

The United Republic of Tanzania



Arusha Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

2012 Population and Housing Census

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

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Arusha Region

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and

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Zanzibar

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ARUSHA REGION, 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.

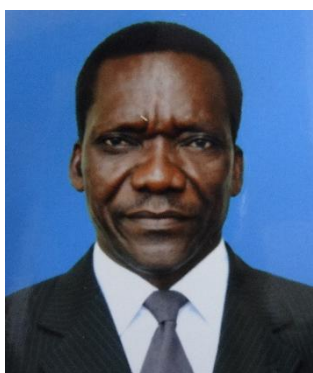
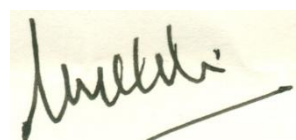
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's Arusha population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Arusha had a population of 1.7 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 94. Population of Arusha is growing at a rate of 2.7 percent annually, representing an increase of about 32 percent over 10 year period since 2002. This rate of increase is high even by African standards. At the current growth, the population of Arusha will double in the next 25 years. Arusha population is predominantly rural with 67 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Arusha was 2.7 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.5 percent and 3.3 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Arusha increased from negative 0.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Arusha region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows a strong preference for ages ending with digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 42 percent of the population in Arusha region is aged below 15 years, and about five percent (4.5 percent) is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Arusha region has a typical pyramid for major urban centres where a bulge in age group 15–29, an indication of youth in-migration from other areas. The bulge is bigger in the females than the males.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Arusha region had a total of 376,336 private households, out of which 235,827 (63 percent) were in rural areas and 140,509 (37 percent) were in urban areas. One third (37 percent) of households in Arusha were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had almost remained the same from 36.8 in 2002 Census to 37.3 in 2012. Average household size was 4.4 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.7 persons per household were relatively bigger than urban households (3.7 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 6.2 compared to 3.4 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Arusha region. More than half (53 percent) of the population were married and three (3) percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 60–64 and 80. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 26.4 years for males and 22.4 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 27.3 years in 2002 to 26.4 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females almost remained almost the same at 22.2 years in 2002 and 22.4 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99.9 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from Kenya, India and China. India represented a relatively large number of Asians in the region. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were Italy and Great Britain.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, 22 percent of Arusha 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 74 percent of all persons in Arusha region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.8) 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, seven (7) percent of the population were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (7.5 percent) than rural (7.1 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals two percent of total private households in Arusha region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Arusha region has 1,296 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012. Most of the Diasporas were living in Kenya, Uganda, United States of America, Asian countries, South Africa and. On remittances, results show that 30 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Arusha region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 76 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (94 percent) than the rural population (67 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 80 percent and was higher in urban areas (96 percent) than in rural areas (71 percent). Adult literacy for males (85 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (77 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 97 percent in Arusha City to 43 percent in Ngorongoro district.

Generally, literacy increased from 57 percent in 2002 to 76 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 63 percent in 2002 to 80 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 71 percent in 2002 to 80 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (95 percent) than in rural areas (75 percent). Female NER (81 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (79 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Arusha City Council (94 percent) and lowest in Longido district (54 percent). At least nine in every ten school age children (98 percent) were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (114 percent) compared to rural areas (92 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 57 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 59 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 39 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Arusha resident was farming (38 percent) and Livestock Keepers (16 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities in 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 (1.1) percent of Arusha region population. Albinism was the least reported types of disability (0.04 percent).

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 68 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 38 percent compared to rural areas (86 percent). Fourteen (14) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority (66 percent) of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that 74 percent of all private

households had used modern material (72.8 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 99 percent of all households had modern roofs compared to 59 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that 46 percent of total households had used cement and 42 percent had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. Fifty three percent of all private households in Arusha region had their houses' wall built of cement bricks, sundried or baked bricks (33.4, 7.3 and 11.9 percent respectively). Other commonly used wall materials were poles and mud (40.8 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 71 percent of the households in Arusha region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 71 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (19.9 percent had water piped into their houses, eight (17.1) percent piped into yard and 34.2 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 89 compared to 61 in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in the region was seven (7) percent. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking in urban areas was higher 14 percent compared to rural areas (3 percent). The majority of households (76.5 percent) used wood-fuel 60.5 percent firewood and 16 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 25 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and more than half (56) percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (51 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps (34 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 16 percent in 2002 to 29 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, twenty nine percent of the private households used Pit Latrine with Washable Slab or Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid with Lid while 21 percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Majority of the households (35 percent) reported as the most common type of refuse disposal; 12 percent of households reported that household refuse was regularly collected.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show that mobile phone was the most commonly owned asset by household (75 percent), followed by house (68 percent) and radio (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. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 46 percent of all private households in Arusha region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (86 percent) engaged in agricultural activities while in urban areas only 14 percent of private households were engaged in agriculture. Forty six (46) percent of all private households in Arusha were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming was not common as only less than one percent (0.3 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Arusha		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,694,310	100.0	1,135,188	100.0	559,122	100.0
Male	821,282	48.5	553,073	48.7	268,209	48.0
Female	873,028	51.5	582,115	51.3	290,913	52.0
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.7	-	2.5	-	3.3
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	249,957	14.8	181,776	16.0	68,181	12.2
Male	125,884	15.3	91,527	16.5	34,357	12.8
Female	124,073	14.2	90,249	15.5	33,824	11.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	706,036	41.7	516,602	45.5	189,434	33.9
Male	353,723	43.1	260,354	47.1	93,369	34.8
Female	352,313	40.4	256,248	44.0	96,065	33.0
Young Population (0–17 years)	819,335	48.4	590,205	52.0	229,130	41.0
Male	407,409	49.6	297,330	53.8	110,079	41.0
Female	411,926	47.2	292,875	50.3	119,051	40.9
Elderly Population (60+ years)	80,084	4.7	61,851	5.4	18,233	3.3
Male	39,065	4.8	29,830	5.4	9235	3.4
Female	41,019	4.7	32,021	5.5	8,998	3.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	54,803	3.2	43,354	3.8	11,449	2.0
Male	26,223	3.2	20,727	3.7	5496	2.0
Female	28,580	3.3	22,627	3.9	5953	2.0
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	376,336	100	235,827	62.7	140,509	37.3
Male Headed Households	238,396	63.3	143,817	61.0	94,579	67.3
Female Headed Households	137,940	36.7	92,010	39.0	45,930	32.7
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.4	-	4.7	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.4	-	3.8	-	2.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	6.2	-	6.3	-	6.2
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	512,048	53.2	336,591	55.5	175,457	49.2
Never Married	355,802	37.0	210,987	34.8	144,815	40.6
Living Together	40,885	4.2	23,290	3.8	17,595	4.9
Separated	8,144	0.8	4,632	0.8	3,512	1.0
Divorced	19,948	2.1	11,478	1.9	8,470	2.4
Widowed	25,968	2.7	19,405	3.2	6,563	1.8
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	1,686,708	99.6	1,132,831	99.8	553,877	99.1

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

Indicator	Arusha		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	7,602	0.5	2,357	0.2	5,245	0.9
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	359,950	21.6	128,229	11.5	231,721	42.6
Population with Birth Notification	82,317	5.0	61,344	5.5	20,973	3.9
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	56,291	6.9	40,638	7.0	15,652	6.9
Male	27,023	6.7	20,143	6.8	6,878	6.3
Female	29,269	7.2	20,496	7.1	8,773	7.5
Diaspora						
Total	17,296	1.0	10,004	0.9	7,292	1.3
Male	11,127	1.4	7,394	1.4	3,733	1.4
Female	6,169	0.7	2,610	0.5	3,559	1.2
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,079,953	76.4	631,176	67.3	448,777	94.3
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	773,539	80.3	430,050	70.9	343,489	96.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	295,569	87.4	128,325	80.1	167,244	98.7
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	531,699	85.6	289,655	77.2	242,044	98.5
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	251,577	80.1	172,217	74.8	79,360	95.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	307,551	98.0	212,658	92.3	94,893	113.6
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	588,565	100.0	318,945	100.0	269,620	100.0
Primary School	441,160	74.9	265,552	83.3	175,608	65.1
Training after Primary	5,733	1.0	3,015	0.9	2,718	1.0
Secondary School	112,075	19.0	40,960	12.8	71,115	26.4
Training after Secondary	9,181	1.6	3,843	1.2	5,338	2.0
University and Others	20,416	3.5	5,575	1.7	14,841	5.5
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	11,582	1.8	6,538	1.5	5,044	2.3
Professionals	16,186	2.5	6,376	1.4	9,809	4.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	25,245	3.8	11,435	2.6	13,811	6.3
Clerks	7,465	1.1	2,254	0.5	5,211	2.4
Small Business Managers	9,919	1.5	2,266	0.5	7,653	3.5
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	74,963	11.4	22,348	5.1	52,615	24.2
Street Vendors and Related Workers	23,308	3.5	5,919	1.3	17,388	8
Crafts and Related Workers	50,211	7.6	16,059	3.6	34,152	15.7
Farmers	248,622	37.7	224,699	51	23,923	11
Livestock Keepers	108,120	16.4	104,009	23.6	4,111	1.9
Fishermen	762	0.1	233	0.1	529	0.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	15,733	2.4	4,216	1	11,517	5.3
Elementary Occupations	48,418	7.4	25,668	5.8	22,750	10.4
Others	18,138	2.8	8,801	2	9,337	4.3
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	732	0.04	382	0.03	350	0.06
Seeing	19,095	1.15	14,340	1.28	4755	0.87

Indicator	Arusha		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	8,976	0.54	7,303	0.65	1673	0.31
Walking	12,584	0.76	9,875	0.88	2709	0.5
Remembering	7,351	0.44	5,689	0.51	1662	0.31
Self-Care	6,692	0.4	5,014	0.45	1678	0.31
Other Disability	2,595	0.16	2016	0.18	579	0.11
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	255,928	68	203,060	86.1	52,868	37.6
Living without Paying any Rent	11,670	3.1	7,276	3.1	4,394	3.1
Rented Privately	97,356	25.9	20,470	8.7	76,886	54.7
Rented by Employer	3,952	1.1	1,628	0.7	2,323	1.7
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	2,661	0.7	843	0.4	1,818	1.3
Owned by Employer (Free)	4,009	1.1	2,307	1	1,702	1.2
Owned by Employer (Rent)	761	0.2	244	0.1	518	0.4
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	3,573	0.9	1,397	0.6	2,176	1.5
Cement Bricks	125,864	33.4	33,873	14.4	91,991	65.5
Sundried Bricks	27,379	7.3	19,583	8.3	7,796	5.5
Baked Bricks	44,614	11.9	32,673	13.9	11,942	8.5
Timber	8906	2.4	7922	3.4	983	0.7
Timber and Iron Sheets	2173	0.6	1418	0.6	755	0.5
Poles and Mud	153,680	40.8	129,242	54.8	24,439	17.4
Grass	9,688	2.6	9,321	4.0	367	0.3
Tent	458	0.1	398	0.2	61	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	159,546	42.4	135,330	57.4	24,216	17.2
Non Earth	185,739	49.4	70,058	29.7	115,681	82.3
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	273,957	72.8	137,586	58.3	136,371	97.1
Grass/Leaves	66,881	17.8	65,945	28.0	936	0.7
Mud and Leaves	30,945	8.2	30,459	12.9	487	0.3
Others	4552.0	1.2	1,837	0.8	2,716	1.9
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	210,801	56.0	151,977	64.4	58,825	41.9
Electricity	109,910	29.2	33,892	14.4	76,018	54.1
Others	55,625	14.8	49,958	21.2	5,667	4.0
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	227,600	60.5	202,897	86.0	24,703	17.6
Charcoal	60,276	16.0	14,228	6.00	46,048	32.8
Kerosene	56,575	15.0	9,199	3.90	47,376	33.7
Electricity	26,684	7.1	6,283	2.70	20,401	14.5
Others	5,200	1.4	3,220	1.40	1,981	1.4

Indicator	Arusha		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	267,895	71.2	143,385	60.8	124,510	88.6
Other Protected Sources	35,109	9.3	23,178	9.8	11,933	8.5
Unprotected Sources	73,330	19.5	69,265	29.4	4,067	2.9
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	70,294	18.7	11,610	4.9	58,685	41.8
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	9,767	2.6	2,966	1.3	6,801	4.8
Pit Latrine	218,160	58.0	144,342	61.2	73,817	52.5
Others	915	0.2	697	0.3	219	0.2
No Facility	77,199	20.5	76,213	32.3	986	0.7
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	75,110	20.0	3,730	1.6	71,379	50.8
Burnt	129,965	34.5	95,505	40.5	34,460	24.5
Roadside Dumping	3,029	0.8	1,632	0.7	1,396	1.0
Burying/Pit	60,397	16.0	40,474	17.2	19,923	14.2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	107,835	28.7	94,485	40.1	13,350	9.5
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio						
Mobile Phone	241,273	64.1	131,101	55.6	110,172	78.4
Hand Hoe	283,112	75.2	155,720	66.0	127,392	90.7
Television	217,190	57.7	175,871	74.6	41,320	29.4
Land or Farm	86,101	22.9	21,562	9.1	64,539	45.9
House	227,000	60.3	183,777	77.9	43,223	30.8
Bicycle	256,855	68.3	203,810	86.4	53,045	37.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	70,072	18.6	47,172	20.0	22900	16.3
Power Tiller	19,542	5.2	11,567	4.9	7,975	5.7
	4,007	1.1	2,792	1.2	1215	0.9
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)						
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	12,026	3.2	5,899	2.5	6,127	4.4
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	6,367	1.7	3,306	1.4	3,061	2.2
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	150	0.0	50	0.0	100	0.1
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	4,817	1.3	1,267	0.5	3,550	2.5
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	16,883	4.5	5,717	2.4	11,166	7.9

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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, analyze, manage and present all types of geographical data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

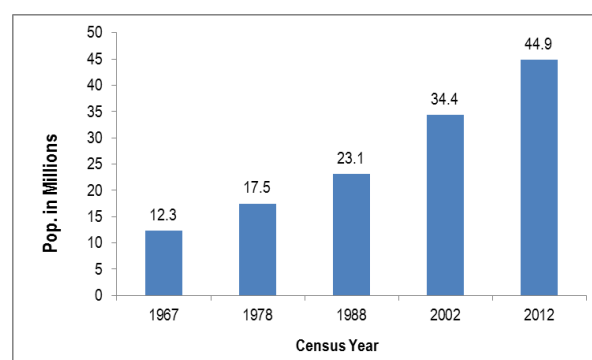
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census to be 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 in the country were living in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship. For the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania, Diplomats were enumerated.

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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 and 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 with 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 finally by the Central Census Committee.

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Schemes. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had all the short questionnaire topics together with extra topics/questions on Marital Status, Citizenship, Survival of Parents, Place of Residence Economic Activity Fertility, Diaspora, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires used during the census include the 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 the 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012 Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of

prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified 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 the 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 Uhuru Torch key Messages.

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas was vested upon the Regional and District Census Committees using resources that were availed to them through the regional authorities.

The Government's collaboration with a private media consulting firm facilitated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 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 *shehia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

The target population for the 2012 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 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). Checking of the enumerators’ work by the supervisors was a continuous exercise throughout the enumeration 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 in some of the EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

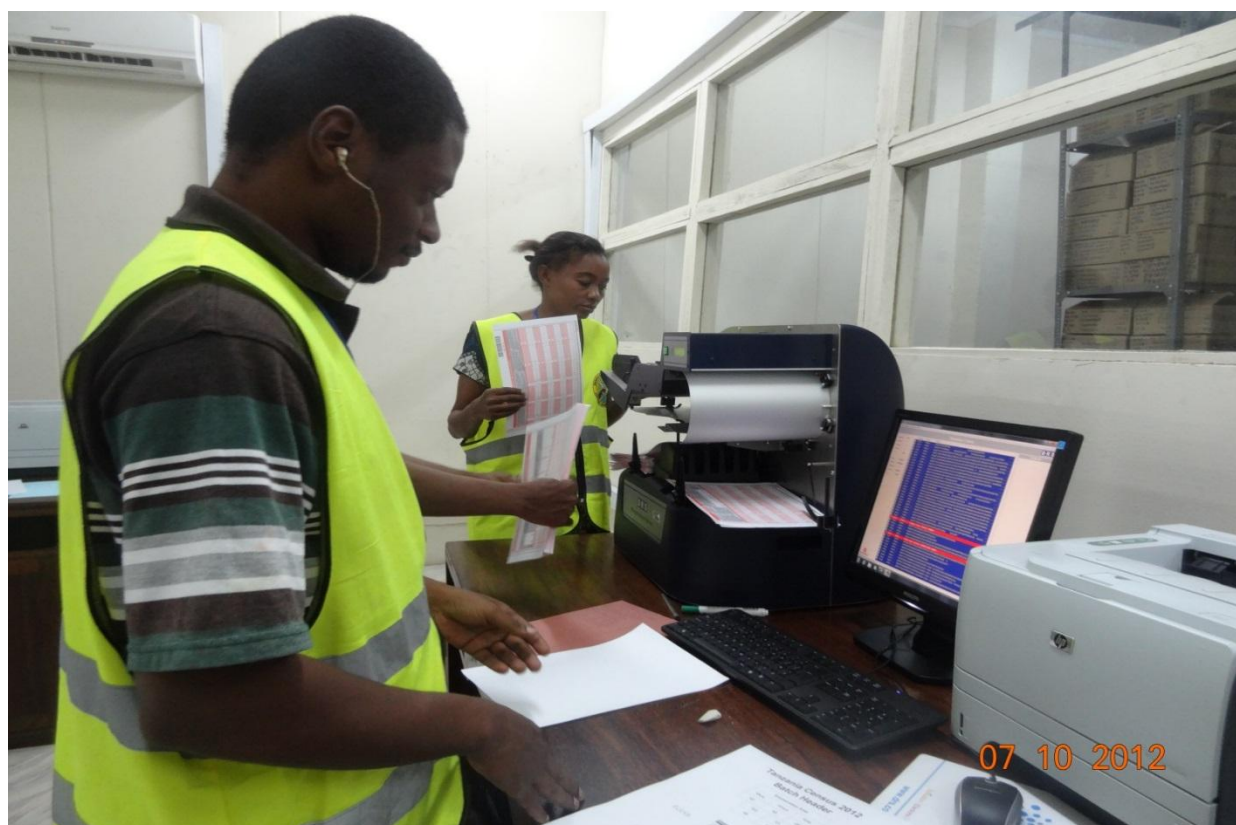
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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, control forms 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 Inmates Institutions (97 people) while, in urban areas, it was homeless people (136 population).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	1,694,310	100.00	1,135,188	100.00	559,122	100.00
Private Households	1,662,618	98.13	1,119,154	98.59	543,464	97.20
Special Institutions	2,795	0.16	2,218	0.20	577	0.10
Inmates Institutions	1,463	0.09	97	0.01	1,366	0.24
Hotel and Tourist Camps	5,789	0.34	1,879	0.17	3,910	0.70
Refugee Camps	136	0.01	-	-	136	0.02
Homeless People	856	0.05	702	0.06	154	0.03
Travellers/In transit	420	0.02	131	0.01	289	0.05
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,370	0.08	573	0.05	797	0.14
Education/AI Institutions	7,769	0.46	2,810	0.25	4,959	0.89
Orphan/Age Centres	1,141	0.07	550	0.05	591	0.11
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,953	0.59	7,074	0.62	2,879	0.51

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,694,310 persons in Arusha Region, 1,662,618 (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 (860,192 persons) than male population (821,282 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (873,028 persons) compared to males population (821,282 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	1,694,310	100.00	821,282	100.00	873,028	100.00
Private Households	1,662,618	98.13	802,426	97.70	860,192	98.53
Special Institutions	2,795	0.16	2,236	0.27	559	0.06
Inmates Institutions	1,463	0.09	1,419	0.17	44	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	5,789	0.34	4,060	0.49	1,729	0.20
Refugee Camps	136	0.01	52	0.01	84	0.01
Homeless People	856	0.05	619	0.08	237	0.03
Travellers/In transit	420	0.02	344	0.04	76	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,370	0.08	469	0.06	901	0.10
Education/AI Institutions	7,769	0.46	3,871	0.47	3,898	0.45
Orphan/Age Centres	1,141	0.07	547	0.07	594	0.07
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,953	0.59	5,239	0.64	4,714	0.54

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Arusha in 2012 was about 1.7 million. Out of that, 67 percent (1.1 million) were residing in Rural and 33 percent (0.6 million) resided in urban.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Arusha was 2.7 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.5 percent and 3.3 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Arusha increased from negative 0.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Arusha Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
Arusha Region	1,348,170	1,288,088	1,694,310	N/A	31.5	N/A	2.7	25.3
Rural	1,190,624	884,491	1,135,188	N/A	28.3	N/A	2.5	27.8
Urban	157,546	403,597	559,122	N/A	38.5	N/A	3.3	21.3

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Between 1988-2002 Censuses Manyara Region was part of Arusha Region

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across Districts ranging from 1.5 percent recorded in Meru District to 4.3 percent recorded in Monduli.

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

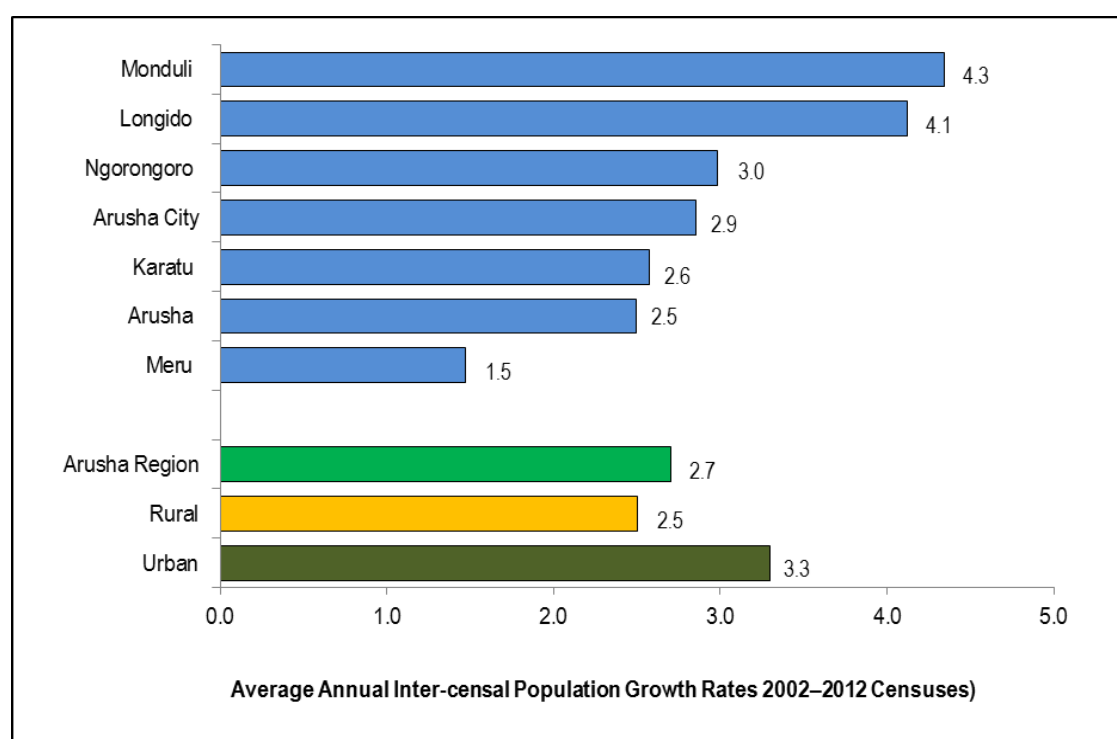
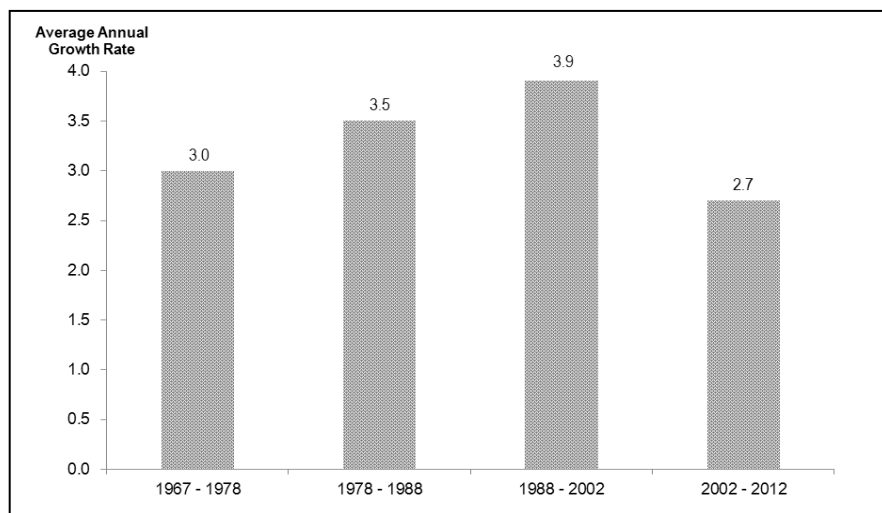


Figure 2.2 shows that the Arusha population growth rate has increased from 3 percent in 1967 to 3.9 percent in 2002 and declined to 2.7 percent in 2012.

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



The total population of Arusha has increased by 31.5 percent from 1,288,088 persons in 2002 to 1,694,310 persons in 2012 Census (Table 2.4). Population increase was recorded in all districts from 2002 to 2012 Census; the largest population change was recorded in Monduli District Councils (54.4 percent each) while the smallest was recorded in Meru District (15.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size		Percentage Change	Growth Rate per annum	Doubling Time(years)
	2002	2012	2002-2012	2002-2012	2002-2012
Arusha Region	1,288,088	1,694,310	31.5	2.7	25.3
Rural	884,491	1,135,188	28.3	2.5	27.8
Urban	403,597	559,122	38.5	3.3	21.3
Monduli	102,966	158,929	54.4	4.3	16.0
Meru	231,399	268,144	15.9	1.5	47.0
Arusha City	313,004	416,442	33.0	2.9	24.3
Karatu	177,951	230,166	29.3	2.6	26.9
Ngorongoro	129,362	174,278	34.7	3.0	23.3
Arusha	251,856	323,198	28.3	2.5	27.8
Longido	81,550	123,153	51.0	4.1	16.8

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Meru and Arusha City are new districts; that were making up former Arumeru and Arusha district; Longido is a new district and it was part of Monduli district.

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations in the District population. Arusha city with the population of 416,442 has 25 percent of the Arusha population while Longido District with a population of 123,153 has the smallest proportion of seven (7) percent.

In rural areas, Arusha District has the highest proportion of population of 24 percent (271,432 persons) and Longido council has the smallest proportion of 10 percent (115,340 persons). In urban areas, Arusha City has the highest proportion of population of 75 percent (416,442 person) and Longido district has the lowest proportion of population of 1.4 percent (7,813 persons).

Table 2.5: Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Arusha Region	1,694,310	100.0	1,135,188	100.0	559,122	100.0
Monduli	158,929	9.4	138,531	12.2	20,398	3.6
Meru	268,144	15.8	228,931	20.2	39,213	7.0
Arusha City	416,442	24.6	N/A	N/A	416,442	74.5
Karatu	230,166	13.6	215,323	19.0	14,843	2.7
Ngorongoro	174,278	10.3	165,631	14.6	8,647	1.5
Arusha	323,198	19.1	271,432	23.9	51,766	9.3
Longido	123,153	7.3	115,340	10.2	7,813	1.4

Note:

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Arusha city council has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change of Arusha Region from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 1.1 million, an increase of 28.3 percent from the 2002 rural population (0.8 million). At the same period, urban population increased from 0.4 million in 2002 to 0.6 million in 2012, an increase of 38.5 percent. The District that recorded the largest rural population change was Monduli district (60 percent), whereas Meru district recorded the smallest rural population change of 12.4 percent. In urban areas, the 2012 population change of Karatu was very high (57.3 percent), whereas Longido district recorded the smallest urban population change of 1.6 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Arusha Region	884,491	1,135,188	28.3	403,597	559,122	38.5
Monduli	86,660	138,531	59.9	16,306	20,398	25.1
Meru	203,662	228,931	12.4	27,737	39,213	41.4
Arusha City	35,168	N/A	N/A	277,836	416,442	49.9
Karatu	168,514	215,323	27.8	9,437	14,843	57.3
Ngorongoro	122,838	165,631	34.8	6,524	8,647	32.5
Arusha	193,788	271,432	40.1	58,068	51,766	- 10.9
Longido	73,861	115,340	56.2	7,689	7,813	1.6

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Arusha city council has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

In many developing countries, the quality of data on age is affected by age misreporting mainly due to ignorance of correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording as well as preferences. As was the case with previous 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 such 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 Arusha region was 94 males for every 100 females. For Arusha rural, it was 95 and for Arusha urban it was 92 which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged below 10 years, 40 to 64 years and 75 to 79 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Arusha region. For Arusha rural, the sex ratio was above 100 for population aged below 15 years, 55 to 59 years and 75 to 79 years. On the other hand, Arusha urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged below five (5) years and 35 to 69 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,694,310	100.0	821,282	100.0	873,028	100.0	94.1
0–4	249,957	14.8	125,884	15.3	124,073	14.2	101.5
5–9	241,049	14.2	121,335	14.8	119,714	13.7	101.4
10–14	215,030	12.7	106,504	13.0	108,526	12.4	98.1
15–19	187,979	11.1	88,429	10.8	99,550	11.4	88.8
20–24	161,330	9.5	71,202	8.7	90,128	10.3	79.0
25–29	141,730	8.4	63,091	7.7	78,639	9.0	80.2
30–34	119,653	7.1	56,316	6.9	63,337	7.3	88.9
35–39	97,931	5.8	47,250	5.8	50,681	5.8	93.2
40–44	73,053	4.3	37,110	4.5	35,943	4.1	103.2
45–49	55,650	3.3	28,296	3.4	27,354	3.1	103.4
50–54	43,272	2.6	22,091	2.7	21,181	2.4	104.3
55–59	27,592	1.6	14,709	1.8	12,883	1.5	114.2
60–64	25,281	1.5	12,842	1.6	12,439	1.4	103.2
65–69	15,293	0.9	7,587	0.9	7,706	0.9	98.5
70–74	14,221	0.8	6,928	0.8	7,293	0.8	95.0
75–79	8,642	0.5	4,384	0.5	4,258	0.5	103.0
80+	16,647	1.0	7,324	0.9	9,323	1.1	78.6

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,135,188	100.0	553,073	100.0	582,115	100.0	95.0
0–4	181,776	16.0	91,527	16.5	90,249	15.5	101.4
5–9	180,496	15.9	91,196	16.5	89,300	15.3	102.1
10–14	154,330	13.6	77,631	14.0	76,699	13.2	101.2
15–19	120,003	10.6	59,508	10.8	60,495	10.4	98.4
20–24	93,298	8.2	41,520	7.5	51,778	8.9	80.2
25–29	82,308	7.3	36,022	6.5	46,286	8.0	77.8
30–34	70,118	6.2	32,415	5.9	37,703	6.5	86.0
35–39	59,422	5.2	27,922	5.0	31,500	5.4	88.6
40–44	46,215	4.1	22,808	4.1	23,407	4.0	97.4
45–49	37,020	3.3	18,358	3.3	18,662	3.2	98.4
50–54	29,262	2.6	14,387	2.6	14,875	2.6	96.7
55–59	19,089	1.7	9,949	1.8	9,140	1.6	108.9
60–64	18,497	1.6	9,103	1.6	9,394	1.6	96.9
65–69	11,628	1.0	5,659	1.0	5,969	1.0	94.8
70–74	11,234	1.0	5,474	1.0	5,760	1.0	95.0
75–79	6,865	0.6	3,501	0.6	3,364	0.6	104.1
80+	13,627	1.2	6,093	1.1	7,534	1.3	80.9

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	559,122	100.0	268,209	100.0	290,913	100.0	92.2
0–4	68,181	12.2	34,357	12.8	33,824	11.6	101.6
5–9	60,553	10.8	30,139	11.2	30,414	10.5	99.1
10–14	60,700	10.9	28,873	10.8	31,827	10.9	90.7
15–19	67,976	12.2	28,921	10.8	39,055	13.4	74.1
20–24	68,032	12.2	29,682	11.1	38,350	13.2	77.4
25–29	59,422	10.6	27,069	10.1	32,353	11.1	83.7
30–34	49,535	8.9	23,901	8.9	25,634	8.8	93.2
35–39	38,509	6.9	19,328	7.2	19,181	6.6	100.8
40–44	26,838	4.8	14,302	5.3	12,536	4.3	114.1
45–49	18,630	3.3	9,938	3.7	8,692	3.0	114.3
50–54	14,010	2.5	7,704	2.9	6,306	2.2	122.2
55–59	8,503	1.5	4,760	1.8	3,743	1.3	127.2
60–64	6,784	1.2	3,739	1.4	3,045	1.0	122.8
65–69	3,665	0.7	1,928	0.7	1,737	0.6	111.0
70–74	2,987	0.5	1,454	0.5	1,533	0.5	94.8
75–79	1,777	0.3	883	0.3	894	0.3	98.8
80+	3,020	0.5	1,231	0.5	1,789	0.6	68.8

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Arusha Region. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 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 Sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure, for example, that of Arusha urban population (Figure 3.3) which shows a bulge in age group 15–29, an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas and other regions. The bulge is bigger in the females than the males.

