1	5.9	0.2	16.3	0.6	33.8	30.9	0.0	18.4	83.7
Rukwa	198,011	0.5	1.0	5.5	0.5	2.9	6.7	0.1	17.2	0.6	53.7	22.3	0.0	6.1	82.7
Kigoma	370,374	0.2	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.2	6.7	0.1	14.1	0.5	42.5	40.2	0.0	2.7	85.9
Shinyanga	258,981	1.3	5.3	4.4	1.8	4.1	7.5	0.2	24.6	1.2	32.5	26.5	0.0	15.0	75.2
Kagera	521,028	0.4	0.6	2.5	1.6	3.0	7.1	0.4	15.6	0.4	29.3	51.0	0.0	3.8	84.5
Mwanza	481,107	1.9	4.9	10.8	2.1	4.2	7.2	0.3	31.4	1.5	24.1	34.0	0.0	8.8	68.4
Mara	308,483	1.3	2.1	7.9	1.4	4.0	7.0	0.3	24.0	1.8	21.8	31.0	0.1	21.3	76.0
Manyara	271,050	0.4	0.6	2.5	1.1	4.9	9.7	0.3	19.5	0.5	28.3	32.0	0.0	19.6	80.4
Njombe	168,982	0.8	1.2	7.4	0.7	6.6	6.7	0.2	23.6	0.8	56.6	18.6	0.0	0.3	76.3
Katavi	100,350	0.7	0.6	7.7	0.9	4.1	8.0	0.1	22.1	1.6	36.2	26.7	0.0	13.5	78.0
Simiyu	227,862	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.7	2.4	5.4	0.2	12.3	0.5	35.1	35.3	0.0	16.8	87.7
Geita	283,584	0.4	0.8	4.7	2.1	3.8	7.5	0.3	19.6	1.3	29.6	37.0	0.0	12.3	80.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	4.8	7.3	20.3	3.0	31.7	6.9	0.1	74.1	2.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	19.3	26.0
Male headed household	172,379	4.8	7.6	20.8	3.0	31.8	6.8	0.1	74.9	2.5	2.7	1.6	0.0	18.4	25.2
Female headed household	77,833	4.8	6.6	19.0	3.0	31.4	7.2	0.1	72.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	0.0	21.3	28.0
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	1.9	2.9	11.4	0.7	34.1	11.4	0.1	62.5	2.6	6.5	4.1	0.0	24.2	37.4
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.8	2.6	9.3	0.7	57.7	9.0	0.0	80.1	1.1	5.4	2.7	-	10.7	19.9
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	8.6	12.5	27.6	3.7	35.9	4.7	0.0	93.0	3.4	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	6.9
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	1.8	3.3	16.6	2.6	13.5	6.6	0.2	44.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	52.6	55.6
Kusini Pemba	35,618	2.0	2.9	18.1	5.1	17.0	8.3	0.0	53.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.1	42.1	46.6

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Tanzania revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 86 percent in 2002 to 76 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from 4 percent to 14 percent in the same period. On the other hand there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility.

Figure 12. 4: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percent distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 36 percent of the private households in Tanzania reported burying or pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping methods (32 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 16 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal. Tanzania Mainland main method of waste disposal was burying or pits (37 percent) where in Tanzania Zanzibar other dumping methods (63 percent) was the main method.

Table 12.12: Percentage of Households by Region and Type of Refuse Disposal; Tanzania, 2012 Census

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

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets was aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that house was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 75 percent of all private households, followed by hand hoe (74 percent), land or farm (70 percent), mobile phone (64 percent), radio (62 percent) and bicycle (40 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in Rural Areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (68 percent) than female headed households (56 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 68 percent of male headed households compared with 49 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although a bicycle was owned by (40 percent) of all the households, the asset was not common among female headed (26 percent) compared with male headed households (48 percent).

Table 12.13: Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets Sex of the Household Head and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Tanzania	9,276,997	61.6	1.1	63.9	39.9	2.6	5.0
Male headed household	6,178,205	67.9	1.1	67.6	46.7	2.9	6.1
Female headed household	3,098,792	49.1	1.0	56.4	26.3	1.9	2.8
Rural	6,192,303	58.1	0.6	54.2	45.7	0.9	4.2
Urban	3,084,694	68.6	2.1	83.4	28.2	6.0	6.5
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	61.4	1.1	63.4	39.8	2.5	4.9
Male headed household	6,005,826	67.7	1.1	67.2	46.6	2.8	5.9
Female headed household	3,020,959	48.7	1.0	56.0	26.2	1.9	2.8
Dodoma	450,305	51.7	0.7	49.5	40.4	1.5	4.2
Arusha	376,336	64.3	1.5	75.2	18.7	5.1	5.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	75.3	1.3	79.0	25.6	3.9	7.4
Tanga	435,583	63.5	1.1	64.7	36.7	1.9	6.4
Morogoro	501,794	63.6	0.9	61.1	45.5	1.6	5.1
Pwani	254,810	64.8	0.9	68.5	36.2	1.9	5.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	67.9	2.6	89.5	12.6	8.1	4.5
Lindi	224,316	52.9	0.8	43.3	46.0	0.7	3.1
Mtwara	342,165	53.7	0.6	41.6	49.3	0.8	3.6
Ruvuma	300,005	59.0	0.7	50.6	32.5	1.4	6.0
Iringa	220,776	65.4	0.7	59.2	38.1	2.3	5.3
Mbeya	630,593	62.1	0.7	58.1	39.7	1.8	4.3
Singida	255,613	58.3	0.7	54.7	45.8	1.0	3.5
Tabora	379,770	64.1	0.7	63.3	70.3	1.2	5.2
Rukwa	198,011	51.2	0.5	40.7	35.2	0.7	3.0
Kigoma	370,374	59.4	0.6	47.9	43.5	1.0	2.7
Shinyanga	258,981	61.5	0.9	66.8	67.8	1.7	4.6
Kagera	521,028	63.1	0.5	57.3	37.5	1.5	7.0
Mwanza	481,107	61.4	1.0	69.7	49.1	2.2	3.7
Mara	308,483	58.6	1.1	64.0	42.4	1.6	5.6
Manyara	271,050	51.6	0.8	63.9	41.8	1.6	5.6
Njombe	168,982	63.5	0.6	57.2	41.0	1.7	4.9
Katavi	100,350	63.8	0.7	61.4	59.1	0.9	4.6
Simiyu	227,862	46.6	0.7	60.6	64.1	0.8	4.8
Geita	283,584	59.8	0.9	65.4	63.4	1.0	4.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	69.9	2.4	80.3	44.7	4.7	10.0
Male headed household	172,379	73.7	2.4	84.3	52.2	5.5	12.1
Female headed household	77,833	61.4	2.3	71.3	28.0	3.1	5.6
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	69.2	0.9	64.7	42.6	1.6	3.4
Kusini Unguja	25,734	78.6	0.5	82.0	61.6	2.4	6.9
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	76.8	3.7	91.3	44.8	8.1	15.9
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	57.2	1.6	70.7	47.4	1.9	5.7
Kusini Pemba	35,618	56.3	1.8	70.9	31.3	2.0	5.6

