

The United Republic of Tanzania



Kilimanjaro Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

OCGS Vision

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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To coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation.

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Kilimanjaro Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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Ministry of State, President Office, State House
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Zanzibar

March, 2016



KILIMANJARO 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.

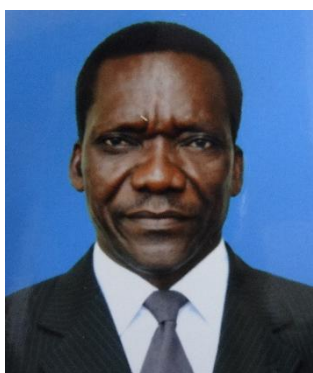
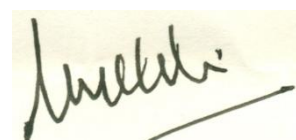
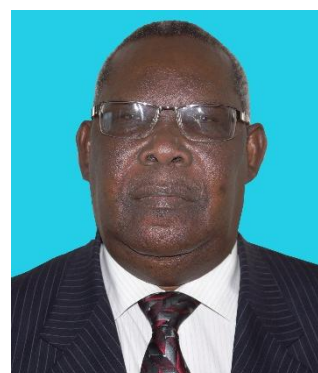
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) 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 other 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 "Mrisho Said".A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ameir".

Executive Summary

The Kilimanjaro 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 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.

Kilimanjaro 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 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 population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Kilimanjaro had a population of 1.6 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 94. Population of Kilimanjaro is growing at a rate of 1.8 percent annually, representing an increase of 19 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Kilimanjaro region will double in the next 40 years. Kilimanjaro population is predominantly rural with 76 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Kilimanjaro region was 1.8 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.3 percent and 3.2 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Kilimanjaro region decreased from 2.3 percent in 1978 to 1.6 percent in 2002 and increased to 1.8 percent in 2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Kilimanjaro 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 38 percent of the population in Kilimanjaro region aged below 15 years, and seven percent (7 percent) is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Kilimanjaro region has a typical pyramid for major urban centres where a bulge in age group 15–25, 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. Kilimanjaro region had a total of 381,526 private households, out of which 284,601 (75 percent) were in rural areas and 96,925 (25 percent) were in urban areas. One third (37 percent) of households in Kilimanjaro were headed by females. Percentage of households headed by female has slightly increased from 34 percent in 2002 Census to 37 in 2012. Average household size was 4.2 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.3 persons per household were relatively bigger than urban households (3.9 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 5.9 compared to 3.2 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Kilimanjaro region, 51 percent of the people were married and 2 percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 30–80 and above are married. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 5-54, 60-64, 70-74 70-79 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 26.8 years for males and 23.9 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 27.7 years in 2002 to 26.8 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females almost remained almost the same at 23.5 years in 2002 and 23.9 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99.9 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from Kenya,

India and Great Britain. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany, USA and Uganda.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, twenty one (21) percent of Kilimanjaro 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 66 percent of all persons in Kilimanjaro region and 92 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that one (1.07) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, eight (8) percent of the population were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were slightly highest in rural areas (8.0 percent) than urban (7.5 percent)

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 Kilimanjaro region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Kilimanjaro region has 29,061 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 23 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Kilimanjaro region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 90 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 59 years and was also higher among the urban population (94 percent) than the rural population (88 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 92 percent and was higher in urban areas (97 percent) than in rural areas (91 percent). Adult literacy for males (94 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (90 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 97.9 percent in Moshi Municipal to 85.3 percent in Siha district. All districts are above 85 percent in terms of adult literacy rates.

Generally, literacy increased from 83 percent in 2002 to 90 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 88 percent in 2002 to 92 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 90 percent in 2002 to 94 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (96 percent) than in rural areas (94 percent). Female NER (95 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (94 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Rombo district Council (97 percent) and lowest in Siha district (88 percent). More than hundred (110.8 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children. Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (113 percent) compared to rural areas (110 percent). There were more females enrolled than males 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 60 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 59.9 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 60 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Kilimanjaro resident was farming (60 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by three (3) percent of Kilimanjaro region population. Albinism (0.05 percent) and other types of disability (0.4 percent) were the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 77 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 45 percent compared to rural areas (88 percent). Seventeen (17) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority (71 percent) of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that 93.4 percent of all private households had used modern material (92.8 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 98 percent of all households had modern roofs compared to 92 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that 58 percent of total households had used cement and 38 percent had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. Sixty eight percent of all private households in Kilimanjaro region had their houses' wall built of cement bricks, sundried or baked bricks (36.8, 11.7 and 20.1 percent respectively). Other commonly used wall materials were poles and mud (20 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 53 percent of the households in Kilimanjaro region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 80 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (31.9 percent had water piped into their houses, eight (23.2) percent piped into yard and 25.3 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was higher (89 percent) compared to 77 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Kilimanjaro region was seven (4) percent. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking in urban areas was higher 10 percent compared to rural areas (2 percent). The majority of households (89.6 percent) used wood-fuel, 77.8 percent firewood and 11.8 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 32 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and 61 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (57 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps (39 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 17 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, the most common toilet facilities in Kilimanjaro region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (25 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (19 percent) and Pit Latrine without Slab /Open Pit (18 percent) while while 2 percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Majority of the households (47 percent) reported burnt as the most common type of refuse disposal and only 6 percent of households reported that household refuse was regularly collected.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show that hand hoe and mobile phone were the most commonly where 80 percent of the households owned those assets each, followed by house (78 percent), radio (76 percent) and land or farm (60 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, and

hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas.. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 65 percent of all private households in Kilimanjaro region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (85 percent) while in urban areas.(15 percent), 55 percent of all private households in Kilimanjaro were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.5 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Kilimanjaro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,640,087	100.0	1,242,712	100.0	397,375	100.0
Male	793,140	48.4	602,597	48.5	190,543	48.0
Female	846,947	51.6	640,115	51.5	206,832	52.0
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	1.8	-	1.3	-	3.2
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	191,906	11.7	144,543	11.6	47,363	11.9
Male	96,434	12.2	72,599	12.0	23,835	12.5
Female	95,472	11.3	71,944	11.2	23,528	11.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	620,942	37.9	481,522	38.7	139,420	35.1
Male	311,269	39.2	241,874	40.1	69,395	36.4
Female	309,673	36.6	239,648	37.4	70,025	33.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	736,548	44.9	566,976	45.6	169,572	42.7
Male	367,393	46.3	284,298	47.2	83,095	43.6
Female	369,155	43.6	282,678	44.2	86,477	41.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	159,393	9.7	139,053	11.2	20,340	5.1
Male	73,460	9.3	64,023	10.6	9,437	5.0
Female	85,933	10.1	75,030	11.7	10,903	5.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	114,799	7.0	101,300	8.2	13,499	3.4
Male	52,551	6.6	46,348	7.7	6,203	3.3
Female	62,248	7.3	54,952	8.6	7,296	3.5
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	381,526	100	284,601	74.6	96,925	25.4
Male Headed Households	242,064	63.4	181,815	63.9	60,249	62.2
Female Headed Households	139,462	36.6	102,786	36.1	36,676	37.8
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.2	-	3.3	-	3.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	5.9	-	6.1	-	5.5
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	525,021	53.0	402,451	54.1	122,570	49.8
Never Married	353,497	35.7	255,439	34.3	98,058	39.9
Living Together	30,807	3.1	21,645	2.9	9,162	3.7
Separated	9,406	1.0	6,888	0.9	2,518	1.0
Divorced	26,436	2.7	19,466	2.6	6,970	2.8
Widowed	44,638	4.5	38,001	5.1	6,637	2.7
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

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

Indicator	Kilimanjaro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	1,637,334	99.83	1,241,544	99.91	395,790	99.6
Non-Tanzanians	2,753	0.17	1,168	0.09	1,585	0.4
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	342,503	21.4	200,138	16.4	142,365	37.3
Population with Birth Notification	162,326	10.1	138,252	11.3	24,074	6.3
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	56,771	7.9	44,454	8.0	12,318	7.5
Male	28,099	7.8	22,420	8.0	5,680	7.1
Female	28,672	8.0	22,033	8.0	6,639	8.0
Diaspora						
Total	29,061	1.8	22,994	1.9	6,067	1.6
Male	15,329	2.0	12,454	2.1	2,875	1.6
Female	13,732	1.7	10,540	1.7	3,192	1.6
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,411,198	89.8	1,075,854	88.4	335,344	94.1
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	912,996	92.2	675,674	90.8	237,322	96.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	280,857	96.8	198,260	96.1	82,597	98.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	490,805	96.2	340,332	95.3	150,473	98.3
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	284,820	94.1	224,237	93.7	60,583	95.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	335,309	110.8	263,604	110.1	71,705	113.2
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	685,812	100.0	502,881	100	182,931	100
Primary School	555,282	81.0	427,454	85	127,828	69.9
Training after Primary	6,413	0.9	4,852	1.0	1,561	0.9
Secondary School	100,889	14.7	59,466	11.8	41,423	22.6
Training after Secondary	6,727	1.0	3,842	0.8	2,885	1.6
University and Others	16,501	2.4	7,267	1.4	9,234	5.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	12,753	1.8	8,438	1.5	4,315	2.6
Professionals	17,055	2.4	9,779	1.8	7,276	4.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	34,909	4.8	21,042	3.8	13,867	8.3
Clerks	8,155	1.1	4,059	0.7	4,096	2.4
Small Business Managers	7,364	1.0	3,330	0.6	4,034	2.4
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	49,118	6.8	19,056	3.4	30,062	17.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	22,763	3.2	10,606	1.9	12,157	7.3
Crafts and Related Workers	36,408	5.0	21,566	3.9	14,842	8.9
Farmers	436,082	60.4	387,945	69.9	48,137	28.7
Livestock Keepers	17,790	2.5	15,845	2.9	1,945	1.2
Fishermen	2,612	0.4	681	0.1	1,931	1.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	9,691	1.3	4,840	0.9	4,851	2.9
Elementary Occupations	40,859	5.7	27,986	5.0	12,874	7.7
Others	26,826	3.7	19,611	3.5	7,215	4.3
Disability						
Type of Disability						

Indicator	Kilimanjaro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albinism	734	0.05	517	0.04	217	0.06
Seeing	48,170	3.01	41,475	3.4	6695	1.75
Hearing	17,125	1.07	15,071	1.24	2054	0.54
Walking	29,193	1.82	25,724	2.11	3469	0.91
Remembering	20,738	1.3	18,201	1.49	2537	0.66
Self-Care	14,453	0.9	12,388	1.02	2065	0.54
Other Disability	6,922	0.43	6088	0.5	834	0.22
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	293,015	76.8	249,451	87.6	43,564	44.9
Living without Paying any Rent	15,437	4.0	11,321	4.0	4,115	4.2
Rented Privately	63,187	16.6	18,149	6.4	45,038	46.5
Rented by Employer	3,084	0.8	1,134	0.4	1,950	2.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,984	0.5	1,235	0.4	749	0.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	3,702	1.0	2,882	1.0	820	0.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,116	0.3	428	0.2	688	0.7
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	8,197	2.1	6,314	2.2	1,883	1.9
Cement Bricks	140,413	36.8	89,704	31.5	50,708	52.3
Sundried Bricks	44,455	11.7	35,411	12.4	9,043	9.3
Baked Bricks	76,831	20.1	49,133	17.3	27,698	28.6
Timber	30125	7.9	27452	9.6	2673	2.8
Timber and Iron Sheets	3125	0.8	2853	1.0	273	0.3
Poles and Mud	76,126	20.0	71,659	25.2	4,468	4.6
Grass	2,094	0.5	1,926	0.7	168	0.2
Tent	160	0.0	148	0.1	12	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	146,478	38.4	132,205	46.5	14,272	14.7
Non Earth	233,264	61.1	150,668	52.9	82,596	85.2
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	353,966	92.8	260,641	91.6	93,325	96.3
Grass/Leaves	18,363	4.8	16,540	5.8	1,823	1.9
Mud and Leaves	4,716	1.2	4,506	1.6	210	0.2
Others	4482.0	1.2	2,913	1.0	1,568	1.6
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	232,212	60.9	194,748	68.4	37,463	38.7
Electricity	123,685	32.4	68,230	24.0	55,454	57.2
Others	25,571	6.7	21,589	7.6	3,982	4.1
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	296,822	77.8	260,652	91.6	36,170	37.3
Charcoal	44,849	11.8	10,328	3.60	34,521	35.6

Indicator	Kilimanjaro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kerosene	21,351	5.6	6,137	2.20	15,214	15.7
Electricity	15,370	4.0	5,846	2.10	9,524	9.8
Others	3,133	0.8	1,636	0.60	1,496	1.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	306,676	80.4	219,975	77.3	86,701	89.5
Other Protected Sources	22,826	6.0	18,562	6.5	4,268	4.4
Unprotected Sources	52,021	13.6	46,066	16.2	5,957	6.1
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	69,365	18.2	28,707	10.1	40,658	41.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	10,533	2.8	6,857	2.4	3,675	3.8
Pit Latrine	292,413	76.6	240,762	84.6	51,651	53.3
Others	663	0.2	556	0.2	108	0.1
No Facility	8,551	2.2	7,718	2.7	833	0.9
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	27,779	7.3	1,403	0.5	26,375	27.2
Burnt	179,195	47.0	140,568	49.4	38,627	39.9
Roadside Dumping	2,003	0.5	1,329	0.5	674	0.7
Burying/Pit	76,770	20.1	57,177	20.1	19,593	20.2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	95,780	25.1	84,125	29.6	11,655	12.0
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	290,432	76.1	216,114	75.9	74,318	76.7
Mobile Phone	303,623	79.6	217,580	76.5	86,044	88.8
Hand Hoe	305,954	80.2	252,239	88.6	53,715	55.4
Television	80,843	21.2	38,615	13.6	42,228	43.6
Land or Farm	287,703	75.4	249,306	87.6	38,397	39.6
House	298,314	78.2	254,220	89.3	44,094	45.5
Bicycle	95,799	25.1	69,578	24.4	26,221	27.1
Motorcycle or Vespa	27,207	7.1	18,322	6.4	8,885	9.2
Power Tiller	3,789	1.0	2,859	1.0	930	1.0
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	50,199	13.2	39,107	13.7	11,092	4.4
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	9,877	2.6	6,017	2.1	3,860	4.0
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	154	0.0	102	0.0	52	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	3,153	0.8	1,741	0.6	1,412	1.5
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	11,810	3.1	6,174	2.2	5,636	5.8
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,824	0.5	936	0.3	888	0.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population 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 to the total number of private households.