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

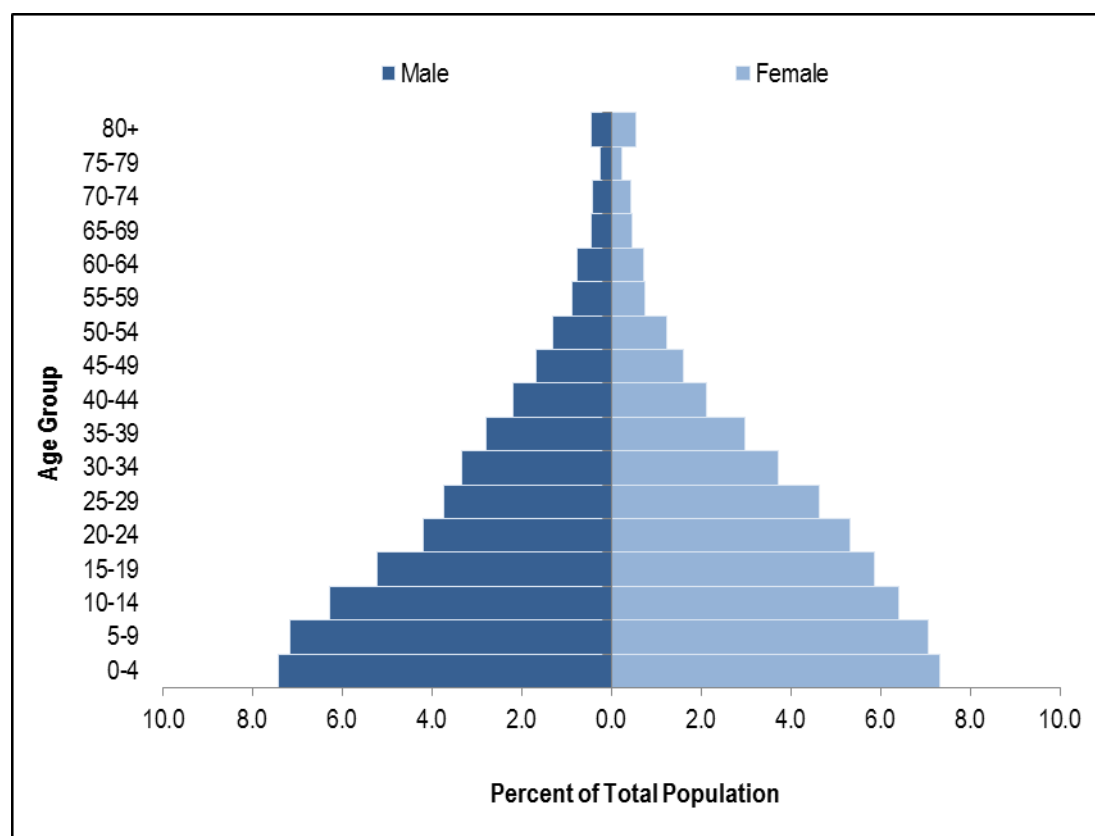


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Arusha Rural, 2012 Census

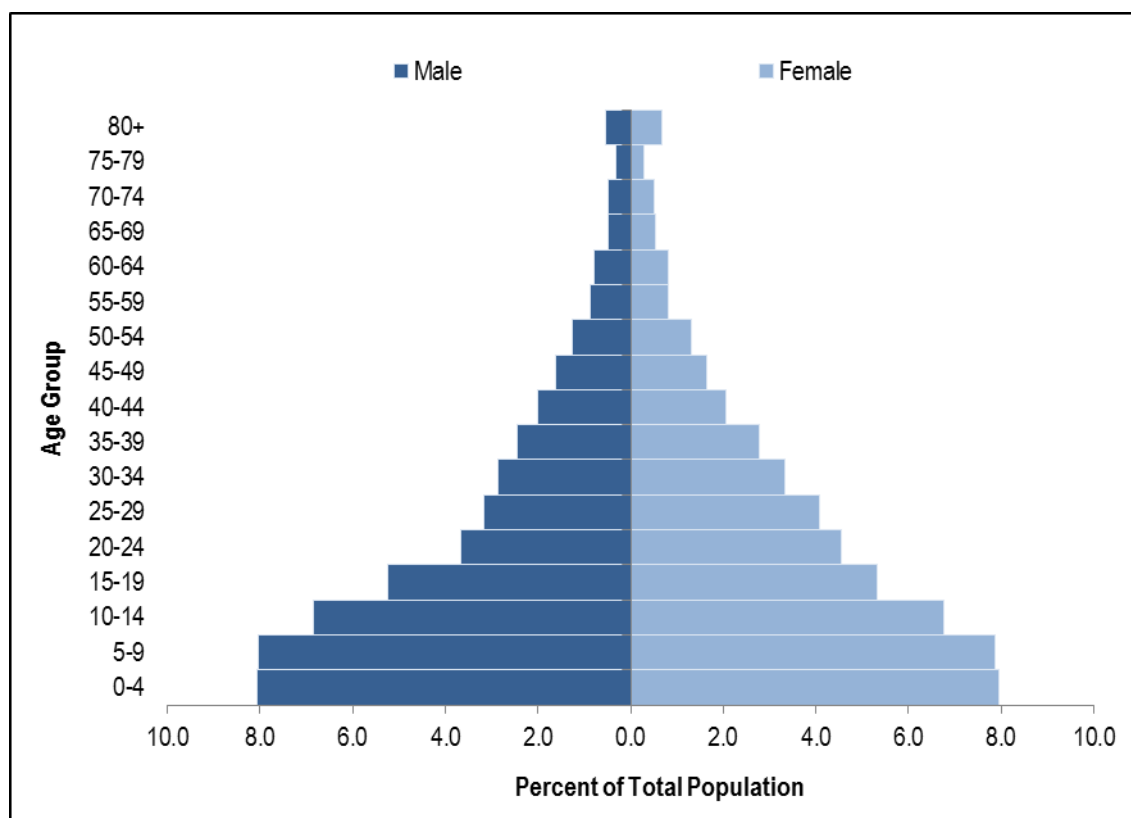
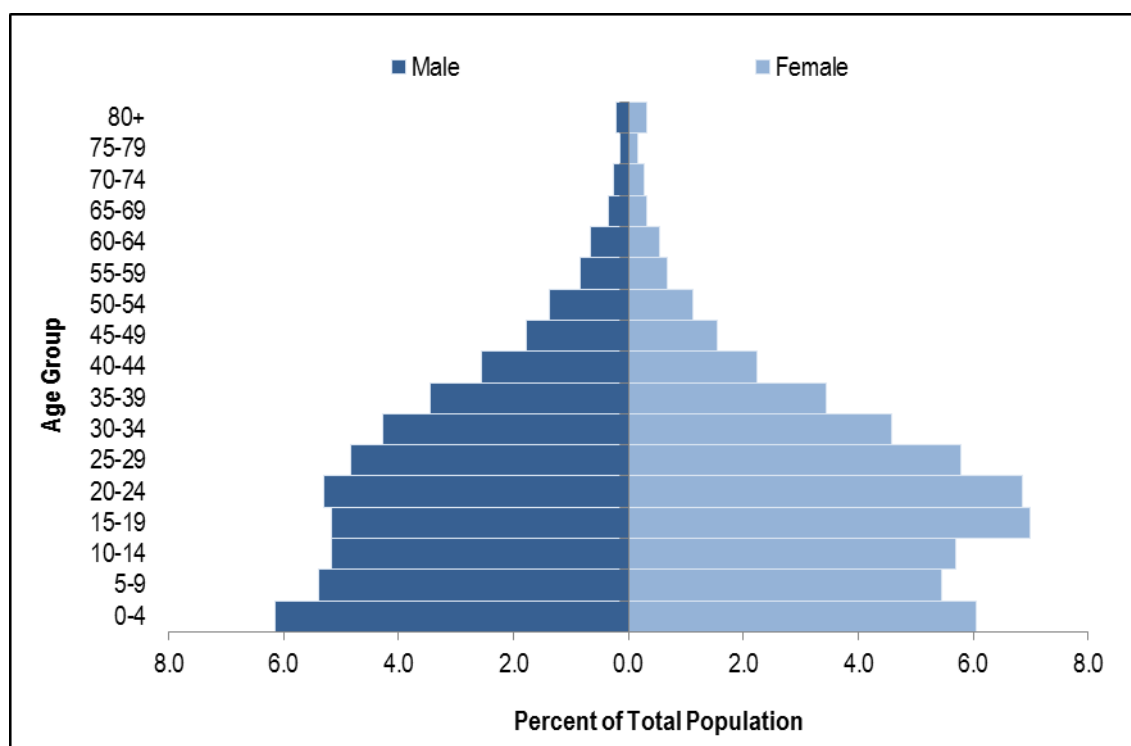


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Arusha Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 42 percent of Arusha total population below 15 years of age and only three (3) 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.

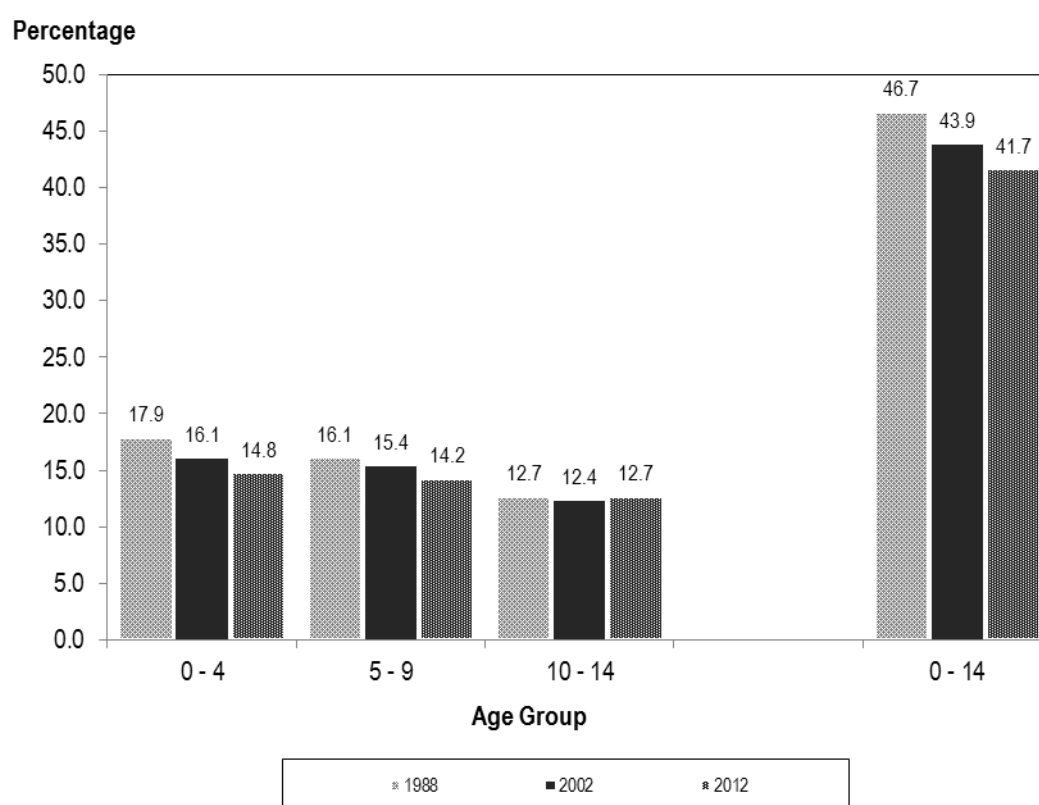
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Arusha		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	1,694,310	100.0	1,135,188	100.0	559,122	100.0
Male	821,282	48.5	553,073	48.7	268,209	48.0
Female	873,028	51.5	582,115	51.3	290,913	52.0
Children (Under 1 year)	51,654	3.0	35,978	3.2	15,676	2.8
Male	25,815	3.1	17,868	3.2	7,947	3.0
Female	25,839	3.0	18,110	3.1	7,729	2.7
Children (0–4 years)	249,957	14.8	181,776	16.0	68,181	12.2
Male	125,884	15.3	91,527	16.5	34,357	12.8
Female	124,073	14.2	90,249	15.5	33,824	11.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	706,036	41.7	516,602	45.5	189,434	33.9
Male	353,723	43.1	260,354	47.1	93,369	34.8
Female	352,313	40.4	256,248	44.0	96,065	33.0
Young Population (0–17 years)	819,335	48.4	590,205	52.0	229,130	41.0
Male	407,409	49.6	297,330	53.8	110,079	41.0
Female	411,926	47.2	292,875	50.3	119,051	40.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	349,309	20.6	213,301	18.8	136,008	24.3
Male	159,631	19.4	101,028	18.3	58,603	21.8
Female	189,678	21.7	112,273	19.3	77,405	26.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	640,055	37.8	384,126	33.8	255,929	45.8
Male	293,097	35.7	177,864	32.2	115,233	43.0
Female	346,958	39.7	206,262	35.4	140,696	48.4
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	316,793	18.7	232,102	20.4	84,691	15.1
Male	158,366	19.3	117,050	21.2	41,316	15.4
Female	158,427	18.1	115,052	19.8	43,375	14.9
Secondary School (14–17 years)	152,917	9.0	101,075	8.9	51,842	9.3
Male	73,007	8.9	50,732	9.2	22,275	8.3
Female	79,910	9.2	50,343	8.6	29,567	10.2
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	933,471	55.1	575,232	50.7	358,239	64.1
Male	441,336	53.7	271,992	49.2	169,344	63.1
Female	492,135	56.4	303,240	52.1	188,895	64.9
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	445,632	51.0	269,831	46.4	175,801	60.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	80,084	4.7	61,851	5.4	18,233	3.3
Male	39,065	4.8	29,830	5.4	9,235	3.4
Female	41,019	4.7	32,021	5.5	8,998	3.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	54,803	3.2	43,354	3.8	11,449	2.0
Male	26,223	3.2	20,727	3.7	5,496	2.0
Female	28,580	3.3	22,627	3.9	5,953	2.0
Age-Dependency Ratio		82		97		56

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 47 percent in 1988 Census to 44 percent in 2002 Census and to 42 percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.4). This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over 24 years period.

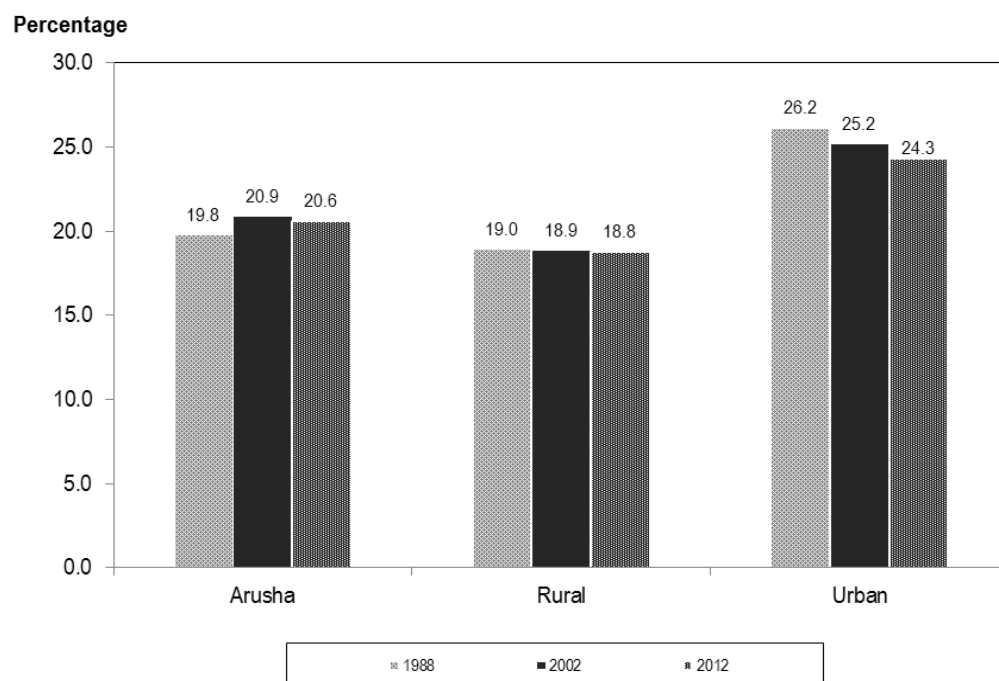
Figure 3. 4: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Arusha Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

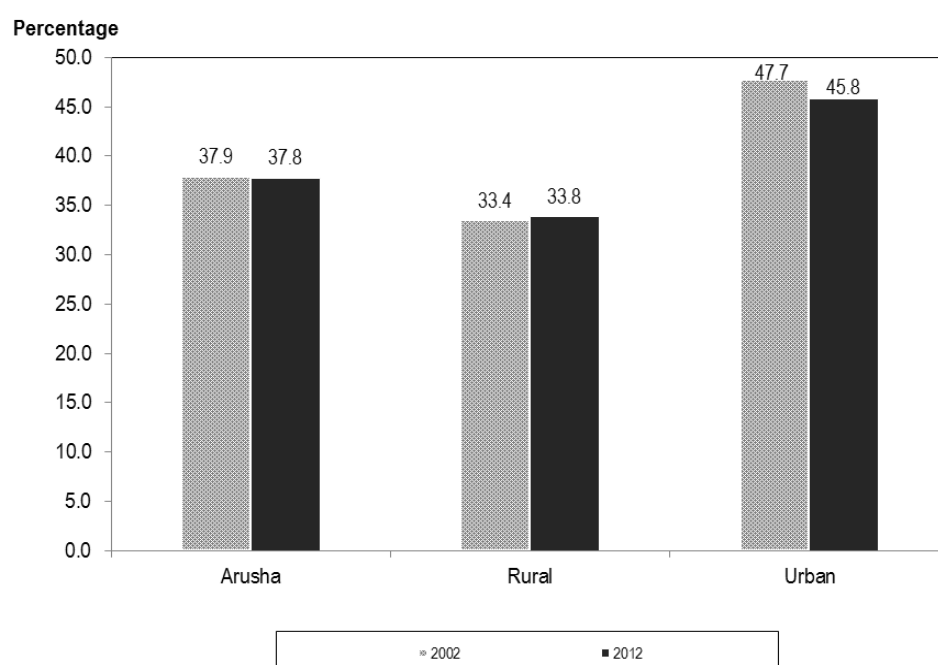
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Arusha region, Arusha rural and Arusha urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Arusha region has remained between 20 and 21 percent from 1988 to 2012 census respectively. The proportion of the youth in rural areas has remained about the same at 19 percent from 1988 to 2012 while that of urban areas has decreased at a marginal rate from 26 to 24 percent in 1988 to 2012 Census respectively.

Figure 3. 5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Arusha Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years remained about the same at 38 percent from 2002 to 2012. The proportion slightly increased for Arusha rural from 33 to 34 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. On the other hand, the proportion slightly decreased from 48 percent to 46 percent over the same period for the urban population (Figure 3.6).

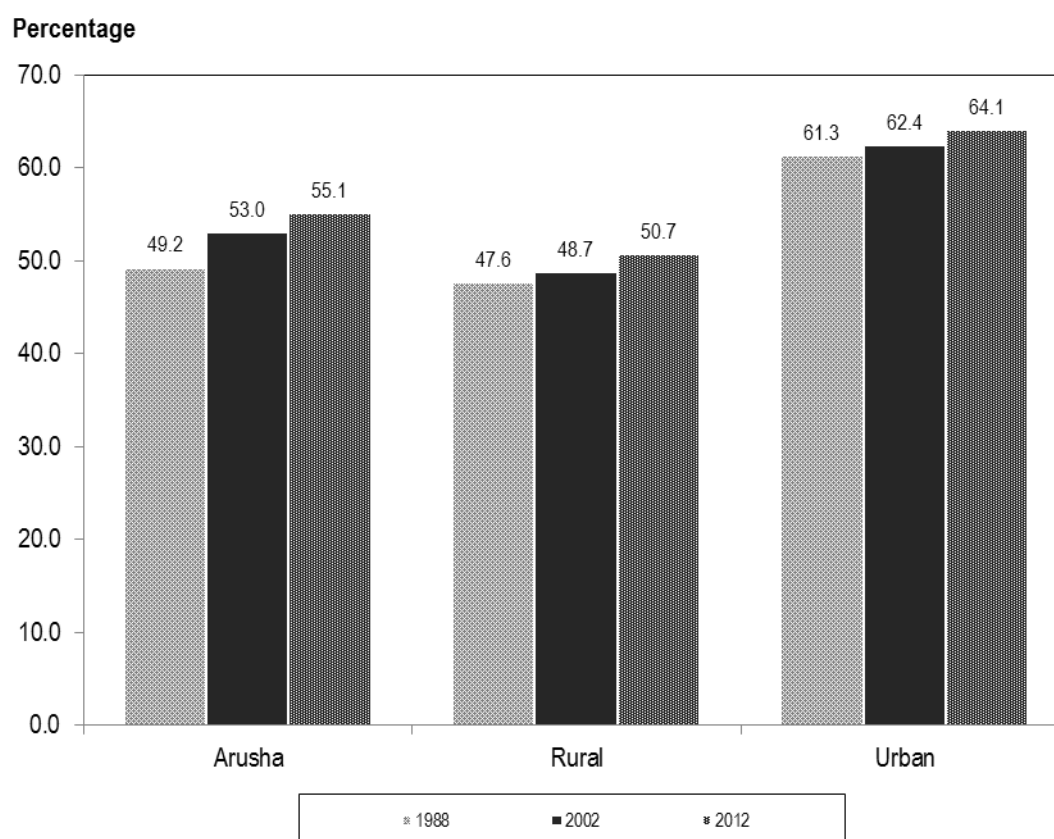
Figure 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Arusha Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of the Arusha total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 49 percent in 1988 Census to 55 percent in 2012 and increased from 48 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in 2012 Census for Arusha rural and from 61 to 64 percent for Arusha urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

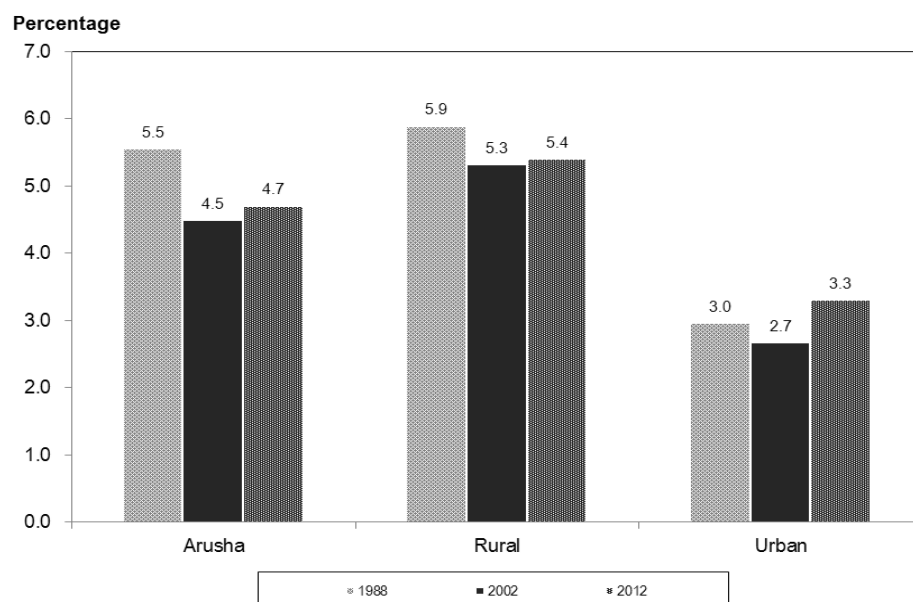
Figure 3. 7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Arusha Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Arusha region and Arusha rural has declined from six (6) percent in 1988 to five (5) percent in 2012 PHC. However, it remained about the same for Arusha urban at three (3) percent for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses (Figure 3.8).

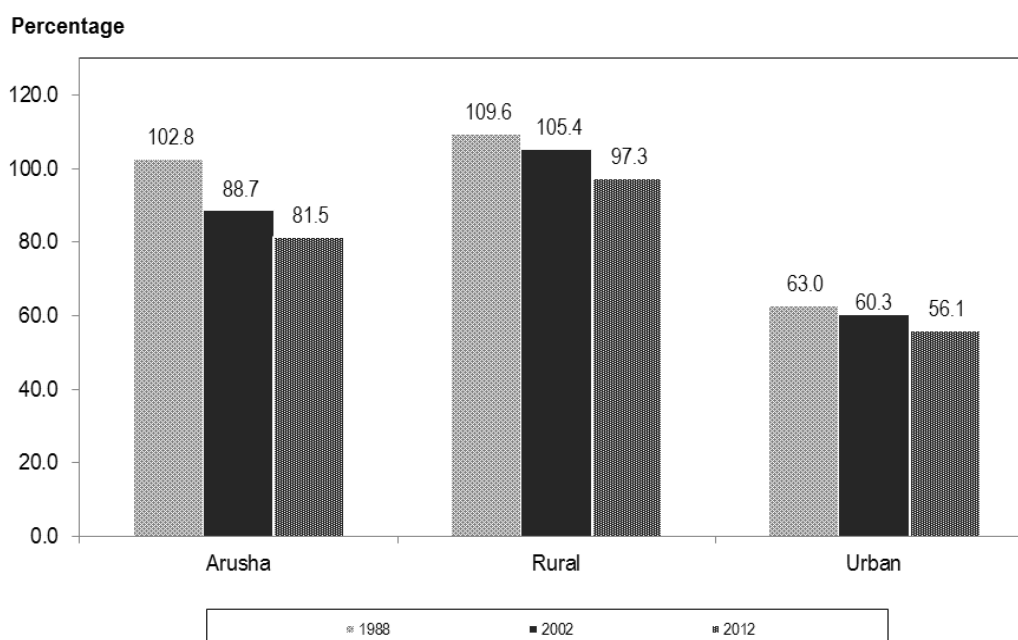
Figure 3. 8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Arusha Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Arusha age dependency ratio was 82 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 82 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Arusha rural and Arusha urban during the 2002 and 2012 period. The dependency Ratio is relatively higher in rural areas (97.3 percent) compared to urban areas (56.1 percent).

Figure 3. 9: Age Dependency Ratio; Arusha Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (378,825) in Arusha covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Arusha region had a total of 376,336 private households. Sixty three (63) percent of the private households (235,827 households) were in rural areas and 37 percent (140,509 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty three (63) percent and 37 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

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

Age Group	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	376,336	238,396	63.3	137,940	36.7	235,827	62.7	143,817	60.3	92,010	66.7	140,509	37.3	94,579	39.7	45,930	33.3	
< 10	384	244	63.5	140	36.5	242	63.0	149	61.1	93	66.4	142	37.0	95	38.9	47	33.6	
10-14	1,124	567	50.4	557	49.6	727	64.7	365	64.4	362	65.0	397	35.3	202	35.6	195	35.0	
15-19	6,830	2,924	42.8	3,906	57.2	4,171	61.1	1,430	48.9	2,741	70.2	2,659	38.9	1,494	51.1	1,165	29.8	
20-24	27,181	12,873	47.4	14,308	52.6	14,636	53.8	5,861	45.5	8,775	61.3	12,545	46.2	7,012	54.5	5,533	38.7	
25-29	50,950	30,742	60.3	20,208	39.7	28,034	55.0	15,821	51.5	12,213	60.4	22,916	45.0	14,921	48.5	7,995	39.6	
30-34	58,162	38,812	66.7	19,350	33.3	33,067	56.9	21,335	55.0	11,732	60.6	25,095	43.1	17,477	45.0	7,618	39.4	
35-39	53,964	36,427	67.5	17,537	32.5	32,293	59.8	21,182	58.1	11,111	63.4	21,671	40.2	15,245	41.9	6,426	36.6	
40-44	43,887	29,869	68.1	14,018	31.9	27,430	62.5	18,166	60.8	9,264	66.1	16,457	37.5	11,703	39.2	4,754	33.9	
45-49	34,768	23,384	67.3	11,384	32.7	22,940	66.0	15,070	64.4	7,870	69.1	11,828	34.0	8,314	35.6	3,514	30.9	
50-54	28,027	18,440	65.8	9,587	34.2	18,693	66.7	11,873	64.4	6,820	71.1	9,334	33.3	6,567	35.6	2,767	28.9	
55-59	18,516	12,390	66.9	6,126	33.1	12,661	68.4	8,290	66.9	4,371	71.4	5,855	31.6	4,100	33.1	1,755	28.6	
60-64	16,877	10,679	63.3	6,198	36.7	12,284	72.8	7,535	70.6	4,749	76.6	4,593	27.2	3,144	29.4	1,449	23.4	
65-69	10,371	6,393	61.6	3,978	38.4	7,920	76.4	4,784	74.8	3,136	78.8	2,451	23.6	1,609	25.2	842	21.2	
70-74	9,434	5,581	59.2	3,853	40.8	7,535	79.9	4,410	79.0	3,125	81.1	1,899	20.1	1,171	21.0	728	18.9	
75-79	5,821	3,556	61.1	2,265	38.9	4,705	80.8	2,860	80.4	1,845	81.5	1,116	19.2	696	19.6	420	18.5	
80+	10,040	5,515	54.9	4,525	45.1	8,489	84.6	4,686	85.0	3,803	84.0	1,551	15.4	829	15.0	722	16.0	

Table 4.2 reveal that Arusha City had the highest number of private households (28 percent of the total number of private households in Arusha region), while Longido district had the smallest proportion (7 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural area was Ngorongoro district (94 percent) followed by Longido district (92 percent) while in urban area the largest number of private households was in Arusha City (100 percent).

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

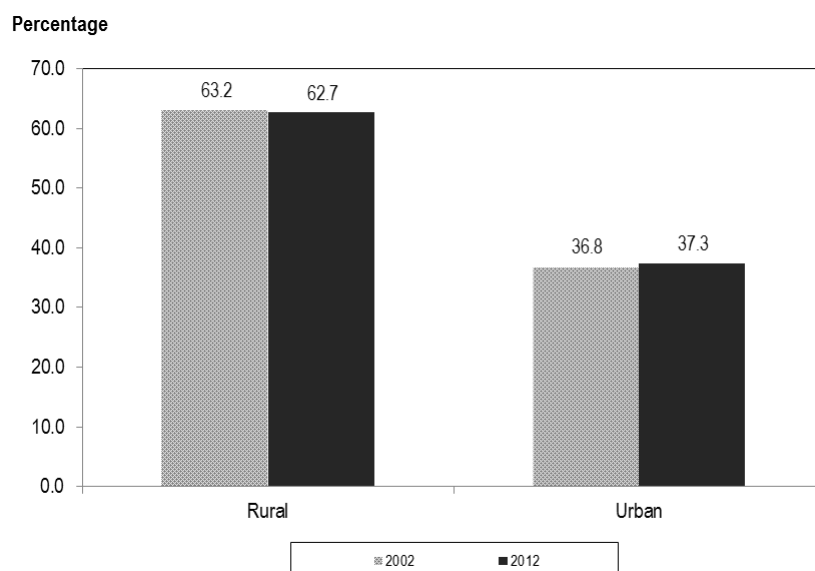
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	376,336	100.0	235,827	62.7	140,509	37.3
Monduli	33,582	8.9	28,424	84.6	5,158	15.4
Meru	62,183	16.5	52,125	83.8	10,058	16.2
Arusha City	103,377	27.5	N/A	N/A	103,377	100.0
Karatu	44,781	11.9	40,716	90.9	4,065	9.1
Ngorongoro	35,875	9.5	33,785	94.2	2,090	5.8
Arusha	71,894	19.1	58,177	80.9	13,717	19.1
Longido	24,644	6.5	22,600	91.7	2,044	8.3

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Arusha city council has no rural component

Figure 4.1 shows that there is insignificant increase (36.8 to 37.3 percent) in urban households in Arusha region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Likewise, in rural households, there is insignificant decrease (63.2 to 62.7 percent) over the same period.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Arusha region in the 2002 and 2012 PHC has remained about the same at 4.4 persons per household. Average household size for rural households (4.7 persons per household) is relatively larger than the urban one (3.9 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.9 persons in Arusha City to 5.0 persons in Karatu district.

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

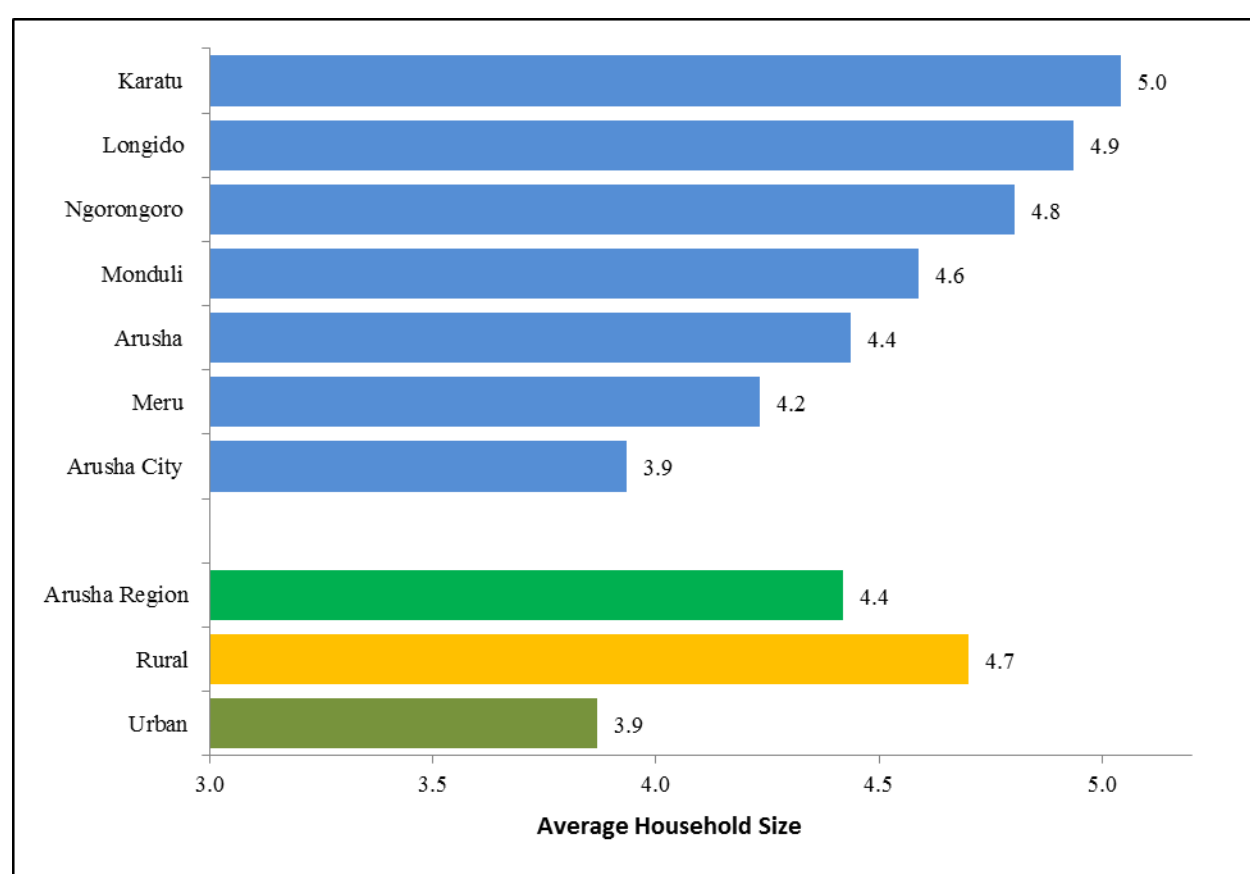


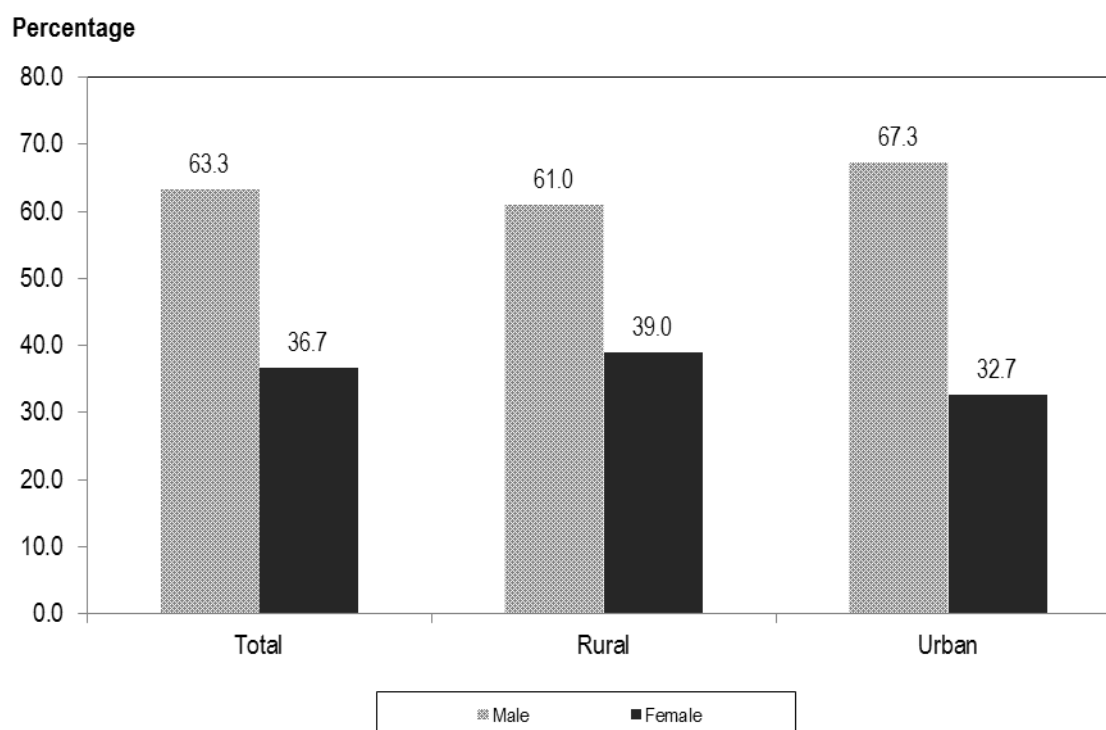
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Arusha Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Arusha Region	1,267,737	1,662,618	290,008	376,336	4.4	4.4
Rural	870,735	1,119,154	183,184	235,827	4.8	4.7
Urban	397,002	543,464	106,825	140,509	3.7	3.9

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty three (63) percent of the total private households in Arusha region were headed by males and 37 percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed and female headed households has remained about the same at 63 percent and 37 percent respectively during the 2002 and 2012 PHC period (Table 4.4).