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets Sex of the Household Head and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Tanzania	9,276,997	0.2	0.3	15.6	10.0	20.2	3.3
Male headed household	6,178,205	0.2	0.3	16.3	10.1	21.4	3.4
Female headed household	3,098,792	0.1	0.2	14.3	9.9	17.6	3.1
Rural	6,192,303	0.1	0.1	4.0	1.8	17.4	0.7
Urban	3,084,694	0.3	0.6	39.0	26.4	25.8	8.6
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	0.2	0.3	15.1	9.5	20.4	3.1
Male headed household	6,005,826	0.2	0.3	15.7	9.6	21.7	3.2
Female headed household	3,020,959	0.1	0.2	13.9	9.5	17.8	3.0
Dodoma	450,305	0.1	0.2	8.2	5.1	15.3	1.5
Arusha	376,336	0.2	0.4	22.3	15.9	25.6	9.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	0.3	0.3	19.5	15.1	39.6	5.7
Tanga	435,583	0.2	0.2	11.7	7.5	17.9	2.2
Morogoro	501,794	0.2	0.2	10.4	6.0	17.3	2.0
Pwani	254,810	0.2	0.2	12.2	7.0	16.8	2.1
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	0.4	0.9	53.0	37.4	20.5	11.7
Lindi	224,316	0.1	0.2	5.5	3.0	11.9	0.6
Mtwara	342,165	0.1	0.2	4.6	2.6	12.5	0.6
Ruvuma	300,005	0.1	0.1	7.8	2.8	20.6	0.8
Iringa	220,776	0.1	0.2	11.9	7.2	23.8	2.1
Mbeya	630,593	0.1	0.2	10.9	6.1	25.7	1.7
Singida	255,613	0.2	0.1	6.2	3.4	17.5	0.8
Tabora	379,770	0.1	0.2	8.4	3.9	18.4	0.9
Rukwa	198,011	0.1	0.0	5.4	2.0	14.4	0.4
Kigoma	370,374	0.1	0.1	5.4	2.4	14.1	0.6
Shinyanga	258,981	0.2	0.2	10.6	5.7	20.9	2.2
Kagera	521,028	0.1	0.1	7.0	3.4	18.7	0.9
Mwanza	481,107	0.2	0.3	14.9	8.9	23.1	2.9
Mara	308,483	0.3	0.3	9.5	5.0	26.1	1.7
Manyara	271,050	0.2	0.2	6.7	3.9	20.0	1.3
Njombe	168,982	0.2	0.2	8.9	4.7	26.4	1.0
Katavi	100,350	0.1	0.1	8.3	2.7	17.6	0.4
Simiyu	227,862	0.2	0.1	4.2	2.2	20.1	0.6
Geita	283,584	0.2	0.2	6.3	1.6	17.9	0.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	0.2	0.3	34.5	26.7	10.7	9.9
Male headed household	172,379	0.2	0.3	36.2	27.8	11.5	10.5
Female headed household	77,833	0.1	0.3	30.6	24.2	8.9	8.7
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	0.1	0.1	8.9	5.4	6.5	1.3
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.1	0.1	19.4	9.1	9.7	3.0
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	0.3	0.6	60.6	48.6	12.8	18.6
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	0.1	0.1	11.6	9.1	9.2	3.5
Kusini Pemba	35,618	0.1	0.1	14.6	11.4	10.9	3.5

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets Sex of the Household Head and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Tanzania	9,276,997	6.8	2.7	4.7	9.0
Male headed household	6,178,205	6.9	3.0	5.0	10.1
Female headed household	3,098,792	6.7	2.2	4.1	6.8
Rural	6,192,303	1.0	0.5	3.4	12.8
Urban	3,084,694	18.4	7.2	7.5	1.5
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	6.4	2.7	4.7	9.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	6.4	2.9	5.0	10.4
Female headed household	3,020,959	6.3	2.2	4.1	7.0
Dodoma	450,305	3.2	1.5	2.8	14.6
Arusha	376,336	8.3	5.0	7.5	11.7
Kilimanjaro	381,526	7.7	2.8	4.7	1.5
Tanga	435,583	5.2	1.7	3.1	0.5
Morogoro	501,794	4.9	1.7	2.0	2.3
Pwani	254,810	5.7	2.0	2.9	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	28.4	10.4	9.7	0.2
Lindi	224,316	2.1	0.8	1.6	0.1
Mtwara	342,165	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.1
Ruvuma	300,005	1.4	1.0	2.5	0.1
Iringa	220,776	2.7	2.2	4.2	8.7
Mbeya	630,593	2.8	1.7	4.7	10.6
Singida	255,613	1.8	0.9	3.6	29.1
Tabora	379,770	2.8	1.1	3.1	23.2
Rukwa	198,011	0.7	0.7	3.1	29.2
Kigoma	370,374	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.3
Shinyanga	258,981	4.1	1.7	8.7	25.7
Kagera	521,028	1.4	1.0	6.9	0.7
Mwanza	481,107	5.7	2.5	4.0	10.4
Mara	308,483	3.0	1.4	2.9	21.6
Manyara	271,050	1.9	1.1	2.7	22.0
Njombe	168,982	1.0	1.3	3.9	9.7
Katavi	100,350	1.6	1.0	4.4	15.5
Simiyu	227,862	1.3	0.7	6.8	37.6
Geita	283,584	1.1	0.8	6.0	10.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	23.2	5.4	5.1	0.2
Male headed household	172,379	24.1	6.0	5.5	0.3
Female headed household	77,833	21.1	4.1	4.2	0.2
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	5.5	0.7	1.3	0.1
Kusini Unguja	25,734	12.1	1.3	4.8	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	41.0	10.3	7.8	0.4
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	7.9	1.6	3.2	0.2
Kusini Pemba	35,618	9.9	1.6	2.8	0.1