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside 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 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,
- Protected Springs and
- Rain water 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.

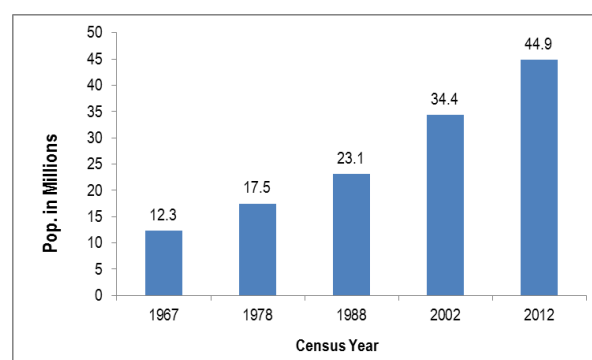
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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 enumerating populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for dispatch to the Data Processing Centre.

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

Data collected 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 or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

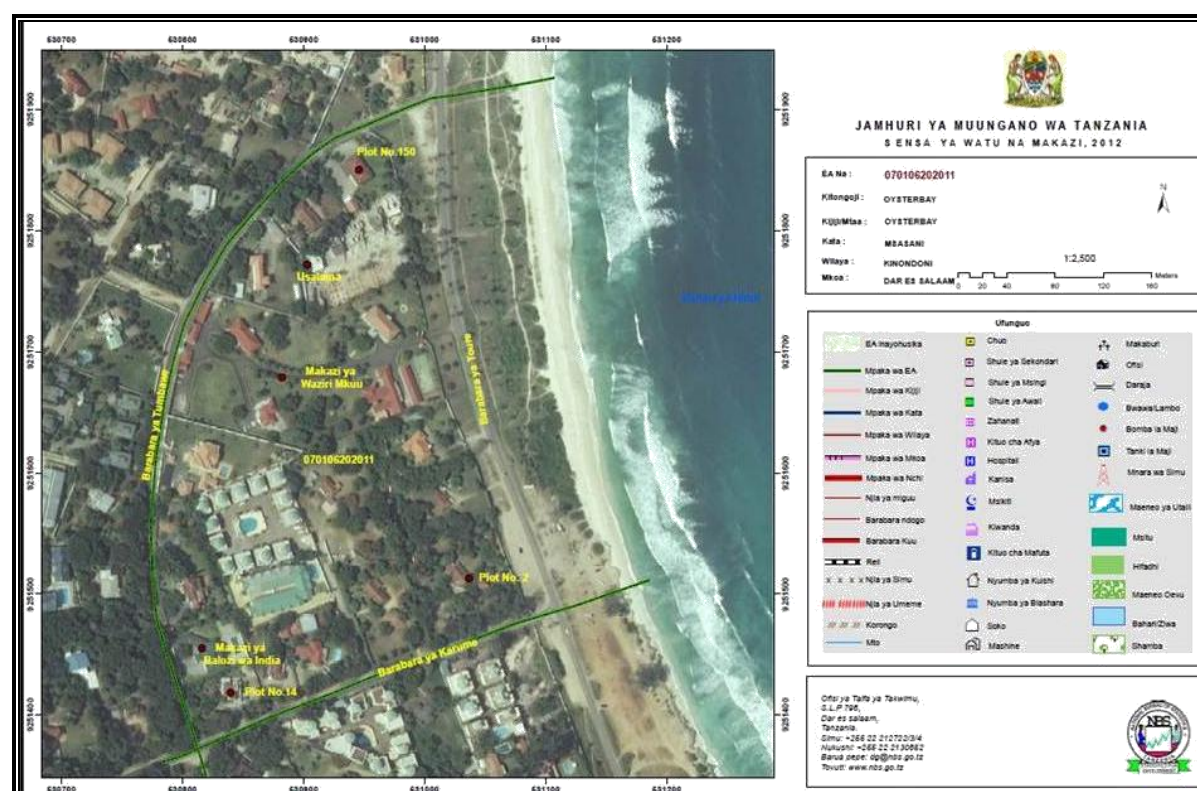
1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered 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 attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires used during the census include the 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

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.

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.



Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012 Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA

boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also picked and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, 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 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 *shelia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

Enumerators were duly instructed to compile EA summaries upon completion of the enumeration and record the total population for each household and each EA in a Special Control Form: “*Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania 15A*” (SWMT 15A). Also checking of the enumerators’ work by the supervisors was a continuous exercise throughout the 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 some of those EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

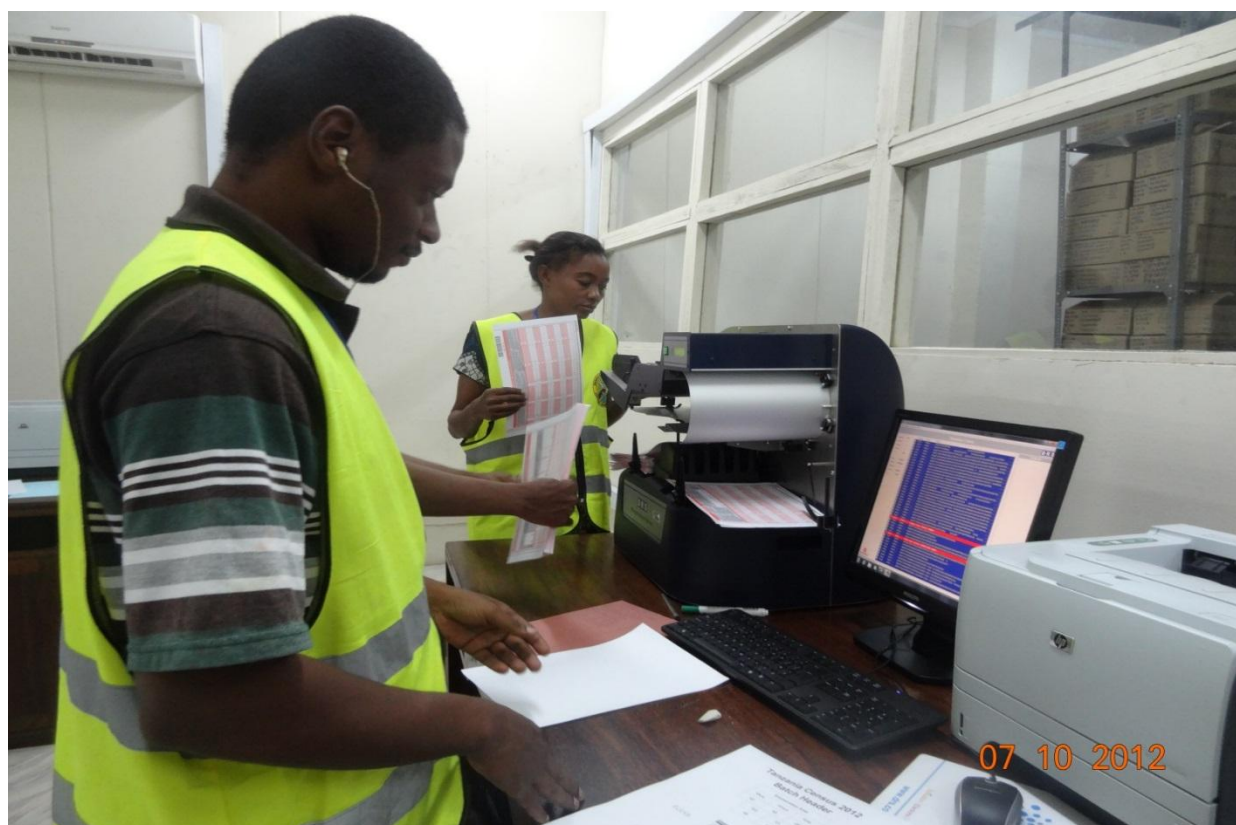
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and accuracy. Thereafter, all materials including the questionnaires, EA maps 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 (7 people) while in urban areas; it was Refugee Camps (11 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kilimanjaro Region	1,640,087	100.00	1,242,712	100.00	397,375	100.00
Private Households	1,601,106	97.62	1,219,028	98.09	382,078	96.15
Special Institutions	1,316	0.08	734	0.06	582	0.15
Inmates Institutions	1,548	0.09	140	0.01	1,408	0.35
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,782	0.11	341	0.03	1,441	0.36
Refugee Camps	11	0.00	0	0	11	0.00
Homeless People	52	0.00	7	0.00	45	0.01
Travellers/In transit	221	0.01	58	0.00	163	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,944	0.12	987	0.08	957	0.24
Education/AI Institutions	19,065	1.16	11,829	0.95	7,236	1.82
Orphan/Age Centres	1,053	0.06	464	0.04	589	0.15
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	11,989	0.73	9,124	0.73	2,865	0.72

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,640,087 persons in Kilimanjaro Region, 1,601,106 (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 (846,947 persons) than male population (793,140 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (846,947 persons) compared to males population (793,140 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kilimanjaro Region	1,640,087	100.00	793,140	100.00	846,947	100.00
Private Households	1,601,106	97.62	774,202	97.61	826,904	97.63
Special Institutions	1,316	0.08	559	0.07	757	0.09
Inmates Institutions	1,548	0.09	1,463	0.18	85	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,782	0.11	1,230	0.16	552	0.07
Refugee Camps	11	0.00	9	0.00	2	0.00
Homeless People	52	0.00	52	0.01	-	-
Travellers/In transit	221	0.01	153	0.02	68	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,944	0.12	759	0.10	1,185	0.14
Education/AI Institutions	19,065	1.16	8,133	1.03	10,932	1.29
Orphan/Age Centres	1,053	0.06	567	0.07	486	0.06
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	11,989	0.73	6,013	0.76	5,976	0.71

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Kilimanjaro Region in 2012 was 1.6 million. Out of that, 76 percent (1.2 million) were in rural areas and 24 percent (0.3 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kilimanjaro Region was 1.8 percent while the population growth rate of rural part was 1.3 percent and that of urban part was 3.2 percent. The average annual growth rate of Kilimanjaro Region increased from 1.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 1.8 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

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

Administrative Area	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					
Kilimanjaro Region	1,104,673	1,376,702	1,640,087	24.6	19.1	1.6	1.8	39.6
Rural	938,960	1,088,611	1,242,712	15.9	14.2	1.1	1.3	52.4
Urban	165,713	288,091	397,375	73.8	37.9	4.0	3.2	21.6

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts ranging from 0.6 percent recorded in Rombo District to 2.7 percent recorded in Siha District.

Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Kilimanjaro Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

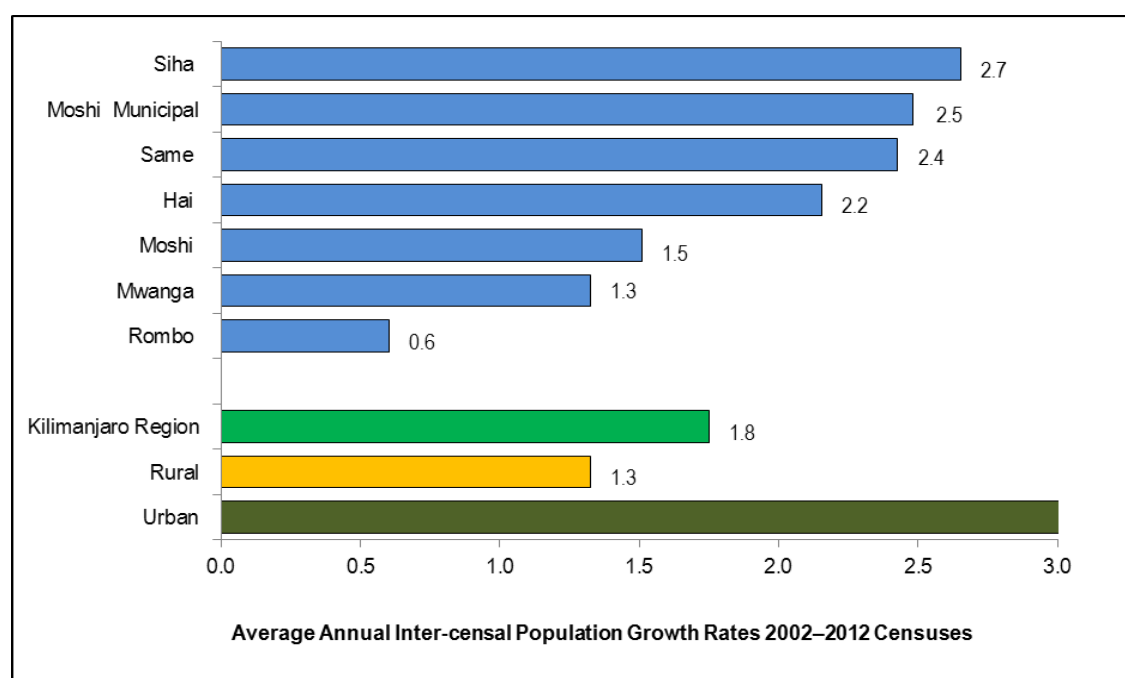


Figure 2.2 show that, the Kilimanjaro population growth rate has decreased from 2.3 percent in 1967/78 to 1.6 percent in 1988/2002 and increased to 2.7 percent in 2002/2012 inter-censal periods.