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Arusha Region	63.2	36.8	63.3	36.7
Rural	60.7	39.3	61.0	39.0
Urban	67.4	32.6	67.3	32.7

The average household size for female headed households (6.2) is almost twice that of male headed households (3.4) (Table 4.5). The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey shows 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; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Arusha Region	376,336	238,396	137,940	4.4	3.4	6.2
Rural	235,827	143,817	92,010	4.7	3.8	6.3
Urban	140,509	94,579	45,930	3.9	2.7	6.2
Monduli	33,582	18,011	15,571	4.6	4.0	5.2
Meru	62,183	42,918	19,265	4.2	3.0	7.0
Arusha City	103,377	70,530	32,847	3.9	2.7	6.5
Karatu	44,781	31,017	13,764	5.0	3.7	8.0
Ngorongoro	35,875	17,983	17,892	4.8	4.5	5.1
Arusha	71,894	46,020	25,874	4.4	3.3	6.5
Longido	24,644	11,917	12,727	4.9	5.0	4.9

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

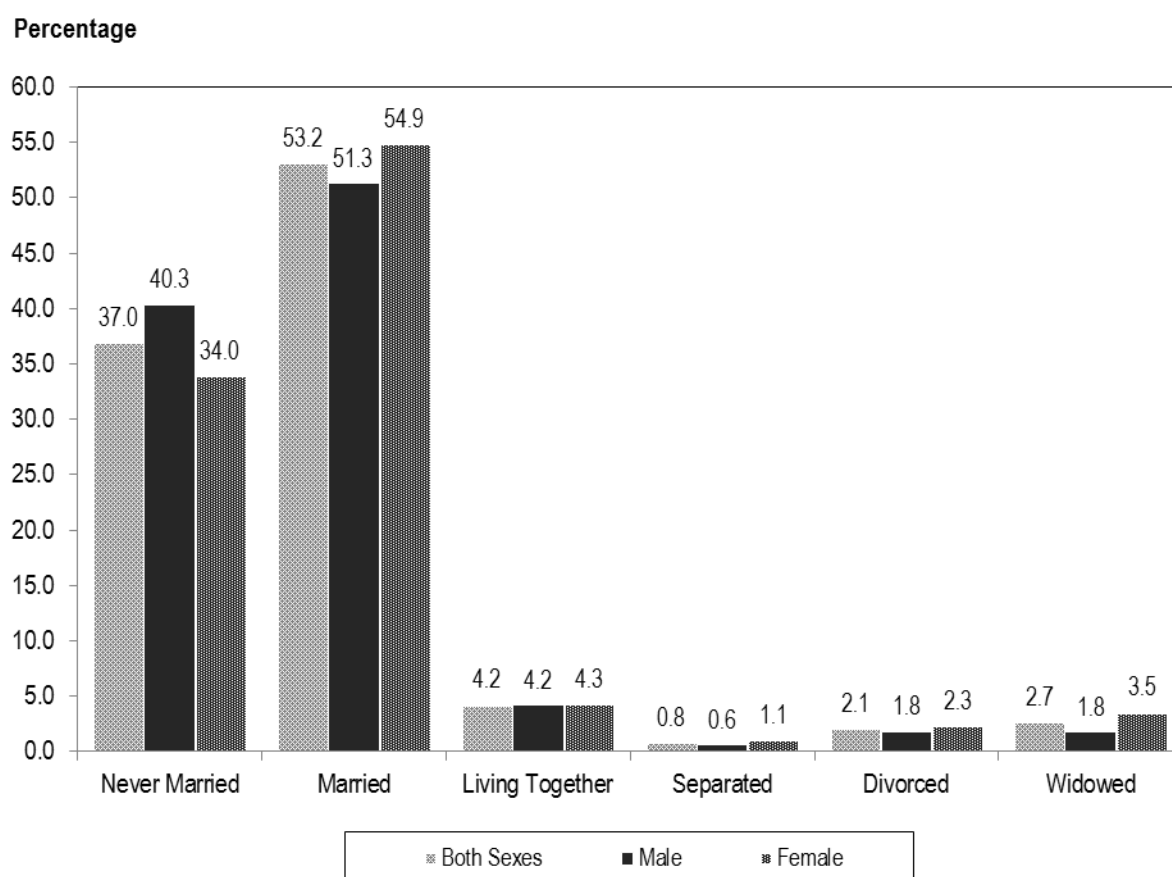
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC were disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population aged 15 years and above by age, sex and place of residence for Arusha Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 37 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Arusha had never married, 53.2 percent were married and two (2.7) percent were widowed. Further observation revealed that as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreased. For example in Arusha Region the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 58 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 12 percent persons of age 80 years and above. Marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	962,795	37.0	53.2	4.2	2.1	0.8	2.7
15-19	182,617	88.7	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	155,394	58.7	35.1	3.5	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	137,269	31.5	59.9	7.4	0.7	0.5	0.0
30-34	116,934	18.0	70.8	6.4	3.7	1.0	0.1
35-39	95,829	12.6	76.7	5.4	3.8	1.4	0.2
40-44	71,614	10.6	79.6	4.6	2.1	1.6	1.6
45-49	54,578	7.4	79.7	4.2	2.4	1.7	4.6
50-54	42,501	8.9	77.6	3.5	2.4	2.0	5.6
55-59	27,080	9.5	71.5	5.8	4.5	1.8	6.9
60-64	24,873	11.2	70.4	4.4	3.6	1.7	8.8
65-69	15,030	7.1	68.7	6.6	3.6	1.7	12.4
70-74	14,037	11.2	59.4	4.8	4.1	1.4	19.1
75-79	8,552	10.4	47.7	2.4	1.4	1.2	36.9
80+	16,487	12.1	36.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	47.1

Figure 5.1: Percentages of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Arusha Region, 2012 Census



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban residence. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (40 percent) was higher than that of females (34 percent) while the proportion of the widowed females (4 percent) was twice as much as that of males (2 percent). The tables further 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 Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	451,787	40.3	51.3	4.2	1.8	0.6	1.8
15–19	86,181	92.5	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	67,370	74.0	21.4	1.5	2.9	0.1	0.1
25–29	59,929	41.8	50.0	7.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
30–34	54,415	21.0	67.5	7.1	3.6	0.7	0.1
35–39	45,786	13.1	76.2	6.3	3.2	1.0	0.2
40–44	36,103	9.6	81.3	5.3	1.4	1.0	1.4
45–49	27,588	6.3	82.5	4.8	1.6	1.1	3.8
50–54	21,567	6.7	82.4	4.1	1.6	1.5	3.7
55–59	14,385	6.5	78.9	5.5	3.3	1.2	4.5
60–64	12,589	7.1	79.5	4.5	2.6	1.2	5.1
65–69	7,451	4.7	78.1	6.0	2.6	1.6	7.0
70–74	6,832	6.7	73.1	4.9	3.1	1.3	10.9
75–79	4,332	7.1	66.2	3.8	1.4	1.0	20.5
80+	7,259	8.3	60.1	2.8	1.3	1.2	26.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	511,008	34.0	54.9	4.3	2.3	1.1	3.5
15–19	96,436	85.3	13.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	88,024	47.0	45.6	5.1	2.1	0.2	0.1
25–29	77,340	23.5	67.6	7.3	0.9	0.7	0.0
30–34	62,519	15.3	73.7	5.7	3.8	1.3	0.1
35–39	50,043	12.1	77.1	4.6	4.2	1.8	0.2
40–44	35,511	11.5	77.8	3.8	2.8	2.2	1.8
45–49	26,990	8.7	76.9	3.5	3.1	2.3	5.4
50–54	20,934	11.3	72.6	2.8	3.3	2.5	7.4
55–59	12,695	12.9	63.1	6.0	5.9	2.5	9.6
60–64	12,284	15.4	61.0	4.3	4.6	2.2	12.5
65–69	7,579	9.4	59.4	7.1	4.5	1.8	17.8
70–74	7,205	15.4	46.4	4.8	5.1	1.5	26.8
75–79	4,220	13.8	28.7	1.0	1.5	1.3	53.7
80+	9,228	15.1	18.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	63.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	606,383	34.8	55.5	3.8	1.9	0.8	3.2
15-19	117,029	87.6	12.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	90,989	55.7	38.8	2.9	2.4	0.1	0.1
25-29	80,170	28.6	64.1	6.4	0.5	0.4	0.0
30-34	68,847	16.1	73.7	5.6	3.6	0.9	0.1
35-39	58,444	11.2	78.8	5.1	3.4	1.2	0.2
40-44	45,541	9.6	81.3	4.4	1.6	1.4	1.7
45-49	36,487	6.7	81.2	4.2	1.9	1.3	4.7
50-54	28,883	8.5	78.3	3.6	2.0	1.8	5.7
55-59	18,813	9.2	71.9	6.0	4.2	1.7	7.0
60-64	18,276	11.0	70.9	4.4	3.3	1.6	8.7
65-69	11,474	6.6	69.9	6.5	3.3	1.6	12.1
70-74	11,108	10.7	60.6	4.8	3.9	1.4	18.7
75-79	6,801	10.0	49.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	35.7
80+	13,521	11.6	38.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	45.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	285,346	39.9	51.9	3.7	1.8	0.6	2.1
15-19	58,196	92.4	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	39,959	73.3	22.4	1.2	3.0	0.1	0.1
25-29	34,482	40.8	52.2	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
30-34	31,548	20.6	68.6	6.1	3.9	0.7	0.1
35-39	27,285	12.7	76.9	5.9	3.3	1.0	0.2
40-44	22,370	9.5	81.7	5.0	1.2	1.0	1.5
45-49	18,046	6.1	82.8	4.7	1.4	0.9	4.0
50-54	14,158	6.5	82.3	4.2	1.5	1.4	4.1
55-59	9,803	6.6	78.2	5.9	3.2	1.3	4.9
60-64	8,980	7.5	79.1	4.5	2.5	1.1	5.3
65-69	5,586	4.5	78.6	5.9	2.5	1.5	7.1
70-74	5,413	6.6	73.4	4.8	3.1	1.3	10.9
75-79	3,463	6.7	67.6	3.8	1.2	1.1	19.5
80+	6,057	8.1	62.1	2.9	1.2	1.1	24.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	321,037	30.2	58.7	3.9	2.0	0.9	4.2
15-19	58,833	82.8	16.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	51,030	41.9	51.7	4.3	1.9	0.2	0.1
25-29	45,688	19.4	73.0	6.4	0.6	0.5	0.0
30-34	37,299	12.4	77.9	5.2	3.3	1.1	0.1
35-39	31,159	9.9	80.5	4.5	3.5	1.4	0.2
40-44	23,171	9.7	80.9	3.8	2.0	1.8	1.8
45-49	18,441	7.2	79.6	3.7	2.4	1.7	5.4
50-54	14,725	10.5	74.4	3.1	2.6	2.2	7.3
55-59	9,010	12.0	65.0	6.2	5.2	2.1	9.3
60-64	9,296	14.4	63.0	4.4	4.1	2.1	12.0
65-69	5,888	8.6	61.6	7.0	4.1	1.6	16.9
70-74	5,695	14.6	48.4	4.8	4.7	1.5	26.1
75-79	3,338	13.4	30.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	52.6
80+	7,464	14.5	20.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	62.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	356,412	40.6	49.2	4.9	2.4	1.0	1.8
15-19	65,588	90.7	8.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	64,405	62.9	29.9	4.4	2.5	0.2	0.1
25-29	57,099	35.5	54.2	8.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
30-34	48,087	20.6	66.8	7.5	3.8	1.2	0.1
35-39	37,385	14.8	73.3	5.8	4.3	1.7	0.2
40-44	26,073	12.2	76.5	4.9	2.9	2.0	1.5
45-49	18,091	9.0	76.8	4.1	3.3	2.5	4.3
50-54	13,618	9.8	76.1	3.2	3.2	2.4	5.2
55-59	8,267	10.2	70.5	5.2	5.3	2.2	6.6
60-64	6,597	11.9	68.8	4.2	4.2	1.9	9.0
65-69	3,556	8.4	64.7	6.9	4.4	2.3	13.4
70-74	2,929	12.9	55.0	5.1	4.8	1.5	20.6
75-79	1,751	12.0	41.6	1.9	2.1	1.0	41.3
80+	2,966	14.3	28.0	1.2	1.7	1.4	53.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	166,441	41.0	50.2	5.0	1.9	0.6	1.2
15-19	27,985	92.8	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	27,411	75.0	20.0	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.1
25-29	25,447	43.2	47.1	9.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
30-34	22,867	21.6	65.9	8.6	3.2	0.7	0.1
35-39	18,501	13.7	75.3	6.9	3.1	0.9	0.1
40-44	13,733	9.6	80.6	5.7	1.8	1.2	1.2
45-49	9,542	6.5	81.8	5.0	1.9	1.4	3.3
50-54	7,409	6.9	82.6	4.0	1.8	1.6	3.0
55-59	4,582	6.2	80.4	4.8	3.6	1.2	3.8
60-64	3,609	6.3	80.5	4.4	2.7	1.3	4.8
65-69	1,865	5.0	76.7	6.3	3.1	2.1	6.8
70-74	1,419	6.9	72.2	5.4	3.0	1.3	11.1
75-79	869	8.9	60.6	3.6	2.0	0.7	24.3
80+	1,202	9.7	50.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	33.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	189,971	40.3	48.3	4.9	2.8	1.3	2.4
15-19	37,603	89.2	9.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	36,994	54.0	37.2	6.1	2.3	0.3	0.1
25-29	31,652	29.4	59.8	8.5	1.4	0.9	0.0
30-34	25,220	19.7	67.5	6.5	4.4	1.8	0.1
35-39	18,884	15.8	71.4	4.8	5.4	2.4	0.2
40-44	12,340	15.1	72.0	4.0	4.1	3.0	1.9
45-49	8,549	11.8	71.2	3.1	4.7	3.7	5.4
50-54	6,209	13.3	68.4	2.2	4.9	3.4	7.8
55-59	3,685	15.1	58.3	5.6	7.5	3.4	10.1
60-64	2,988	18.5	54.8	3.9	6.1	2.6	14.0
65-69	1,691	12.1	51.5	7.5	5.8	2.5	20.6
70-74	1,510	18.5	38.9	4.8	6.6	1.7	29.5
75-79	882	15.1	22.9	0.3	2.3	1.4	58.0
80+	1,764	17.4	12.8	0.7	1.3	1.2	66.6

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 31 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 41 percent in Arusha City Council for the married category, the range was between 50 percent in Arusha City Council and Karatu District Council and 64 percent in Ngorongoro District Council. There were fewer persons living together in Ngorongoro District Council compared to other districts. Widowed category ranged between two (2) percent in Arusha City Council and four (4) percent in Karatu District Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Arusha	962,795	37.0	53.2	4.2	2.1	0.8	2.7
Rural	606,383	34.8	55.5	3.8	1.9	0.8	3.2
Urban	356,412	40.6	49.2	4.9	2.4	1.0	1.8
Monduli	78,801	33.5	56.8	3.7	1.9	0.9	3.1
Meru	160,056	34.8	53.4	5.4	2.2	0.9	3.3
Arusha City	266,885	40.5	49.7	4.7	2.3	0.9	1.8
Karatu	128,512	39.2	49.7	3.9	2.6	1.1	3.6
Ngorongoro	82,517	30.8	63.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	2.9
Arusha	184,818	37.1	52.5	5.2	1.8	0.8	2.6
Longido	61,206	34.6	58.5	2.0	1.8	0.4	2.7

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 figure show that in Arusha Region females are get married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females remained about the same at 22 years in the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 27.3 years in 2002 Census to 26.4 years in 2012 Census. 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 slightly decreased from 24.0 to 23.4 years, while that for males decreased from 27.7 years to 26.5 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at

First Marriage for females increased from 20.9 years to 21.7 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 27.1 years to 26.3 years.

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

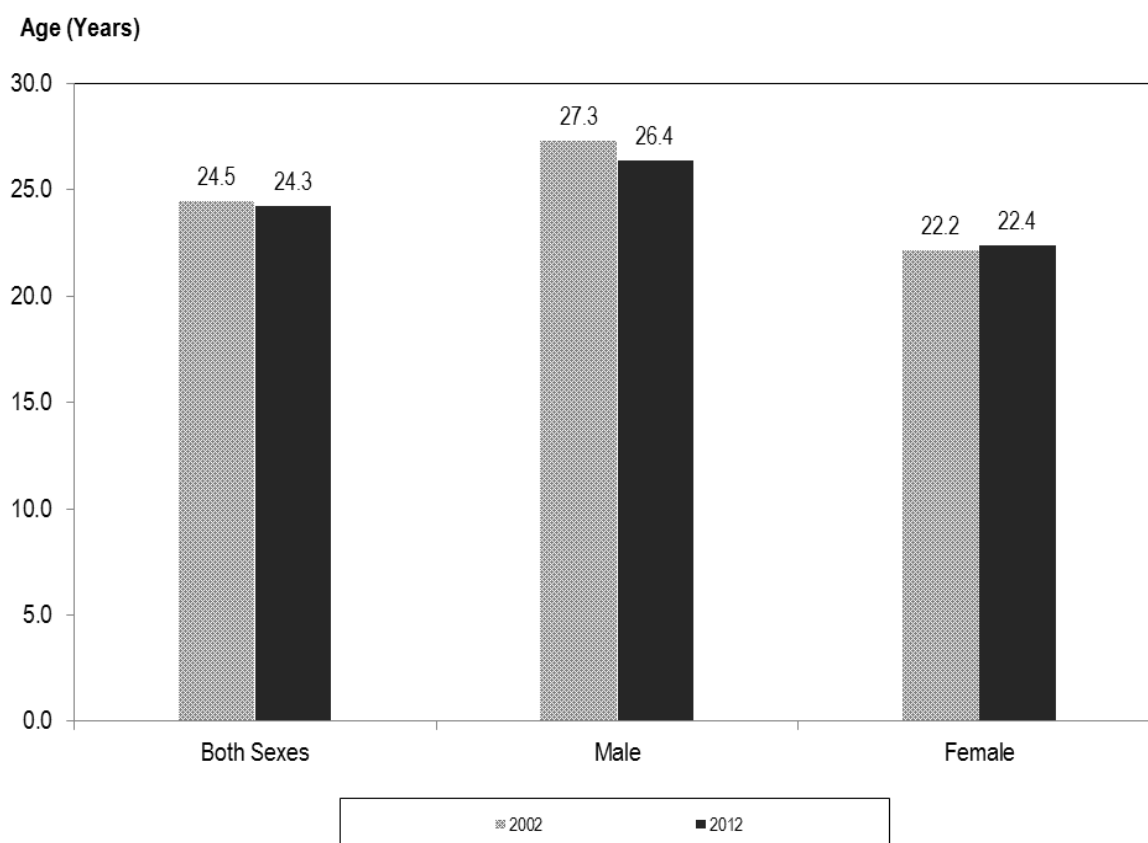
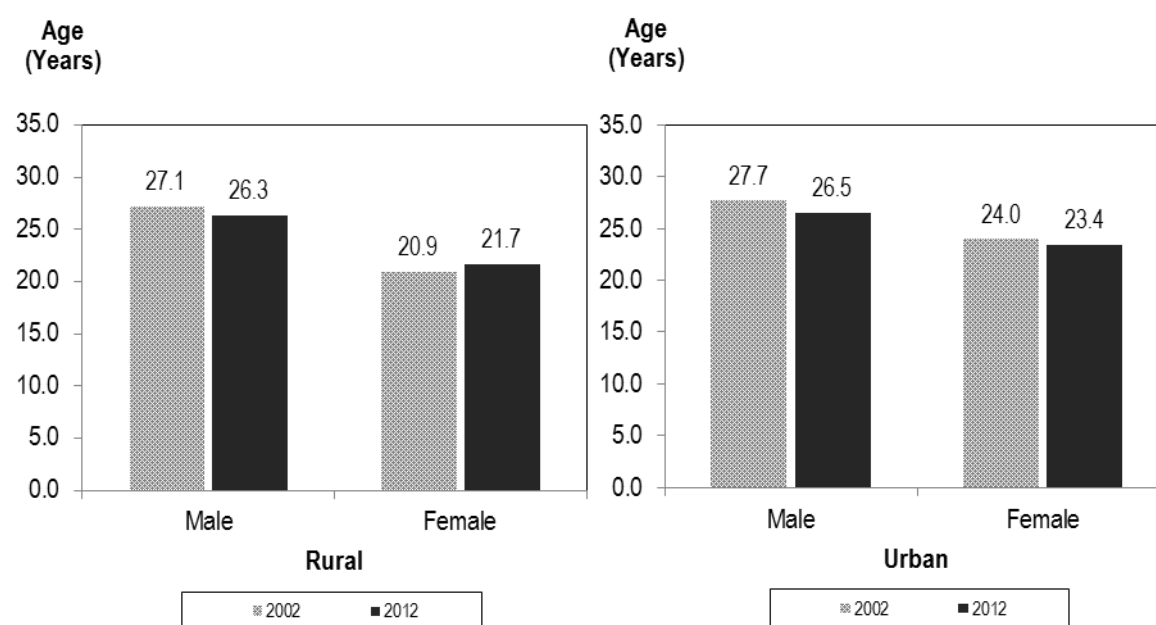


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Arusha Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both males and females. Karatu District Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males (27.0 years) and females (23.7 years) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Monduli District Council (25.7 years for males and 20.6 years for females).

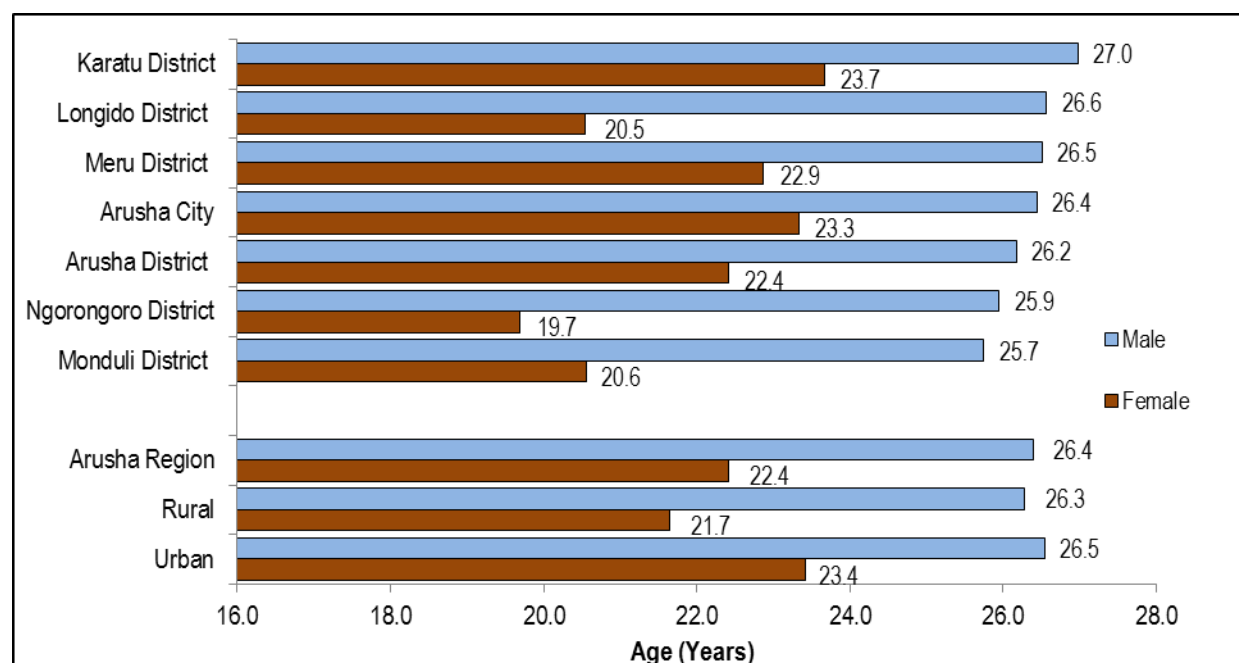
Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Arusha Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Arusha	24.5	24.3	27.3	26.4	22.2	22.4
Rural	23.7	23.8	27.1	26.3	20.9	21.7
Urban	25.7	24.9	27.7	26.5	24.0	23.4
Monduli	23.3	22.8	27.5	25.7	20.3	20.6
Meru	24.7	24.6	27.1	26.5	22.6	22.9
Arusha City	25.6	24.8	27.7	26.4	23.8	23.3
Karatu	25.4	25.3	27.5	27.0	23.3	23.7
Ngorongoro	22.4	22.3	27.8	25.9	18.6	19.7
Arusha	23.8	24.1	26.6	26.2	21.8	22.4
Longido	22.3	23.2	27.3	26.6	18.7	20.5

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Longido, Arusha City and Meru are new districts; that is Longido was formed from the former Monduli district and former Arumeru and Arusha districts were divided to form Meru, Arusha City and Arusha districts.

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



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	1,694,310	821,282	873,028	100.00	1,135,188	553,073	582,115	100.00	559,122	268,209	290,913	100.00
Tanzania	1,686,708	817,225	869,483	99.55	1,132,831	551,790	581,041	99.79	553,877	265,435	288,442	99.06
Angola	3	1	2	0.00	3	1	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Botswana	4	2	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	4	2	2	0.00
Burundi	51	34	17	0.00	11	8	3	0.00	40	26	14	0.01
Comoro	17	9	8	0.00	5	2	3	0.00	12	7	5	0.00
Kenya	1,905	1,055	850	0.11	620	350	270	0.05	1,285	705	580	0.23
Lesotho	22	11	11	0.00	3	1	2	0.00	19	10	9	0.00
Malawi	45	24	21	0.00	1	0	1	0.00	44	24	20	0.01
Mauritius	5	4	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	5	4	1	0.00
Mozambique	9	9	0	0.00	4	4	0	0.00	5	5	0	0.00
Namibia	6	5	1	0.00	4	3	1	0.00	2	2	0	0.00
Rwanda	174	89	85	0.01	49	32	17	0.00	125	57	68	0.02
Seychelles	4	1	3	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	3	0	3	0.00
Somalia	11	8	3	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	10	7	3	0.00
Swaziland	38	17	21	0.00	25	10	15	0.00	13	7	6	0.00
South Africa	108	57	51	0.01	22	12	10	0.00	86	45	41	0.02
Uganda	222	129	93	0.01	38	26	12	0.00	184	103	81	0.03
DRC	76	42	34	0.00	13	5	8	0.00	63	37	26	0.01
Zimbabwe	63	31	32	0.00	16	10	6	0.00	47	21	26	0.01
Zambia	34	15	19	0.00	3	3	0	0.00	31	12	19	0.01
Other African Countries	267	122	145	0.02	32	19	13	0.00	235	103	132	0.04
China	173	143	30	0.01	54	46	8	0.00	119	97	22	0.02
India	1,331	705	626	0.08	175	79	96	0.02	1,156	626	530	0.21
Pakistan	84	59	25	0.00	36	32	4	0.00	48	27	21	0.01
Other Asian Countries	233	125	108	0.01	83	46	37	0.01	150	79	71	0.03
Italy	143	84	59	0.01	59	37	22	0.01	84	47	37	0.02
Nordic Countries	163	83	80	0.01	53	34	19	0.00	110	49	61	0.02

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Great Britain	501	233	268	0.03	123	62	61	0.01	378	171	207	0.07
Germany	394	196	198	0.02	189	96	93	0.02	205	100	105	0.04
Other European Countries	487	255	232	0.03	189	98	91	0.02	298	157	141	0.05
Canada	160	80	80	0.01	81	45	36	0.01	79	35	44	0.01
USA	763	373	390	0.05	409	195	214	0.04	354	178	176	0.06
Dual Citizenship	106	56	50	0.01	55	25	30	0.00	51	31	20	0.01

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that twenty two (22) percent of Arusha population had birth certificates while five (5) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (71 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion 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 Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	21.6	22.1	21.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	70.9	70.3	71.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
0 - 4	23.2	23.3	23.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	64.2	64.1	64.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
5 - 9	23.7	23.6	23.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	67.0	67.0	67.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
10 - 14	24.5	24.0	24.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	67.5	68.0	66.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
15 - 19	26.7	25.4	27.8	4.4	4.5	4.2	66.7	67.8	65.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
20 - 24	27.1	28.7	25.9	2.9	3.3	2.6	67.4	65.3	69.1	2.6	2.8	2.5
25 - 29	22.5	24.8	20.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	72.6	69.7	74.8	2.7	3.1	2.4
30 - 34	19.4	21.2	17.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	75.6	73.2	77.7	3.0	3.5	2.5
35 - 39	17.2	18.6	15.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	78.0	76.0	79.8	2.9	3.4	2.5
40 - 44	15.4	16.7	14.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	79.8	78.1	81.4	3.2	3.5	2.9
45 - 49	13.9	15.0	12.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	81.3	79.9	82.8	3.1	3.4	2.8
50 - 54	12.9	14.4	11.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	82.2	80.4	84.0	3.3	3.5	3.0
55 - 59	12.4	13.5	11.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	82.9	81.8	84.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
60 - 64	9.3	10.7	7.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	85.1	83.8	86.5	3.9	3.7	4.0
65 - 69	7.4	8.7	6.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	87.3	86.4	88.2	3.7	3.4	4.0
70 - 74	6.0	6.4	5.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	88.0	88.1	87.9	4.6	4.1	5.1
75 - 79	5.7	5.6	5.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	88.4	88.7	88.0	4.5	4.2	4.7
80+	4.5	4.8	4.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	87.7	88.4	87.2	6.3	5.2	7.1

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Arusha Urban areas (43 percent) was almost four times that of Arusha Rural Areas (12 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Arusha 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	11.5	11.9	11.1	5.5	5.7	5.3	80.6	80.0	81.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
0 - 4	13.3	13.4	13.1	10.7	10.6	10.8	74.1	74.0	74.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
5 - 9	13.1	13.1	13.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	76.8	76.7	76.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
10 - 14	13.0	12.8	13.1	6.9	6.8	7.0	78.1	78.5	77.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
15 - 19	14.0	13.4	14.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	78.5	79.1	77.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
20 - 24	14.6	15.7	13.7	3.5	4.1	3.0	79.4	77.6	80.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
25 - 29	11.7	13.7	10.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	83.2	80.8	85.0	2.6	2.8	2.4
30 - 34	9.4	10.8	8.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	85.7	83.8	87.3	2.7	2.9	2.5
35 - 39	8.4	9.4	7.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	87.0	85.5	88.3	2.8	3.1	2.5
40 - 44	7.2	8.1	6.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	88.2	87.1	89.3	3.1	3.2	2.9
45 - 49	6.4	7.2	5.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	88.9	87.9	89.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
50 - 54	6.1	7.0	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	89.0	88.0	89.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
55 - 59	5.9	7.0	4.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	89.4	88.4	90.4	3.1	2.9	3.3
60 - 64	4.3	4.9	3.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	90.2	89.6	90.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
65 - 69	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	91.2	90.8	91.5	3.9	3.7	4.1
70 - 74	3.0	3.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	90.9	91.0	90.8	4.8	4.3	5.4
75 - 79	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	90.9	91.2	90.7	4.7	4.4	4.9
80+	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	89.7	90.3	89.2	6.2	5.4	6.8

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Arusha 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	42.6	43.5	41.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	51.1	49.8	52.2	2.4	2.7	2.2
0 - 4	49.7	49.6	49.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	37.6	37.7	37.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
5 - 9	55.7	55.6	55.7	5.3	5.5	5.2	37.6	37.5	37.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
10 - 14	53.9	54.5	53.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	40.1	39.6	40.6	1.7	1.4	1.9
15 - 19	49.3	50.5	48.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	45.5	44.4	46.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
20 - 24	44.8	47.5	42.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	50.5	47.3	52.9	2.7	3.1	2.4
25 - 29	37.5	39.9	35.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	57.7	54.6	60.2	2.9	3.6	2.3
30 - 34	33.8	35.5	32.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	61.0	58.5	63.4	3.3	4.2	2.5
35 - 39	30.9	32.2	29.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	64.0	62.0	65.9	3.2	4.0	2.4
40 - 44	29.7	30.6	28.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	65.0	63.5	66.6	3.5	4.1	2.8
45 - 49	29.0	29.8	28.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	66.0	64.6	67.5	3.3	3.9	2.6
50 - 54	27.2	28.5	25.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	67.8	65.8	70.1	3.1	3.8	2.3
55 - 59	27.0	27.3	26.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	68.2	67.6	69.0	2.8	3.3	2.2
60 - 64	23.1	25.1	20.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	71.2	69.4	73.4	3.7	3.5	3.9
65 - 69	20.3	22.5	17.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	74.8	73.2	76.6	3.1	2.6	3.7
70 - 74	17.5	17.9	17.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	77.1	77.0	77.1	3.8	3.5	4.0
75 - 79	16.1	16.0	16.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	78.4	78.7	78.1	3.7	3.3	4.0
80+	12.6	14.5	11.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	78.8	79.1	78.6	6.5	4.0	8.3

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Arusha Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Arusha City Council (45 percent) and the lowest was Longido District Council (3 percent).