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets Sex of the Household Head and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Tanzania	9,276,997	0.7	74.3	4.6	9.2	3.1	74.8	70.4
Male headed household	6,178,205	0.8	75.6	5.1	10.3	3.0	75.6	71.6
Female headed household	3,098,792	0.6	71.9	3.5	7.1	3.4	73.3	68.0
Rural	6,192,303	0.8	88.4	4.4	13.1	4.3	88.8	85.9
Urban	3,084,694	0.6	46.0	5.0	1.5	0.6	46.7	39.2
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	0.7	74.9	4.7	9.5	3.2	74.8	71.2
Male headed household	6,005,826	0.8	76.1	5.2	10.6	3.0	75.5	72.4
Female headed household	3,020,959	0.7	72.4	3.5	7.2	3.4	73.3	68.7
Dodoma	450,305	1.0	87.4	5.7	15.0	6.9	86.6	84.1
Arusha	376,336	1.1	59.4	9.5	13.2	21.4	68.4	60.9
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1.0	81.2	10.6	2.0	3.4	79.5	76.8
Tanga	435,583	0.7	81.6	1.8	0.8	2.1	78.4	78.7
Morogoro	501,794	0.7	82.7	2.0	2.6	0.9	74.6	73.0
Pwani	254,810	0.5	74.2	2.6	0.6	0.7	73.5	71.5
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	0.3	20.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	33.2	23.8
Lindi	224,316	0.6	85.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	85.1	85.2
Mtwara	342,165	0.6	85.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	87.2	87.2
Ruvuma	300,005	0.6	86.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	84.8	87.9
Iringa	220,776	0.9	86.8	3.7	8.5	1.9	79.6	79.8
Mbeya	630,593	1.0	82.2	3.7	10.8	1.8	79.0	75.5
Singida	255,613	0.7	88.3	9.2	29.9	7.6	87.8	86.2
Tabora	379,770	0.7	85.6	8.2	22.8	1.8	81.7	78.6
Rukwa	198,011	0.5	87.4	3.0	30.9	3.2	79.5	81.6
Kigoma	370,374	0.5	86.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	87.6	86.4
Shinyanga	258,981	0.9	80.3	9.5	25.3	2.4	76.6	68.3
Kagera	521,028	0.4	87.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	87.1	87.3
Mwanza	481,107	0.7	73.8	4.3	10.7	0.7	71.8	62.7
Mara	308,483	1.1	81.5	4.0	18.8	3.9	81.5	78.3
Manyara	271,050	1.2	82.4	9.3	24.4	20.3	83.3	78.3
Njombe	168,982	0.8	89.7	3.2	9.4	2.2	85.3	88.0
Katavi	100,350	0.7	85.6	4.8	16.1	0.7	73.8	74.6
Simiyu	227,862	0.9	88.5	13.6	36.9	2.1	86.4	76.3
Geita	283,584	0.8	79.8	4.0	10.9	1.6	75.9	64.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	0.4	54.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	75.2	42.7
Male headed household	172,379	0.4	55.9	1.9	0.4	0.6	76.1	44.1
Female headed household	77,833	0.3	51.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	73.2	39.5
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	0.5	66.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	87.1	49.4
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.4	64.0	2.3	0.2	0.5	84.2	59.8
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	0.3	30.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	63.5	21.8
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	0.5	79.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	84.7	63.3
Kusini Pemba	35,618	0.4	83.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	82.8	66.4

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 13 percent of all households in Tanzania had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with six percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Regions with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were; Mjini Magharibi (25 percent), Kilimanjaro (22 percent) and Singida (20 percent). On the other hand, Kaskazini Unguja (0.1 percent), Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba (0.3 percent each) had the lowest proportion of households with members registered in the NHIF and CHF.

National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Zanzibar National Social Security Fund (ZSSF), Parastatal Provident Fund (PPF), Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF), Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF) and Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF) are not common Social Security Schemes in Tanzania households.