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

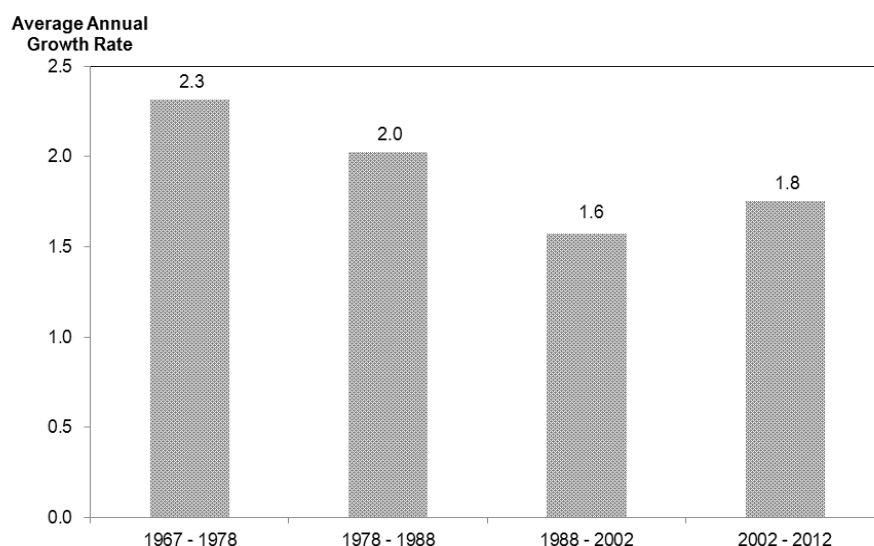


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Kilimanjaro Region has increased by 19 percent from 2002 Census to 2012. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Kilimanjaro has increased by 25 percent. Population increase was recorded in all districts from 2002 to 2012 Census whereby the largest population change was recorded in Siha District Council (30 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Rombo District (6 percent).

Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Kilimanjaro Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Kilimanjaro Region	1,104,673	1,376,702	1,640,087	24.6	19.1	1.6	1.8	44.1	39.6
Rural	938,960	1,088,611	1,242,712	15.9	14.2	1.1	1.3	65.6	52.4
Urban	165,713	288,091	397,375	73.8	37.9	4.0	3.2	17.5	21.6
Rombo	200,912	245,716	260,963	22.3	6.2	1.4	0.6	48.2	115.1
Mwanga	97,003	115,145	131,442	18.7	14.2	1.2	1.3	56.6	52.4
Same	169,718	211,738	269,807	24.8	27.4	1.6	2.4	43.9	28.6
Moshi	342,891	401,369	466,737	17.1	16.3	1.1	1.5	61.6	45.9
Hai	197,518	169,721	210,533	-14.1	24.0	-1.1	2.2	-64.0	32.2
Moshi Municipal	96,631	143,799	184,292	48.8	28.2	2.8	2.5	24.4	27.9
Siha	N/A	89,214	116,313	N/A	30.4	N/A	2.7	N/A	26.1

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Siha is a new district that was formed from Hai district.

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations in the District population. Moshi District with the population of 466,737 constitutes 29 percent that was highest proportion of the Kilimanjaro population while Mwanga District with a population of 131,442 has the smallest proportion of eight (8) percent only.

In rural areas, Moshi District has the highest proportion of population of 36 percent (131,442 persons) and Mwanga District council has the smallest proportion of eight (8) percent (94,731 persons). In urban areas, Moshi Municipal has the highest proportion of population of 46 percent (184,292 person) and Siha district has the lowest proportion of urban population of four (4) percent (13,911 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Kilimanjaro Region	1,640,087	100.0	1,242,712	100.0	397,375	100.0
Rombo	260,963	15.9	243,109	19.6	17,854	4.5
Mwanga	131,442	8.0	94,731	7.6	36,711	9.2
Same	269,807	16.5	181,972	14.6	87,835	22.1
Moshi	466,737	28.5	131,442	36.2	16,308	4.1
Hai	210,533	12.8	170,069	13.7	40,464	10.2
Moshi Municipal	184,292	11.2	N/A	N/A	184,292	46.4
Siha	116,313	7.1	102,402	8.2	13,911	3.5

Note:

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

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change in Kilimanjaro Region from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 1.2 million, an increase of 14 percent from the 2002 rural population. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.2 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 38 percent. The district that recorded the largest rural population change was Siha district (30 percent), whereas Rombo district recorded the smallest rural population change of five (5) percent. In urban areas, the 2012 population change of Hai District was very high (96 percent), whereas Mwanga district recorded the smallest urban population change of 27 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Kilimanjaro Region	1,088,611	1,242,712	14.2	288,091	397,375	37.9
Rombo	232,528	243,109	4.6	13,188	17,854	35.4
Mwanga	86,294	94,731	9.8	28,851	36,711	27.2
Same	149,704	181,972	21.6	62,034	87,835	41.6
Moshi	392,014	450,429	14.9	9,355	16,308	74.3
Hai	149,034	170,069	14.1	20,687	40,464	95.6
Moshi Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	143,799	184,292	28.2
Siha	79,037	102,402	29.6	10,177	13,911	36.7

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Moshi municipal 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 Kilimanjaro region was 94 males for every 100 females. The same was also observed for Kilimanjaro rural and for Kilimanjaro urban where it was found to be 92 which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio was 100 and above for children aged 9 years and below indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Kilimanjaro region and Kilimanjaro Urban. On the other hand, it was 100 and above for children aged below 15 years for Kilimanjaro rural.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,640,087	100.0	793,140	100.0	846,947	100.0	93.6
0-4	191,906	11.7	96,434	12.2	95,472	11.3	101.0
5-9	206,923	12.6	104,399	13.2	102,524	12.1	101.8
10-14	222,113	13.5	110,436	13.9	111,677	13.2	98.9
15-19	181,783	11.1	88,757	11.2	93,026	11.0	95.4
20-24	125,746	7.7	59,302	7.5	66,444	7.8	89.3
25-29	102,047	6.2	47,643	6.0	54,404	6.4	87.6
30-34	97,771	6.0	46,368	5.8	51,403	6.1	90.2
35-39	91,684	5.6	43,416	5.5	48,268	5.7	89.9
40-44	81,095	4.9	38,818	4.9	42,277	5.0	91.8
45-49	70,120	4.3	33,259	4.2	36,861	4.4	90.2
50-54	63,148	3.9	29,429	3.7	33,719	4.0	87.3
55-59	46,358	2.8	21,419	2.7	24,939	2.9	85.9
60-64	44,594	2.7	20,909	2.6	23,685	2.8	88.3
65-69	30,754	1.9	14,359	1.8	16,395	1.9	87.6
70-74	29,698	1.8	13,857	1.7	15,841	1.9	87.5
75-79	20,634	1.3	9,805	1.2	10,829	1.3	90.5
80+	33,713	2.1	14,530	1.8	19,183	2.3	75.7

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,242,712	100.0	602,597	100.0	640,115	100.0	94.1
0–4	144,543	11.6	72,599	12.0	71,944	11.2	100.9
5–9	162,436	13.1	81,973	13.6	80,463	12.6	101.9
10–14	174,543	14.0	87,302	14.5	87,241	13.6	100.1
15–19	132,219	10.6	65,979	10.9	66,240	10.3	99.6
20–24	84,419	6.8	40,665	6.7	43,754	6.8	92.9
25–29	67,779	5.5	31,819	5.3	35,960	5.6	88.5
30–34	67,240	5.4	31,876	5.3	35,364	5.5	90.1
35–39	66,227	5.3	31,064	5.2	35,163	5.5	88.3
40–44	61,000	4.9	28,882	4.8	32,118	5.0	89.9
45–49	54,665	4.4	25,709	4.3	28,956	4.5	88.8
50–54	50,423	4.1	23,185	3.8	27,238	4.3	85.1
55–59	38,165	3.1	17,521	2.9	20,644	3.2	84.9
60–64	37,753	3.0	17,675	2.9	20,078	3.1	88.0
65–69	26,737	2.2	12,372	2.1	14,365	2.2	86.1
70–74	26,041	2.1	12,159	2.0	13,882	2.2	87.6
75–79	18,479	1.5	8,796	1.5	9,683	1.5	90.8
80+	30,043	2.4	13,021	2.2	17,022	2.7	76.5

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	397,375	100.0	190,543	100.0	206,832	100.0	92.1
0–4	47,363	11.9	23,835	12.5	23,528	11.4	101.3
5–9	44,487	11.2	22,426	11.8	22,061	10.7	101.7
10–14	47,570	12.0	23,134	12.1	24,436	11.8	94.7
15–19	49,564	12.5	22,778	12.0	26,786	13.0	85.0
20–24	41,327	10.4	18,637	9.8	22,690	11.0	82.1
25–29	34,268	8.6	15,824	8.3	18,444	8.9	85.8
30–34	30,531	7.7	14,492	7.6	16,039	7.8	90.4
35–39	25,457	6.4	12,352	6.5	13,105	6.3	94.3
40–44	20,095	5.1	9,936	5.2	10,159	4.9	97.8
45–49	15,455	3.9	7,550	4.0	7,905	3.8	95.5
50–54	12,725	3.2	6,244	3.3	6,481	3.1	96.3
55–59	8,193	2.1	3,898	2.0	4,295	2.1	90.8
60–64	6,841	1.7	3,234	1.7	3,607	1.7	89.7
65–69	4,017	1.0	1,987	1.0	2,030	1.0	97.9
70–74	3,657	0.9	1,698	0.9	1,959	0.9	86.7
75–79	2,155	0.5	1,009	0.5	1,146	0.6	88.0
80+	3,670	0.9	1,509	0.8	2,161	1.0	69.8

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. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader 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 Kilimanjaro urban (Figure 3.3) which shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

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

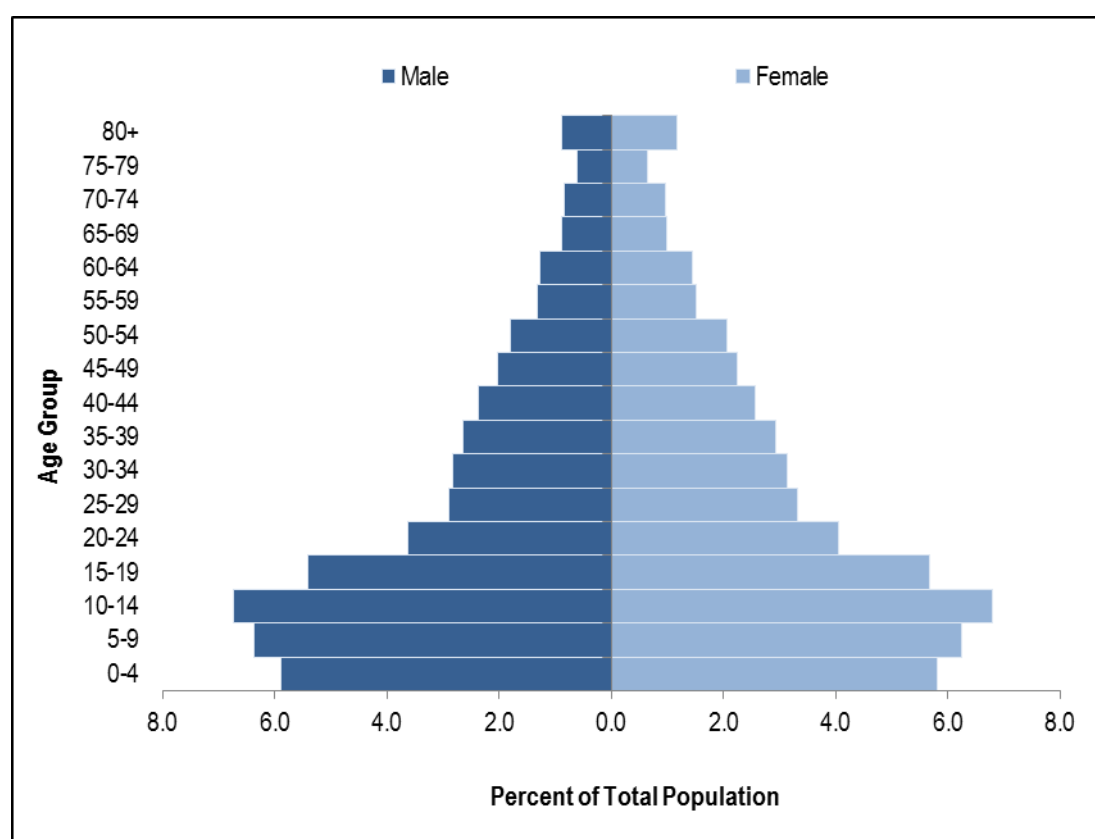


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kilimanjaro Rural, 2012 Census