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

District/Council	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Arusha Region	21.6	22.1	21.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	70.9	70.3	71.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Monduli	11.4	12.1	10.8	4.5	4.7	4.4	81.5	80.7	82.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Meru	19.1	19.4	18.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	72.1	71.6	72.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
Arusha City	44.6	45.5	43.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	49.1	47.9	50.3	2.5	2.8	2.3
Karatu	13.0	13.0	12.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	76.6	76.5	76.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
Ngorongoro	25.2	26.3	24.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	69.5	68.1	70.9	2.0	2.2	1.9
Arusha	3.1	3.4	2.9	5.0	5.3	4.8	89.0	88.6	89.4	2.8	2.7	2.9
Longido	2.7	2.9	2.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	89.6	89.3	89.8	2.2	2.2	2.2

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 74 percent of all persons in Arusha and 93 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; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,662,617	1,223,832	73.6	59,812	3.6	221,022	13.3	157,951	9.5
< 1	51,202	50,013	97.7	240	0.5	784	1.5	165	0.3
1-4	197,004	190,095	96.5	1,212	0.6	5,059	2.6	637	0.3
5-9	239,176	225,694	94.4	2,344	1.0	9,809	4.1	1,329	0.6
10-14	212,441	192,610	90.7	3,715	1.7	13,821	6.5	2,295	1.1
15-19	182,617	155,708	85.3	5,285	2.9	18,086	9.9	3,538	1.9
20-24	155,394	121,182	78.0	6,749	4.3	21,702	14.0	5,760	3.7
25-29	137,269	95,412	69.5	8,267	6.0	25,708	18.7	7,882	5.7
30-34	116,934	70,668	60.4	8,366	7.2	28,135	24.1	9,765	8.4
35-39	95,829	49,844	52.0	7,378	7.7	26,948	28.1	11,658	12.2
40-44	71,614	29,739	41.5	5,777	8.1	23,117	32.3	12,981	18.1
45-49	54,578	18,537	34.0	4,297	7.9	17,634	32.3	14,111	25.9
50-54	42,501	10,583	24.9	2,697	6.3	13,153	30.9	16,069	37.8
55-59	27,080	4,876	18.0	1,430	5.3	7,516	27.8	13,258	49.0
60-64	24,873	3,342	13.4	1,008	4.1	4,964	20.0	15,559	62.6
65+	54,105	5,527	10.2	1,047	1.9	4,587	8.5	42,944	79.4
Total (Age 0-17)	810,089	753,798	93.1	10,343	1.3	39,612	4.9	6,336	0.8

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	802,425	593,371	73.9	28,195	3.5	106,667	13.3	74,192	9.2
<1	25,590	24,944	97.5	153	0.6	412	1.6	81	0.3
1-4	99,393	96,080	96.7	581	0.6	2,466	2.5	265	0.3
5-9	120,371	113,742	94.5	1,145	1.0	4,819	4.0	665	0.6
10-14	105,285	95,684	90.9	1,850	1.8	6,616	6.3	1,135	1.1
15-19	86,181	73,830	85.7	2,310	2.7	8,428	9.8	1,614	1.9
20-24	67,370	53,053	78.7	2,700	4.0	9,336	13.9	2,281	3.4
25-29	59,929	41,920	69.9	3,395	5.7	11,465	19.1	3,149	5.3
30-34	54,415	32,966	60.6	3,816	7.0	13,219	24.3	4,414	8.1
35-39	45,786	23,763	51.9	3,688	8.1	12,980	28.3	5,355	11.7
40-44	36,103	15,300	42.4	2,972	8.2	11,852	32.8	5,979	16.6
45-49	27,588	9,742	35.3	2,100	7.6	9,143	33.1	6,603	23.9
50-54	21,567	5,494	25.5	1,494	6.9	6,898	32.0	7,681	35.6
55-59	14,385	2,559	17.8	828	5.8	3,999	27.8	6,999	48.7
60-64	12,589	1,768	14.0	546	4.3	2,674	21.2	7,602	60.4
65+	25,873	2,526	9.8	617	2.4	2,360	9.1	20,369	78.7
Total (Age 0-17)	403,160	376,138	93.3	4,959	1.2	19,106	4.7	2,958	0.7

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	860,192	630,461	73.3	31,617	3.7	114,355	13.3	83,760	9.7
<1	25,612	25,069	97.9	87	0.3	372	1.5	84	0.3
1–4	97,611	94,015	96.3	631	0.6	2,593	2.7	372	0.4
5–9	118,805	111,953	94.2	1,199	1.0	4,990	4.2	664	0.6
10–14	107,156	96,926	90.5	1,865	1.7	7,205	6.7	1,160	1.1
15–19	96,436	81,878	84.9	2,975	3.1	9,658	10.0	1,925	2.0
20–24	88,024	68,130	77.4	4,049	4.6	12,366	14.0	3,479	4.0
25–29	77,340	53,492	69.2	4,872	6.3	14,243	18.4	4,733	6.1
30–34	62,519	37,702	60.3	4,549	7.3	14,916	23.9	5,352	8.6
35–39	50,043	26,081	52.1	3,690	7.4	13,968	27.9	6,304	12.6
40–44	35,511	14,440	40.7	2,805	7.9	11,265	31.7	7,002	19.7
45–49	26,990	8,794	32.6	2,197	8.1	8,490	31.5	7,508	27.8
50–54	20,934	5,089	24.3	1,202	5.7	6,255	29.9	8,388	40.1
55–59	12,695	2,317	18.3	602	4.7	3,517	27.7	6,259	49.3
60–64	12,284	1,574	12.8	462	3.8	2,291	18.7	7,957	64.8
65+	28,232	3,001	10.6	430	1.5	2,226	7.9	22,575	80.0
Total (Age 0-17)	406,929	377,660	92.8	5,385	1.3	20,506	5.0	3,378	0.8

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Arusha Region by District and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that the survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (74 percent) than in urban areas (73 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Ngorongoro (78.4 percent) and Longido (77.8 percent) District Councils. The lowest proportion was observed in Meru District (70.3 percent) and Arusha City and Arusha District Council (72.7 percent each). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers (13.3 percent) was almost four times higher than those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.6 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Meru District councils (11.7 percent) followed by Karatu District Council (10.2 percent) and the lowest was in Ngorongoro District Council (7.9 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	1,662,617	1,223,832	73.6	59,812	3.6	221,022	13.3	157,951	9.5
Rural	1,119,154	829,982	74.2	34,411	3.1	145,975	13.0	108,785	9.7
Urban	543,463	393,849	72.5	25,401	4.7	75,047	13.8	49,166	9.0
Monduli	154,109	114,628	74.4	4,463	2.9	21,731	14.1	13,287	8.6
Meru	263,145	185,068	70.3	9,982	3.8	37,305	14.2	30,790	11.7
Arusha City	406,600	295,641	72.7	18,926	4.7	55,740	13.7	36,293	8.9
Karatu	225,739	166,558	73.8	9,092	4.0	26,971	11.9	23,118	10.2
Ngorongoro	172,312	135,171	78.4	3,138	1.8	20,311	11.8	13,692	7.9
Arusha	319,046	232,051	72.7	11,637	3.6	44,058	13.8	31,301	9.8
Longido	121,666	94,716	77.8	2,574	2.1	14,906	12.3	9,471	7.8

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	802,425	593,371	73.9	28,195	3.5	106,667	13.3	74,192	9.2
Rural	543,782	405,784	74.6	16,171	3.0	71,290	13.1	50,537	9.3
Urban	258,643	187,587	72.5	12,024	4.6	35,378	13.7	23,654	9.1
Monduli	72,388	54,376	75.1	1,941	2.7	10,032	13.9	6,039	8.3
Meru	128,808	91,111	70.7	4,725	3.7	18,451	14.3	14,522	11.3
Arusha City	193,551	140,951	72.8	8,952	4.6	26,255	13.6	17,393	9.0
Karatu	115,181	85,269	74.0	4,541	3.9	13,967	12.1	11,405	9.9
Ngorongoro	81,314	64,100	78.8	1,343	1.7	9,879	12.1	5,991	7.4
Arusha	151,873	110,951	73.1	5,570	3.7	20,891	13.8	14,461	9.5
Longido	59,310	46,615	78.6	1,123	1.9	7,192	12.1	4,381	7.4

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	860,192	630,461	73.3	31,617	3.7	114,355	13.3	83,760	9.7
Rural	575,372	424,198	73.7	18,240	3.2	74,686	13.0	58,248	10.1
Urban	284,820	206,262	72.4	13,377	4.7	39,669	13.9	25,512	9.0
Monduli	81,721	60,252	73.7	2,522	3.1	11,698	14.3	7,249	8.9
Meru	134,337	93,957	69.9	5,257	3.9	18,855	14.0	16,268	12.1
Arusha City	213,049	154,690	72.6	9,974	4.7	29,485	13.8	18,899	8.9
Karatu	110,558	81,289	73.5	4,551	4.1	13,004	11.8	11,714	10.6
Ngorongoro	90,998	71,071	78.1	1,795	2.0	10,432	11.5	7,700	8.5
Arusha	167,173	121,100	72.4	6,067	3.6	23,166	13.9	16,840	10.1
Longido	62,356	48,101	77.1	1,451	2.3	7,714	12.4	5,090	8.2

**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Arusha Region, 2012
Census: Rural**

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	1,119,154	829,982	74.2	34,411	3.1	145,975	13.0	108,785	9.7
Male	543,782	405,784	74.6	16,171	3.0	71,290	13.1	50,537	9.3
Female	575,372	424,198	73.7	18,240	3.2	74,686	13.0	58,248	10.1
Monduli	135,058	101,726	75.3	3,510	2.6	18,819	13.9	11,003	8.1
Meru	225,185	158,277	70.3	8,100	3.6	31,894	14.2	26,914	12.0
Arusha City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Karatu	211,629	156,151	73.8	8,469	4.0	25,090	11.9	21,920	10.4
Ngorongoro	164,323	129,351	78.7	2,845	1.7	19,233	11.7	12,894	7.8
Arusha	268,673	195,286	72.7	9,242	3.4	36,996	13.8	27,149	10.1
Longido	114,286	89,192	78.0	2,246	2.0	13,942	12.2	8,906	7.8

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Arusha Region, 2012
Census: Urban**

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	543,463	393,849	72.5	25,401	4.7	75,047	13.8	49,166	9.0
Male	258,643	187,587	72.5	12,024	4.6	35,378	13.7	23,654	9.1
Female	284,820	206,262	72.4	13,377	4.7	39,669	13.9	25,512	9.0
Monduli	19,051	12,902	67.7	953	5.0	2,911	15.3	2,284	12.0
Meru	37,960	26,791	70.6	1,882	5.0	5,411	14.3	3,876	10.2
Arusha City	406,600	295,641	72.7	18,926	4.7	55,740	13.7	36,293	8.9
Karatu	14,110	10,407	73.8	623	4.4	1,881	13.3	1,199	8.5
Ngorongoro	7,989	5,820	72.9	293	3.7	1,078	13.5	798	10.0
Arusha	50,373	36,765	73.0	2,395	4.8	7,061	14.0	4,152	8.2
Longido	7,380	5,524	74.9	328	4.4	964	13.1	565	7.7

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Arusha city council has no urban component

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

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,662,617	1,223,832	73.6	59,812	3.6	221,022	13.3	157,951	9.5
< 1	51,202	50,013	97.7	240	0.5	784	1.5	165	0.3
1–4	197,004	190,095	96.5	1,212	0.6	5,059	2.6	637	0.3
5–9	239,176	225,694	94.4	2,344	1.0	9,809	4.1	1,329	0.6
10–14	212,441	192,610	90.7	3,715	1.7	13,821	6.5	2,295	1.1
15–19	182,617	155,708	85.3	5,285	2.9	18,086	9.9	3,538	1.9
20–24	155,394	121,182	78.0	6,749	4.3	21,702	14.0	5,760	3.7
25+	624,783	288,529	46.2	40,266	6.4	151,761	24.3	144,227	23.1

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	802,425	593,371	73.9	28,195	3.5	106,667	13.3	74,192	9.2
< 1	25,590	24,944	97.5	153	0.6	412	1.6	81	0.3
1–4	99,393	96,080	96.7	581	0.6	2,466	2.5	265	0.3
5–9	120,371	113,742	94.5	1,145	1.0	4,819	4.0	665	0.6
10–14	105,285	95,684	90.9	1,850	1.8	6,616	6.3	1,135	1.1
15–19	86,181	73,830	85.7	2,310	2.7	8,428	9.8	1,614	1.9
20–24	67,370	53,053	78.7	2,700	4.0	9,336	13.9	2,281	3.4
25+	298,235	136,039	45.6	19,456	6.5	74,590	25.0	68,151	22.9

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	860,192	630,461	73.3	31,617	3.7	114,355	13.3	83,760	9.7
< 1	25,612	25,069	97.9	87	0.3	372	1.5	84	0.3
1–4	97,611	94,015	96.3	631	0.6	2,593	2.7	372	0.4
5–9	118,805	111,953	94.2	1,199	1.0	4,990	4.2	664	0.6
10–14	107,156	96,926	90.5	1,865	1.7	7,205	6.7	1,160	1.1
15–19	96,436	81,878	84.9	2,975	3.1	9,658	10.0	1,925	2.0
20–24	88,024	68,130	77.4	4,049	4.6	12,366	14.0	3,479	4.0
25+	326,548	152,490	46.7	20,810	6.4	77,171	23.6	76,077	23.3

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Arusha 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	1,119,154	829,982	74.2	34,411	3.1	145,975	13.0	108,785	9.7
< 1	35,730	34,766	97.3	155	0.4	685	1.9	124	0.3
1–4	144,941	139,296	96.1	876	0.6	4,279	3.0	490	0.3
5–9	179,274	168,869	94.2	1,609	0.9	7,825	4.4	972	0.5
10–14	152,826	138,535	90.6	2,468	1.6	10,348	6.8	1,475	1.0
15–19	117,029	100,519	85.9	2,981	2.5	11,649	10.0	1,880	1.6
20–24	90,989	71,718	78.8	3,407	3.7	13,050	14.3	2,813	3.1
25+	398,365	176,278	44.3	22,914	5.8	98,141	24.6	101,031	25.4

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Arusha 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	543,463	393,849	72.5	25,401	4.7	75,047	13.8	49,166	9.0
< 1	15,472	15,247	98.5	85	0.5	99	0.6	41	0.3
1–4	52,063	50,799	97.6	336	0.6	781	1.5	147	0.3
5–9	59,902	56,825	94.9	735	1.2	1,985	3.3	357	0.6
10–14	59,615	54,075	90.7	1,247	2.1	3,473	5.8	820	1.4
15–19	65,588	55,189	84.1	2,304	3.5	6,437	9.8	1,658	2.5
20–24	64,405	49,464	76.8	3,342	5.2	8,653	13.4	2,947	4.6
25+	226,418	112,250	49.6	17,352	7.7	53,620	23.7	43,196	19.1

7.3 Orphans in Arusha Region

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. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.78 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of them were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (7.19 percent for females and 6.7 percent for males).

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

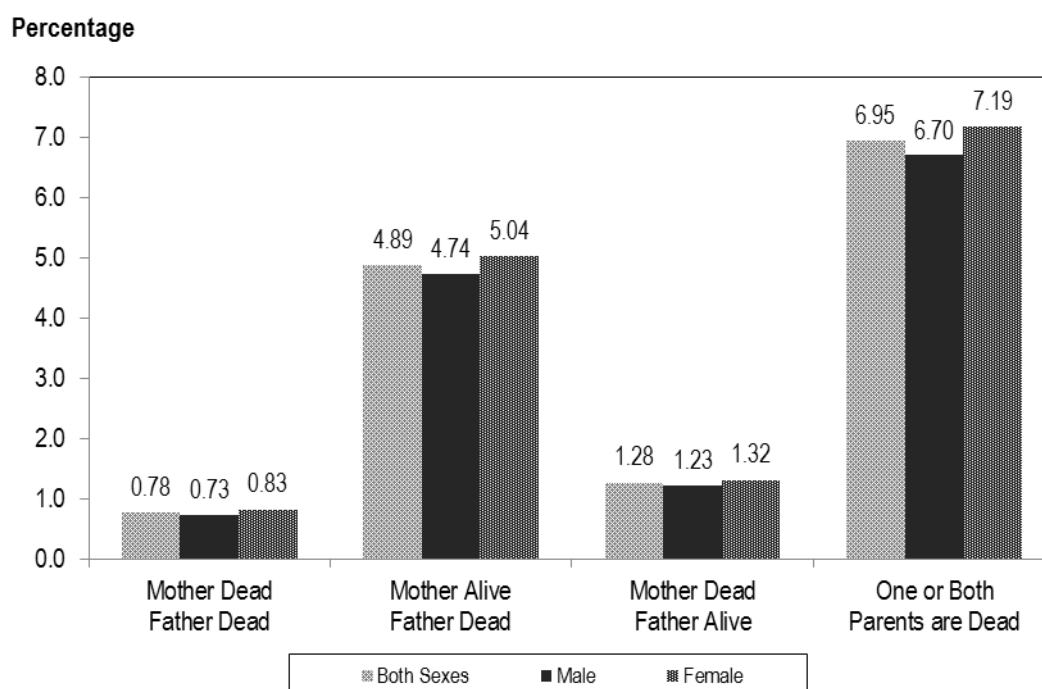


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children age 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Arusha (8.0 percent) and Monduli (7.8 percent) District councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Karatu District (6.1 percent) and Longido District (6.3 percent). Generally, in Arusha Region, there were slightly more orphans in rural areas (7.0 percent) than in urban areas (6.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Arusha Region	810,089	403,160	406,929	1.3	1.2	1.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	6.9	6.7	7.2
Rural	584,589	294,668	289,921	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.0	6.8	7.1
Urban	225,500	108,492	117,008	1.6	1.5	1.8	4.3	3.9	4.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	6.9	6.3	7.5
Monduli	84,745	42,188	42,557	1.0	0.9	1.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	7.7	7.5	7.8
Meru	121,078	60,677	60,401	1.6	1.4	1.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.6	6.2	6.9
Arusha City	168,606	81,025	87,581	1.6	1.5	1.7	4.3	3.9	4.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	6.9	6.2	7.5
Karatu	112,304	57,265	55,039	1.4	1.4	1.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	5.9	5.7	6.1
Ngorongoro	99,064	50,169	48,895	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.0	7.1	7.0
Arusha	156,582	77,177	79,405	1.3	1.4	1.3	5.7	5.5	5.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.8	7.6	8.0
Longido	67,710	34,659	33,051	0.9	0.8	0.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	6.4	6.6	6.3

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of Tanzanians living outside the country (Diaspora) and if households received any remittances from them. Information was collected by asking a direct question to the head of household if there was any former household member of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the Census. If the answer was Yes then the head of household was asked to provide information on the name of country in which that particular person was living and if that particular household was receiving 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 former household members living outside the country by region. Two (2) percent of total private households in Arusha region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in rural (2 percent) than in urban (1percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Arusha district council (3.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Arusha Region	376,336	7,041	1.9	235,827	5,065	2.1	140,509	1,976	1.4
Monduli	33,582	406	1.2	28,424	332	1.2	5,158	74	1.4
Meru	62,183	935	1.5	52,125	694	1.3	10,058	241	2.4
Arusha City	103,377	1,412	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	103,377	1,412	1.4
Karatu	44,781	162	0.4	40,716	140	0.3	4,065	22	0.5
Ngorongoro	35,875	575	1.6	33,785	518	1.5	2,090	57	2.7
Arusha	71,894	2,793	3.9	58,177	2,661	4.6	13,717	132	1.0
Longido	24,644	758	3.1	22,600	720	3.2	2,044	38	1.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Arusha city council has no rural component.

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in Table 8.2. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (81 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (18 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	7,041	5,700	81.0	1,241	17.6	96	1.4	4	0.1
Monduli	406	346	85.2	55	13.5	5	1.2	0	0.0
Meru	935	713	76.3	197	21.1	24	2.6	1	0.1
Arusha City	1,412	975	69.1	395	28.0	39	2.8	3	0.2
Karatu	162	132	81.5	28	17.3	2	1.2	0	0.0
Ngorongoro	575	459	79.8	110	19.1	6	1.0	0	0.0
Arusha	2,793	2,494	89.3	286	10.2	13	0.5	0	0.0
Longido	758	581	76.6	170	22.4	7	0.9	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban areas of Arusha region. Results show that 58 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 42 percent from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	17,296	100.0	10,004	57.8	7,292	42.2
Angola	13	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1
Botswana	75	0.4	22	0.2	53	0.7
Burundi	61	0.4	18	0.2	43	0.6
Comoro	120	0.7	37	0.4	83	1.1
Kenya	10,615	61.4	8,305	83.0	2,310	31.7
Lesotho	11	0.1	10	0.1	1	0.0
Malawi	69	0.4	26	0.3	43	0.6
Mauritius	5	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Mozambique	68	0.4	39	0.4	29	0.4
Namibia	12	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1
Rwanda	39	0.2	9	0.1	30	0.4
Seychelles	12	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.2
Somalia	27	0.2	5	0.0	22	0.3
Swaziland	74	0.4	32	0.3	42	0.6
South Africa	330	1.9	82	0.8	248	3.4
Uganda	622	3.6	189	1.9	433	5.9
Republic of Congo	59	0.3	11	0.1	48	0.7
Zimbabwe	113	0.7	12	0.1	101	1.4
Zambia	89	0.5	21	0.2	68	0.9
Other African Countries	166	1.0	42	0.4	124	1.7
China	69	0.4	14	0.1	55	0.8
India	327	1.9	80	0.8	247	3.4
Pakistan	33	0.2	0	0.0	33	0.5
Other Asian Countries	285	1.6	44	0.4	241	3.3
Italy	69	0.4	20	0.2	49	0.7
Nordic Countries	254	1.5	69	0.7	185	2.5
Great Britain	954	5.5	238	2.4	716	9.8
Germany	229	1.3	96	1.0	133	1.8
Other European Countries	307	1.8	72	0.7	235	3.2
Canada	311	1.8	46	0.5	265	3.6
USA	1,875	10.8	450	4.5	1,425	19.5
Not Reported	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence from Arusha region. The Census results show that out of 17,296 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (61 percent) followed by Great Britain (6 percent) and Uganda (4 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	17,296	100.0	11,127	64.3	6,169	35.7
Angola	13	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1
Botswana	75	0.4	44	0.4	31	0.5
Burundi	61	0.4	30	0.3	31	0.5
Comoro	120	0.7	87	0.8	33	0.5
Kenya	10615	61.4	7572	68.1	3043	49.3
Lesotho	11	0.1	9	0.1	2	0.0
Malawi	69	0.4	44	0.4	25	0.4
Mauritius	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Mozambique	68	0.4	39	0.4	29	0.5
Namibia	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0
Rwanda	39	0.2	27	0.2	12	0.2
Seychelles	12	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1
Somalia	27	0.2	15	0.1	12	0.2
Swaziland	74	0.4	36	0.3	38	0.6
South Africa	330	1.9	188	1.7	142	2.3
Uganda	622	3.6	377	3.4	245	4.0
DRC	59	0.3	39	0.4	20	0.3
Zimbabwe	113	0.7	51	0.5	62	1.0
Zambia	89	0.5	51	0.5	38	0.6
Other African Countries	166	1.0	109	1.0	57	0.9
	0		0		0	
China	69	0.4	26	0.2	43	0.7
India	327	1.9	143	1.3	184	3.0
Pakistan	33	0.2	8	0.1	25	0.4
Other Asian Countries	285	1.6	143	1.3	142	2.3
	0		0		0	
Italy	69	0.4	37	0.3	32	0.5
Nordic Countries	254	1.5	125	1.1	129	2.1
Great Britain	954	5.5	446	4.0	508	8.2
Germany	229	1.3	107	1.0	122	2.0
Other European Countries	307	1.8	166	1.5	141	2.3
	0		0		0	
Canada	311	1.8	168	1.5	143	2.3
USA	1875	10.8	1014	9.1	861	14.0
Not Reported	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

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. Table 8.5 reveals that 30 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date. There was at least one person remitting among the diaspora from the different countries of residence apart from the diaspora in Mauritius.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	17,296	5,163	29.9
Angola	13	3	23.1
Botswana	75	21	28.0
Burundi	61	13	21.3
Comoro	120	20	16.7
Kenya	10615	3,925	37.0
Lesotho	11	7	63.6
Malawi	69	16	23.2
Mauritius	5	0	0.0
Mozambique	68	25	36.8
Namibia	12	6	50.0
Rwanda	39	10	25.6
Seychelles	12	2	16.7
Somalia	27	7	25.9
Swaziland	74	21	28.4
South Africa	330	53	16.1
Uganda	622	56	9.0
Republic of Congo	59	13	22.0
Zimbabwe	113	9	8.0
Zambia	89	18	20.2
Other African Countries	166	58	34.9
China	69	12	17.4
India	327	16	4.9
Pakistan	33	2	6.1
Other Asian Countries	285	85	29.8
Italy	69	12	17.4
Nordic Countries	254	55	21.7
Great Britain	954	197	20.6
Germany	229	46	20.1
Other European Countries	307	63	20.5
Canada	311	54	17.4
USA	1875	338	18.0
Not Reported	3	0	0.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding 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 Arusha Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Arusha Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,414,412 persons age 5 years and above, 1,079,953 (76.4 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (78.5 percent) than females (74.4 percent) and among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 85.3 to 77.5 percent) indicating a positive result of the Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas of Arusha Region (94.3 percent) was significantly higher than in rural areas at 67.3 percent and males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 9.2 and 9.3 and Figure 9.1).

Table 9.1: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,414,412	677,443	736,969	1,079,953	531,705	548,248	76.4	78.5	74.4
5-9	239,176	120,371	118,805	125,151	61,466	63,685	52.3	51.1	53.6
10-14	212,441	105,285	107,156	181,263	88,668	92,595	85.3	84.2	86.4
15-19	182,617	86,181	96,436	161,731	76,030	85,701	88.6	88.2	88.9
20-24	155,394	67,370	88,024	133,838	60,282	73,556	86.1	89.5	83.6
25-29	137,269	59,929	77,340	114,652	52,534	62,118	83.5	87.7	80.3
30-34	116,934	54,415	62,519	98,531	48,039	50,492	84.3	88.3	80.8
35-39	95,829	45,786	50,043	79,684	40,224	39,460	83.2	87.9	78.9
40-44	71,614	36,103	35,511	57,921	31,003	26,918	80.9	85.9	75.8
45-49	54,578	27,588	26,990	42,302	23,136	19,166	77.5	83.9	71.0
50-54	42,501	21,567	20,934	30,192	17,313	12,879	71.0	80.3	61.5
55-59	27,080	14,385	12,695	18,230	10,949	7,281	67.3	76.1	57.4
60-64	24,873	12,589	12,284	14,457	8,770	5,687	58.1	69.7	46.3
65-69	15,030	7,451	7,579	7,720	4,747	2,973	51.4	63.7	39.2
70-74	14,037	6,832	7,205	6,002	3,671	2,331	42.8	53.7	32.4
75-79	8,552	4,332	4,220	3,449	2,186	1,263	40.3	50.5	29.9
80+	16,487	7,259	9,228	4,830	2,687	2,143	29.3	37.0	23.2

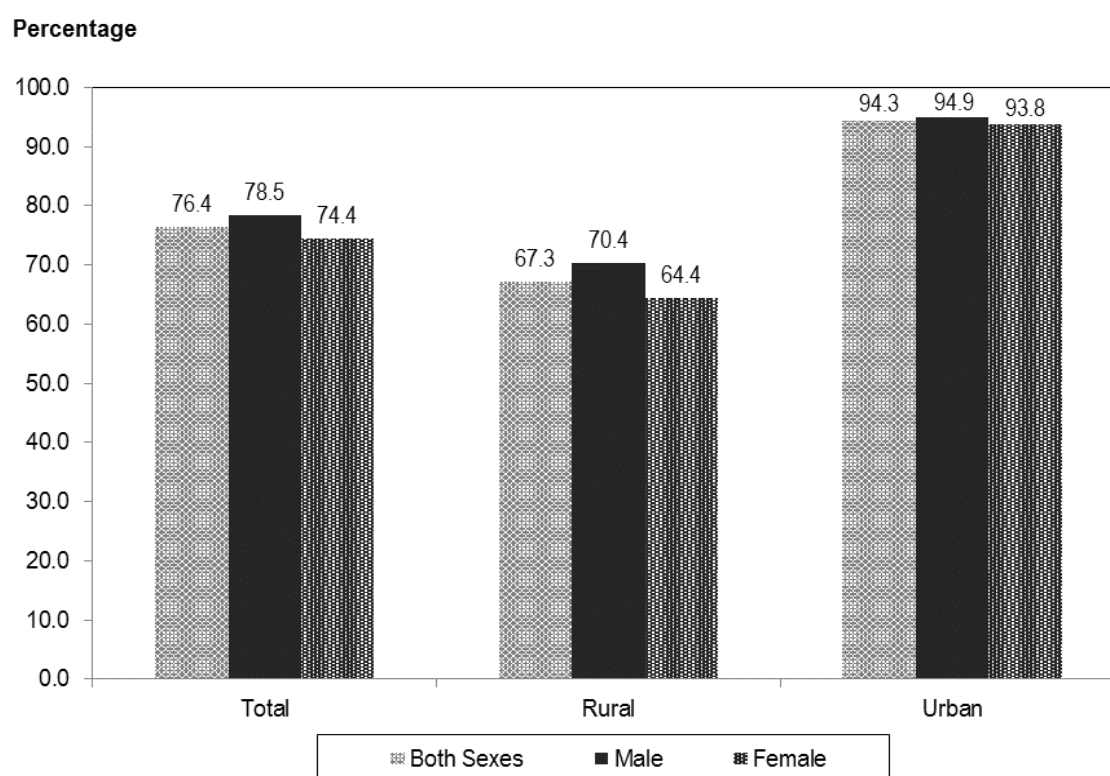
Table 9.2: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Arusha Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	938,483	452,823	485,660	631,176	318,636	312,540	67.3	70.4	64.4
5-9	179,274	90,573	88,701	78,376	38,462	39,914	43.7	42.5	45.0
10-14	152,826	76,904	75,922	122,750	60,840	61,910	80.3	79.1	81.5
15-19	117,029	58,196	58,833	96,932	48,362	48,570	82.8	83.1	82.6
20-24	90,989	39,959	51,030	70,312	33,218	37,094	77.3	83.1	72.7
25-29	80,170	34,482	45,688	58,487	27,438	31,049	73.0	79.6	68.0
30-34	68,847	31,548	37,299	51,324	25,505	25,819	74.5	80.8	69.2
35-39	58,444	27,285	31,159	43,159	21,991	21,168	73.8	80.6	67.9
40-44	45,541	22,370	23,171	32,674	17,562	15,112	71.7	78.5	65.2
45-49	36,487	18,046	18,441	24,979	13,811	11,168	68.5	76.5	60.6
50-54	28,883	14,158	14,725	17,661	10,168	7,493	61.1	71.8	50.9
55-59	18,813	9,803	9,010	10,814	6,612	4,202	57.5	67.4	46.6
60-64	18,276	8,980	9,296	8,919	5,475	3,444	48.8	61.0	37.0
65-69	11,474	5,586	5,888	5,001	3,117	1,884	43.6	55.8	32.0
70-74	11,108	5,413	5,695	4,044	2,560	1,484	36.4	47.3	26.1
75-79	6,801	3,463	3,338	2,360	1,554	806	34.7	44.9	24.1
80+	13,521	6,057	7,464	3,384	1,961	1,423	25.0	32.4	19.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	475,929	224,620	251,309	448,777	213,069	235,708	94.3	94.9	93.8
5-9	59,902	29,798	30,104	46,775	23,004	23,771	78.1	77.2	79.0
10-14	59,615	28,381	31,234	58,513	27,828	30,685	98.2	98.1	98.2
15-19	65,588	27,985	37,603	64,799	27,668	37,131	98.8	98.9	98.7
20-24	64,405	27,411	36,994	63,526	27,064	36,462	98.6	98.7	98.6
25-29	57,099	25,447	31,652	56,165	25,096	31,069	98.4	98.6	98.2
30-34	48,087	22,867	25,220	47,207	22,534	24,673	98.2	98.5	97.8
35-39	37,385	18,501	18,884	36,525	18,233	18,292	97.7	98.6	96.9
40-44	26,073	13,733	12,340	25,247	13,441	11,806	96.8	97.9	95.7
45-49	18,091	9,542	8,549	17,323	9,325	7,998	95.8	97.7	93.6
50-54	13,618	7,409	6,209	12,531	7,145	5,386	92.0	96.4	86.7
55-59	8,267	4,582	3,685	7,416	4,337	3,079	89.7	94.7	83.6
60-64	6,597	3,609	2,988	5,538	3,295	2,243	83.9	91.3	75.1
65-69	3,556	1,865	1,691	2,719	1,630	1,089	76.5	87.4	64.4
70-74	2,929	1,419	1,510	1,958	1,111	847	66.8	78.3	56.1
75-79	1,751	869	882	1,089	632	457	62.2	72.7	51.8
80+	2,966	1,202	1,764	1,446	726	720	48.8	60.4	40.8

Figure 9.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Arusha Region, 2012 Census