Table 12 14: Percentage by Membership of Social Security Scheme and Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Tanzania	12.6	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	5.5	1.0
Rural	9.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	5.1	1.0
Urban	19.9	5.7	0.8	1.9	2.9	0.6	0.8	6.2	1.0
Tanzania Mainland	12.5	2.5	0.05	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.4	5.6	1.0
Dodoma	19.2	1.1	0.03	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.5	14.7	0.7
Arusha	12.2	4.5	0.04	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.9
Kilimanjaro	22.0	3.1	0.04	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.5	13.2	1.5
Tanga	10.8	2.4	0.1	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	4.3	0.7
Morogoro	13.0	2.7	0.03	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.4	5.3	1.3
Pwani	11.3	1.7	0.04	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.5	5.1	1.0
Dar es Salaam	18.7	8.0	0.1	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	3.9	0.9
Lindi	10.7	0.7	0.04	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	6.0	1.2
Mtwara	8.1	0.9	0.03	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	3.6	1.3
Ruvuma	12.0	1.0	0.02	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	5.6	2.6
Iringa	17.4	3.9	0.03	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	8.0	1.0
Mbeya	10.9	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.9	1.0
Singida	20.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	14.6	1.5
Tabora	9.3	1.2	0.02	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.2	0.4
Rukwa	8.2	0.9	0.04	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	4.1	0.4
Kigoma	9.4	0.9	0.02	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	5.7	0.7
Shinyanga	9.3	2.1	0.02	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.6
Kagera	7.9	1.3	0.02	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.9
Mwanza	11.3	2.2	0.03	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	3.9	1.5
Mara	8.2	1.6	0.02	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.5
Manyara	7.4	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	3.6	1.0
Njombe	13.5	1.3	0.01	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.9
Katavi	9.4	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.9	0.4
Simiyu	8.1	0.5	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.0
Geita	5.6	1.0	0.03	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	18.1	1.2	13.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.05	0.5	1.2
Kaskazini Unguja	9.1	0.5	7.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Kusini Unguja	14.4	0.7	10.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.0
Mjini Magharibi	24.9	1.9	18.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.05	0.9	0.9
Kaskazini Pemba	11.8	0.6	8.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.04	0.3	1.2
Kusini Pemba	15.4	0.7	11.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.03	0.3	2.1

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

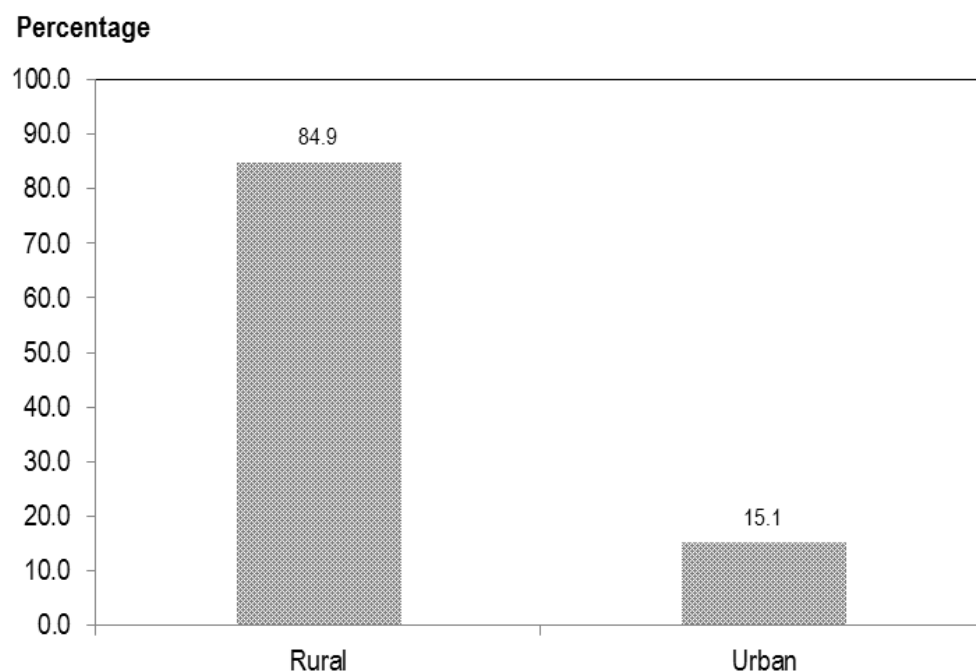
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 6,083,839 out of 9,276,997 households equivalent to 66 percent were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Tanzania Mainland (5,962,091 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 15 percent of households (915,621) were involved in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that with the exception of Dar es Salaam, which had only seven (7) percent of its households involved in agriculture, for other regions in Tanzania Mainland, the proportion ranged from 46 percent in Arusha to 88 percent in Simiyu. For the regions in Tanzania Zanzibar, the proportion ranged from 23 percent in Mjini Magharibi to 79 percent in Kusini Pemba.

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

Region	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania	9,276,997	6,083,839	65.6	84.9	15.1
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	5,962,091	66.0	85.1	14.9
Dodoma	450,305	376,924	83.7	92.0	8.0
Arusha	376,336	174,095	46.3	86.2	13.8
Kilimanjaro	381,526	247,080	64.8	85.4	14.6
Tanga	435,583	320,269	73.5	88.0	12.0
Morogoro	501,794	375,838	74.9	79.1	20.9
Pwani	254,810	162,626	63.8	78.2	21.8
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	75,948	7.0	NA	100.0
Lindi	224,316	180,877	80.6	85.2	14.8
Mtwara	342,165	257,833	75.4	83.6	16.4
Ruvuma	300,005	238,055	79.4	80.5	19.5
Iringa	220,776	180,065	81.6	81.8	18.2
Mbeya	630,593	439,851	69.8	77.6	22.4
Singida	255,613	219,948	86.0	91.8	8.2
Tabora	379,770	309,694	81.5	91.0	9.0
Rukwa	198,011	162,681	82.2	81.4	18.6
Kigoma	370,374	243,651	65.8	89.4	10.6
Shinyanga	258,981	203,173	78.5	89.5	10.5
Kagera	521,028	403,107	77.4	95.1	4.9
Mwanza	481,107	294,937	61.3	82.3	17.7
Mara	308,483	239,683	77.7	91.1	8.9
Manyara	271,050	201,604	74.4	89.1	10.9
Njombe	168,982	145,437	86.1	83.5	16.5
Katavi	100,350	84,721	84.4	73.0	27.0
Simiyu	227,862	199,592	87.6	94.0	6.0
Geita	283,584	224,402	79.1	87.9	12.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	121,748	48.7	78.6	21.4
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	21,327	58.1	95.8	4.2
Kusini Unguja	25,734	19,798	76.9	93.2	6.8
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	26,041	23.1	36.9	63.1
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	26,330	66.8	87.3	12.7
Kusini Pemba	35,618	28,252	79.3	85.8	14.2

Figure 13.1: Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Tanzania. This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (5,404,117 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts. Majority of households in Tanzania Mainland were engaged in maize growing unlike in Tanzania Zanzibar where most of the households were involved in cassava growing (110,864 households).