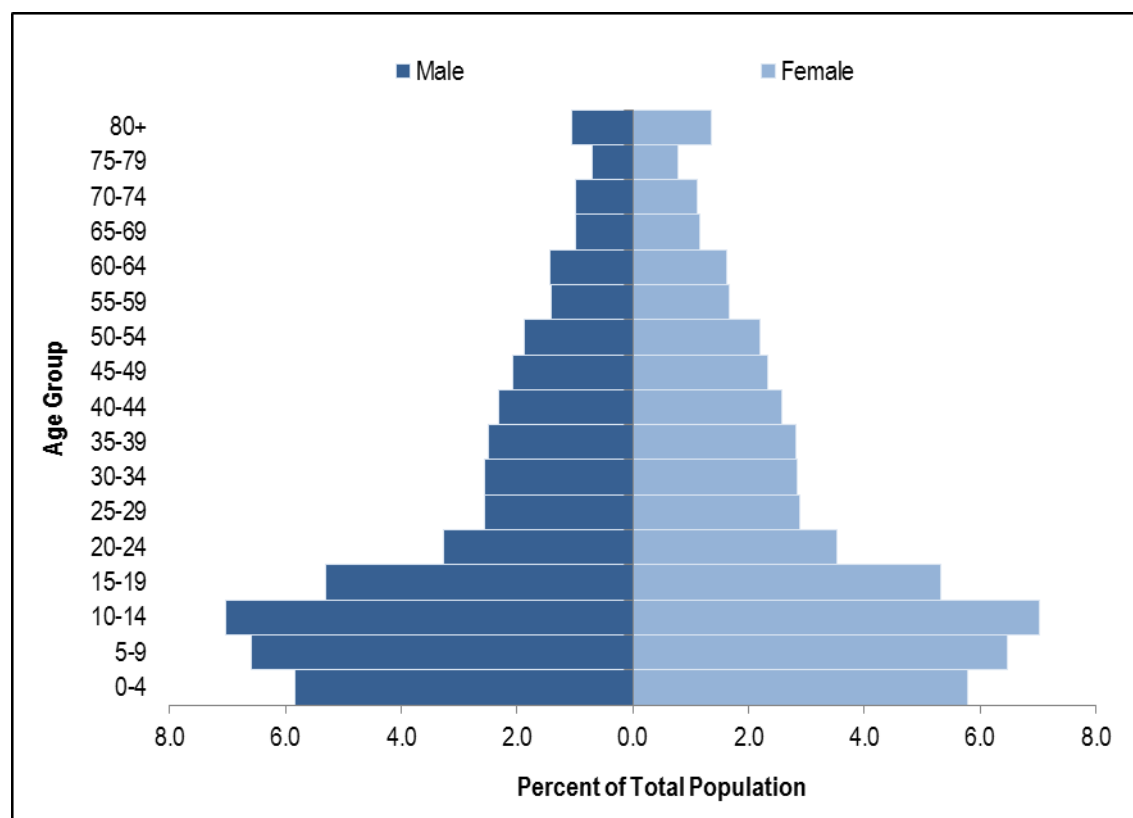
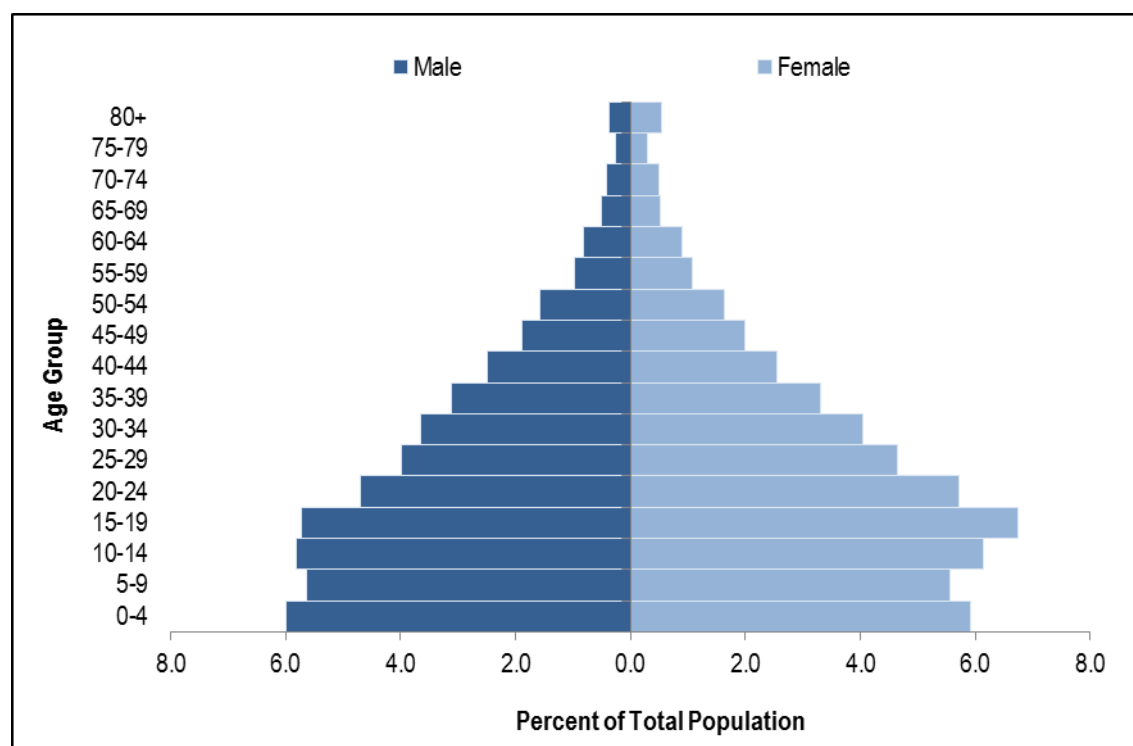


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kilimanjaro Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 38 percent of Kilimanjaro total population below 15 years of age, 49 percent of the population was below 18 years of age, and seven (7) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

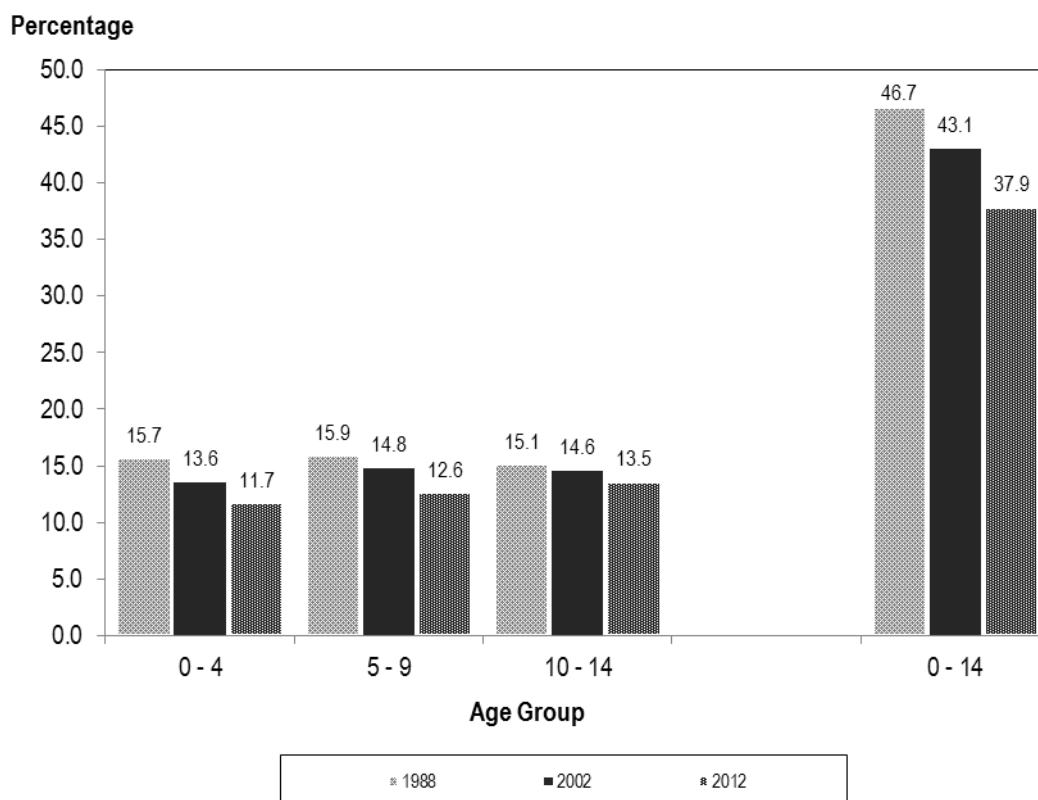
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Kilimanjaro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	1,640,087	100.0	1,242,712	100.0	397,375	100.0
Male	793,140	48.4	602,597	48.5	190,543	48.0
Female	846,947	51.6	640,115	51.5	206,832	52.0
Children (Under 1 year)	40,274	2.5	29,435	2.4	10,839	2.7
Male	20,263	2.6	14,886	2.5	5,377	2.8
Female	20,011	2.4	14,549	2.3	5,462	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	191,906	11.7	144,543	11.6	47,363	11.9
Male	96,434	12.2	72,599	12.0	23,835	12.5
Female	95,472	11.3	71,944	11.2	23,528	11.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	620,942	37.9	481,522	38.7	139,420	35.1
Male	311,269	39.2	241,874	40.1	69,395	36.4
Female	309,673	36.6	239,648	37.4	70,025	33.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	736,548	44.9	566,976	45.6	169,572	42.7
Male	367,393	46.3	284,298	47.2	83,095	43.6
Female	369,155	43.6	282,678	44.2	86,477	41.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	307,529	18.8	216,638	17.4	90,891	22.9
Male	148,059	18.7	106,644	17.7	41,415	21.7
Female	159,470	18.8	109,994	17.2	49,476	23.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	532,447	32.5	369,825	29.8	162,622	40.9
Male	254,032	32.0	178,931	29.7	75,101	39.4
Female	278,415	32.9	190,894	29.8	87,521	42.3
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	307,070	18.7	242,118	19.5	64,952	16.3
Male	153,581	19.4	121,473	20.2	32,108	16.9
Female	153,489	18.1	120,645	18.8	32,844	15.9
Secondary School (14–17 years)	157,115	9.6	117,540	9.5	39,575	10.0
Male	76,421	9.6	58,300	9.7	18,121	9.5
Female	80,694	9.5	59,240	9.3	21,454	10.4
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	904,346	55.1	659,890	53.1	244,456	61.5
Male	429,320	54.1	314,375	52.2	114,945	60.3
Female	475,026	56.1	345,515	54.0	129,511	62.6
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	392,683	46.4	277,555	43.4	115,128	55.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	159,393	9.7	139,053	11.2	20,340	5.1
Male	73,460	9.3	64,023	10.6	9,437	5.0
Female	85,933	10.1	75,030	11.7	10,903	5.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	114,799	7.0	101,300	8.2	13,499	3.4
Male	52,551	6.6	46,348	7.7	6,203	3.3
Female	62,248	7.3	54,952	8.6	7,296	3.5
Age-Dependency Ratio		81		88		63

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 47 percent in 1988 Census to 43 percent in 2002 Census and to 38 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over 24 years period.