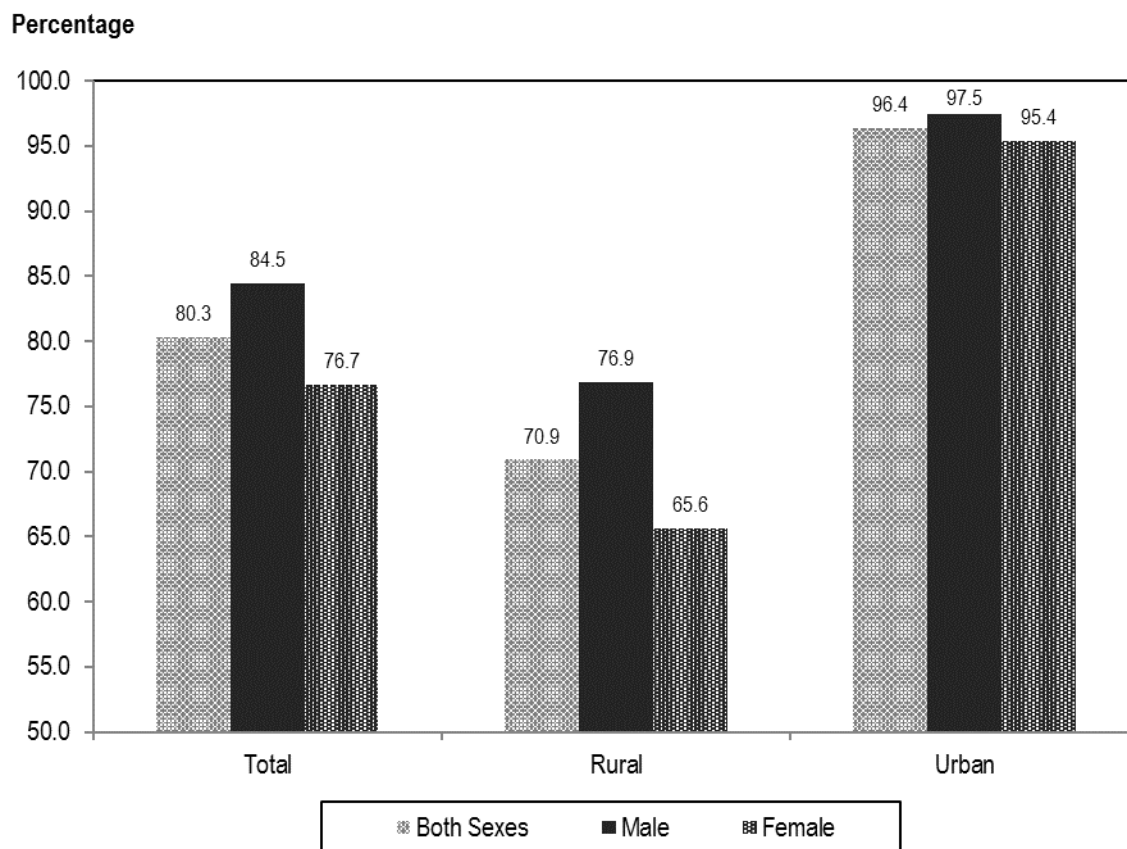
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Arusha region stands at 80.3 percent and it was higher in urban areas (96.4percent) than in rural areas (70.9percent). 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; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

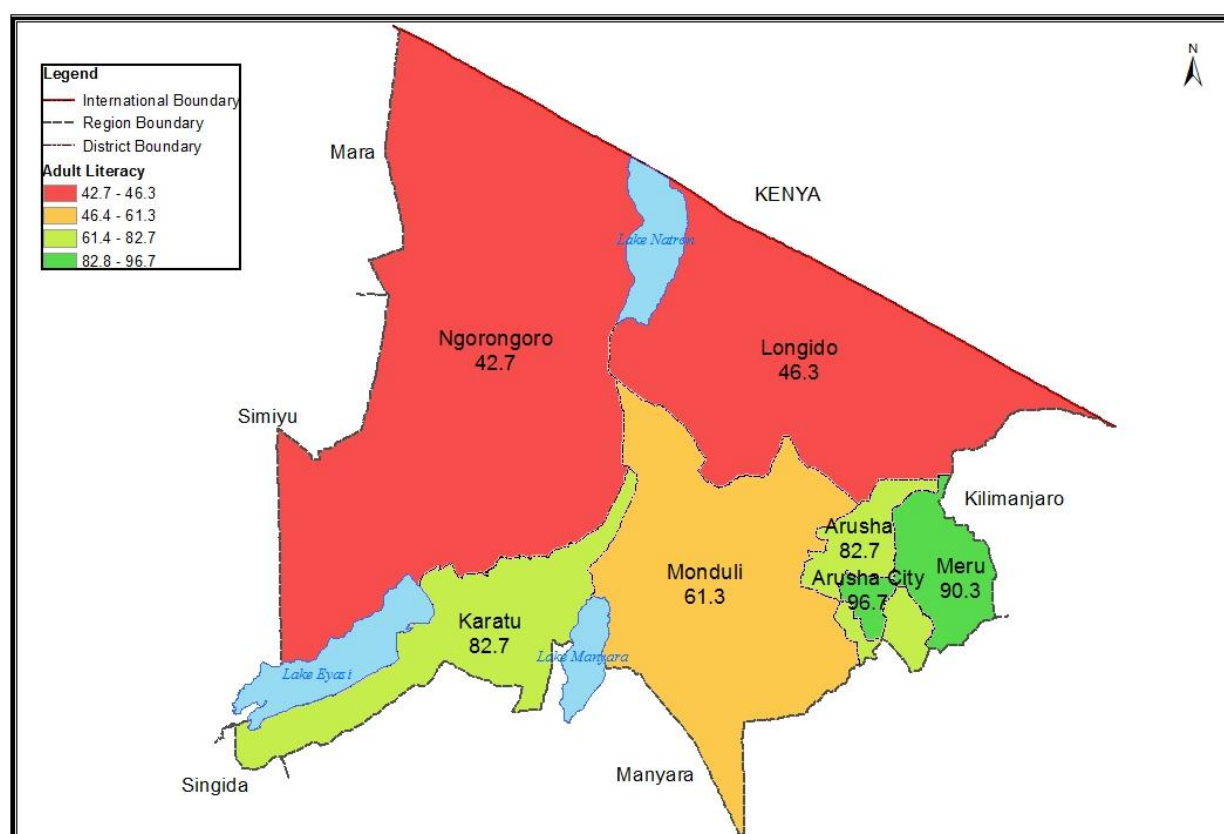
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	80.3	84.5	76.7	70.9	76.9	65.6	96.4	97.5	95.4
15–19	88.6	88.2	88.9	82.8	83.1	82.6	98.8	98.9	98.7
20–24	86.1	89.5	83.6	77.3	83.1	72.7	98.6	98.7	98.6
25–29	83.5	87.7	80.3	73.0	79.6	68.0	98.4	98.6	98.2
30–34	84.3	88.3	80.8	74.5	80.8	69.2	98.2	98.5	97.8
35–39	83.2	87.9	78.9	73.8	80.6	67.9	97.7	98.6	96.9
40–44	80.9	85.9	75.8	71.7	78.5	65.2	96.8	97.9	95.7
45–49	77.5	83.9	71.0	68.5	76.5	60.6	95.8	97.7	93.6
50–54	71.0	80.3	61.5	61.1	71.8	50.9	92.0	96.4	86.7
55–59	67.3	76.1	57.4	57.5	67.4	46.6	89.7	94.7	83.6
60–64	58.1	69.7	46.3	48.8	61.0	37.0	83.9	91.3	75.1
65–69	51.4	63.7	39.2	43.6	55.8	32.0	76.5	87.4	64.4
70–74	42.8	53.7	32.4	36.4	47.3	26.1	66.8	78.3	56.1
75–79	40.3	50.5	29.9	34.7	44.9	24.1	62.2	72.7	51.8
80+	29.3	37.0	23.2	25.0	32.4	19.1	48.8	60.4	40.8

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 96.7 percent in Arusha City to 42.7 percent in Ngorongoro district (Map 9.1). Districts with adult literacy rate above 70 percent were Arusha City (96.7 percent), Meru district (90.3), Karatu and Arusha districts (82.7 percent respectively).

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



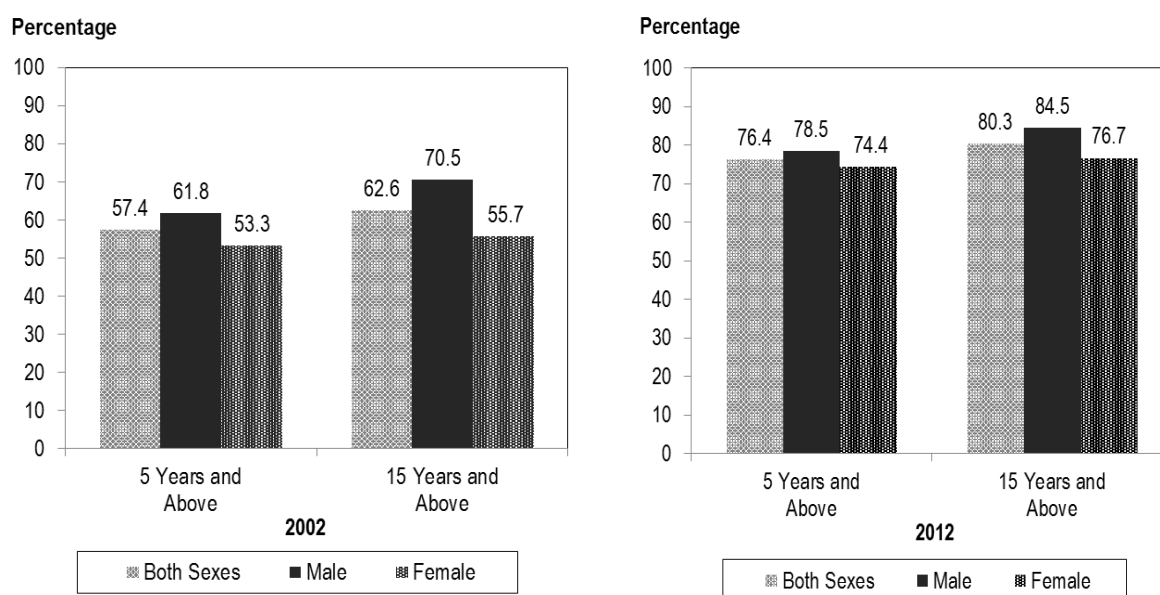
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is slight increase in adult literacy rates in Arusha Municipal from 72.5 percent in 2002 to 80.3 percent in 2012 and Ngorongoro district from 28 percent in 2002 to 42.7 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census, ranging between 3.7 percent in Arusha city Council and 52.4 percent in Ngorongoro district.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 57.4 percent to 76.4 percent for persons of age 5 years and above, and from 62.6 percent to 80.3 percent for persons of age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). Results further revealed that literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above had also increased from 61.8 percent to 78.5 percent for males and from 53.3 percent to 74.4 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literate Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Arusha Region	72.5	78.2	67.3	80.3	84.5	76.7	10.8	8.0	14.0
Rural	60.8	68.6	53.7	70.9	76.9	65.6	16.7	12.1	22.1
Urban	93.4	95.0	92.0	96.4	97.5	95.4	3.1	2.6	3.7
Monduli	53.2	64.1	44.1	61.3	69.2	55.1	15.3	8.0	25.2
Meru	81.4	85.6	77.4	90.3	92.4	88.3	10.9	8.0	14.1
Arusha City	93.2	95.4	91.1	96.7	97.7	95.7	3.7	2.4	5.0
Karatu	70.5	74.5	66.0	82.7	84.7	80.5	17.3	13.7	22.0
Ngorongoro	28.0	37.3	20.6	42.7	53.4	34.4	52.4	43.0	66.8
Arusha	76.3	82.7	70.6	82.7	87.2	78.9	8.5	5.4	11.7
Longido	31.0	38.8	24.7	46.3	54.0	39.7	49.5	39.1	60.7

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Arusha Region, 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 age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (54.4 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (20.6 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; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	54.4	1.1	20.6	0.2	76.4	23.6	1,414,412
5-9	47.5	0.4	4.3	0.1	52.3	47.7	239,176
10-14	70.1	0.8	14.4	0.1	85.3	14.7	212,441
15-19	46.3	2.2	40.0	0.1	88.6	11.4	182,617
20-24	48.2	1.9	35.9	0.1	86.1	13.9	155,394
25-29	57.2	1.3	24.8	0.2	83.5	16.5	137,269
30-34	61.2	1.1	21.8	0.2	84.3	15.7	116,934
35-39	62.0	1.1	19.9	0.2	83.2	16.8	95,829
40-44	61.3	1.0	18.4	0.2	80.9	19.1	71,614
45-49	59.1	1.0	17.2	0.3	77.5	22.5	54,578
50-54	51.2	1.1	18.4	0.3	71.0	29.0	42,501
55-59	46.3	1.1	19.6	0.3	67.3	32.7	27,080
60-64	41.4	0.9	15.4	0.4	58.1	41.9	24,873
65-69	39.0	0.7	11.3	0.3	51.4	48.6	15,030
70-74	33.8	0.6	8.0	0.4	42.8	57.2	14,037
75-79	32.4	0.4	7.1	0.4	40.3	59.7	8,552
80+	24.6	0.3	4.0	0.4	29.3	70.7	16,487

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

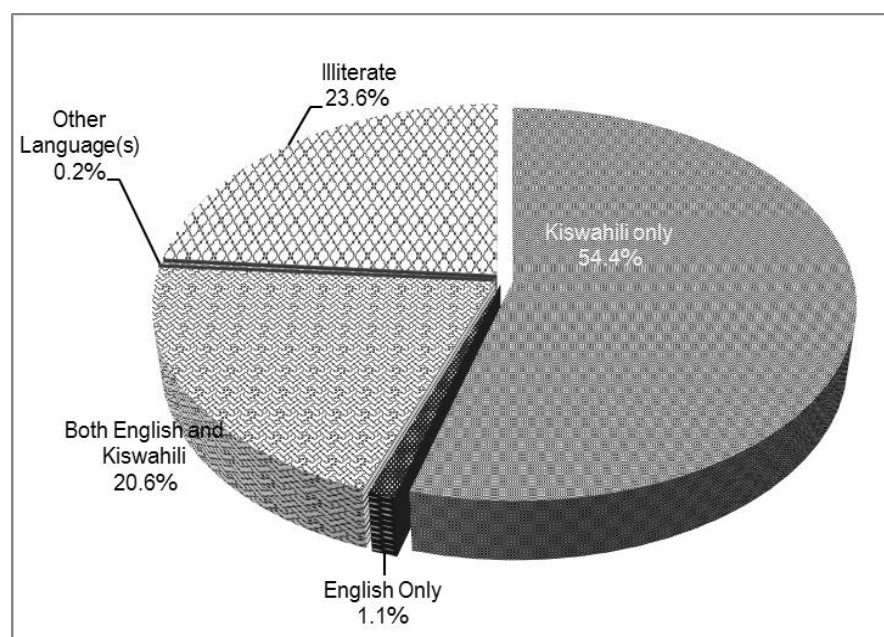


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (57.5percent) compared to rural areas (52.8 percent) and males were slightly more literate (55.1 percent) than females (53.8 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Arusha Region	54.4	1.1	20.6	0.2	76.4	23.6	1,414,412
Male	55.1	1.2	22.0	0.2	78.5	21.5	677,443
Female	53.8	1.1	19.4	0.2	74.4	25.6	736,969
Arusha Rural	52.8	0.8	13.5	0.1	67.3	32.7	938,483
Male	54.9	0.9	14.5	0.1	70.4	29.6	452,823
Female	50.9	0.8	12.5	0.1	64.4	35.6	485,660
Arusha Urban	57.5	1.7	34.7	0.3	94.3	5.7	475,929
Male	55.5	1.8	37.2	0.3	94.9	5.1	224,620
Female	59.3	1.7	32.6	0.2	93.8	6.2	251,309

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

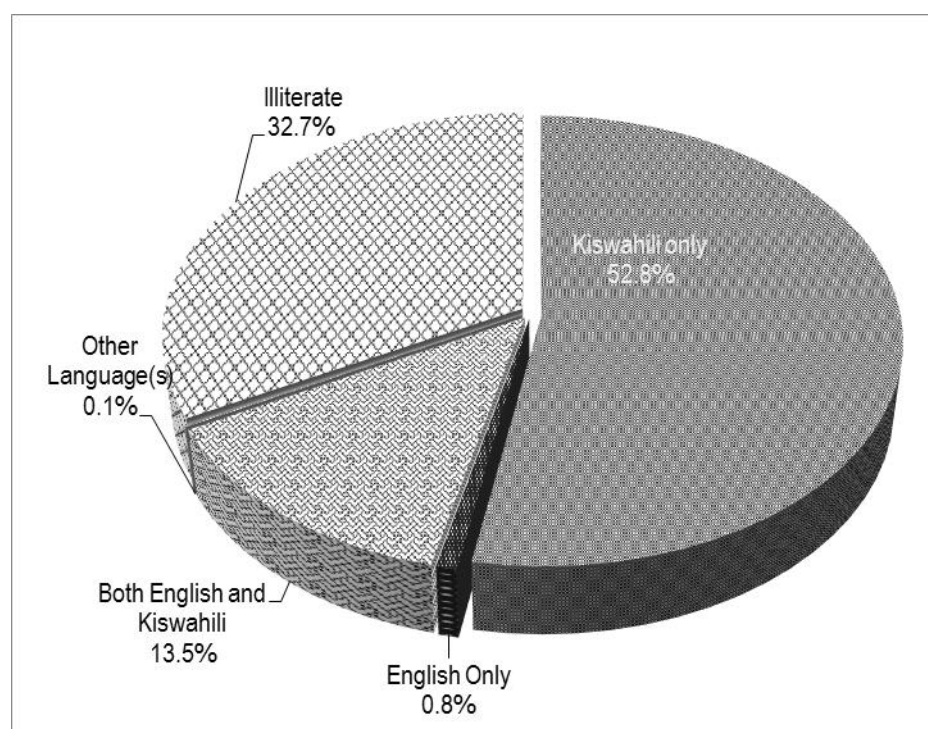
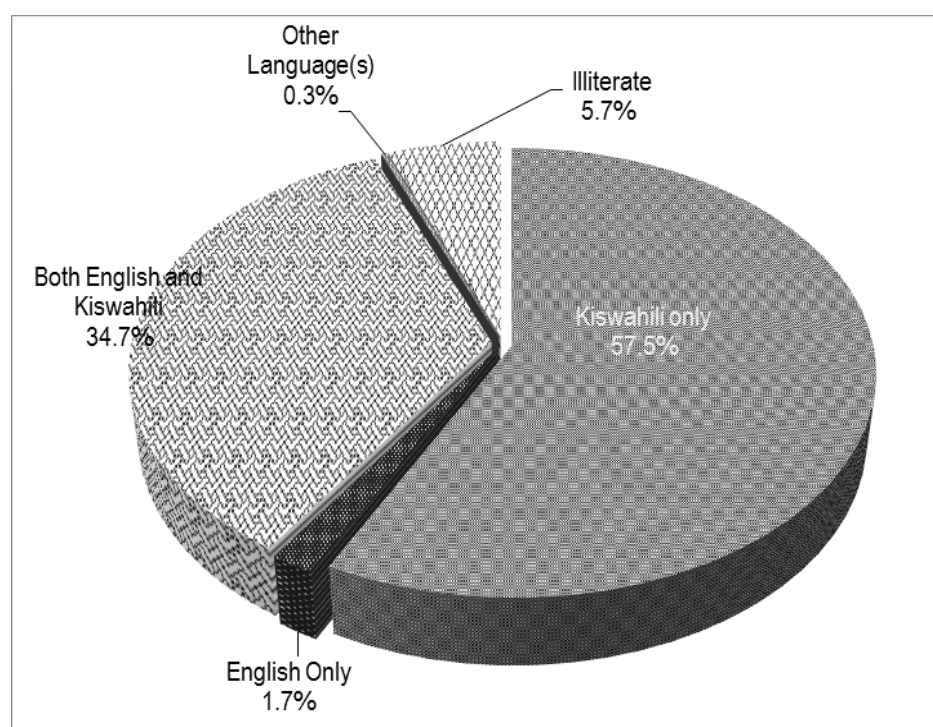


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Arusha Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Arusha Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. The Table reveals that illiteracy levels differ among districts. The District council with the highest illiteracy rate was Arusha District council (58.1 percent) followed by Meru (42.1 percent) and Monduli (23.6 percent). The district with the lowest illiteracy rate was Karatu (5.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Arusha Region	54.4	1.1	20.6	0.2	76.4	23.6	1,414,412
Monduli	54.4	1.1	20.6	0.2	76.4	23.6	126,201
Meru	45.6	0.5	11.7	0.1	57.9	42.1	231,152
Arusha City	65.7	1.2	20.0	0.1	87.0	13.0	356,332
Karatu	57.6	2.1	34.6	0.3	94.6	5.4	192,107
Ngorongoro	65.1	0.9	12.7	0.1	78.8	21.2	137,217
Arusha	32.5	0.5	8.8	0.1	41.9	58.1	272,323
Longido	55.3	0.9	23.1	0.1	79.3	20.7	99,080

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

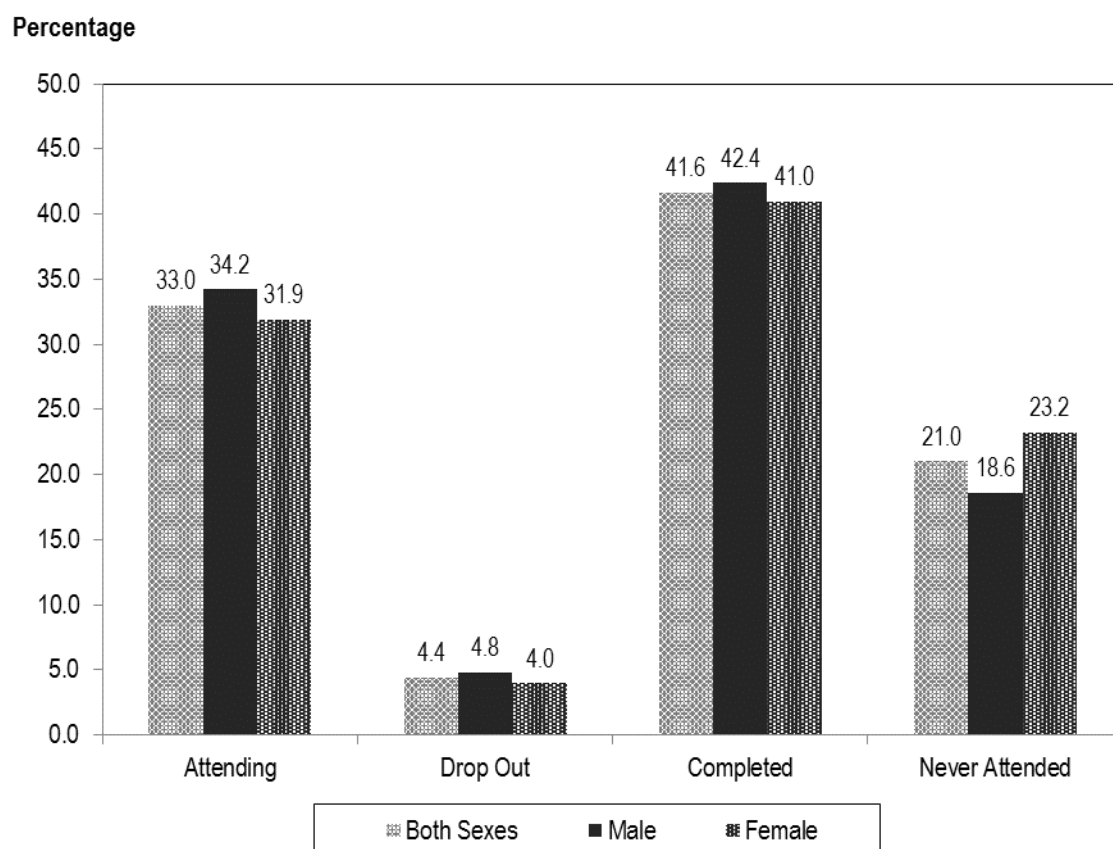
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, 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 of age 5 years and above in Arusha Region. Twenty-one (21) percent of persons aged 5 years and above in Arusha region had never been to school. The Table further reveals that a significant difference between the sexes with more females (23.2 percent) having never been to school compared with males (18.6 percent). About 42 percent (41.6 percent) of Arusha population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of the education system, 33 percent were attending and 4.4 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,414,412	33.0	4.4	41.6	21.0	677,443	34.2	4.8	42.4	18.6	736,969	31.9	4.0	41.0	23.2
5	50,185	44.2	0.1	0.5	55.2	25,394	43.8	0.1	0.5	55.6	24,791	44.7	0.1	0.5	54.7
6	48,738	56.5	0.1	0.4	43.0	24,347	55.3	0.1	0.4	44.1	24,391	57.6	0.1	0.4	41.8
5-6	98,923	50.3	0.1	0.5	49.2	49,741	49.5	0.1	0.5	50.0	49,182	51.1	0.1	0.5	48.3
7	49,157	70.0	0.2	0.8	29.0	24,926	69.3	0.2	0.8	29.6	24,231	70.7	0.2	0.7	28.4
8	47,219	75.7	0.3	0.7	23.4	23,381	74.7	0.3	0.6	24.4	23,838	76.6	0.3	0.7	22.4
9	43,877	81.9	0.4	0.6	17.0	22,323	81.0	0.5	0.6	17.9	21,554	82.9	0.4	0.6	16.1
10	51,337	80.7	0.7	0.9	17.7	25,887	79.8	0.9	0.9	18.3	25,450	81.6	0.6	0.9	17.0
11	32,748	88.4	0.8	1.2	9.6	15,945	88.1	1.0	1.1	9.8	16,803	88.8	0.7	1.2	9.3
12	52,197	84.2	1.4	2.2	12.2	26,153	83.4	1.8	2.1	12.8	26,044	85.0	1.0	2.3	11.7
13	37,362	83.4	1.9	5.0	9.6	18,336	82.6	2.5	4.8	10.1	19,026	84.3	1.4	5.3	9.1
7-13	313,897	80.1	0.8	1.5	17.5	156,951	79.3	1.0	1.5	18.2	156,946	81.0	0.6	1.6	16.8
14	38,797	76.9	2.4	10.7	10.0	18,964	75.9	3.1	10.3	10.7	19,833	77.9	1.8	11.1	9.3
15	38,691	67.3	3.2	18.1	11.4	18,677	66.4	4.1	17.0	12.5	20,014	68.1	2.3	19.2	10.4
16	37,259	63.4	3.7	23.3	9.5	17,542	63.6	4.7	21.3	10.4	19,717	63.2	2.9	25.2	8.8
17	34,316	58.8	4.3	28.6	8.3	16,302	58.9	5.1	27.2	8.9	18,014	58.7	3.6	29.9	7.8
14 - 17	149,063	66.9	3.4	19.9	9.8	71,485	66.5	4.2	18.6	10.7	77,578	67.2	2.6	21.1	9.1
18	42,688	43.6	5.1	37.2	14.1	20,194	46.0	5.9	35.2	12.8	22,494	41.4	4.4	39.0	15.2
19	29,663	38.4	5.7	46.5	9.5	13,466	43.8	6.3	41.3	8.6	16,197	33.8	5.2	50.8	10.2
18 - 19	72,351	41.4	5.4	41.0	12.2	33,660	45.1	6.1	37.6	11.1	38,691	38.2	4.7	43.9	13.1
20	45,356	22.4	6.2	54.1	17.3	19,762	28.5	6.7	51.5	13.2	25,594	17.7	5.8	56.1	20.5
21	23,829	22.7	6.8	60.4	10.2	10,620	28.5	7.2	56.7	7.6	13,209	18.1	6.4	63.3	12.2
22	35,573	15.2	7.0	64.9	13.0	15,526	20.5	7.9	62.7	8.9	20,047	11.1	6.3	66.5	16.1
23	24,309	12.6	6.7	69.5	11.2	10,326	16.6	7.1	67.8	8.5	13,983	9.6	6.4	70.7	13.3
24	26,327	8.8	7.0	71.4	12.8	11,136	12.3	8.0	69.9	9.9	15,191	6.3	6.3	72.6	14.9
20 - 24	155,394	17.0	6.7	62.9	13.5	67,370	22.1	7.3	60.5	10.1	88,024	13.0	6.2	64.7	16.1
25+	624,784	1.5	6.4	68.3	23.8	298,236	1.7	7.1	73.0	18.2	326,548	1.3	5.8	63.9	29.0

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.7 show school attendance status for the population aged five (5) years and above for rural and urban areas of Arusha Region.. The results indicate that 29.5 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 4.3 percent of urban population. Likewise, the proportion of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (4.6 percent) than in urban areas (3.9 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (56.7 percent) than in the rural areas (34 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 35.1 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 31.9 percent of the rural population.

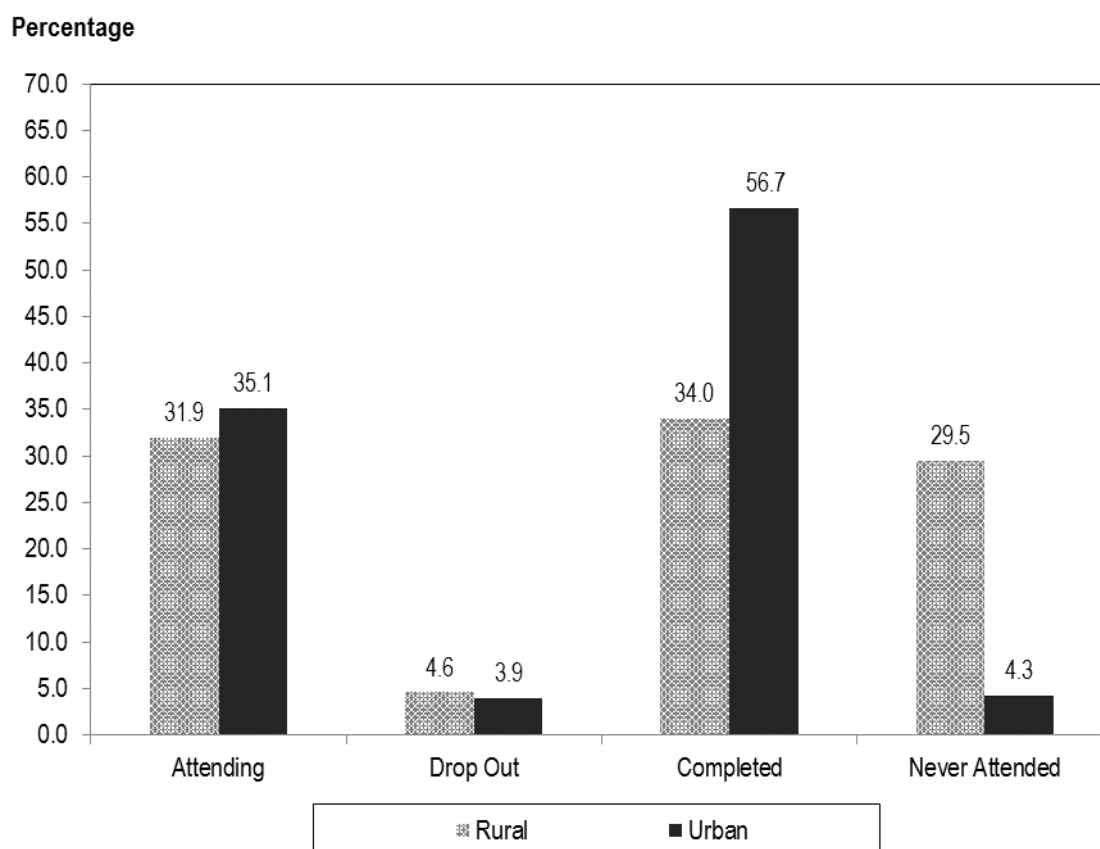
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Arusha Rural, 2012 Census

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	938,483	31.9	4.6	34.0	29.5	452,823	33.1	5.3	35.5	26.1	485,660	30.8	3.9	32.6	32.7
5	38,190	34.5	0.1	0.4	65.0	19,345	34.0	0.1	0.4	65.5	18,845	34.9	0.1	0.4	64.5
6	36,561	46.9	0.1	0.3	52.7	18,407	46.1	0.1	0.3	53.5	18,154	47.8	0.1	0.3	51.8
5-6	74,751	40.6	0.1	0.4	59.0	37,752	39.9	0.1	0.4	59.7	36,999	41.3	0.1	0.3	58.3
7	36,562	62.1	0.2	0.5	37.2	18,592	61.3	0.2	0.6	37.9	17,970	62.9	0.2	0.5	36.5
8	35,752	69.2	0.3	0.5	30.1	17,790	68.1	0.3	0.4	31.2	17,962	70.2	0.3	0.5	29.0
9	32,209	76.5	0.5	0.5	22.5	16,439	75.4	0.6	0.5	23.5	15,770	77.7	0.5	0.4	21.4
10	38,674	75.5	0.8	0.8	22.9	19,703	74.6	1.1	0.9	23.5	18,971	76.5	0.6	0.7	22.3
11	22,765	84.8	1.0	0.9	13.3	11,164	84.2	1.2	1.0	13.6	11,601	85.4	0.7	0.8	13.0
12	38,120	80.2	1.6	1.8	16.4	19,330	79.1	2.1	1.8	16.9	18,790	81.4	1.0	1.7	15.9
13	26,293	80.1	2.3	4.4	13.2	13,165	78.4	3.2	4.7	13.7	13,128	81.9	1.4	4.1	12.6
7-13	230,375	74.8	0.9	1.2	23.1	116,183	73.7	1.2	1.3	23.8	114,192	75.9	0.6	1.2	22.3
14	26,974	73.5	2.9	9.8	13.8	13,542	70.8	3.9	10.7	14.5	13,432	76.2	1.8	8.8	13.1
15	26,611	62.8	3.8	17.3	16.0	13,449	60.0	5.0	18.1	17.0	13,162	65.8	2.6	16.5	15.1
16	24,233	59.3	4.5	22.2	14.1	12,168	57.0	5.7	22.7	14.6	12,065	61.5	3.2	21.7	13.6
17	20,974	54.5	5.1	27.4	13.0	10,615	52.1	6.4	28.3	13.2	10,359	57.0	3.8	26.4	12.8
14 - 17	98,792	63.1	4.0	18.6	14.3	49,774	60.5	5.2	19.4	14.9	49,018	65.7	2.8	17.8	13.7
18	27,798	39.3	5.8	33.9	21.0	13,709	40.8	7.1	33.9	18.3	14,089	37.9	4.6	34.0	23.6
19	17,413	35.8	6.6	42.1	15.5	8,255	39.7	7.6	39.2	13.4	9,158	32.2	5.7	44.7	17.4
18 - 19	45,211	38.0	6.1	37.1	18.9	21,964	40.4	7.3	35.9	16.5	23,247	35.7	5.1	38.2	21.1
20	28,774	19.2	6.9	47.6	26.3	12,757	25.2	7.9	47.3	19.7	16,017	14.4	6.1	47.9	31.6
21	13,396	19.8	8.0	55.1	17.1	6,046	25.8	9.3	52.4	12.5	7,350	14.9	7.0	57.3	20.9
22	20,871	12.6	7.9	58.2	21.3	9,168	17.7	9.7	58.4	14.2	11,703	8.5	6.6	58.1	26.8
23	13,300	9.9	7.7	62.7	19.8	5,733	13.6	9.0	62.9	14.4	7,567	7.1	6.6	62.5	23.8
24	14,648	7.1	7.9	63.1	21.8	6,255	10.0	9.8	63.7	16.5	8,393	4.9	6.5	62.8	25.8
20 - 24	90,989	14.4	7.6	55.8	22.1	39,959	19.5	9.0	55.4	16.1	51,030	10.5	6.5	56.2	26.9
25+	398,365	1.1	6.9	57.8	34.3	187,191	1.3	8.0	63.8	26.9	211,174	0.9	5.8	52.4	40.8