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Households	9,276,997	6,192,303	3,084,635
Engaged in Agriculture	6,083,839	5,168,218	915,621
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	5,404,117	4,661,761	742,356
Household Grows Paddy	1,789,258	1,525,040	264,218
Household Grows Cassava	2,516,261	2,232,076	284,185
Household Grows Banana	1,605,152	1,455,378	149,774
Household Grows Other Crops	4,723,475	4,181,020	542,455
Tanzania Mainland Households	9,026,785	6,054,641	2,972,085
Engaged in Agriculture	5,962,091	5,072,488	889,603
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	5,373,218	4,634,416	738,802
Household Grows Paddy	1,723,369	1,466,372	256,997
Household Grows Cassava	2,405,397	2,143,386	262,011
Household Grows Banana	1,507,729	1,377,974	129,755
Household Grows Other Crops	4,656,990	4,127,015	529,975
Tanzania Zanzibar Households	250,212	137,662	112,550
Engaged in Agriculture	121,748	95,730	26,018
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	30,899	27,345	3,554
Household Grows Paddy	65,889	58,668	7,221
Household Grows Cassava	110,864	88,690	22,174
Household Grows Banana	97,423	77,404	20,019
Household Grows Other Crops	66,485	54,005	12,480

Note: A household could grow more than one type of crop; hence total number of households engaged in agriculture exceeds total number of private households in the country.

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

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

Table 13.3 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 9,276,997 households in Tanzania, 42 percent (3,895,665 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 3,813,833 households (98 percent) were in Tanzania Mainland and 81,832 households (2 percent) were in Tanzania Zanzibar.

Livestock keeping is basically a rural activity and the results revealed that more than 80 percent of households keeping livestock in Tanzania were in rural areas. A similar pattern was observed for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Furthermore, it was noted that the regions with the largest percentage of households involved in livestock keeping were Simiyu (63 percent) and Singida (61 percent).

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

Region	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania	9,276,997	3,895,665	42.0	86.8	13.2
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	3,813,833	42.3	87.0	13.0
Dodoma	450,305	197,509	43.9	93.3	6.7
Arusha	376,336	172,432	45.8	88.0	12.0
Kilimanjaro	381,526	209,380	54.9	87.1	12.9
Tanga	435,583	216,061	49.6	88.2	11.8
Morogoro	501,794	189,769	37.8	84.1	15.9
Pwani	254,810	89,574	35.2	81.7	18.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	84,631	7.8	N/A	100.0
Lindi	224,316	98,839	44.1	87.8	12.2
Mtwara	342,165	135,188	39.5	85.9	14.1
Ruvuma	300,005	150,069	50.0	85.1	14.9
Iringa	220,776	112,252	50.8	85.7	14.3
Mbeya	630,593	271,798	43.1	82.2	17.8
Singida	255,613	155,614	60.9	94.6	5.4
Tabora	379,770	183,541	48.3	95.1	4.9
Rukwa	198,011	100,708	50.9	83.7	16.3
Kigoma	370,374	137,992	37.3	90.0	10.0
Shinyanga	258,981	137,757	53.2	92.7	7.3
Kagera	521,028	242,871	46.6	95.8	4.2
Mwanza	481,107	197,338	41.0	83.8	16.2
Mara	308,483	173,522	56.3	92.4	7.6
Manyara	271,050	152,075	56.1	92.1	7.9
Njombe	168,982	90,430	53.5	87.4	12.6
Katavi	100,350	45,178	45.0	78.2	21.8
Simiyu	227,862	144,084	63.2	96.2	3.8
Geita	283,584	125,221	44.2	91.9	8.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	81,832	32.7	80.8	19.2
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	13,121	35.7	96.1	3.9
Kusini Unguja	25,734	14,524	56.4	93.3	6.7
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	17,734	15.7	43.1	56.9
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	17,982	45.6	89.7	10.3
Kusini Pemba	35,618	18,471	51.9	87.7	12.3

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component.

Figure 13.2: Percentage of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Tanzania, 2012 Census

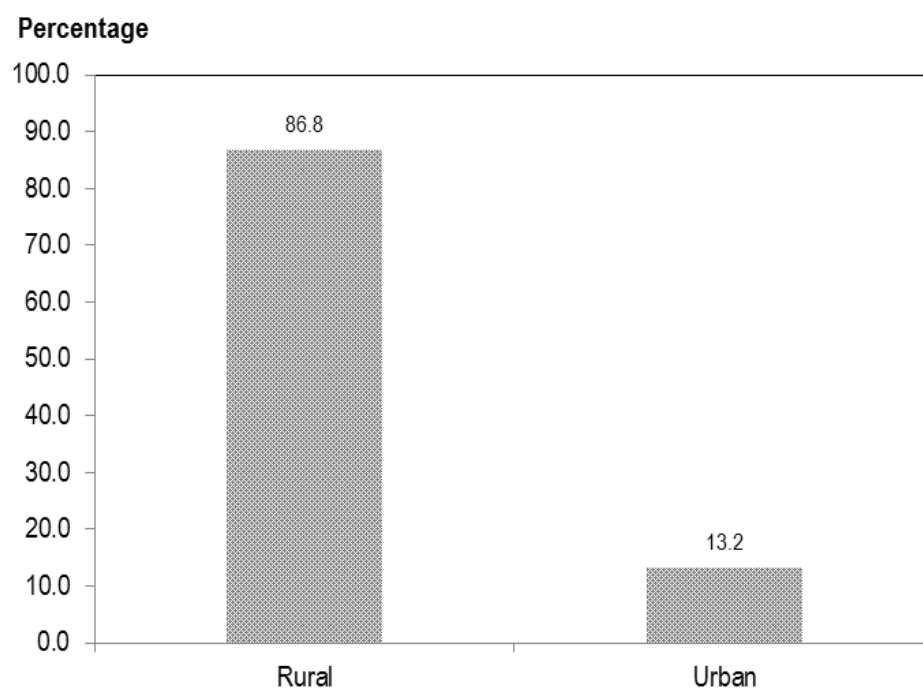


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by region, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was found that the majority of Tanzania households (3,395,410 households) in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar were raising poultry.