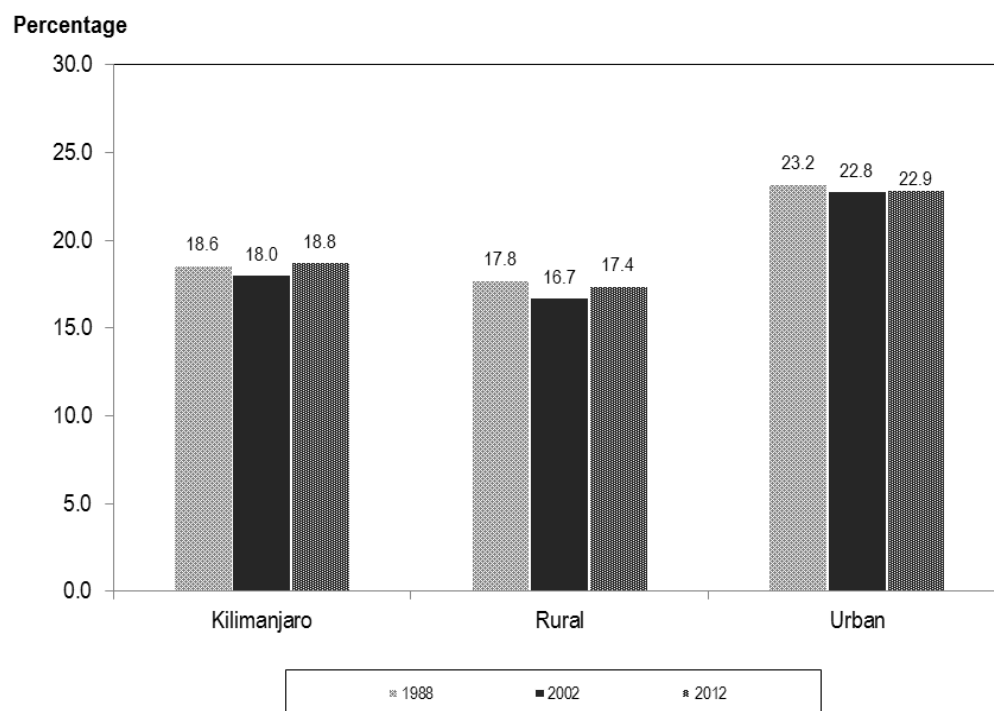
Figure 3. 4: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Kilimanjaro Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

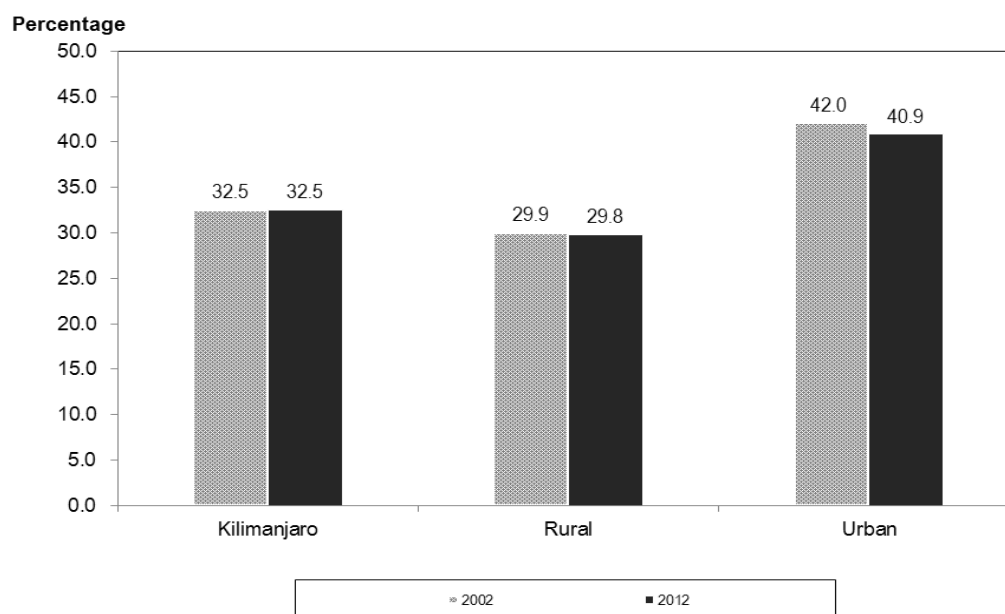
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Kilimanjaro region, Kilimanjaro rural and Kilimanjaro urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Kilimanjaro region has remained about the same (19 percent) from 1988 to 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas has remained about the same at 17 percent from 1988 to 2012 and that of urban areas is fluctuating about 23 percent from 1988 to 2012 Census respectively.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years remained the same at 33 percent from 2002 to 2012 for Kilimanjaro region and remained at 30 percent for Kilimanjaro rural. The proportion slightly decreased for Kilimanjaro urban from 42 to 41 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

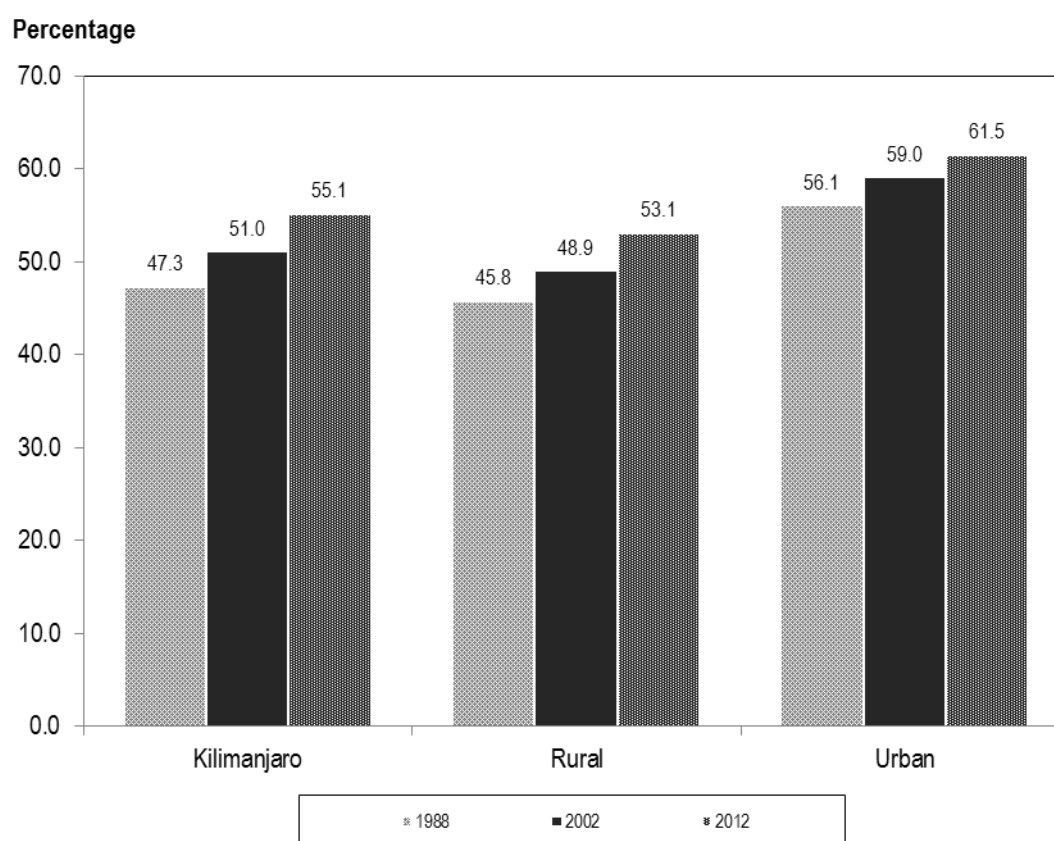
Figure 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kilimanjaro Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of the Kilimanjaro's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 47 percent in 1988 Census to 55 percent in 2012. The proportion of the working age population increased from 46 percent in 1988 to 53 percent in 2012 Census for Kilimanjaro rural and from 56 to 61 percent for Kilimanjaro urban over the same period, (Figure 3.7).

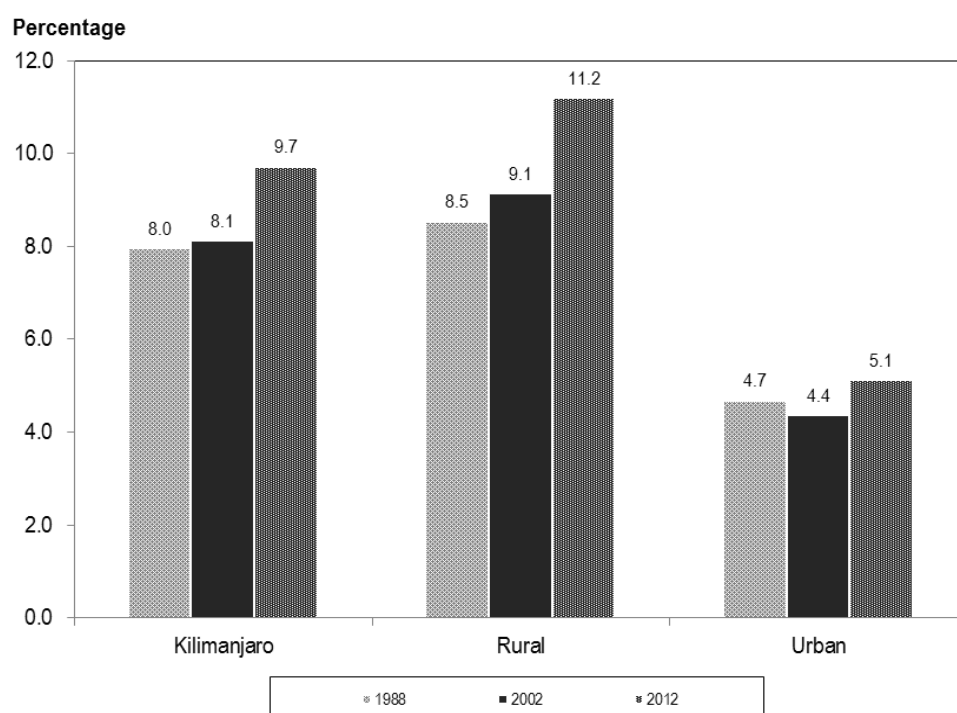
Figure 3. 7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kilimanjaro Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Kilimanjaro region has increased from eight (8) to 10 percent and from nine (9) to 11 percent for Kilimanjaro rural from 1988 to 2012 PHC. However, it remained about the same for Kilimanjaro urban at five (5) percent from 1988 to 2012 Census (Figure 3.8).

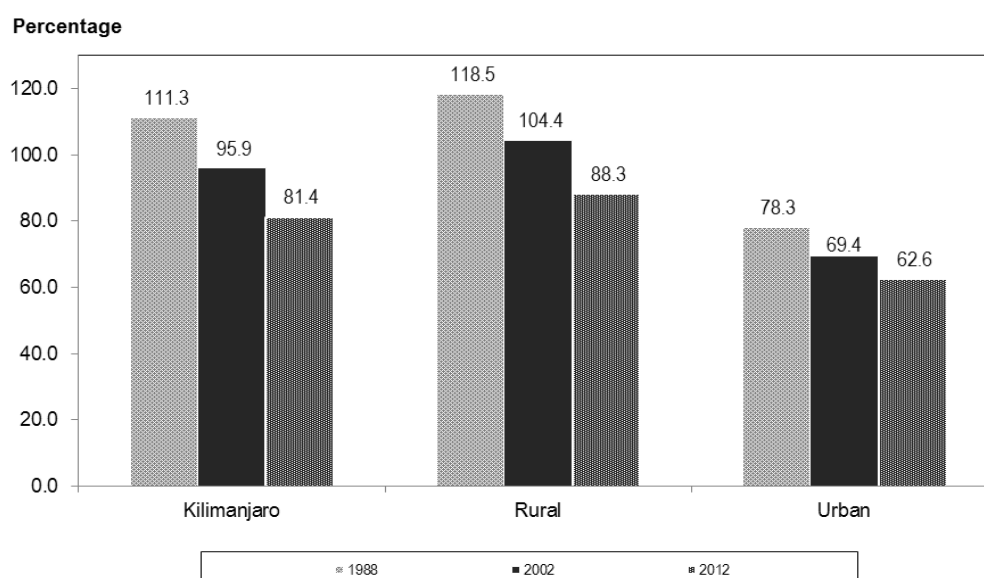
Figure 3. 8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kilimanjaro Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Kilimanjaro age dependency ratio was 81 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 81 persons in age groups 0–14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Kilimanjaro rural and Kilimanjaro urban from 2002 to the 2012 PHC. The dependency Ratio is relatively higher in rural areas (88.3percent) compared to urban areas (62.6 percent).