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	475,929	35.1	3.9	56.7	4.3	224,620	36.5	3.8	56.3	3.5	251,309	33.9	4.1	57.1	5.0
5	11,995	75.4	0.1	0.7	23.7	6,049	75.2	0.1	0.7	23.9	5,946	75.5	0.2	0.8	23.6
6	12,177	85.2	0.2	0.8	13.9	5,940	84.1	0.1	0.7	15.2	6,237	86.3	0.2	0.9	12.7
5-6	24,172	80.3	0.1	0.8	18.8	11,989	79.6	0.1	0.7	19.6	12,183	81.0	0.2	0.8	18.0
7	12,595	93.0	0.2	1.5	5.3	6,334	92.8	0.3	1.5	5.4	6,261	93.1	0.2	1.4	5.3
8	11,467	95.9	0.4	1.3	2.5	5,591	95.7	0.4	1.2	2.6	5,876	96.1	0.3	1.3	2.3
9	11,668	96.9	0.2	1.0	1.9	5,884	96.7	0.2	1.0	2.2	5,784	97.1	0.2	1.1	1.6
10	12,663	96.5	0.5	1.3	1.7	6,184	96.6	0.5	1.2	1.7	6,479	96.5	0.4	1.4	1.6
11	9,983	96.6	0.5	1.8	1.1	4,781	97.0	0.4	1.5	1.0	5,202	96.2	0.6	2.1	1.2
12	14,077	95.0	0.8	3.2	1.0	6,823	95.5	0.7	2.7	1.1	7,254	94.4	0.9	3.7	0.9
13	11,069	91.3	1.1	6.5	1.0	5,171	93.3	0.8	5.1	0.8	5,898	89.6	1.4	7.8	1.2
7-13	83,522	95.0	0.5	2.4	2.1	40,768	95.4	0.5	2.0	2.2	42,754	94.7	0.6	2.7	2.0
14	11,823	84.7	1.3	12.9	1.1	5,422	88.7	1.0	9.3	1.0	6,401	81.3	1.7	15.9	1.2
15	12,080	77.0	1.8	20.0	1.2	5,228	82.9	1.8	14.3	1.0	6,852	72.5	1.8	24.3	1.4
16	13,026	71.0	2.4	25.5	1.0	5,374	78.4	2.5	18.2	0.8	7,652	65.9	2.4	30.6	1.1
17	13,342	65.6	3.1	30.5	0.8	5,687	71.7	2.7	25.0	0.7	7,655	61.1	3.3	34.7	0.9
14 - 17	50,271	74.2	2.2	22.5	1.0	21,711	80.3	2.0	16.8	0.9	28,560	69.6	2.3	26.9	1.1
18	14,890	51.6	3.8	43.4	1.2	6,485	57.1	3.5	38.0	1.3	8,405	47.3	4.0	47.6	1.1
19	12,250	42.0	4.4	52.7	0.9	5,211	50.3	4.3	44.5	0.9	7,039	35.8	4.5	58.7	1.0
18 - 19	27,140	47.3	4.1	47.6	1.1	11,696	54.1	3.9	40.9	1.1	15,444	42.1	4.3	52.6	1.0
20	16,582	28.0	5.0	65.3	1.8	7,005	34.6	4.6	59.3	1.5	9,577	23.1	5.2	69.7	2.0
21	10,433	26.5	5.1	67.1	1.2	4,574	32.1	4.4	62.4	1.2	5,859	22.2	5.8	70.8	1.3
22	14,702	18.9	5.6	74.3	1.2	6,358	24.4	5.3	68.9	1.4	8,344	14.7	5.8	78.4	1.0
23	11,009	15.9	5.5	77.7	0.9	4,593	20.4	4.7	73.9	1.0	6,416	12.6	6.1	80.5	0.8
24	11,679	11.0	5.8	81.8	1.4	4,881	15.2	5.6	77.9	1.4	6,798	7.9	6.0	84.7	1.4
20 - 24	64,405	20.5	5.4	72.8	1.3	27,411	26.0	4.9	67.8	1.3	36,994	16.5	5.7	76.5	1.3
25+	226,419	2.2	5.6	86.8	5.5	111,045	2.3	5.5	88.6	3.6	115,374	2.0	5.7	85.0	7.3

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It reveals that attendance status differs among districts in Arusha region. The District council with the highest attendance rate was Meru (37.9 percent) followed by Arusha District council (37.2 percent) and Arusha City Council (34.5 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Longido (23.6 percent) and Ngorongoro (22.5 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by School Attendance Status and District; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Arusha Region	1,414,412	33.0	4.4	41.6	21.0	677,443	34.2	4.8	42.4	18.6	736,969	31.9	4.0	41.0	23.2
Monduli	126,201	28.7	4.1	27.1	40.2	58,291	30.6	4.6	28.5	36.3	67,910	27.0	3.6	25.9	43.5
Meru	231,152	37.9	5.3	47.4	9.4	112,583	38.3	5.7	47.8	8.1	118,569	37.5	4.9	47.0	10.6
Arusha City	356,332	34.5	3.8	57.5	4.2	168,213	35.8	3.6	57.1	3.5	188,119	33.4	3.9	57.8	4.9
Karatu	192,107	33.4	6.5	42.6	17.5	98,110	32.4	8.0	43.0	16.5	93,997	34.4	4.8	42.2	18.5
Ngorongoro	137,217	22.5	2.5	19.5	55.4	63,889	26.0	2.8	22.5	48.7	73,328	19.6	2.3	16.9	61.3
Arusha	272,323	37.2	4.6	40.6	17.6	128,313	38.7	5.0	41.0	15.3	144,010	35.9	4.3	40.3	19.6
Longido	99,080	23.6	2.7	21.4	52.4	48,044	25.9	2.9	23.9	47.2	51,036	21.4	2.5	18.9	57.2

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 71 percent in the 2002 Census to 80.1 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 70.9 to 81.0 percent) compared with males (from 71.2 to 79.3 percent). The urban NER increased from 92.9 percent in 2002 to 95.0 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 63.4 to 74.8 percent over the same period.

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

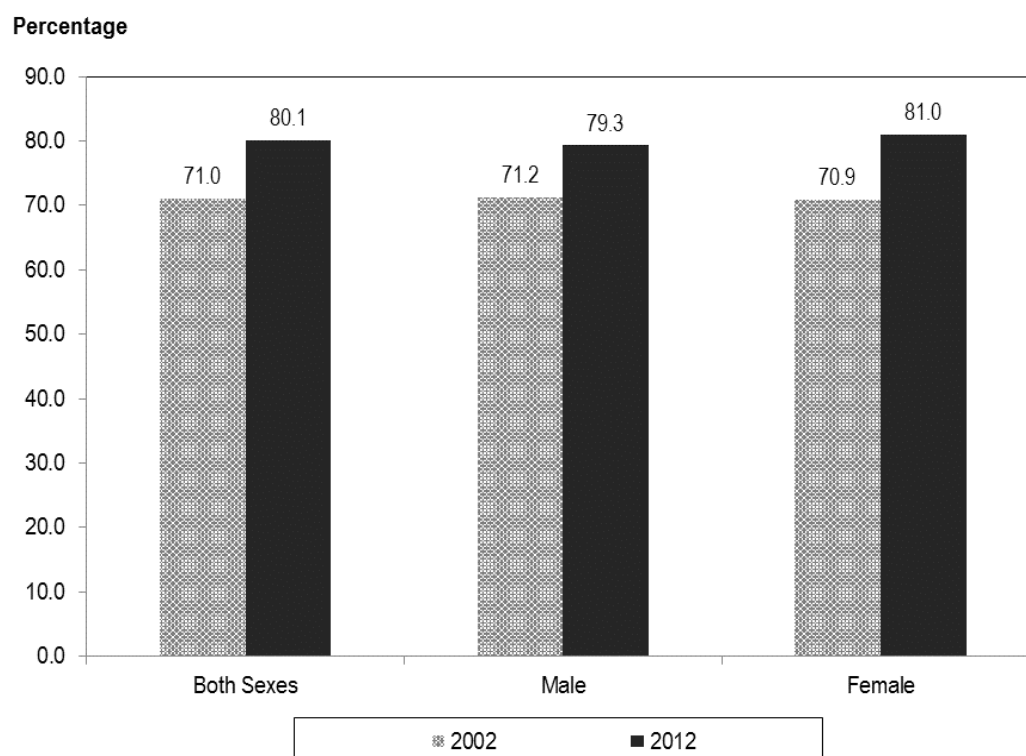
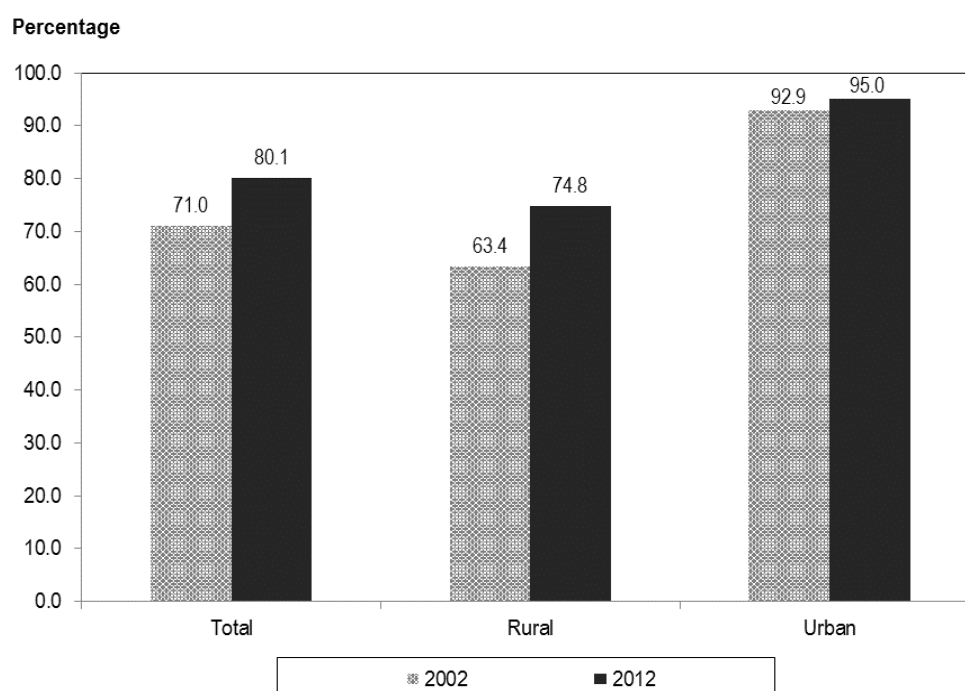


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Arusha Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least nine in every ten (98 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The GER was higher in urban areas (113.6 percent) than in rural areas (92.3 percent). The differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas were negligibly small.

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

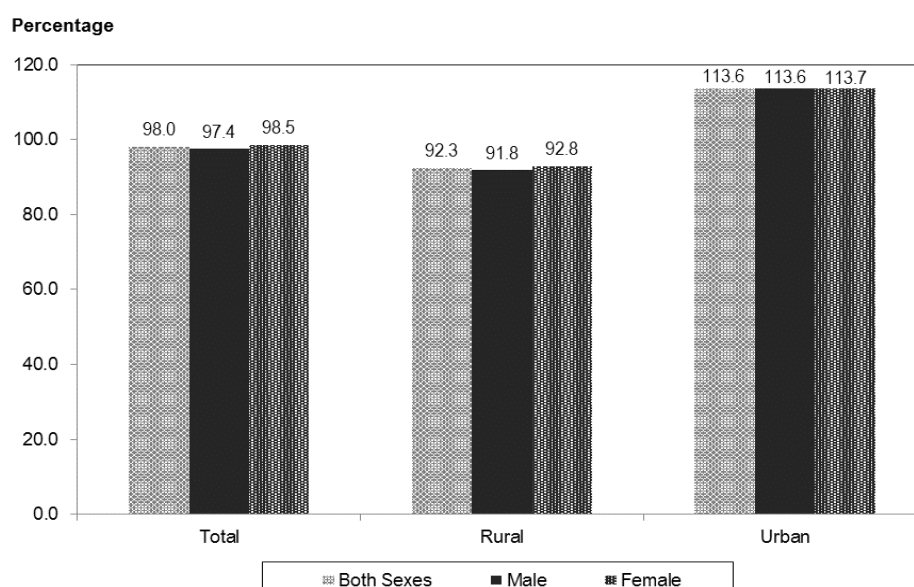


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district in Arusha Region. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 94.4 percent in Arusha City Council to 54.1 percent in Longido district. Districts with NER of 80 percent and above are Meru, Karatu and Arusha district council. Monduli and Ngorongoro districts reported the lowest NER of 63.9 and 52.9 percent respectively.

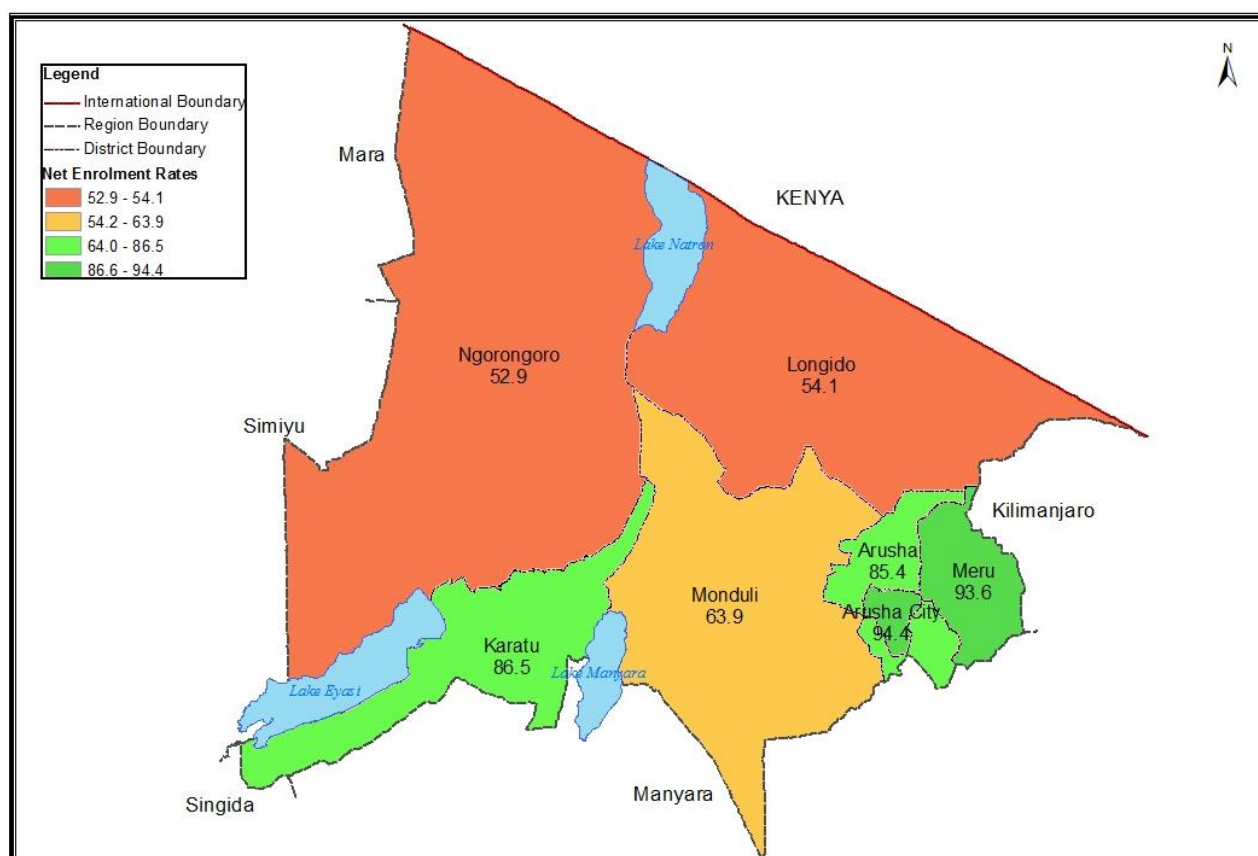
Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Arusha Region	80.1	79.3	81.0	74.8	73.7	75.9	95.0	95.4	94.7
Monduli	63.9	61.8	66.0	60.3	58.2	62.4	96.5	96.3	96.7
Meru	93.6	92.8	94.4	93.1	92.3	94.0	97.2	97.1	97.3
Arusha City	94.4	94.8	94.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.4	94.8	94.1
Karatu	86.5	84.4	88.8	86.1	83.8	88.4	97.0	98.3	95.8
Ngorongoro	52.9	54.4	51.4	51.2	52.8	49.5	96.6	96.7	96.4
Arusha	85.4	83.5	87.2	83.9	81.7	86.0	96.5	97.1	96.0
Longido	54.1	55.4	52.7	52.0	53.5	50.5	95.6	95.2	95.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Arusha City Council has no rural component.

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

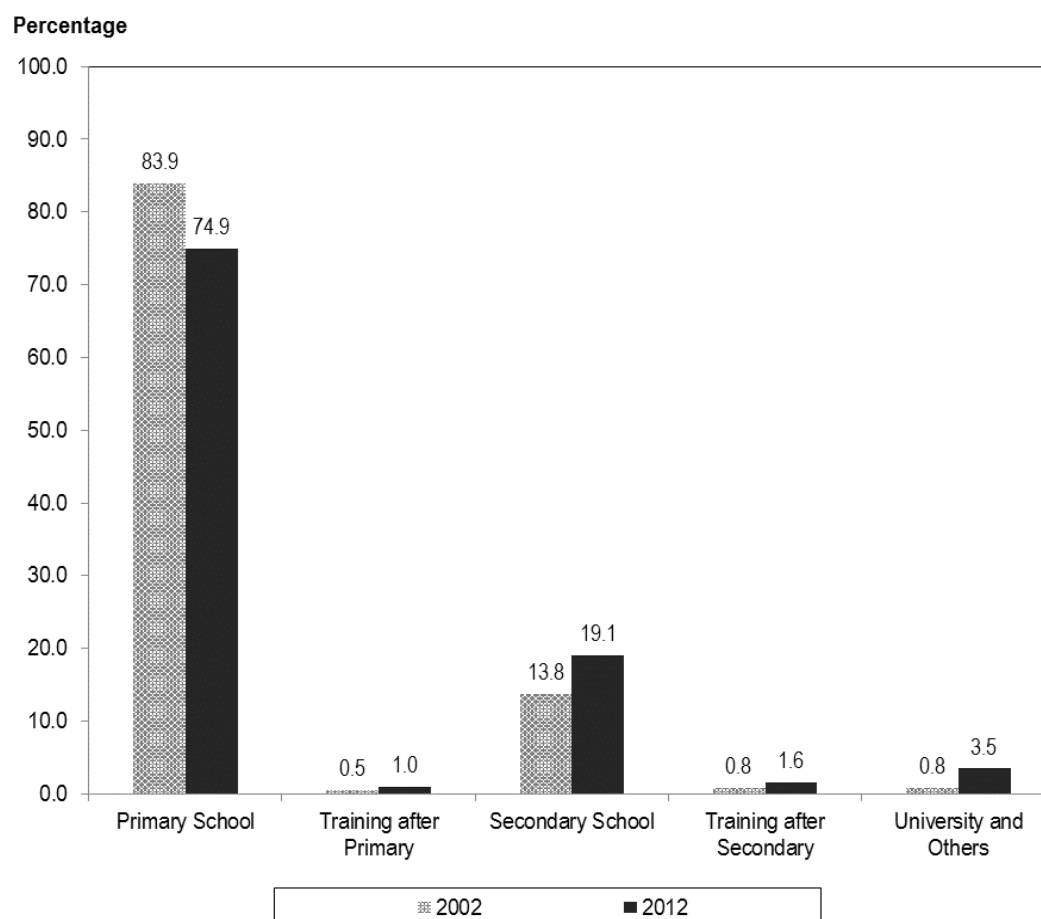
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Arusha Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results shows that out of 588,623 persons who attained any level of education, 286,965 (48.8 percent) were males and 301,658 (51.2 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level education attained (74.9 percent), followed by secondary education (19.1 percent), university and others (3.5 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (76.5 percent) compared with males (73.3 percent). However, at secondary level and above, number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	588,623	286,965	301,658	100	100	100
Primary School	441,160	210,423	230,737	74.9	73.3	76.5
Training after Primary	5,733	3,155	2,578	1.0	1.1	0.9
Secondary School	112,133	56,499	55,634	19.1	19.7	18.4
Training after Secondary	9,181	4,621	4,560	1.6	1.6	1.5
University and Others	20,416	12,267	8,149	3.5	4.3	2.7

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 13.8 percent to 19.1 percent and from 0.8 percent to 3.5 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

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



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 670,330 (57 percent) out of 1,175,235 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 504,906 people (43 percent) aged 10 years and above

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

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 38,097 persons (3.2 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 24 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 13 and three percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,175,235	57.0	3.2	12.8	24.1	2.8
10–14	212,441	12.1	0.4	12.8	73.1	1.6
15–19	182,617	28.5	2.3	14.7	53.1	1.5
20–24	155,394	56.0	5.7	17.4	20.3	0.6
25–29	137,269	76.2	8.4	14.9	-	0.4
30–34	116,934	83.1	4.0	12.4	-	0.5
35–39	95,829	86.2	2.8	10.5	-	0.5
40–44	71,614	87.5	2.5	9.4	-	0.6
45–49	54,578	87.8	2.2	9.2	-	0.8
50–54	42,501	86.4	2.0	9.3	-	2.2
55–59	27,080	85.8	1.7	8.9	-	3.6
60–64	24,873	78.3	1.8	10.4	-	9.6
65–69	15,030	74.2	1.6	10.8	-	13.5
70–74	14,037	63.9	1.7	8.9	-	25.6
75–79	8,551	58.6	0.7	8.0	-	32.6
80 +	16,487	36.7	-	0.0	-	63.3

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above in Arusha Region who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in Rural Areas (59.0 percent) was employed compared with persons living in Urban Areas (53.5 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 (62.3 percent) compared with females (52.3 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; Arusha Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	759,209	59.0	2.3	13.0	22.5	3.2
10–14	152,826	15.5	0.4	15.8	66.4	1.9
15–19	117,029	33.8	1.8	16.0	46.9	1.5
20–24	90,989	62.3	3.9	16.8	16.3	0.7
25–29	80,170	79.1	6.3	14.0	-	0.6
30–34	68,847	85.1	2.9	11.5	-	0.5
35–39	58,444	87.1	2.2	10.1	-	0.6
40–44	45,541	88.3	1.9	9.1	-	0.7
45–49	36,487	88.7	1.8	8.8	-	0.8
50–54	28,883	87.7	1.4	8.7	-	2.2
55–59	18,813	87.0	1.2	8.4	-	3.4
60–64	18,276	80.7	1.3	8.9	-	9.1
65–69	11,474	78.1	1.3	9.7	-	10.9
70–74	11,108	66.9	1.3	7.8	-	24.0
75–79	6,801	62.9	0.6	7.0	-	29.5
80 +	13,521	38.8	-	0.0	-	61.1

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	416,026	53.5	5.0	12.4	27.1	2.0
10–14	59,615	3.3	0.3	5.2	90.3	0.9
15–19	65,588	18.9	3.3	12.4	64.1	1.4
20–24	64,405	47.1	8.1	18.3	26.1	0.4
25–29	57,099	72.2	11.5	16.1	-	0.2
30–34	48,087	80.4	5.6	13.7	-	0.3
35–39	37,385	84.8	3.8	11.1	-	0.4
40–44	26,073	86.2	3.4	9.9	-	0.5
45–49	18,091	85.8	3.2	10.0	-	1.0
50–54	13,618	83.8	3.4	10.6	-	2.3
55–59	8,267	83.1	2.8	10.1	-	4.0
60–64	6,597	71.6	3.2	14.3	-	10.9
65–69	3,556	61.5	2.4	14.4	-	21.7
70–74	2,929	52.6	3.1	13.0	-	31.3
75–79	1,750	42.0	1.0	12.2	-	44.7
80 +	2,966	26.9	-	-	-	73.1

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Arusha Region. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (62.3 percent) were employed compared with females (52.3 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	557,071	62.3	3.8	6.2	25.3	2.5
10–14	105,285	13.5	0.4	11.8	72.6	1.7
15–19	86,181	30.7	2.8	10.7	54.2	1.6
20–24	67,370	58.8	6.8	7.3	26.5	0.7
25–29	59,929	84.8	11.0	3.8	-	0.4
30–34	54,415	92.4	4.5	2.5	-	0.5
35–39	45,786	94.2	3.1	2.1	-	0.6
40–44	36,103	94.3	2.8	2.2	-	0.7
45–49	27,588	94.4	2.6	2.1	-	0.9
50–54	21,567	93.7	2.1	2.5	-	1.7
55–59	14,385	93.3	2.0	2.2	-	2.6
60–64	12,589	87.6	2.1	3.3	-	7.0
65–69	7,451	84.4	1.8	3.5	-	10.3
70–74	6,832	75.4	1.8	3.7	-	19.1
75–79	4,331	69.3	0.5	3.6	-	26.6
80 +	7,259	44.8	-	0.0	-	55.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	618,164	52.3	2.8	18.8	23.1	3.1
10–14	107,156	10.7	0.3	13.9	73.6	1.6
15–19	96,436	26.5	1.9	18.3	52.0	1.4
20–24	88,024	53.9	4.8	25.1	15.7	0.5
25–29	77,340	69.6	6.4	23.5	-	0.4
30–34	62,519	75.1	3.6	20.9	-	0.4
35–39	50,043	78.9	2.6	18.1	-	0.4
40–44	35,511	80.6	2.1	16.8	-	0.5
45–49	26,990	81.0	1.8	16.4	-	0.8
50–54	20,934	79.0	1.9	16.3	-	2.8
55–59	12,695	77.3	1.4	16.6	-	4.7
60–64	12,284	68.7	1.5	17.6	-	12.3
65–69	7,579	64.1	1.3	18.0	-	16.6
70–74	7,205	53.0	1.5	13.8	-	31.7
75–79	4,220	47.6	1.0	12.6	-	38.8
80 +	9,228	30.3	-	0.0	-	69.7

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and districts in Arusha Region. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Arusha Region. Results revealed that Ngorongoro district had the highest proportion of employed persons (63.5 percent) while Arusha City Council had the lowest proportion (52.8 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one (1) percent of the population in Ngorongoro district to five (5) percent in Arusha City Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 14.7 percent of the population in Longido District to 29.4 percent in Arusha District Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from eight (7.6) percent of the population in Meru to 20.4 percent in Longido District Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2) percent of the population in Arusha City Council to five (4.6) percent in Karatu District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Arusha Region	1,175,235	57.0	3.2	12.8	24.1	2.8
Rural	759,209	59.0	2.3	13.0	22.5	3.2
Urban	416,026	53.5	5.0	12.4	27.1	2.0
Male	557,071	62.3	3.8	6.2	25.3	2.5
Female	618,164	52.3	2.8	18.8	23.1	3.1
Monduli	99,469	60.8	1.8	12.2	22.6	2.6
Meru	195,409	61.2	2.3	7.6	26.1	2.7
Arusha City	311,498	52.8	5.2	12.9	27.2	2.0
Karatu	159,560	55.6	3.2	16.7	19.8	4.6
Ngorongoro	105,067	63.5	1.1	17.5	15.2	2.8
Arusha	226,756	55.2	3.0	9.9	29.4	2.5
Longido	77,476	58.5	3.2	20.4	14.7	3.4

10.3 Current Economic Activity

Current economic activity is defined as the activities performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services in the 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 in Arusha Region. Among 1,175,235 persons aged 10 years and above, 658,673

(56.0 percent) were employed while the remaining 44 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 20.2 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Arusha Region were full-time students, 17.4 percent were home maintenance workers and about three (2.9) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about four (3.5) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,175,235	56.0	3.5	17.4	20.2	2.9
10–14	212,441	12.8	0.5	24.3	60.5	1.8
15–19	182,617	28.4	2.5	22.9	44.6	1.6
20–24	155,394	54.6	6.1	21.2	17.5	0.7
25–29	137,269	74.3	8.1	17.1	-	0.5
30–34	116,934	81.4	4.2	13.9	-	0.5
35–39	95,829	84.5	3.2	11.8	-	0.5
40–44	71,614	86.0	2.8	10.5	-	0.7
45–49	54,578	86.0	2.7	10.3	-	1.0
50–54	42,501	84.8	2.5	10.4	-	2.2
55–59	27,080	84.1	2.2	10.1	-	3.6
60–64	24,873	76.7	2.1	11.4	-	9.8
65–69	15,030	72.4	2.1	11.8	-	13.6
70–74	14,037	62.2	2.2	10.3	-	25.3
75–79	8,551	57.1	1.0	9.7	-	32.2
80 +	16,487	35.8	-	0.0	-	64.1

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (58.1 percent) than in urban areas (52.4 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was slightly higher in urban areas (5.2 percent) than in rural areas (2.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	759,209	58.1	2.5	18.1	18.0	3.3
10–14	152,826	16.4	0.6	28.3	52.5	2.2
15–19	117,029	33.8	2.0	24.9	37.7	1.7
20–24	90,989	60.7	4.4	20.6	13.5	0.8
25–29	80,170	77.2	6.0	16.2	-	0.7
30–34	68,847	83.4	3.0	13.0	-	0.6
35–39	58,444	85.3	2.5	11.5	-	0.6
40–44	45,541	86.7	2.2	10.4	-	0.7
45–49	36,487	87.0	2.2	9.9	-	0.9
50–54	28,883	86.1	1.8	9.9	-	2.1
55–59	18,813	85.1	1.6	9.8	-	3.5
60–64	18,276	78.9	1.5	10.3	-	9.4
65–69	11,474	76.5	1.8	10.7	-	11.0
70–74	11,108	65.1	1.8	9.4	-	23.8
75–79	6,801	61.0	0.8	8.8	-	29.3
80 +	13,521	37.9	-	0.0	-	62.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	416,026	52.4	5.2	16.1	24.2	2.1
10–14	59,615	3.5	0.4	14.0	81.1	0.9
15–19	65,588	18.8	3.5	19.3	57.0	1.5
20–24	64,405	45.8	8.5	21.9	23.3	0.4
25–29	57,099	70.1	11.2	18.3	-	0.3
30–34	48,087	78.5	5.9	15.2	-	0.5
35–39	37,385	83.1	4.2	12.2	-	0.4
40–44	26,073	84.9	3.8	10.8	-	0.6
45–49	18,091	84.0	3.7	11.2	-	1.1
50–54	13,618	82.2	3.9	11.5	-	2.4
55–59	8,267	82.0	3.4	10.7	-	3.9
60–64	6,597	70.5	3.7	14.7	-	11.0
65–69	3,556	59.3	3.1	15.6	-	22.0
70–74	2,929	51.3	3.9	13.8	-	31.1
75–79	1,750	41.5	1.9	13.3	-	43.3
80 +	2,966	26.2	-	-	-	73.8

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (61.8 percent) compared with females (50.9 percent). On the other hand, unemployed population was slightly higher among males (4.0 percent) than among females (2.9 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	557,071	61.8	4.0	10.4	21.2	2.6
10–14	105,285	14.3	0.6	23.1	60.1	1.9
15–19	86,181	30.9	3.0	18.4	45.9	1.7
20–24	67,370	58.3	7.2	10.8	22.9	0.7
25–29	59,929	83.6	10.6	5.3	-	0.5
30–34	54,415	91.2	4.8	3.4	-	0.6
35–39	45,786	93.2	3.5	2.7	-	0.6
40–44	36,103	93.2	3.2	2.8	-	0.8
45–49	27,588	93.1	3.2	2.6	-	1.1
50–54	21,567	92.2	2.8	3.3	-	1.6
55–59	14,385	92.1	2.6	2.7	-	2.6
60–64	12,589	86.1	2.4	4.3	-	7.2
65–69	7,451	82.3	2.7	4.3	-	10.7
70–74	6,832	74.1	2.3	4.4	-	19.3
75–79	4,331	68.2	0.7	4.8	-	26.3
80 +	7,259	44.3	-	0.0	-	55.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	618,164	50.9	2.9	23.7	19.3	3.2
10–14	107,156	11.3	0.5	25.5	61.0	1.7
15–19	96,436	26.1	2.0	26.9	43.5	1.5
20–24	88,024	51.7	5.2	29.1	13.4	0.6
25–29	77,340	67.0	6.3	26.2	-	0.5
30–34	62,519	72.8	3.6	23.1	-	0.5
35–39	50,043	76.5	2.9	20.1	-	0.5
40–44	35,511	78.7	2.4	18.3	-	0.6
45–49	26,990	78.8	2.2	18.3	-	0.8
50–54	20,934	77.2	2.2	17.8	-	2.8
55–59	12,695	75.1	1.8	18.4	-	4.8
60–64	12,284	67.0	1.7	18.7	-	12.5
65–69	7,579	62.8	1.6	19.2	-	16.4
70–74	7,205	50.9	2.2	15.9	-	31.0
75–79	4,220	45.7	1.3	14.7	-	38.2
80 +	9,228	29.2	-	-	-	70.8