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

Characteristics	Households Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Households	9,276,997	6,192,303	3,084,635
Engaged in Raising Livestock	3,895,665	3,382,783	512,882
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	1,492,735	1,382,326	110,409
Goats	1,689,651	1,562,011	127,640
Sheep	640,293	609,662	30,631
Poultry	3,395,410	2,946,313	449,097
Tanzania Mainland Households	9,026,785	6,054,641	2,972,085
Engaged in Raising Livestock	3,813,833	3,316,647	497,186
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	1,462,279	1,355,378	106,901
Goats	1,673,857	1,548,517	125,340
Sheep	640,007	609,475	30,532
Poultry	3,321,818	2,886,664	435,154
Tanzania Zanzibar Households	250,212	137,662	112,550
Engaged in Raising Livestock	81,832	66,136	15,696
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	30,456	26,948	3,508
Goats	15,794	13,494	2,300
Sheep	286	187	99
Poultry	73,592	59,649	13,943

Note: A household could keep more than one type of livestock; hence "total" number of households engaged in livestock keeping exceeds total number of private households in the country.

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by region and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Tanzania had a total of 24,105,808 cattle, out of which 18,134,087 cattle (75 percent) were kept in male headed households and 5,971,721 (25 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Tanzania as of the Census day was 4,390,227, of which 71 percent (3,097,811 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 29 percent (1,292,416 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that, 73 percent of goats (11,006,420 goats) in Tanzania were kept in male headed households, while 27 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 36,478,732 poultry owned by households, 75 percent (27,238,756 poultry) were kept in male headed households and remaining 25 percent (9,239,976 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

In Tanzania Mainland, Tabora region had more cattle and poultry than other regions (2,227,637 cattle and 842,453 poultry), while Arusha region had more goats and sheep (1,884,783 goats and 842,453 sheep). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kaskazini Pemba had more cattle (46,876 cattle), Kusini Unguja had more goats (18,190 goats) and Mjini Magharibi had more sheep and poultry (445 sheep and 272,889 poultry).

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

Region	Tanzania				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Tanzania	24,105,808	14,979,340	4,390,227	36,478,732	18,134,087	11,006,420	3,097,811	27,238,756	5,971,721	3,972,920	1,292,416	9,239,976
Tanzania Mainland	23,967,902	14,913,515	4,388,877	35,675,796	18,010,922	10,954,283	3,096,641	26,597,550	5,956,980	3,959,232	1,292,236	9,078,246
Dodoma	1,504,632	1,025,756	258,011	1,549,452	1,172,525	833,120	207,448	1,178,864	332,107	192,636	50,563	370,588
Arusha	1,605,735	1,884,783	842,453	1,094,205	1,023,325	1,202,976	504,725	814,757	582,410	681,807	337,728	279,448
Kilimanjaro	654,468	693,824	246,210	1,640,672	501,525	487,722	173,711	1,177,090	152,943	206,102	72,499	463,582
Tanga	772,600	816,588	223,149	1,765,218	586,331	621,804	163,693	1,334,988	186,269	194,784	59,456	430,230
Morogoro	881,766	489,060	128,360	2,077,975	650,576	368,510	95,698	1,595,322	231,190	120,550	32,662	482,653
Pwani	535,289	191,472	43,395	1,271,132	398,315	152,211	32,674	994,534	136,974	39,261	10,721	276,598
Dar es Salaam	272,937	160,367	17,043	1,957,649	191,990	125,249	13,596	1,460,026	80,947	35,118	3,447	497,623
Lindi	264,163	98,328	6,968	1,125,695	225,044	73,308	5,307	833,146	39,119	25,020	1,661	292,549
Mtwara	167,200	226,077	15,886	1,134,864	97,095	172,256	12,296	864,080	70,105	53,821	3,590	270,784
Ruvuma	465,058	315,626	25,828	1,456,422	363,368	257,763	22,289	1,157,108	101,690	57,863	3,539	299,314
Iringa	664,272	201,648	43,147	1,131,241	475,729	156,766	32,888	808,900	188,543	44,882	10,259	322,341
Mbeya	1,452,698	557,030	76,967	2,452,569	1,037,871	430,356	59,594	1,793,590	414,827	126,674	17,373	658,979
Singida	1,371,975	829,155	292,579	1,387,484	1,085,003	645,257	227,796	1,047,807	286,972	183,898	64,783	339,677
Tabora	2,227,637	953,991	269,456	2,477,071	1,774,586	748,962	207,508	1,900,945	453,051	205,029	61,948	576,126
Rukwa	640,014	233,399	35,488	747,384	544,624	186,354	27,268	587,390	95,390	47,045	8,220	159,994
Kigoma	506,929	361,526	53,137	796,001	389,981	273,886	40,788	604,608	116,948	87,640	12,349	191,393
Shinyanga	1,299,261	620,795	196,998	1,634,373	1,040,839	460,898	144,226	1,216,292	258,422	159,897	52,772	418,081
Kagera	845,449	730,300	75,478	1,172,304	717,798	569,288	60,957	890,536	127,651	161,012	14,521	281,768
Mwanza	1,333,569	574,942	129,678	1,829,259	1,058,031	425,816	96,674	1,346,921	275,538	149,126	33,004	482,338
Mara	1,651,355	757,428	342,892	1,612,672	1,181,640	536,840	246,529	1,113,321	469,715	220,588	96,363	499,351