Figure 3. 9: Age Dependency Ratio; Kilimanjaro 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 (384,867) in Kilimanjaro Region covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Kilimanjaro region had a total of 381,526 private households. Seventy five (75) percent of the private households (284,601 households) were in rural areas and 25 percent (96,925 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; Kilimanjaro 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	381,526	242,064	63.4	139,462	36.6	284,601	74.6	181,815	75.1	102,786	73.7	96,925	25.4	60,249	24.9	36,676	26.3	
< 10	228	145	63.6	83	36.4	189	82.9	121	83.4	68	81.9	39	17.1	24	16.6	15	18.1	
10-14	891	521	58.5	370	41.5	635	71.3	395	75.8	240	64.9	256	28.7	126	24.2	130	35.1	
15-19	4,106	2,320	56.5	1,786	43.5	2,485	60.5	1,421	61.3	1,064	59.6	1,621	39.5	899	38.8	722	40.4	
20-24	15,201	9,100	59.9	6,101	40.1	8,207	54.0	5,085	55.9	3,122	51.2	6,994	46.0	4,015	44.1	2,979	48.8	
25-29	29,115	19,264	66.2	9,851	33.8	16,658	57.2	11,342	58.9	5,316	54.0	12,457	42.8	7,922	41.1	4,535	46.0	
30-34	38,026	25,884	68.1	12,142	31.9	23,758	62.5	16,562	64.0	7,196	59.3	14,268	37.5	9,322	36.0	4,946	40.7	
35-39	42,009	28,214	67.2	13,795	32.8	28,628	68.1	19,417	68.8	9,211	66.8	13,381	31.9	8,797	31.2	4,584	33.2	
40-44	41,657	27,613	66.3	14,044	33.7	30,187	72.5	20,234	73.3	9,953	70.9	11,470	27.5	7,379	26.7	4,091	29.1	
45-49	39,041	25,414	65.1	13,627	34.9	29,643	75.9	19,529	76.8	10,114	74.2	9,398	24.1	5,885	23.2	3,513	25.8	
50-54	37,457	23,473	62.7	13,984	37.3	29,261	78.1	18,442	78.6	10,819	77.4	8,196	21.9	5,031	21.4	3,165	22.6	
55-59	28,656	17,724	61.9	10,932	38.1	23,189	80.9	14,506	81.8	8,683	79.4	5,467	19.1	3,218	18.2	2,249	20.6	
60-64	29,100	17,691	60.8	11,409	39.2	24,375	83.8	14,995	84.8	9,380	82.2	4,725	16.2	2,696	15.2	2,029	17.8	
65-69	20,350	12,386	60.9	7,964	39.1	17,540	86.2	10,705	86.4	6,835	85.8	2,810	13.8	1,681	13.6	1,129	14.2	
70-74	20,131	11,859	58.9	8,272	41.1	17,652	87.7	10,499	88.5	7,153	86.5	2,479	12.3	1,360	11.5	1,119	13.5	
75-79	14,244	8,468	59.4	5,776	40.6	12,811	89.9	7,642	90.2	5,169	89.5	1,433	10.1	826	9.8	607	10.5	
80+	21,314	11,988	56.2	9,326	43.8	19,383	90.9	10,920	91.1	8,463	90.7	1,931	9.1	1,068	8.9	863	9.3	

Table 4.2 reveal that Moshi district had the highest number of private households with 29 percent of the total number of private households in Kilimanjaro region while Siha district had the least number of the private households (7 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Moshi district (96 percent) followed by Rombo district (93 percent), while in urban area, the largest number of private households was found in Moshi municipal (100 percent).

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

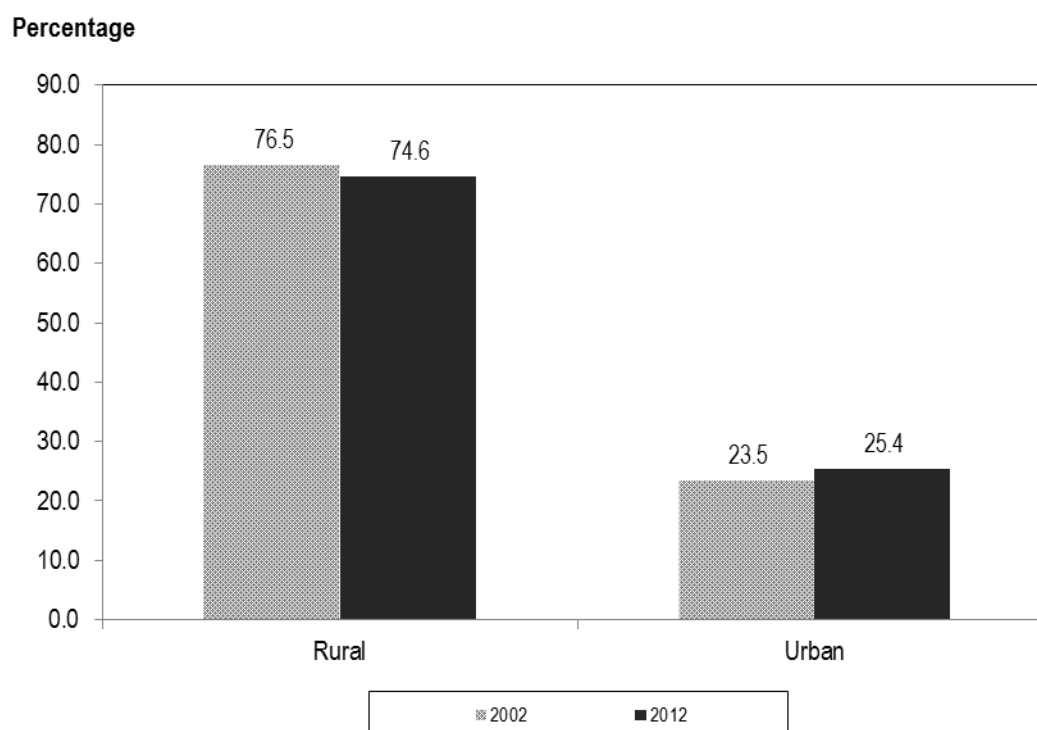
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	100.0	284,601	74.6	96,925	25.4
Rombo	59,408	15.6	55,034	92.6	4,374	7.4
Mwanga	29,996	7.9	21,197	70.7	8,799	29.3
Same	59,480	15.6	38,990	65.6	20,490	34.4
Moshi	109,878	28.8	105,345	95.9	4,533	4.1
Hai	50,242	13.2	40,537	80.7	9,705	19.3
Moshi Municipal	45,591	11.9	N/A	N/A	45,591	100.0
Siha	26,931	7.1	23,498	87.3	3,433	12.7

Note:

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

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Kilimanjaro region from 24 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012 Census, while there was a decrease in rural households from 77 to 75 percent over the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Kilimanjaro 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 shows that the average household size for Kilimanjaro region has slightly decreased from 4.5 persons in the 2002 PHC to 4.2 persons in 2012 PHC. Average household size for rural households (4.3 persons per household) is relatively larger than that of urban areas (3.9 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.9 persons in Moshi municipal council to 4.4 persons in Same district.

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

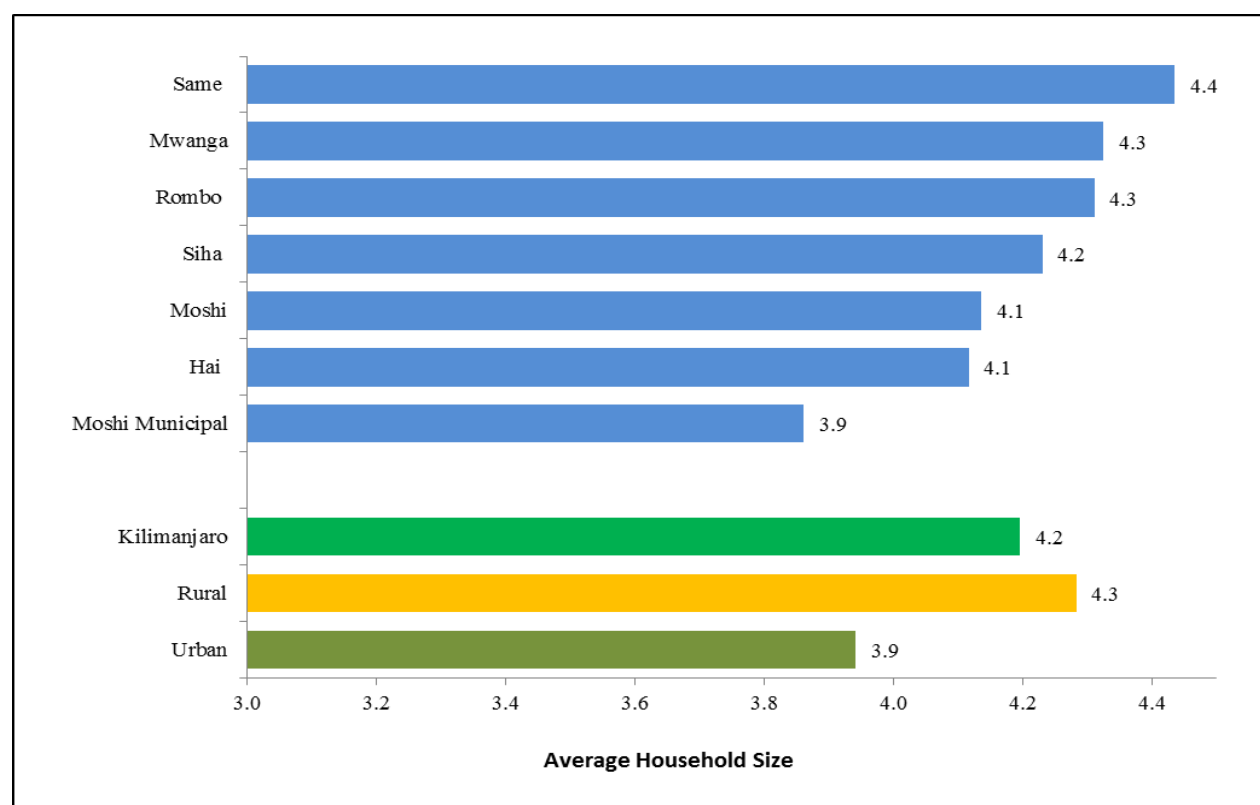


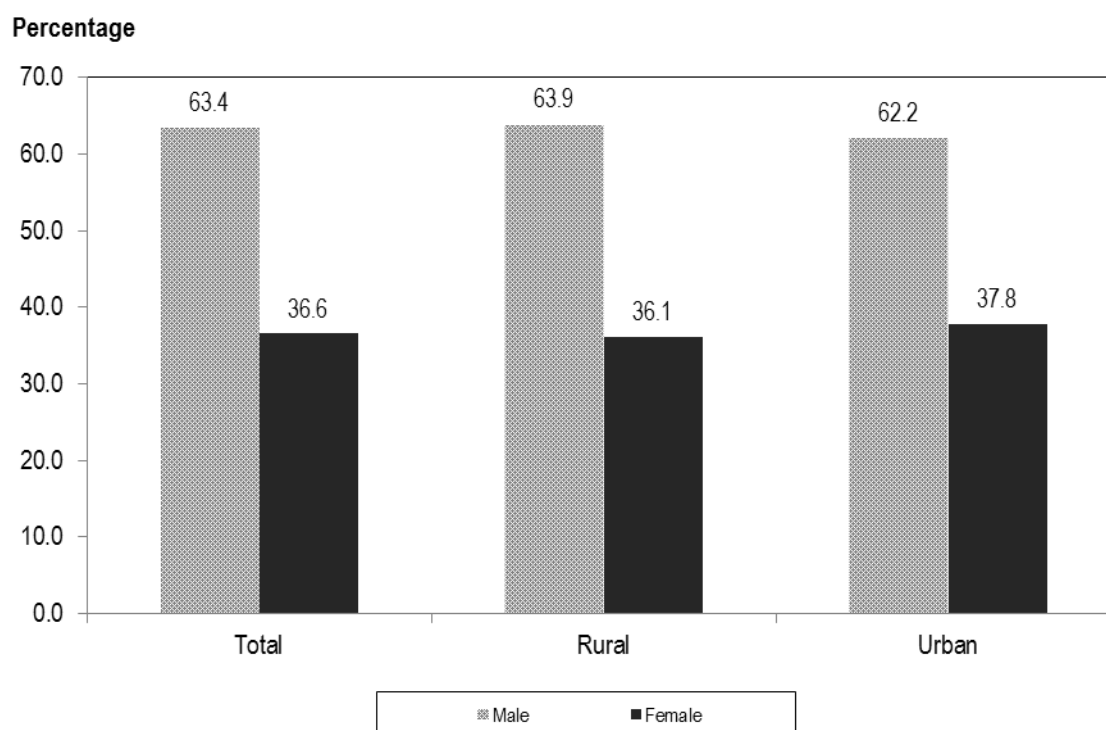
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kilimanjaro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kilimanjaro Region	1,339,899	1,601,106	300,075	381,526	4.5	4.2
Rural	1,063,107	1,219,028	229,665	284,601	4.6	4.3
Urban	276,791	382,078	70,410	96,925	3.9	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 Kilimanjaro 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census



The percentage of male headed households has decreased from 66 percent in 2002 Census to 63 percent in 2012 PHC while that of female headed households has increased slightly from 34 percent in 2002 Census to 37 percent in 2012 PHC (Table 4.4).