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by district and current economic activity in Arusha Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Arusha Region. Results revealed that Arusha City Council had the lowest proportion of employed persons (51.4 percent) compared with other districts.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities ranging from one (1.2) percent of the population in Ngorongoro district to five (5.4) percent in Arusha City Council. Persons who were full-time students ranged from 10.2 percent of the population in Ngorongoro District to 26 percent in Arusha District Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from 11.6 percent of the population in Meru district to 23.9 percent in Ngorongoro and Longido district. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2.1) percent of the population in Arusha City Council to about five (4.7) percent in Karatu District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Arusha Region	1,175,235	56.0	3.5	17.4	20.2	2.9
Rural	759,209	58.1	2.5	18.1	18.0	3.3
Urban	416,026	52.4	5.2	16.1	24.2	2.1
Male	557,071	61.8	4.0	10.4	21.2	2.6
Female	618,164	50.9	2.9	23.7	19.3	3.2
Monduli	99,469	60.3	2.0	19.0	16.1	2.7
Meru	195,409	60.7	2.6	11.6	22.3	2.8
Arusha City	311,498	51.4	5.4	17.0	24.1	2.1
Karatu	159,560	53.6	3.6	22.4	15.6	4.7
Ngorongoro	105,067	61.9	1.2	23.9	10.2	2.9
Arusha	226,756	54.5	3.2	13.6	26.0	2.7
Longido	77,476	59.0	3.1	23.9	10.6	3.5

10.4 Employment Status

The 2012 PHC used six mutually exclusive categories 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 own agriculture (38.6 percent), followed by own

non-agriculture (32.8 percent) and employee (21.1 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; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	658,672	0.5	21.1	32.8	38.6	6.7	0.2	0.1
10–14	27,175	0.1	6.0	10.2	11.1	72.0	0.2	0.4
15–19	51,838	0.2	22.2	27.5	33.8	15.4	0.6	0.2
20–24	84,795	0.3	25.1	32.8	35.6	5.7	0.4	0.2
25–29	101,945	0.5	26.5	36.4	33.2	3.2	0.1	0.1
30–34	95,139	0.5	24.0	38.1	35.1	2.2	0.1	0.1
35–39	80,938	0.6	22.0	38.1	37.1	2.0	0.1	0.1
40–44	61,589	0.6	20.1	35.7	41.4	2.0	0.0	0.1
45–49	46,940	0.7	19.0	33.7	44.7	1.8	0.0	0.1
50–54	36,060	0.7	19.5	30.0	47.7	2.0	0.0	0.2
55–59	22,780	0.9	19.9	27.3	49.7	2.0	0.0	0.1
60–64	19,069	0.6	11.0	27.2	58.1	2.8	0.0	0.2
65–69	10,888	1.0	7.9	24.4	64.7	1.9	0.0	0.1
70–74	8,730	0.5	6.3	23.7	65.6	3.6	0.0	0.2
75–79	4,880	0.8	4.9	23.2	67.3	3.4	0.1	0.3
80 +	5,908	0.9	5.0	21.8	68.5	3.4	0.1	0.4

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Arusha Region	658,672	0.5	21.1	32.8	38.6	6.7	0.2	0.1
Rural	440,823	0.3	11.7	26.5	52.3	9.0	0.1	0.1
Urban	217,849	0.8	40.2	45.6	10.9	2.1	0.2	0.2
Male	344,127	0.6	24.2	32.9	35.7	6.2	0.2	0.2
Female	314,546	0.4	17.7	32.7	41.7	7.2	0.1	0.1
Monduli	59,979	0.2	10.6	31.9	46.6	10.5	0.1	0.0
Meru	118,702	0.5	15.4	14.2	64.5	4.9	0.2	0.3
Arusha City	160,091	0.9	41.1	47.9	8.0	1.8	0.2	0.1
Karatu	85,603	0.5	14.8	15.0	63.1	6.3	0.2	0.2
Ngorongoro	65,003	0.2	5.5	50.8	27.7	15.7	0.0	0.1
Arusha	123,620	0.4	22.9	28.2	43.9	4.3	0.1	0.1
Longido	45,675	0.3	8.7	49.7	23.3	17.8	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. The main occupation has been broken down into 15 categories considered to cover almost all activities that 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 population in Arusha Region (37.7 percent) while fisherman category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.1 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	658,672	1.8	2.5	3.8	1.1	1.5	11.4	3.5	7.6	37.7	16.4	0.1	2.4	7.4	2.6	0.2
10–14	27,175	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	0.8	1.0	30.1	49.5	0.0	0.2	5.8	8.6	0.8
15–19	51,838	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	11.3	1.7	5.0	35.4	26.6	0.1	0.9	9.6	7.9	0.3
20–24	84,795	1.5	1.7	3.6	1.2	1.2	13.3	3.7	9.1	35.0	15.7	0.2	2.2	8.7	2.7	0.2
25–29	101,945	1.8	3.4	4.8	1.3	1.8	14.1	4.3	10.0	31.8	13.7	0.1	3.1	7.9	1.8	0.1
30–34	95,139	1.8	3.1	4.8	1.5	2.0	13.9	4.8	9.7	33.3	12.4	0.1	3.3	7.4	1.8	0.1
35–39	80,938	1.8	2.8	4.7	1.2	1.9	13.1	4.4	9.5	35.5	12.6	0.1	3.3	7.6	1.6	0.1
40–44	61,589	2.3	2.9	4.5	1.2	2.0	11.6	4.0	7.9	38.8	12.9	0.1	2.8	7.0	1.7	0.1
45–49	46,940	2.6	2.7	4.0	1.2	1.9	10.1	3.7	6.7	42.3	14.1	0.1	2.7	6.5	1.5	0.1
50–54	36,060	3.1	3.6	5.1	1.4	1.4	8.5	3.2	6.0	44.2	14.4	0.1	1.7	5.5	1.7	0.1
55–59	22,780	3.0	4.5	5.4	1.4	1.1	7.3	2.2	4.7	46.4	14.6	0.1	2.0	5.4	1.7	0.2
60–64	19,069	2.2	2.8	2.9	0.8	1.3	6.0	2.1	3.3	54.6	15.8	0.0	1.2	5.4	1.5	0.0
65–69	10,888	1.8	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.8	4.7	1.2	2.3	60.2	17.4	0.0	0.7	5.5	1.4	-
70–74	8,730	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.6	3.2	0.7	2.4	62.1	18.4	-	0.6	5.8	1.6	0.1
75–79	4,880	1.7	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.8	2.6	0.9	1.1	62.5	18.8	-	0.7	5.7	1.9	0.0
80+	5,908	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.6	2.5	1.0	1.3	64.8	19.5	0.1	0.2	4.6	1.6	0.1

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

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Arusha Region	658,672	1.8	2.5	3.8	1.1	1.5	11.4	3.5	7.6	37.7	16.4	0.1	2.4	7.4	2.6	0.2
Rural	440,823	1.5	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.5	5.1	1.3	3.6	51.0	23.6	0.1	1.0	5.8	1.9	0.1
Urban	217,849	2.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	3.5	24.2	8.0	15.7	11.0	1.9	0.2	5.3	10.4	4.1	0.2
Male	344,127	2.1	2.6	4.1	0.9	1.5	9.2	3.2	10.9	35.0	16.6	0.1	4.2	6.9	2.6	0.1
Female	314,546	1.4	2.3	3.5	1.4	1.5	13.8	4.0	4.0	40.7	16.2	0.1	0.4	7.8	2.6	0.2
Monduli	59,979	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	7.5	1.1	2.6	47.6	31.4	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.0
Meru	118,702	1.4	2.3	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.7	2.3	5.3	62.5	3.9	0.1	1.2	6.5	2.7	0.2
Arusha City	160,091	2.4	4.4	6.2	2.5	4.0	24.1	8.8	16.9	7.6	1.8	0.3	5.6	10.8	4.4	0.2
Karatu	85,603	1.6	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.4	4.9	1.7	4.2	61.1	7.0	0.1	0.7	10.8	2.3	0.3
Ngorongoro	65,003	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.9	23.4	65.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.4	0.1
Arusha	123,620	1.3	2.6	4.0	1.3	1.1	14.5	2.9	8.1	44.9	5.7	0.1	3.2	8.7	1.7	0.1
Longido	45,675	1.3	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.4	4.3	1.3	2.1	23.4	58.0	0.1	0.5	3.5	1.4	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 (39.7 percent), than any other industry, followed by Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related (16.0 percent); 'Raw Food Sales - Uncooked Food' and 'Trade and Commerce' (6.1 percent each). The industries that employed the least number of persons included Electricity Gas and Water (0.4 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	658,672	39.7	16.0	1.3	5.3	0.4	1.1	3.3	6.1	6.2	2.7	2.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.6	5.3	3.2
10–14	27,175	30.6	47.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	2.7
15–19	51,838	36.8	25.6	0.8	3.2	0.2	1.0	1.9	3.3	4.1	1.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	4.1
20–24	84,795	37.1	15.5	1.1	6.4	0.3	1.2	3.5	6.2	6.5	2.5	3.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.2	0.4	6.8	3.3
25–29	101,945	33.7	13.9	1.4	7.3	0.5	1.3	4.1	7.4	7.1	3.2	3.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	3.5	0.6	4.1	3.8
30–34	95,139	35.7	12.4	1.6	6.4	0.5	1.3	4.5	8.0	7.5	3.5	3.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.9	0.7	3.5	3.5
35–39	80,938	37.4	12.4	1.6	6.4	0.5	1.4	4.1	8.0	7.4	3.4	3.4	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.5	0.8	3.6	3.2
40–44	61,589	41.2	12.5	1.6	5.4	0.4	1.1	3.8	7.1	7.0	3.1	3.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.9	3.5	3.1
45–49	46,940	44.5	13.6	1.1	4.8	0.4	1.1	3.1	6.1	6.6	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.9	0.9	3.0	3.1
50–54	36,060	46.7	14.0	1.2	4.4	0.5	1.2	2.7	5.2	5.4	2.4	1.8	0.4	1.3	3.0	3.0	0.9	3.2	2.6
55–59	22,780	48.7	14.3	1.2	3.7	0.5	1.0	2.3	4.0	4.8	2.4	1.6	0.5	1.2	2.3	3.9	1.3	3.4	2.8
60–64	19,069	56.6	14.9	1.2	2.5	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.3	4.7	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.8	4.1	2.2
65–69	10,888	62.3	16.2	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.7	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	3.7	1.6
70–74	8,730	63.5	17.4	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.4	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	4.1	1.3
75–79	4,880	64.2	16.1	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	4.0	1.8
80+	5,908	65.4	17.6	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	3.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.3	0.9

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

District/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Arusha Region	658,672	39.7	16.0	1.3	5.3	0.4	1.1	3.3	6.1	6.2	2.7	2.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.6	5.3	3.2
Rural	440,823	53.2	22.7	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.4	3.9	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.4	4.5	1.3
Urban	217,849	12.5	2.5	1.8	11.7	0.9	2.3	6.8	13.7	11.0	5.0	6.2	1.5	2.4	3.3	3.5	1.1	6.7	7.0
Male	344,127	37.5	16.2	1.7	6.4	0.5	1.1	5.3	4.9	6.5	4.5	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.9	0.4	3.5	3.5
Female	314,546	42.2	15.9	0.8	4.1	0.3	1.2	1.1	7.5	5.9	0.9	4.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.6	0.8	7.2	2.9
Monduli	59,979	48.2	32.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.9	3.8	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.3
Meru	118,702	66.0	2.9	1.7	3.0	0.3	0.6	2.5	3.4	4.9	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.5	0.6	4.6	2.0
Arusha City	160,091	9.2	2.3	1.8	12.6	1.0	2.5	7.2	14.6	10.9	5.1	5.9	1.7	2.7	3.6	3.1	0.9	7.0	7.9
Karatu	85,603	68.2	4.6	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.1	1.7	2.1	5.3	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.6	5.3	1.4
Ngorongoro	65,003	23.7	65.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.2	3.0	0.5
Arusha	123,620	44.6	5.5	1.4	6.3	0.3	1.2	3.1	6.3	7.7	3.3	3.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.8	0.8	7.2	2.9
Longido	45,675	23.9	56.3	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	3.8	0.8

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

In Tanzania, the first attempt to collect disability statistics through Census was in the 2002 PHC whereby two questions on disability were included in the census questionnaire. 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 a survey.

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Arusha Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.1 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 District; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arusha Region	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
Monduli	51	0.03	2,109	1.4	1,076	0.7	1,222	0.8	717	0.5	717	0.5	261	0.2
Meru	105	0.04	5,036	1.9	1,912	0.7	3,318	1.3	1,968	0.7	1,497	0.6	586	0.2
Arusha City	266	0.07	2,893	0.7	1,097	0.3	1,784	0.4	1,090	0.3	1,188	0.3	406	0.1
Karatu	82	0.04	3,226	1.4	1,756	0.8	2,479	1.1	1,323	0.6	1,199	0.5	573	0.3
Ngorongoro	62	0.04	1,218	0.7	764	0.4	827	0.5	472	0.3	545	0.3	162	0.1
Arusha	136	0.04	3,312	1.0	1,493	0.5	2,091	0.7	1,243	0.4	1,027	0.3	453	0.1
Longido	30	0.02	1,301	1.1	878	0.7	863	0.7	538	0.4	519	0.4	154	0.1

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 1,662,618 persons enumerated in Arusha region, 732 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (266) were in Arusha City followed by 136 in Arusha district council. 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; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	732	0.04	392	0.05	340	0.04	1,662,618	802,426	860,192
0 – 4	77	0.03	55	0.04	22	0.02	248,206	124,983	123,223
5 – 9	72	0.03	46	0.04	26	0.02	239,176	120,371	118,805
10 – 14	100	0.05	48	0.05	52	0.05	212,441	105,285	107,156
15 – 19	78	0.04	52	0.06	26	0.03	182,617	86,181	96,436
20 – 24	93	0.06	39	0.06	54	0.06	155,394	67,370	88,024
25 – 29	55	0.04	28	0.05	27	0.03	137,269	59,929	77,340
30 – 34	45	0.04	19	0.03	26	0.04	116,934	54,415	62,519
35 – 39	29	0.03	13	0.03	16	0.03	95,829	45,786	50,043
40 – 44	46	0.06	21	0.06	25	0.07	71,614	36,103	35,511
45 – 49	22	0.04	8	0.03	14	0.05	54,578	27,588	26,990
50 – 54	26	0.06	17	0.08	9	0.04	42,501	21,567	20,934
55 – 59	11	0.04	6	0.04	5	0.04	27,080	14,385	12,695
60 – 64	15	0.06	9	0.07	6	0.05	24,873	12,589	12,284
65 – 69	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	15,030	7,451	7,579
70 – 74	17	0.12	7	0.10	10	0.14	14,037	6,832	7,205
75 – 79	8	0.09	4	0.09	4	0.09	8,552	4,332	4,220
80+	34	0.21	18	0.25	16	0.17	16,487	7,259	9,228

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	382	0.03	205	0.04	177	0.03	1,119,154	543,782	575,372
0 – 4	42	0.02	31	0.03	11	0.01	180,671	90,959	89,712
5 – 9	44	0.02	30	0.03	14	0.02	179,274	90,573	88,701
10 – 14	58	0.04	26	0.03	32	0.04	152,826	76,904	75,922
15 – 19	42	0.04	25	0.04	17	0.03	117,029	58,196	58,833
20 – 24	38	0.04	21	0.05	17	0.03	90,989	39,959	51,030
25 – 29	26	0.03	12	0.03	14	0.03	80,170	34,482	45,688
30 – 34	18	0.03	6	0.02	12	0.03	68,847	31,548	37,299
35 – 39	14	0.02	7	0.03	7	0.02	58,444	27,285	31,159
40 – 44	25	0.05	9	0.04	16	0.07	45,541	22,370	23,171
45 – 49	10	0.03	5	0.03	5	0.03	36,487	18,046	18,441
50 – 54	13	0.05	8	0.06	5	0.03	28,883	14,158	14,725
55 – 59	5	0.03	3	0.03	2	0.02	18,813	9,803	9,010
60 – 64	10	0.05	7	0.08	3	0.03	18,276	8,980	9,296
65 – 69	4	0.03	2	0.04	2	0.03	11,474	5,586	5,888
70 – 74	7	0.06	2	0.04	5	0.09	11,108	5,413	5,695
75 – 79	6	0.09	3	0.09	3	0.09	6,801	3,463	3,338
80+	20	0.15	8	0.13	12	0.16	13,521	6,057	7,464

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	350	0.06	187	0.07	163	0.06	543,464	258,644	284,820
0 – 4	35	0.05	24	0.07	11	0.03	67,535	34,024	33,511
5 – 9	28	0.05	16	0.05	12	0.04	59,902	29,798	30,104
10 – 14	42	0.07	22	0.08	20	0.06	59,615	28,381	31,234
15 – 19	36	0.05	27	0.10	9	0.02	65,588	27,985	37,603
20 – 24	55	0.09	18	0.07	37	0.10	64,405	27,411	36,994
25 – 29	29	0.05	16	0.06	13	0.04	57,099	25,447	31,652
30 – 34	27	0.06	13	0.06	14	0.06	48,087	22,867	25,220
35 – 39	15	0.04	6	0.03	9	0.05	37,385	18,501	18,884
40 – 44	21	0.08	12	0.09	9	0.07	26,073	13,733	12,340
45 – 49	12	0.07	3	0.03	9	0.11	18,091	9,542	8,549
50 – 54	13	0.10	9	0.12	4	0.06	13,618	7,409	6,209
55 – 59	6	0.07	3	0.07	3	0.08	8,267	4,582	3,685
60 – 64	5	0.08	2	0.06	3	0.10	6,597	3,609	2,988
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,556	1,865	1,691
70 – 74	10	0.34	5	0.35	5	0.33	2,929	1,419	1,510
75 – 79	2	0.11	1	0.12	1	0.11	1,751	869	882
80+	14	0.47	10	0.83	4	0.23	2,966	1,202	1,764

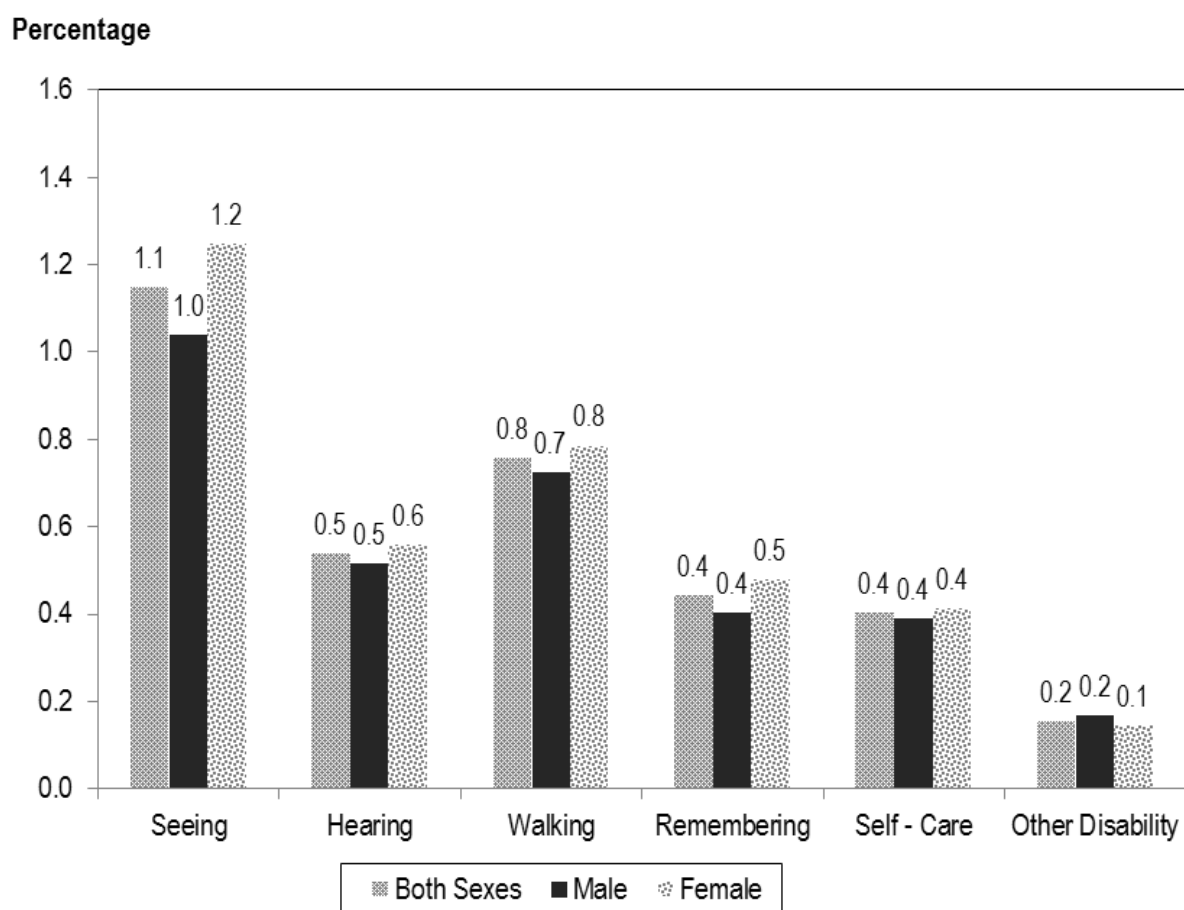
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability for Arusha Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported type of disability (1.1 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (0.8 percent) and difficulty in hearing (0.5 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 further revealed 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 13 percent for those aged 70 years and above. A similar pattern is observed in all types of disability in Arusha Region

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1
0 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
10 – 19	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 – 29	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
30 – 39	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
40 – 49	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
50 – 59	3.6	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	4.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.2
60 – 69	6.5	2.1	4.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	5.5	1.6	3.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	7.5	2.5	4.9	2.2	1.3	0.4
70+	13.6	6.3	10.7	5.9	5.3	0.5	12.9	5.6	9.8	5.0	4.5	0.5	14.2	6.8	11.6	6.7	6.1	0.5

Figure 11.1: Percentages of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Arusha Region, 2012 Census



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

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Arusha 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	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2
0 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
10 – 19	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 – 29	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
30 – 39	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
40 – 49	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
50 – 59	4.0	1.0	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	4.6	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.3
60 – 69	6.9	2.3	4.3	1.8	1.1	0.4	6.0	1.9	3.7	1.2	1.0	0.3	7.8	2.8	4.9	2.3	1.3	0.4
70+	14.1	6.6	10.9	6.0	5.4	0.5	13.2	5.9	10.0	5.1	4.5	0.5	14.9	7.2	11.7	6.8	6.2	0.5

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Arusha 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	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
0–9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
10–19	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
20–29	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
30–39	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
40–49	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
50–59	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.3	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2
60–69	5.2	1.3	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.3	4.1	0.9	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	6.5	1.7	4.9	1.8	1.2	0.3
70+	11.4	5.0	10.0	5.4	5.1	0.4	11.3	4.7	8.9	4.4	4.3	0.5	11.6	5.2	10.9	6.3	5.8	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 of 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, availability of 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 68 percent of private households in Arusha region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in Rural (86 percent) than in Urban Areas (38 percent).

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

Administrative Unit	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Arusha Region	376,336	68.0	3.1	25.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.2
Rural	235,827	86.1	3.1	8.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.1
Urban	140,509	37.6	3.1	54.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	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 (60 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 13 percent of senior citizen (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

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

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	376,336	68.0	3.1	25.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.2
Below 15	1,343	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
15 – 19	6,841	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.5	1.9	1.4
20 – 24	27,631	4.9	9.6	13.1	11.6	11.7	10.6	9.2
25 – 29	51,722	9.9	16.2	22.9	17.7	18.6	19.5	18.3
30 – 34	58,636	13.3	15.7	21.3	19.0	18.5	19.7	14.5
35 – 39	54,349	14.0	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.5	11.7	19.1
40 – 44	43,645	12.3	12.2	9.8	10.4	11.5	10.7	9.3
45 – 49	33,895	10.3	7.4	5.7	7.5	8.9	10.1	9.7
50 – 54	28,271	9.0	6.2	3.9	6.0	4.8	7.0	7.2
55 – 59	18,287	6.0	3.8	2.1	4.5	3.1	4.5	6.7
60 – 64	16,517	5.7	3.5	1.4	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.4
65+	35,199	12.7	7.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.9
Total Age Groups	376,336	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Legal Right on 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. Fourteen (14.4) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 12.1 percent of households had title deeds. Most of the ownership of land was customary (65.7 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 34.4 percent of households in urban areas had title deed on the land where their houses are built compared with six (6.4) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Arusha Region	255,928	12.1	0.8	0.7	65.7	6.2	0.0	14.4
Rural	203,060	6.4	0.5	0.6	74.5	2.2	0.0	15.7
Urban	52,868	34.4	1.9	0.9	31.7	21.6	0.0	9.4

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 72.8 percent of private households in Arusha Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material followed by grass or leaves (17.8 percent) and mud and leaves (8.2 percent). About 99 percent (98.8) of the households in Urban Areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 59 percent (58.5) in Rural Areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 14.2 percent in Ngorongoro district to 99 percent in Arusha City.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Arusha Region	376,336	72.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	17.8	8.2	0.2	0.1
Rural	235,827	58.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	28.0	12.9	0.2	0.1
Urban	140,509	97.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0
Monduli	33,582	45.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	44.0	9.9	0.2	0.1
Meru	62,183	95.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.0
Arusha City	103,377	97.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Karatu	44,781	64.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	27.1	7.8	0.2	0.4
Ngorongoro	35,875	13.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	40.2	45.3	0.1	0.2
Arusha	71,894	82.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	13.7	2.4	0.3	0.0
Longido	24,644	24.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	53.8	21.0	0.4	0.1

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling and district for Arusha Region. The Table indicates that 45.9 percent of the total private households used cement as the main flooring materials, followed by earth or sand (42.4 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (77.2 percent), followed by earth or sand (17.2 percent). On the other hand, 57.4 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (27.2 percent). Across districts, 82.5 percent of the total private households in Arusha City used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 57.4 percent in Meru District and 48.9 percent in Arusha District.

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

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Arusha Region	376,336	45.9	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	42.4	8.3
Rural	235,827	27.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	57.4	12.9
Urban	140,509	77.2	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	17.2	0.4
Monduli	33,582	21.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	51.9	25.2
Meru	62,183	55.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	41.5	0.5
Arusha City	103,377	77.1	4.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	16.8	0.5
Karatu	44,781	28.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	65.9	3.8
Ngorongoro	35,875	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	70.3	20.8
Arusha	71,894	45.4	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	40.8	9.6
Longido	24,644	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.2	60.2	22.8

12.6 Walls Materials

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that about 41 percent of all private households in Arusha Region had their main house walls built of poles and mud. Other materials commonly used for walls were cement (33.4 percent) and baked bricks (11.9 percent). The Table also shows that most of the households in Urban Areas used cement bricks (65.5 percent) as wall materials, followed by poles and mud (17.4 percent), while in Rural Areas the main wall materials used were poles and mud (54.8 percent) followed by cement bricks (14.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Arusha Region	376,336	0.9	33.4	7.3	11.9	2.4	0.6	40.8	2.6	0.1
Rural	235,827	0.6	14.4	8.3	13.9	3.4	0.6	54.8	4.0	0.2
Urban	140,509	1.5	65.5	5.5	8.5	0.7	0.5	17.4	0.3	0.0
Monduli	33,582	0.6	17.2	5.3	3.2	0.3	0.4	68.7	4.2	0.1
Meru	62,183	0.8	27.1	15.3	31.2	7.8	0.7	16.7	0.4	0.0
Arusha City	103,377	1.5	71.4	4.4	3.0	0.5	0.5	18.4	0.3	0.1
Karatu	44,781	0.7	5.3	9.4	27.3	0.3	0.5	53.7	2.4	0.4
Ngorongoro	35,875	0.2	2.4	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.5	81.5	10.7	0.4
Arusha	71,894	1.2	34.5	8.8	9.0	1.6	0.7	43.1	1.0	0.1
Longido	24,644	0.6	5.6	2.9	5.8	7.3	0.5	68.7	8.4	0.1

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is a 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 by household members for sleeping. By this definition, it means any space used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even stores can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 71 percent of the households in Arusha region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 20 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 10 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (32.8 percent) than rural areas (30.7 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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

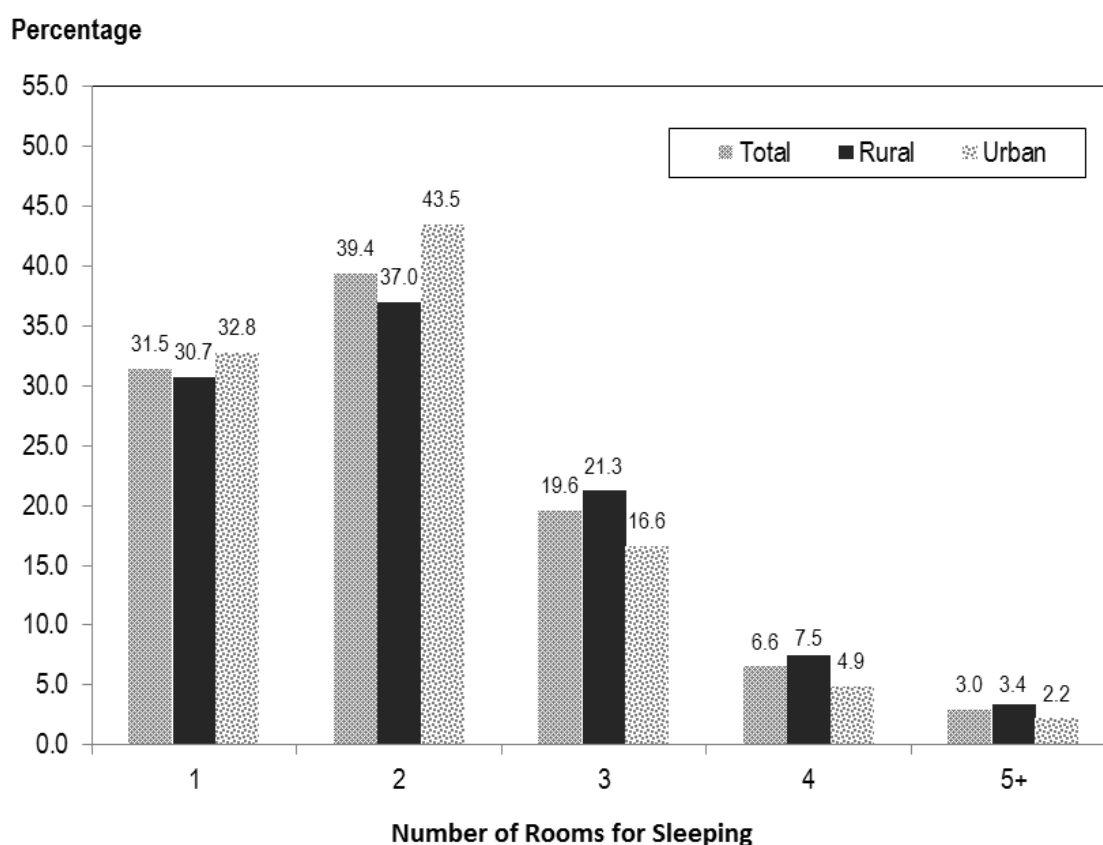


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and District; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Arusha Region	4.4	376,336	31.5	39.4	19.6	6.6	3.0	2.1
Male headed household	3.4	238,396	22.3	46.4	21.4	7.1	2.8	2.2
Female headed household	6.2	137,940	46.9	27.6	16.4	5.7	3.4	2
Rural	4.7	235,827	30.7	37.0	21.3	7.5	3.4	2.2
Urban	3.9	140,509	32.8	43.5	16.6	4.9	2.2	2.0
Monduli	4.6	33,582	29.0	51.5	13.5	4.1	1.9	2.0
Meru	4.2	62,183	23.8	34.4	26.8	10.9	4.2	2.4
Arusha City	3.9	103,377	46.4	27.8	17.0	5.6	3.2	2.0
Karatu	5.0	44,781	23.0	42.5	22.6	7.7	4.2	2.3
Ngorongoro	4.8	35,875	18.9	62.1	15.0	2.8	1.1	2.1
Arusha	4.4	71,894	33.5	34.3	22.1	7.3	2.8	2.2
Longido	4.9	24,644	19.5	60.4	14.3	4.0	1.7	2.1

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 71 percent of private households in Arusha region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (20 percent had water piped into their houses, 17 percent piped into yard and 34 percent used public tap). In urban areas, about 89 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 61 percent of households in Rural Areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 29 percent in Ngorongoro District to 89 percent in Arusha City.