Region	Tanzania				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Manyara	1,807,094	1,542,414	581,246	1,103,236	1,240,642	1,054,906	382,270	799,131	566,452	487,508	198,976	304,105
Njombe	267,681	113,681	21,747	851,730	200,259	86,792	17,223	614,335	67,422	26,889	4,524	237,395
Katavi	363,036	177,808	25,703	550,571	284,290	134,181	19,523	432,756	78,746	43,627	6,180	117,815
Simiyu	1,595,889	929,895	389,366	1,673,455	1,125,962	619,887	265,138	1,117,388	469,927	310,008	124,228	556,067
Geita	817,195	427,622	47,692	1,183,162	643,573	329,175	36,822	913,715	173,622	98,447	10,870	269,447
Tanzania Zanzibar	137,906	65,825	1,350	802,936	123,165	52,137	1,170	641,206	14,741	13,688	180	161,730
Kaskazini Unguja	24,975	10,394	273	114,045	23,104	8,515	249	91,846	1,871	1,879	24	22,199
Kusini Unguja	23,805	18,190	221	150,167	20,884	14,240	199	118,930	2,921	3,950	22	31,237
Mjini Magharibi	20,458	14,700	445	272,889	17,306	11,138	363	225,017	3,152	3,562	82	47,872
Kaskazini Pemba	46,876	9,259	193	125,254	43,194	7,474	179	97,471	3,682	1,785	14	27,783
Kusini Pemba	21,792	13,282	218	140,581	18,677	10,770	180	107,942	3,115	2,512	38	32,639

Table 13.6 presents the distribution number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the cattle kept in Tanzania (22,094,926 cattle) are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in goats and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (81 percent).

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

Region	Tanzania				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Tanzania	24,105,808	14,979,340	4,390,227	36,478,732	22,084,926	13,941,027	4,203,290	29,459,222	2,020,882	1,038,313	186,937	7,019,510
Tanzania Mainland	23,967,902	14,913,515	4,388,877	35,675,796	21,961,988	13,886,905	4,202,423	28,886,711	2,005,914	1,026,610	186,454	6,789,085
Dodoma	1,504,632	1,025,756	258,011	1,549,452	1,451,770	973,895	250,889	1,379,141	52,862	51,861	7,122	170,311
Arusha	1,605,735	1,884,783	842,453	1,094,205	1,480,396	1,813,845	816,051	806,303	125,339	70,938	26,402	287,902
Kilimanjaro	654,468	693,824	246,210	1,640,672	549,346	608,111	216,013	1,305,845	105,122	85,713	30,197	334,827
Tanga	772,600	816,588	223,149	1,765,218	706,089	737,635	212,617	1,472,800	66,511	78,953	10,532	292,418
Morogoro	881,766	489,060	128,360	2,077,975	793,257	444,611	120,918	1,664,454	88,509	44,449	7,442	413,521
Pwani	535,289	191,472	43,395	1,271,132	485,664	164,488	39,772	992,780	49,625	26,984	3,623	278,352
Dar es Salaam	272,937	160,367	17,043	1,957,649	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	272,937	160,367	17,043	1,957,649
Lindi	264,163	98,328	6,968	1,125,695	213,126	77,105	5,815	1,010,488	51,037	21,223	1,153	115,207
Mtwara	167,200	226,077	15,886	1,134,864	138,264	209,517	13,673	966,808	28,936	16,560	2,213	168,056
Ruvuma	465,058	315,626	25,828	1,456,422	419,082	280,686	23,452	1,176,297	45,976	34,940	2,376	280,125
Iringa	664,272	201,648	43,147	1,131,241	623,146	169,242	38,907	864,408	41,126	32,406	4,240	266,833
Mbeya	1,452,698	557,030	76,967	2,452,569	1,237,264	500,763	67,315	1,860,735	215,434	56,267	9,652	591,834
Singida	1,371,975	829,155	292,579	1,387,484	1,343,527	805,187	285,710	1,309,191	28,448	23,968	6,869	78,293
Tabora	2,227,637	953,991	269,456	2,477,071	2,202,962	932,075	265,641	2,361,040	24,675	21,916	3,815	116,031
Rukwa	640,014	233,399	35,488	747,384	559,400	203,572	31,178	584,697	80,614	29,827	4,310	162,687
Kigoma	506,929	361,526	53,137	796,001	462,356	340,111	50,007	685,043	44,573	21,415	3,130	110,958
Shinyanga	1,299,261	620,795	196,998	1,634,373	1,203,366	594,302	192,237	1,519,406	95,895	26,493	4,761	114,967
Kagera	845,449	730,300	75,478	1,172,304	825,578	713,851	73,653	1,100,247	19,871	16,449	1,825	72,057
Mwanza	1,333,569	574,942	129,678	1,829,259	1,149,766	516,025	121,167	1,468,745	183,803	58,917	8,511	360,514
Mara	1,651,355	757,428	342,892	1,612,672	1,537,033	723,954	334,319	1,486,010	114,322	33,474	8,573	126,662

Region	Tanzania				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Manyara	1,807,094	1,542,414	581,246	1,103,236	1,723,725	1,503,308	568,568	1,011,352	83,369	39,106	12,678	91,884
Njombe	267,681	113,681	21,747	851,730	218,715	103,006	19,874	668,125	48,966	10,675	1,873	183,605
Katavi	363,036	177,808	25,703	550,571	321,111	155,001	23,700	463,860	41,925	22,807	2,003	86,711
Simiyu	1,595,889	929,895	389,366	1,673,455	1,551,598	913,283	385,302	1,623,553	44,291	16,612	4,064	49,902
Geita	817,195	427,622	47,692	1,183,162	765,447	403,332	45,645	1,105,383	51,748	24,290	2,047	77,779
Tanzania Zanzibar	137,906	65,825	1,350	802,936	122,938	54,122	867	572,511	14,968	11,703	483	230,425
Kaskazini Unguja	24,975	10,394	273	114,045	24,558	10,019	250	109,469	417	375	23	4,576
Kusini Unguja	23,805	18,190	221	150,167	22,376	16,828	219	142,177	1,429	1,362	2	7,990
Mjini Magharibi	20,458	14,700	445	272,889	10,303	7,332	96	90,763	10,155	7,368	349	182,126
Kaskazini Pemba	46,876	9,259	193	125,254	45,433	8,083	168	109,510	1,443	1,176	25	15,744
Kusini Pemba	21,792	13,282	218	140,581	20,268	11,860	134	120,592	1,524	1,422	84	19,989

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component.