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kilimanjaro Region	65.9	34.1	63.4	36.6
Rural	66.5	33.5	63.9	36.1
Urban	64.3	35.7	62.2	37.8

The average household size for female headed households (5.9 persons) is almost twice that of male headed households (3.2 persons) (Table 4.5). The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	242,064	139,462	4.2	3.2	5.9
Rural	59,408	37,129	22,279	4.3	3.3	6.1
Urban	29,996	18,219	11,777	3.9	3.0	5.5
Rombo	59,408	37,129	22,279	4.3	3.3	6.0
Mwanga	29,996	18,219	11,777	4.3	3.4	5.7
Same	59,480	38,632	20,848	4.4	3.3	6.5
Moshi	109,878	69,809	40,069	4.1	3.2	5.8
Hai	50,242	32,549	17,693	4.1	3.1	6.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	28,690	16,901	3.9	2.9	5.4
Siha	26,931	17,036	9,895	4.2	3.3	5.9

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 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

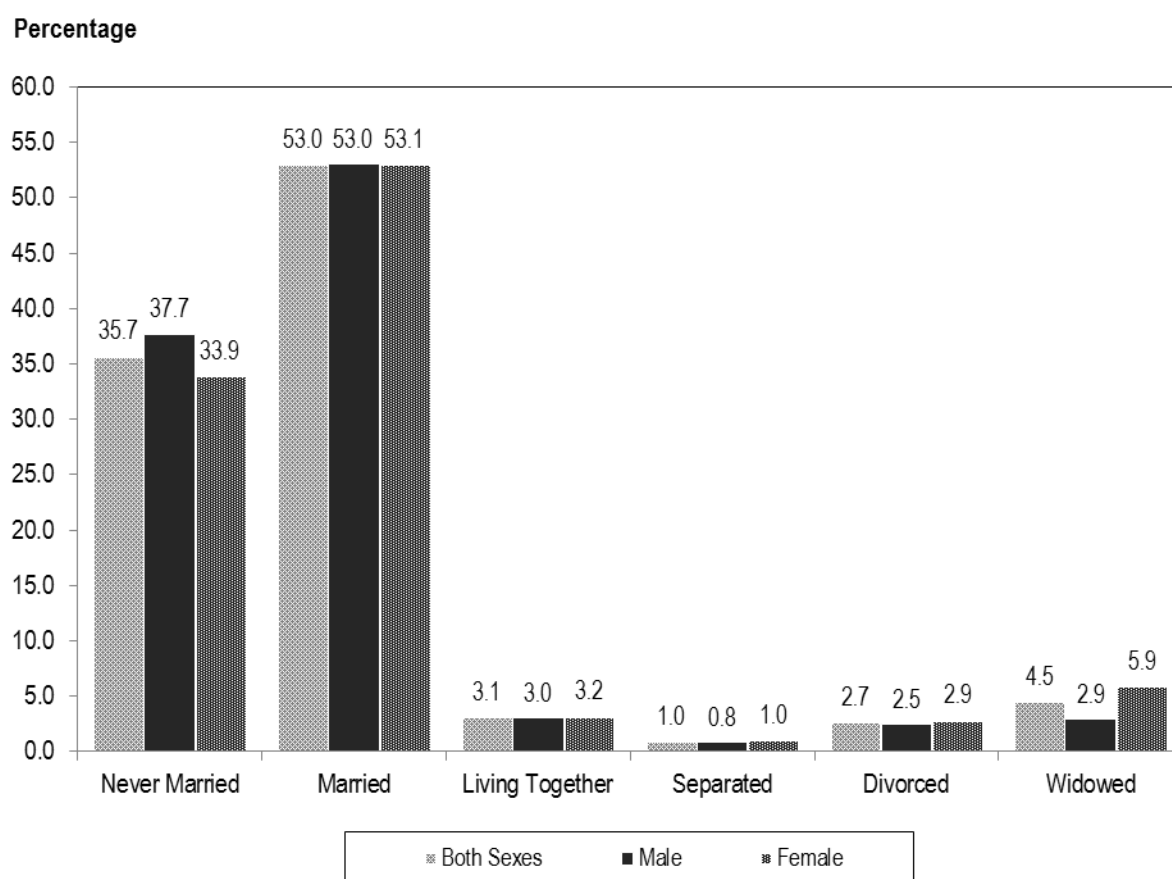
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex and place of residence for Kilimanjaro Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 36 percent of the population in Kilimanjaro Region aged 15 years and above had never married, and 91 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 53 percent of the people were married and five (5) percent were widowed. It is further shown that as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 65 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 12 percent for those of age 80 years and above because 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	989,805	35.7	53.0	3.1	2.7	1.0	4.5
15–19	170,337	90.8	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	119,432	64.8	29.9	2.4	2.7	0.1	0.1
25–29	99,195	37.7	54.9	6.2	0.7	0.5	0.1
30–34	95,811	23.1	66.0	4.6	5.1	1.1	0.2
35–39	90,158	17.1	72.2	3.8	5.1	1.4	0.3
40–44	79,846	14.2	75.9	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.2
45–49	69,092	10.1	76.5	2.9	3.1	1.8	5.6
50–54	62,326	11.3	75.5	2.5	3.1	1.9	5.8
55–59	45,792	11.1	70.3	4.8	5.3	1.8	6.6
60–64	44,077	11.4	71.8	3.6	4.0	1.7	7.6
65–69	30,408	7.1	72.1	5.2	3.5	1.4	10.7
70–74	29,354	9.8	65.9	4.0	3.6	1.1	15.6
75–79	20,423	9.0	56.2	1.7	1.4	0.9	30.7
80+	33,554	12.2	42.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	43.0

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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 (38 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (34 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (6 percent) was twice as much as that of males (3 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	467,573	37.7	53.0	3.0	2.5	0.8	2.9
15-19	84,186	92.2	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	56,072	73.3	22.5	1.2	2.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	45,892	44.3	48.8	6.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
30-34	45,182	26.1	62.7	4.9	5.3	0.9	0.2
35-39	42,503	18.4	70.7	4.2	5.1	1.3	0.3
40-44	38,075	13.9	76.5	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.2
45-49	32,698	8.9	78.4	3.2	2.6	1.8	5.1
50-54	29,002	9.1	79.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	4.7
55-59	21,149	8.3	76.3	4.6	4.3	1.7	4.8
60-64	20,666	8.1	78.6	3.5	3.2	1.6	5.0
65-69	14,195	5.1	79.0	4.7	2.7	1.5	7.1
70-74	13,696	6.4	76.4	3.9	2.9	1.1	9.2
75-79	9,721	5.7	71.8	2.5	1.4	1.0	17.6
80+	14,536	8.5	64.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	23.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	522,232	33.9	53.1	3.2	2.9	1.0	5.9
15-19	86,151	89.5	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	63,360	57.2	36.5	3.5	2.6	0.2	0.1
25-29	53,303	32.0	60.2	6.3	0.8	0.6	0.1
30-34	50,629	20.5	69.0	4.3	4.9	1.2	0.2
35-39	47,655	16.0	73.6	3.5	5.2	1.5	0.2
40-44	41,771	14.5	75.4	3.2	2.9	1.8	2.2
45-49	36,394	11.1	74.8	2.7	3.5	1.9	6.0
50-54	33,324	13.2	72.3	2.1	3.5	2.1	6.8
55-59	24,643	13.6	65.1	5.0	6.2	2.0	8.2
60-64	23,411	14.3	65.8	3.7	4.7	1.8	9.8
65-69	16,213	8.9	66.1	5.7	4.2	1.3	13.8
70-74	15,658	12.7	56.7	4.0	4.1	1.1	21.2
75-79	10,702	12.1	42.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	42.6
80+	19,018	15.0	25.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	57.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	743,890	34.3	54.1	2.9	2.6	0.9	5.1
15–19	125,134	90.9	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	80,767	65.2	29.8	2.0	2.8	0.1	0.1
25–29	66,248	38.1	55.1	5.7	0.7	0.4	0.1
30–34	66,270	23.3	66.0	4.1	5.4	1.0	0.2
35–39	65,473	17.2	72.4	3.5	5.2	1.3	0.3
40–44	60,354	14.1	76.3	3.2	2.5	1.6	2.3
45–49	54,089	9.9	76.9	2.9	2.7	1.7	5.8
50–54	49,891	11.1	76.1	2.5	2.7	1.7	5.9
55–59	37,771	10.9	70.9	4.8	5.0	1.7	6.6
60–64	37,389	11.1	72.6	3.6	3.7	1.6	7.4
65–69	26,480	6.9	73.0	5.2	3.3	1.3	10.4
70–74	25,790	9.5	66.9	4.0	3.3	1.1	15.2
75–79	18,308	8.8	57.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	29.9
80+	29,926	11.9	43.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	42.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	353,311	36.8	53.6	2.8	2.5	0.9	3.3
15–19	63,461	92.1	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	39,002	73.2	22.8	0.9	3.0	0.1	0.1
25–29	30,950	45.2	48.4	5.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
30–34	31,357	27.2	61.5	4.2	5.9	1.0	0.2
35–39	30,664	19.5	69.5	3.8	5.5	1.4	0.4
40–44	28,554	14.5	75.7	3.5	2.4	1.6	2.3
45–49	25,436	9.3	77.8	3.1	2.6	1.8	5.5
50–54	22,946	9.3	78.8	2.9	2.5	1.7	4.9
55–59	17,345	8.6	75.9	4.6	4.3	1.8	4.9
60–64	17,513	8.1	78.5	3.5	3.1	1.7	5.0
65–69	12,262	5.1	79.0	4.7	2.7	1.4	7.0
70–74	12,049	6.4	76.7	4.0	2.7	1.1	9.1
75–79	8,731	5.6	72.4	2.5	1.2	1.0	17.3
80+	13,041	8.2	65.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	23.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	390,579	32.1	54.5	3.0	2.7	0.9	6.8
15–19	61,673	89.6	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	41,765	57.7	36.4	3.0	2.7	0.2	0.1
25–29	35,298	31.8	61.0	6.0	0.7	0.4	0.1
30–34	34,913	19.8	70.0	3.9	5.0	1.1	0.2
35–39	34,809	15.2	75.1	3.3	4.9	1.3	0.2
40–44	31,800	13.8	76.8	3.0	2.5	1.6	2.3
45–49	28,653	10.5	76.1	2.7	2.8	1.7	6.2
50–54	26,945	12.6	73.8	2.2	2.9	1.8	6.8
55–59	20,426	13.0	66.7	5.0	5.6	1.6	8.1
60–64	19,876	13.8	67.4	3.7	4.2	1.5	9.5
65–69	14,218	8.4	67.8	5.6	3.7	1.1	13.4
70–74	13,741	12.2	58.3	4.1	3.8	1.0	20.6
75–79	9,577	11.7	43.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	41.4
80+	16,885	14.7	26.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	57.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	245,915	39.9	49.8	3.7	2.8	1.0	2.7
15–19	45,203	90.6	9.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	38,665	63.9	30.1	3.3	2.5	0.1	0.1
25–29	32,947	37.0	54.6	7.1	0.8	0.6	0.0
30–34	29,541	22.6	66.2	5.7	4.2	1.1	0.1
35–39	24,685	16.8	71.7	4.7	5.0	1.6	0.2
40–44	19,492	14.5	74.9	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.8
45–49	15,003	10.6	75.2	3.0	4.3	2.2	4.7
50–54	12,435	12.3	73.0	2.6	4.4	2.4	5.3
55–59	8,021	12.1	67.1	5.1	6.7	2.5	6.5
60–64	6,688	12.9	67.1	3.4	5.7	2.5	8.5
65–69	3,928	8.9	66.2	5.3	5.2	2.3	12.1
70–74	3,564	12.1	58.6	3.6	5.6	1.5	18.7
75–79	2,115	11.4	45.2	1.5	2.6	1.3	38.0
80+	3,628	14.8	32.6	0.7	1.9	1.0	49.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	114,262	40.5	51.1	3.7	2.2	0.6	1.8
15-19	20,725	92.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	-	-
20-24	17,070	73.5	21.9	1.8	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	14,942	42.4	49.6	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
30-34	13,825	23.5	65.5	6.4	3.9	0.7	0.1
35-39	11,839	15.6	74.0	5.2	4.0	1.0	0.2
40-44	9,521	12.0	79.1	4.4	1.9	0.9	1.7
45-49	7,262	7.5	80.8	3.6	2.6	1.7	3.9
50-54	6,056	8.6	80.0	3.4	2.8	1.4	3.8
55-59	3,804	7.4	77.9	4.9	4.2	1.3	4.2
60-64	3,153	8.1	79.0	3.4	3.3	1.2	5.0
65-69	1,933	4.9	78.6	4.5	2.7	1.9	7.4
70-74	1,647	6.9	73.8	3.4	4.4	1.2	10.2
75-79	990	7.1	66.2	2.1	2.6	1.3	20.7
80+	1,495	11.7	54.2	1.3	2.1	1.1	29.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	131,653	39.3	48.7	3.7	3.4	1.4	3.5
15-19	24,478	89.2	10.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	21,595	56.4	36.6	4.4	2.4	0.1	0.1
25-29	18,005	32.5	58.7	6.9	1.1	0.9	0.0
30-34	15,716	21.9	66.9	5.1	4.5	1.5	0.1
35-39	12,846	18.0	69.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	0.2
40-44	9,971	17.0	70.8	3.5	4.3	2.6	1.8
45-49	7,741	13.6	70.0	2.4	5.9	2.8	5.4
50-54	6,379	15.7	66.3	1.9	6.0	3.3	6.8
55-59	4,217	16.4	57.3	5.2	9.0	3.6	8.5
60-64	3,535	17.1	56.4	3.5	7.9	3.6	11.6
65-69	1,995	12.9	54.1	6.0	7.6	2.8	16.6
70-74	1,917	16.5	45.4	3.8	6.5	1.8	26.0
75-79	1,125	15.2	26.8	0.9	2.7	1.3	53.2
80+	2,133	17.0	17.5	0.3	1.7	0.8	62.7

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 34 percent in Siha district council to 42 percent in Moshi municipal council. For the married category, the range was from 47 percent in Moshi municipal council to 57 percent in Siha district council. The proportion of the separated was one (1) percent for all districts. Widowed category ranged from two (2) percent in Moshi municipal council to five (5) percent in Moshi district council.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Kilimanjaro Region	989,805	35.7	53.0	3.1	2.7	1.0	4.5
Rural	743,890	34.3	54.1	2.9	2.6	0.9	5.1
Urban	245,915	39.9	49.8	3.7	2.8	1.0	2.7
Rombo	152,075	34.5	54.3	3.1	2.2	0.8	5.2
Mwanga	77,981	36.8	52.1	2.6	2.9	1.0	4.6
Same	152,864	34.0	56.4	1.8	2.9	0.8	4.1
Moshi	289,308	35.0	52.2	3.6	2.8	1.1	5.3
Hai	132,089	34.8	53.9	2.7	2.7	1.0	4.9
Moshi Municipal	119,055	42.7	46.7	4.8	2.6	1.0	2.2
Siha	66,433	33.6	57.0	2.3	2.6	0.9	3.7

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 results show that females are getting 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 24 years in both 2002 and 2012 Censuses. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 27.7 years in 2002 Census to 26.8 years in 2012 Census. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for both males and females for the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 23.7 to 23.5 years and that of males decreased from 27.5 years to 26.4 years. In rural areas, the Mean

Age at First Marriage for females increased from 23.3 years to 23.9 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 27.7 years to 26.9 years.