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

Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Arusha Region	376,336	19.9	17.1	34.2	1.3	3.8	1.6	77.9	3.0	6.9	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.3	9.0	22.1
Male headed	238,396	20.9	18.1	34.2	1.2	3.8	1.6	79.8	2.8	6.7	0.3	0.2	2.5	0.3	7.3	20.1
Female headed	137,940	18.2	15.2	34.2	1.4	3.8	1.8	74.6	3.2	7.2	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.3	11.9	25.4
Rural	235,827	12.7	8.4	39.7	1.5	3.8	2.2	68.3	4.2	10.2	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.4	14.1	31.8
Urban	140,509	31.9	31.7	25.0	0.9	3.9	0.8	94.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.4	5.8
Monduli	33,582	6.6	20.4	23.3	1.3	1.9	0.2	53.7	3.3	4.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.4	36.6	46.4
Meru	62,183	21.2	14.2	34.6	1.4	5.3	1.5	78.2	2.7	7.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.7	7.0	21.8
Arusha City	103,377	33.6	34.2	20.8	0.8	4.4	0.8	94.6	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.4	5.4
Karatu	44,781	16.1	6.2	54.7	0.4	0.5	1.7	79.6	5.4	8.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	5.1	20.5
Ngorongoro	35,875	5.2	1.2	22.8	0.7	1.7	3.6	35.2	8.2	28.1	1.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	23.8	64.9
Arusha	71,894	19.9	13.0	47.6	1.9	3.7	2.5	88.6	0.7	3.6	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.2	2.9	11.3
Longido	24,644	5.5	2.4	45.1	3.1	9.4	2.1	67.6	6.7	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	16.2	32.4

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

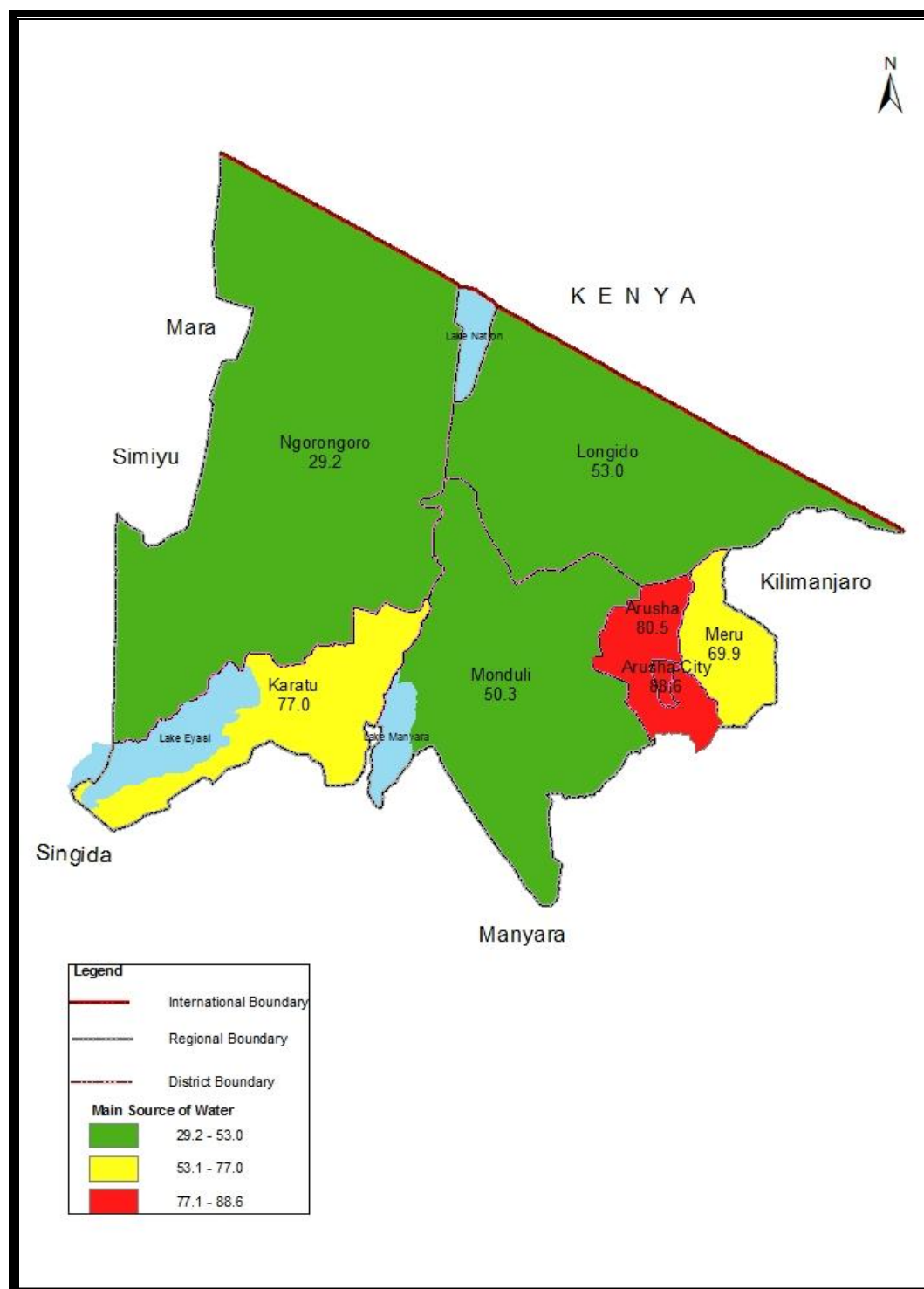
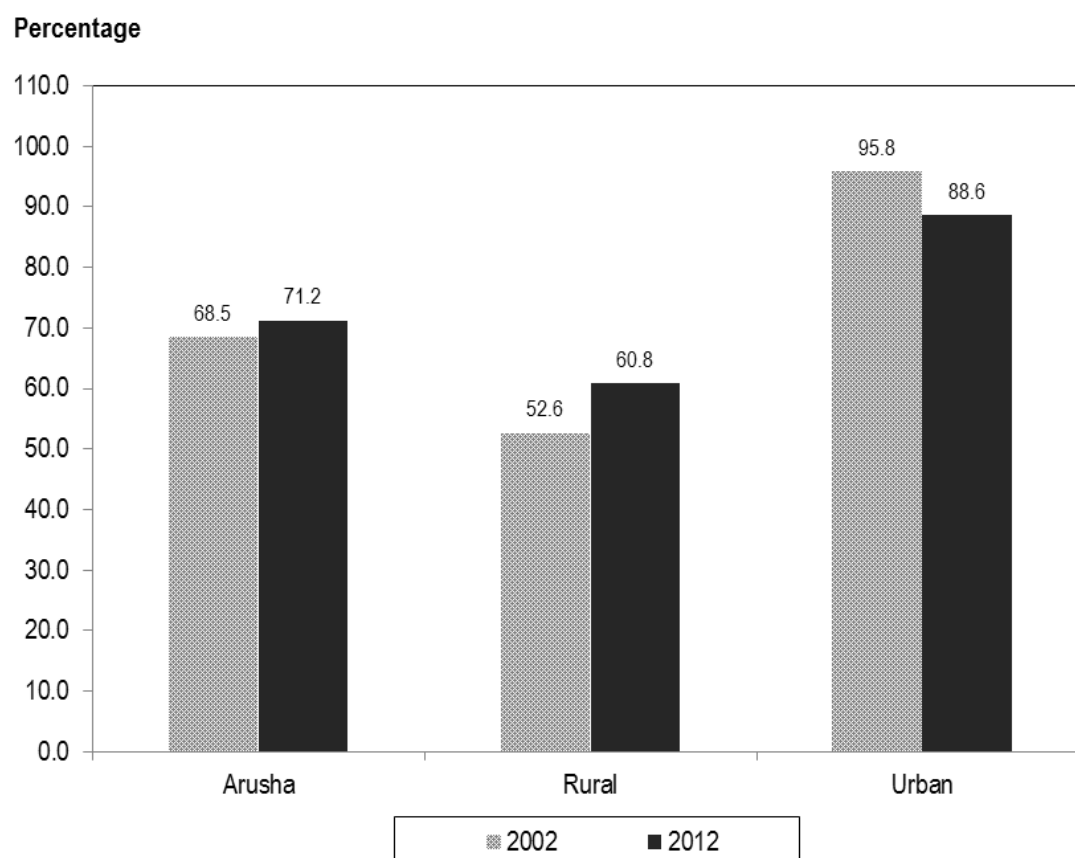


Figure 12. 2: Percentage of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Arusha Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 12.9. The results underscore the fact that use of modern source of energy for cooking in Arusha region was seven (7) percent. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking in urban areas was higher 14 percent compared to rural areas (3 percent). The majority of households (76.5 percent) reported using wood-fuel (firewood 60.5 percent and charcoal 16 percent) as their main source of energy for cooking.

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
Arusha Region	376,336	2.0	0.2	0.1	4.6	0.2	0.1	15.0	0.2	16.0	60.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Male headed household	238,396	2.2	0.2	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.1	16.2	0.2	16.6	58.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Female headed household	137,940	1.5	0.2	0.1	4.0	0.2	0.1	13.0	0.2	14.9	64.7	0.2	0.8	0.1
Rural	235,827	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	3.9	0.1	6.0	86.0	0.2	0.8	0.2
Urban	140,509	4.2	0.2	0.1	9.5	0.3	0.1	33.7	0.4	32.8	17.6	0.4	0.0	0.5
Monduli	33,582	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.1	8.9	82.9	0.3	2.2	0.4
Meru	62,183	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	6.1	0.1	7.0	81.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arusha City	103,377	4.2	0.2	0.1	10.0	0.3	0.1	36.6	0.5	33.5	13.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Karatu	44,781	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.2	14.4	80.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Ngorongoro	35,875	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	93.2	0.2	1.7	0.3
Arusha	71,894	2.1	0.2	0.1	6.1	0.3	0.1	16.8	0.2	11.9	61.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Longido	24,644	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	10.1	85.4	0.1	1.4	0.4

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Arusha Region. Observation on the table shows that 56 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (Tanesco/Zeco) (25 percent). Only about 29 percent of households in Arusha region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was electricity (54 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (42 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (64 percent), followed by electricity (14 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	
Arusha Region	376,336	24.8	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	32.7	23.3	1.1	4.4	6.9
Male headed household	238,396	26.9	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	34.9	20.3	1.1	3.3	6.1
Female headed household	137,940	21.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	28.9	28.5	0.9	6.4	8.3
Rural	235,827	9.0	4.9	0.4	0.01	0.05	0.1	2.8	30.3	34.2	0.8	6.9	10.6
Urban	140,509	51.3	2.2	0.3	0.06	0.1	0.16	1.7	36.8	5.0	1.4	0.2	0.7
Monduli	33,582	11.3	4.7	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	2.6	21.3	38.0	0.7	4.8	16.3
Meru	62,183	17.1	5.3	0.6	0.01	0.0	0.03	2.9	45.6	25.0	0.9	0.5	2.1
Arusha City	103,377	52.1	2.1	0.3	0.07	0.07	0.2	1.6	36.7	4.6	1.4	0.1	0.7
Karatu	44,781	8.4	8.0	0.3	0.00	0.08	0.17	2.9	32.6	35.7	0.8	2.0	9.2
Ngorongoro	35,875	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.3	8.5	26.4	1.0	29.6	27.5
Arusha	71,894	26.4	3.8	0.3	0.03	0.08	0.10	2.7	39.5	23.6	1.2	0.3	2.0
Longido	24,644	4.7	1.2	0.6	0.05	0.04	0.06	4.0	14.4	49.6	0.7	12.0	12.6

The use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across district (Map 12.2). Arusha City Council had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (55 percent) followed by Arusha district Council (31 percent) and Meru district Council (23 percent).

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

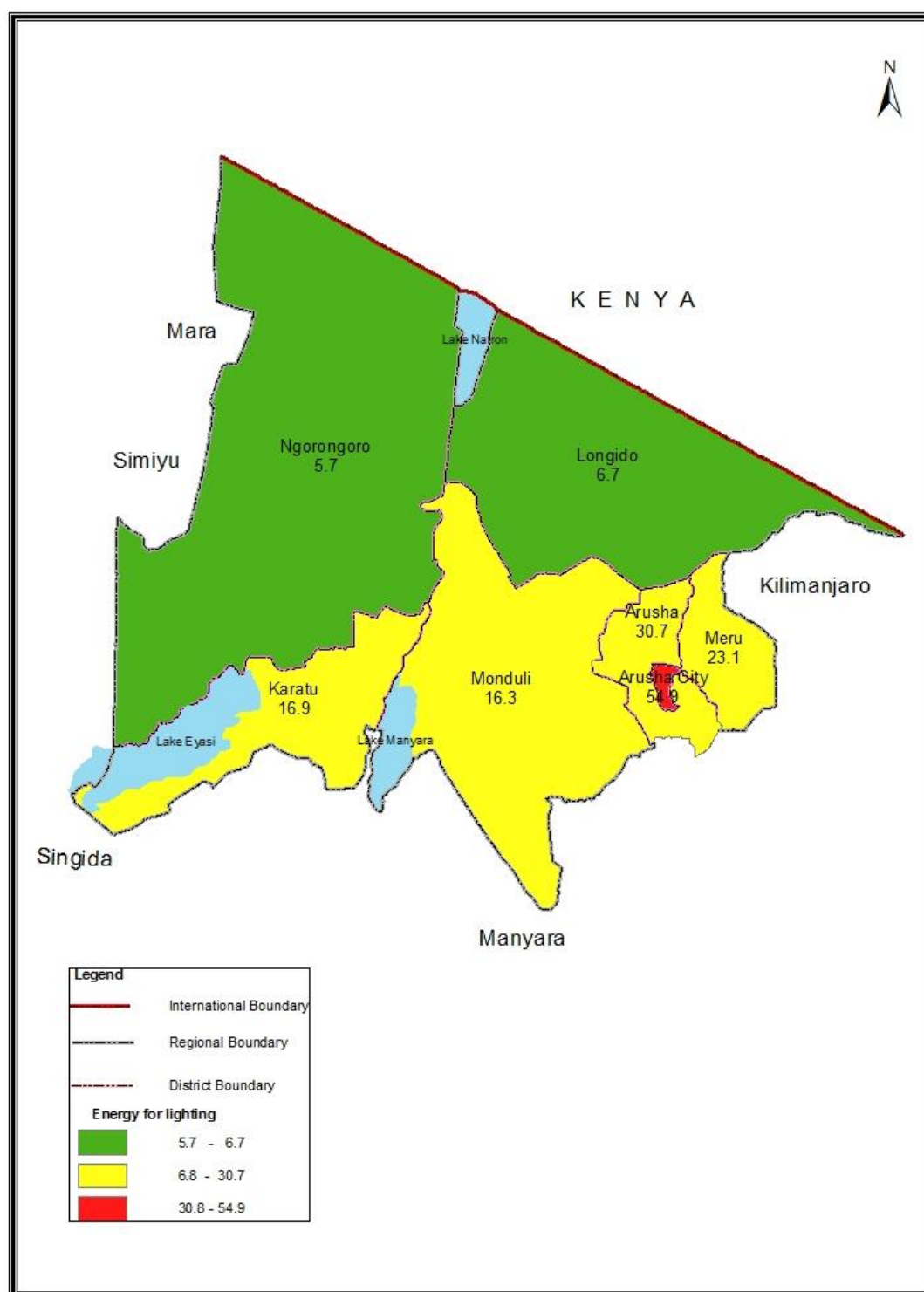
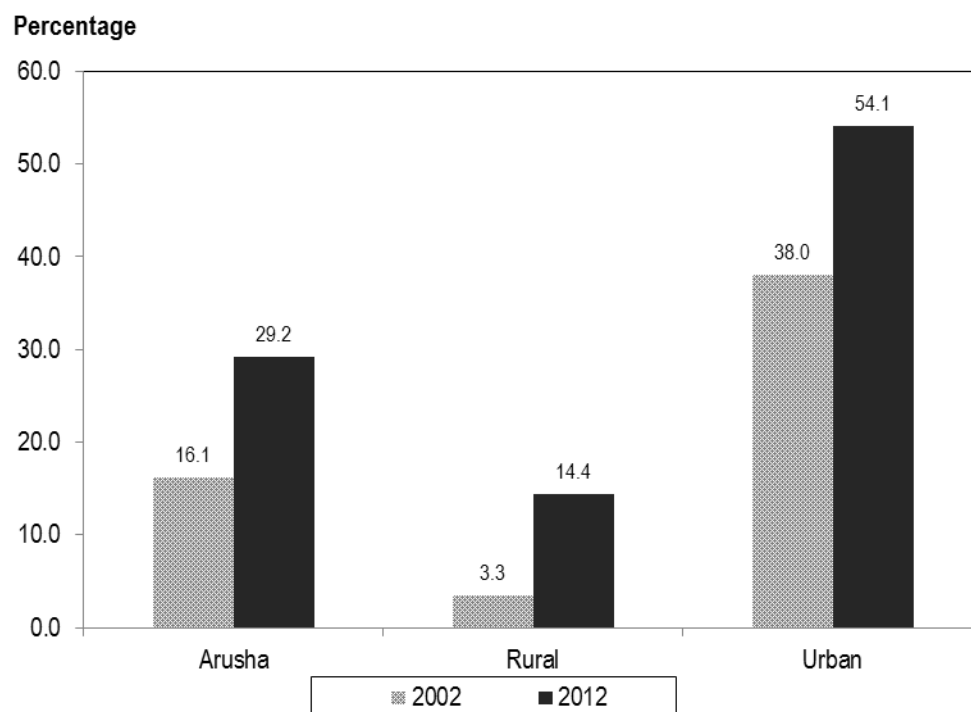


Figure 12.3 indicates that 29 percent of households in Arusha region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (54 percent) compared with rural households (14 percent).

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



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

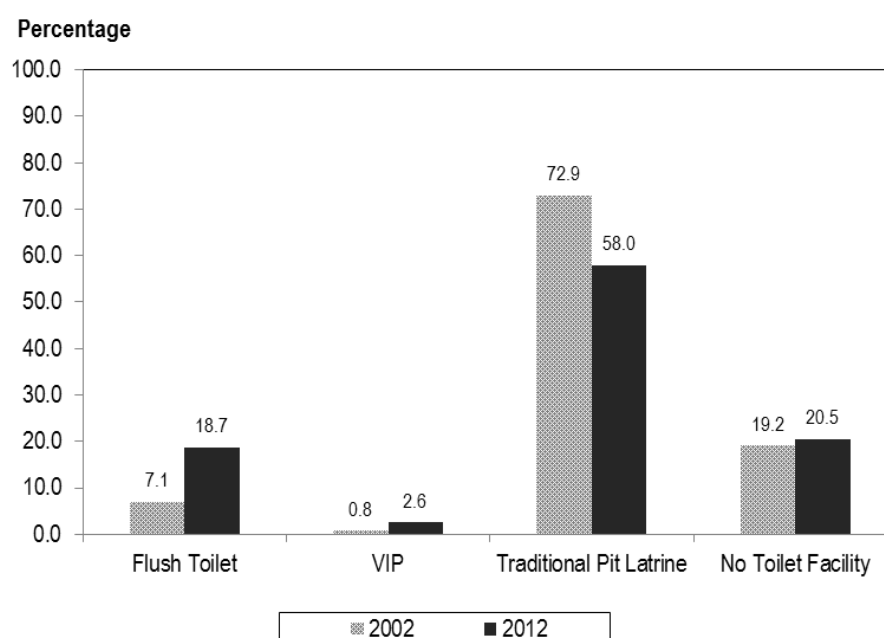
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility and residence. The Table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Arusha region were no facility/bush/field/beach (21 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (18 percent) and Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (16 percent).

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non-Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
Arusha Region	376,336	2.9	6.2	8.6	2.6	11.6	17.5	0.2	49.6	0.9	16.4	12.4	0.0	20.5	50.2
Male headed household	238,396	3.1	6.9	9.5	2.8	12.8	18.4	0.2	53.7	1.0	17.1	12.7	0.0	15.5	46.3
Female headed household	137,940	2.6	5.1	7.2	2.2	9.7	16.0	0.2	43.0	0.8	15.1	11.9	0.0	29.1	56.9
Rural	235,827	0.5	1	3.1	1.3	9.8	12.4	0.3	28.4	0.4	21.8	17.2	0.0	32.3	71.7
Urban	140,509	7.0	15.1	18.0	4.8	14.8	26.1	0.1	85.9	1.7	7.3	4.4	0.0	0.7	14.1
Monduli	33,582	0.8	1.1	3.0	1.6	5.3	10.9	0.3	23.0	0.3	10.3	11.2	0.0	55.3	77.1
Meru	62,183	1.5	2.5	5.7	3.5	19.7	19.1	0.4	52.4	0.7	27.2	16.9	0.0	3.0	47.8
Arusha City	103,377	8.5	18	18.2	4.9	12.3	25.6	0.1	87.6	1.5	6.7	3.7	0.1	0.6	12.6
Karatu	44,781	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.3	7.3	16.6	0.1	27.4	0.5	34.5	30.5	0.0	7.0	72.5
Ngorongoro	35,875	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.4	2.5	0.1	6.4	0.1	3.8	4.4	0.1	85.1	93.5
Arusha	71,894	0.9	3.4	10.6	1.7	16.8	19.6	0.3	53.3	1.2	23.2	16.2	0.0	6.0	46.6
Longido	24,644	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.5	5.5	6.6	0.1	15.4	0.5	3.3	7.1	0.1	73.7	84.7

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Arusha region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 73 percent in 2002 to 58 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from seven (7) percent to 19 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in households with no toilet facility from 19 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The results shows that 34.5 percent of the private households in Arusha region reported burnt as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping methods (28.7 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 30.6 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Arusha Region	376,336	11.9	8.1	34.5	0.8	16.0	28.7
Male headed household	238,396	12.5	8.4	34.8	0.8	17.4	26.2
Female headed household	137,940	10.9	7.5	34.0	0.9	13.8	32.9
Rural	235,827	0.7	0.9	40.5	0.7	17.2	40.1
Urban	140,509	30.6	20.2	24.5	1.0	14.2	9.5
Monduli	33,582	1.3	0.3	52.3	0.7	12.3	33.2
Meru	62,183	3.7	1.4	47.8	0.5	22.3	24.2
Arusha City	103,377	35.9	24.1	20.2	1.0	9.6	9.1
Karatu	44,781	0.4	0.4	27.6	1.1	25.4	45.1
Ngorongoro	35,875	0.4	0.1	22.8	0.6	12.0	64.1
Arusha	71,894	6.2	5.7	43.3	0.8	21.0	22.9
Longido	24,644	0.2	0.2	41.2	0.6	6.8	50.9

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that mobile phone was the most commonly owned households asset. It was owned by 75.2 percent of all private households, followed by house (68.3 percent), radio (64.1 percent), land or farm (60.3 percent) and hand hoe (57.7 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 (81.3 percent) than female headed households (64.7 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 71.9 percent of male headed households compared with 50.6 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 18.6 percent of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households (10 percent) compared with male headed households (23.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Arusha Region	376,336	64.1	1.6	75.2	18.6	5.2	5.2
Male headed households	238,396	71.9	1.7	81.3	23.6	6.5	6.8
Female headed households	137,940	50.6	1.3	64.7	10.0	3.1	2.3
Rural	235,827	55.6	1.0	66.0	20.0	2.9	4.9
Urban	140,509	78.4	2.6	90.7	16.3	9.2	5.7
Monduli	33,582	49.7	1.2	63.3	21.9	2.5	4.0
Meru	62,183	76.7	1.1	78.6	24.4	4.4	7.6
Arusha City	103,377	79.0	2.7	91.4	16.0	9.8	5.7
Karatu	44,781	58.2	1.0	71.7	32.8	2.2	4.5
Ngorongoro	35,875	27.0	1.2	43.3	3.0	0.9	1.4
Arusha	71,894	70.1	1.3	80.2	18.2	6.0	5.7
Longido	24,644	37.0	0.9	53.7	8.6	1.5	3.7

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Arusha Region	376,336	0.2	0.4	22.9	16.5	24.7	9.6
Male headed households	238,396	0.3	0.5	25.9	18.3	28.0	10.8
Female headed households	137,940	0.2	0.3	17.6	13.4	19.0	7.7
Rural	235,827	0.2	0.2	9.1	5.8	23.7	3.9
Urban	140,509	0.4	0.8	45.9	34.4	26.3	19.3
Monduli	33,582	0.1	0.2	9.4	6.8	16.3	3.2
Meru	62,183	0.2	0.3	16.9	11.3	40.8	7.3
Arusha City	103,377	0.3	0.8	47.9	36.0	25.2	20.3
Karatu	44,781	0.3	0.2	6.2	3.9	24.8	1.9
Ngorongoro	35,875	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.4	5.1	1.5
Arusha	71,894	0.2	0.5	24.7	17.6	29.1	11.1
Longido	24,644	0.1	0.1	5.2	2.4	8.6	1.4

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Arusha Region	376,336	8.9	5.0	7.1	11.7
Male headed households	238,396	9.9	5.8	7.8	12.5
Female headed households	137,940	7.1	3.5	5.8	10.3
Rural	235,827	3.0	2.2	6.2	17.7
Urban	140,509	18.7	9.7	8.5	1.7
Monduli	33,582	3.8	2.1	6.5	20.6
Meru	62,183	5.5	3.9	6.1	16.2
Arusha City	103,377	20.1	9.9	7.6	1.5
Karatu	44,781	1.6	1.4	3.7	17.6
Ngorongoro	35,875	0.4	1.0	1.1	19.9
Arusha	71,894	9.3	5.8	14.3	9.6
Longido	24,644	1.2	0.9	1.8	14.6

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Arusha Region	376,336	1.1	57.7	9.0	13.3	21.4	68.3	60.3
Male headed households	238,396	1.2	59.2	10.8	13.7	18.1	67.3	60.5
Female headed households	137,940	0.8	55.1	5.8	12.6	27.2	69.8	60.1
Rural	235,827	1.2	74.6	10.3	20.3	33.1	86.4	77.9
Urban	140,509	0.9	29.4	6.7	1.6	1.7	37.8	30.8
Monduli	33,582	1.4	76.8	5.9	26.5	47.4	83.1	77.9
Meru	62,183	1.4	80.7	16.8	15.5	13.8	80.5	76.7
Arusha City	103,377	0.8	26.1	6.1	1.5	1.7	37.8	30.3
Karatu	44,781	1.2	79.7	7.5	19.5	16.8	77.8	74.9
Ngorongoro	35,875	0.7	51.1	4.3	26.2	61.3	92.4	63.9
Arusha	71,894	1.3	63.8	10.9	9.7	13.8	69.7	64.7
Longido	24,644	0.6	58.0	8.8	20.0	59.9	87.9	76.5

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 10 percent of all private households in Arusha region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Social Security Fund (NSSF) was the most popular social security schemes with 5 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in that scheme. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were; Arusha City Council (15 percent) followed by Meru district (11 percent) and Arusha district (10 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Arusha Region	9.8	4.5	0.04	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.9
Rural	6.5	2.4	0.02	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.9
Urban	15.4	7.9	0.07	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.5	4.4	0.8
Monduli	6.3	1.3	0.02	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.5	3.5	0.9
Meru	10.8	4.8	0.02	1.0	2.1	0.1	0.4	3.1	1.6
Arusha City	14.9	8.2	0.08	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	3.8	0.7
Karatu	7.3	2.3	0.00	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	3.0	1.4
Ngorongoro	3.9	1.2	0.02	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2
Arusha	10.1	4.6	0.03	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.3	3.9	0.6
Longido	3.5	0.7	0.00	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.7

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 174,095 out of 376,336 households in the region (equivalent to 46 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Meru District Council (43,516 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 14 percent of households (23,950) were involved in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that district proportion of households involved in agriculture ranged between 13.6 percent in Arusha City Council and 70 percent in Meru District Council.

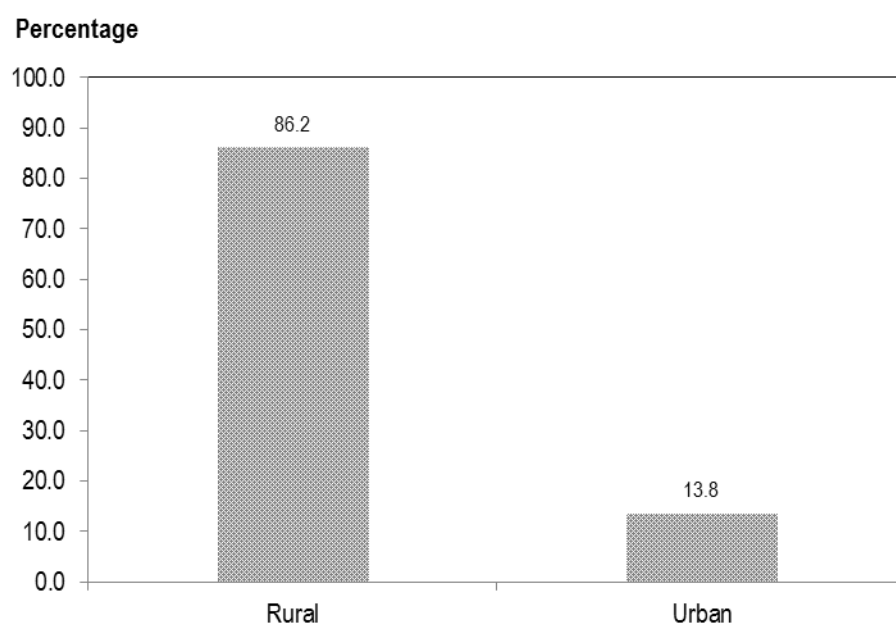
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Arusha Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Arusha Region	376,336	174,095	46.3	86.2	13.8
Monduli	33,582	20,740	61.8	88.4	11.6
Meru	62,183	43,516	70.0	91.4	8.6
Arusha City Council	103,377	14,032	13.6	N/A	100.0
Karatu	44,781	30,140	67.3	97.3	2.7
Ngorongoro	35,875	14,011	39.1	93.8	6.2
Arusha	71,894	41,083	57.1	95.2	4.8
Longido	24,644	10,573	42.9	99.1	0.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Arusha City council has no rural component.

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Arusha Region. This is partly confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (165,902 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Arusha Households	376,336	235,827	140,509
Engaged in Agriculture	174,095	150,145	23,950
Crop types			
Maize	165,902	144,462	21,440
Paddy	6,069	4,658	1,411
Cassava	9,074	7,590	1,484
Banana	40,567	34,804	5,763
Other Crops	144,720	127,159	17,561

Note:

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

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Arusha Region. 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 376,336 households in Arusha, 46 percent (172,447 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 151,823 households (88 percent) were in rural areas and 20,624 households (12 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the District with the largest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping were Meru District (58.4 percent) and the smallest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was in Arusha City Council (13.1 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Arusha Region	376,336	172,447	45.8	88.0	12.0
Monduli	33,582	19,891	59.2	93.9	6.1
Meru	62,183	36,303	58.4	92.7	7.3
Arusha City	103,377	13,568	13.1	N/A	100.0
Karatu	44,781	23,557	52.6	98.8	1.2
Ngorongoro	35,875	26,291	73.3	97.6	2.4
Arusha	71,894	35,071	48.8	94.5	5.5
Longido	24,644	17,766	72.1	98.2	1.8

Note:

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Arusha city council has no rural component.

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

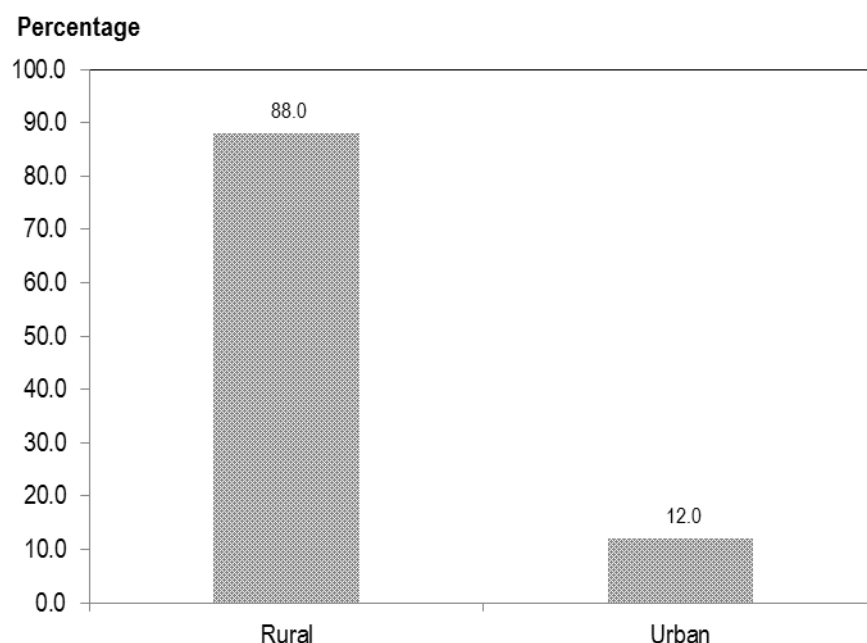


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by type of livestock and rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Arusha Households	376,336	235,827	140,509
Engaged in Raising Livestock	172,447	151,823	20,624
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	124,447	115,614	8,833
Goats	115,851	108,749	7,102
Sheep	86,798	82,477	4,321
Poultry	105,717	89,138	16,579

Note:

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry kept by households by Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Arusha had a total of 1,605,735 cattle, out of which 1,023,325 cattle (64 percent) were kept in male headed households and 582,410 (36 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Arusha as of the Census night was 842,453, of which 60 percent (504,725 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 40 percent (337,728 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The Table further reveals that 64 percent of goats (1,202,976 goats) in Arusha were kept in male headed households while 36 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,094,205 poultry owned by households, 74 percent (1,202,976 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 26 percent (279,448 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

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

District/Council	Arusha				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Arusha Region	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
Monduli	318,876	345,626	136,519	96,294	215,923	223,836	82,192	60,971	102,953	121,790	54,327	35,323
Meru	127,351	146,113	56,070	326,501	92,781	111,996	42,908	254,718	34,570	34,117	13,162	71,783
Arusha City	91,870	39,986	16,844	196,977	79,992	32,841	13,269	153,190	11,878	7,145	3,575	43,787
Karatu	129,561	173,273	61,398	161,360	92,111	131,917	46,249	122,541	37,450	41,356	15,149	38,819
Ngorongoro	626,366	708,064	330,231	51,216	353,729	416,988	184,393	35,133	272,637	291,076	145,838	16,083
Arusha	115,257	126,074	72,404	232,035	76,518	89,856	49,065	170,051	38,739	36,218	23,339	61,984
Longido	196,454	345,647	168,987	29,822	112,271	195,542	86,649	18,153	84,183	150,105	82,338	11,669

Observation on the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas of Arusha Region as of the Census night. (Table 13.6) reveals that more than 90 percent of the cattle kept in Arusha (1,480,396 cattle) are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed for goats and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (74 percent).

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

District/Council	Arusha				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Arusha Region	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
Monduli	318,876	345,626	136,519	96,294	311,534	341,324	135,730	80,989	7,342	4,302	789	15,305
Meru	127,351	146,113	56,070	326,501	113,666	133,841	53,463	287,267	13,685	12,272	2,607	39,234
Arusha City	91,870	39,986	16,844	196,977	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91,870	39,986	16,844	196,977
Karatu	129,561	173,273	61,398	161,360	129,067	172,341	61,218	159,074	494	932	180	2,286
Ngorongoro	626,366	708,064	330,231	51,216	619,354	700,418	326,888	45,269	7,012	7,646	3,343	5,947
Arusha	115,257	126,074	72,404	232,035	111,988	122,607	70,442	206,804	3,269	3,467	1,962	25,231
Longido	196,454	345,647	168,987	29,822	194,787	343,314	168,310	26,900	1,667	2,333	677	2,922

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Arusha city 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 the Census night in Arusha Region. Results show that out of 376,336 households in Arusha, only 1,196 households (0.3 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 75.7 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 24.3 percent were in urban areas.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Arusha Region	376,336	1,196	0.3	75.7	24.3
Monduli	33,582	96	0.3	69.8	30.2
Meru	62,183	391	0.6	85.9	14.1
Arusha City	103,377	158	0.2	-	100.0
Karatu	44,781	129	0.3	90.7	9.3
Ngorongoro	35,875	77	0.2	92.2	7.8
Arusha	71,894	285	0.4	90.2	9.8
Longido	24,644	60	0.2	95.0	5.0

Note:



- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Arusha city 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									
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal beifida	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psofiasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

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

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--



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

--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS				PHCF 3				
LONG QUESTIONNAIRE						STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL				
FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		District <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Ward/Shehia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Village/Street <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
						EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
						HOUSEHOLD NO. <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	SELCARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										<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)		
	Yes No		Cleft Palate Spinal bifida Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis													
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									
8	1	2	1	2	3	4	5									

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

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"/>
2	<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"/>
4	<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"/>
6	<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"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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							
<div><div></div><div></div></div>						<div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div><div></div></div>							
Improved source																
Non improved source																

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

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

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																				
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				Males <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																												
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59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?																																					
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																				
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Day	Month	DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																																
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61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																																				
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																					
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8											
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