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 9,276,997 households in Tanzania, only 45,698 households (0.5 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 81 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 19 percent were in urban areas.

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

Region	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Tanzania	9,276,997	45,698	0.5	80.5	19.5
Tanzania Mainland	9,026,785	44,701	0.5	80.8	19.2
Dodoma	450,305	1,290	0.3	85.7	14.3
Arusha	376,336	1,196	0.3	75.7	24.3
Kilimanjaro	381,526	1,833	0.5	83.3	16.7
Tanga	435,583	2,263	0.5	82.4	17.6
Morogoro	501,794	2,334	0.5	80.7	19.3
Pwani	254,810	1,129	0.4	69.7	30.3
Dar es Salaam	1,083,381	1,788	0.2	N/A	100.0
Lindi	224,316	876	0.4	77.9	22.1
Mtwara	342,165	1,085	0.3	78.2	21.8
Ruvuma	300,005	5,494	1.8	82.2	17.8
Iringa	220,776	1,304	0.6	85.0	15.0
Mbeya	630,593	5,104	0.8	87.5	12.5
Singida	255,613	1,093	0.4	89.5	10.5
Tabora	379,770	1,627	0.4	91.2	8.8
Rukwa	198,011	1,798	0.9	85.6	14.4
Kigoma	370,374	1,656	0.4	86.7	13.3
Shinyanga	258,981	1,120	0.4	85.4	14.6
Kagera	521,028	2,993	0.6	92.0	8.0
Mwanza	481,107	2,056	0.4	74.8	25.2
Mara	308,483	1,852	0.6	87.6	12.4
Manyara	271,050	950	0.4	82.3	17.7
Njombe	168,982	1,203	0.7	86.5	13.5
Katavi	100,350	539	0.5	69.9	30.1
Simiyu	227,862	958	0.4	91.5	8.5
Geita	283,584	1,160	0.4	88.2	11.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	250,212	997	0.4	69.5	30.5
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	130	0.4	86.9	13.1
Kusini Unguja	25,734	104	0.4	95.2	4.8
Mjini Magharibi	112,716	272	0.2	21.3	78.7
Kaskazini Pemba	39,408	236	0.6	88.1	11.9
Kusini Pemba	35,618	255	0.7	84.3	15.7

Note: (i) N/A=Not Applicable



(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component.

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

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



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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS									
PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY									
(20) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months?									
Yes = 1 <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E No = 2									
IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>									
Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00" IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS					
	Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E		Did the death occur during childbirth Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION E		Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2				
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)			
1	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>			
2	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>			
3	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>			
4	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>			
5	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>			
6	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>			
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>									

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																																
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																																						
<p>Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30</p>					<p>Which of the following crops did the household grow?</p>					<p>Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32</p>					<p>How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"</p>			<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																														
(28)					(29)					(30)					(31)					(32)																																												
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
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										Cassava	1	2																																																				
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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		<input type="checkbox"/>		IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G							
No = 2											
								M		F	
34) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
35) In which country are they living?											
CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK											
1 st HH Member				<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		6 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>	
2 nd HH Member				<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		7 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>	
3 rd HH Member				<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		8 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>	
4 th HH Member				<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		9 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>	
5 th HH Member				<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		10 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>	
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE											<input type="checkbox"/>
36) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2											
1 st HH Member				<input type="checkbox"/>				6 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 nd HH Member				<input type="checkbox"/>				7 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>	
3 rd HH Member				<input type="checkbox"/>				8 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>	
4 th HH Member				<input type="checkbox"/>				9 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>	
5 th HH Member				<input type="checkbox"/>				10 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
						How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?
	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, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE	IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
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7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

Annex 2

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

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

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

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA				K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																														
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>				<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Males</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Females</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Total</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div>																														
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div>M <input type="text"/></div> <div>F <input type="text"/></div> </div>																																		
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK																																		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1st HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>6th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>2nd HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>7th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>3rd HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>8th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>4th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>9th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>5th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>10th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div>																																		
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED</div> <div> <div>Day</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div> <div> <div>Month</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div> </div>																														
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes = 1, No = 2																																		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1st HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>6th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>2nd HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>7th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>3rd HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>8th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>4th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>9th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>5th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> <div>10th HH Member <input type="text"/></div> </div>																																		
NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																																		
J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS				<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE</div> <div> <div>Day</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div> <div> <div>Month</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div> </div>																														
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																		
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td><td style="text-align: center;">=1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td><td style="text-align: center;">=2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td><td style="text-align: center;">=3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td><td style="text-align: center;">=4</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPRF)</td><td style="text-align: center;">=5</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td><td style="text-align: center;">=6</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td><td style="text-align: center;">=7</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Other Fund</td><td style="text-align: center;">=8</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>									Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1	<input type="text"/>	Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2	<input type="text"/>	Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3	<input type="text"/>	Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4	<input type="text"/>	Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPRF)	=5	<input type="text"/>	Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6	<input type="text"/>	National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7	<input type="text"/>	Other Fund	=8	<input type="text"/>
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(Additional rows for social security funds as per form structure)																																		