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

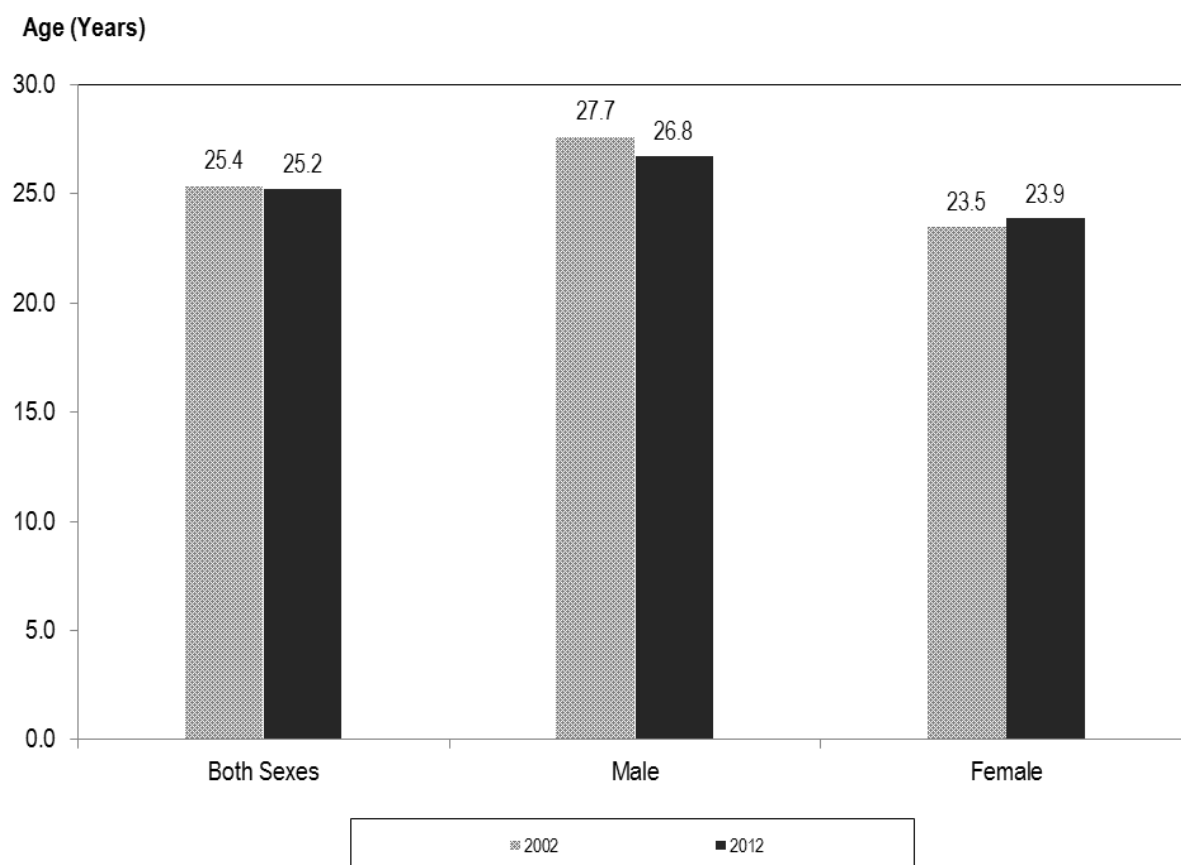
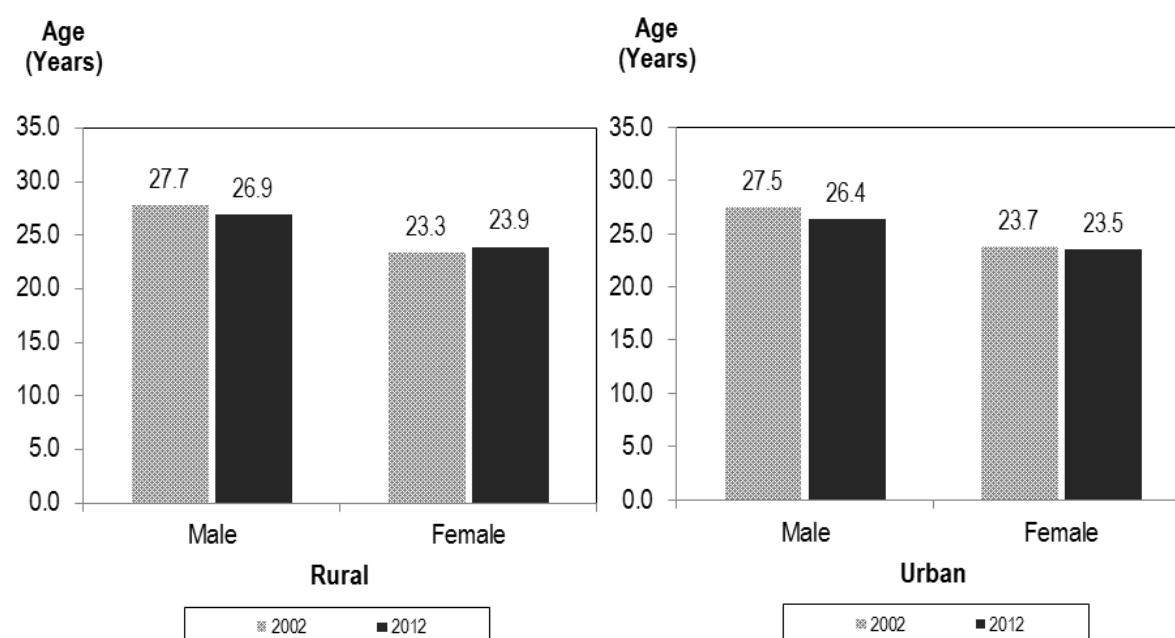


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Kilimanjaro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both males and females. Rombo district council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males (27.4 years) and females (24.9 years) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage for males (25.6 years) was Same district council and lowest mean age at first marriage for females was in Siha district council (22.3 years).

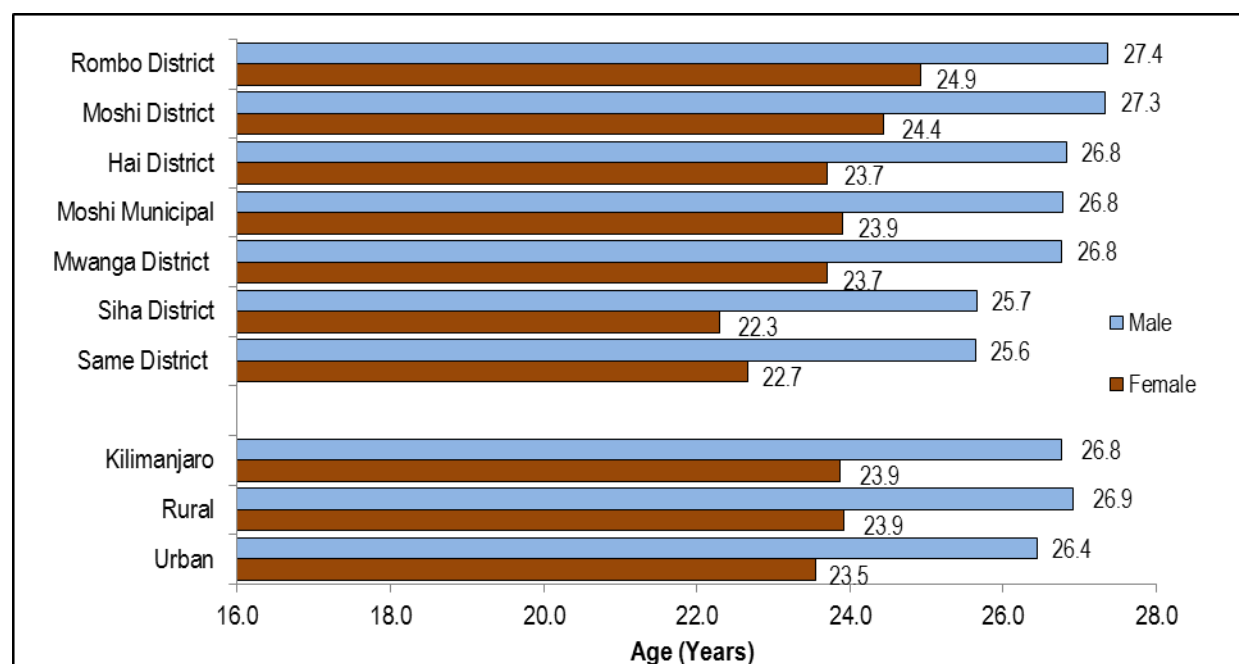
Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kilimanjaro Region	25.4	25.2	27.7	26.8	23.5	23.9
Rural	25.3	25.4	27.7	26.9	23.3	23.9
Urban	25.5	24.9	27.5	26.4	23.7	23.5
Rombo	25.5	26.1	27.8	27.4	23.8	24.9
Mwanga	24.9	25.1	27.2	26.8	23.0	23.7
Same	24.1	24.1	26.1	25.6	22.5	22.7
Moshi	25.8	25.8	28.1	27.3	23.8	24.4
Hai	25.4	25.2	27.9	26.8	23.2	23.7
Moshi Municipal	26.2	25.3	28.1	26.8	24.3	23.9
Siha	24.5	23.8	27.4	25.7	21.9	22.3

Note:

(i) Siha District Council is a new district; it was formed from former Hai District Council.

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Kilimanjaro 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 was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from Kenya, India and Great Britain. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany, USA and Uganda.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	1,640,087	793,140	846,947	100.00	1,242,712	602,597	640,115	100.00	397,375	190,543	206,832	100.00
Tanzania	1,637,334	791,716	845,618	99.83	1,241,544	602,028	639,516	99.91	395,790	189,688	206,102	99.60
Angola	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Botswana	4	4	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	3	3	0	0.00
Burundi	28	16	12	0.00	14	8	6	0.00	14	8	6	0.00
Comoro	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Kenya	1,106	550	556	0.07	635	275	360	0.05	471	275	196	0.12
Lesotho	24	15	9	0.00	9	4	5	0.00	15	11	4	0.00
Malawi	38	21	17	0.00	16	7	9	0.00	22	14	8	0.01
Mauritius	38	22	16	0.00	33	20	13	0.00	5	2	3	0.00
Mozambique	11	6	5	0.00	2	2	0	0.00	9	4	5	0.00
Namibia	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Rwanda	18	9	9	0.00	6	3	3	0.00	12	6	6	0.00
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Somalia	15	11	4	0.00	10	6	4	0.00	5	5	0	0.00
Swaziland	8	4	4	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	8	4	4	0.00
South Africa	25	13	12	0.00	19	11	8	0.00	6	2	4	0.00
Uganda	115	59	56	0.01	36	16	20	0.00	79	43	36	0.02
DRC	7	5	2	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	6	4	2	0.00
Zimbabwe	10	8	2	0.00	2	1	1	0.00	8	7	1	0.00
Zambia	24	20	4	0.00	12	8	4	0.00	12	12	0	0.00
Other African Countries	75	58	17	0.00	36	34	2	0.00	39	24	15	0.01
China	11	10	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	11	10	1	0.00
India	248	136	112	0.02	33	23	10	0.00	215	113	102	0.05
Pakistan	18	11	7	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	18	11	7	0.00
Other Asian Countries	50	26	24	0.00	13	7	6	0.00	37	19	18	0.01
Italy	15	6	9	0.00	2	1	1	0.00	13	5	8	0.00
Nordic Countries	46	16	30	0.00	4	1	3	0.00	42	15	27	0.01
Great Britain	222	102	120	0.01	71	38	33	0.01	151	64	87	0.04

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	185	100	85	0.01	65	33	32	0.01	120	67	53	0.03
Other European Countries	114	72	42	0.01	33	16	17	0.00	81	56	25	0.02
Canada	17	9	8	0.00	1	0	1	0.00	16	9	7	0.00
USA	182	77	105	0.01	66	31	35	0.01	116	46	70	0.03
Dual Citizenship	99	38	61	0.01	48	22	26	0.00	51	16	35	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 one (21) percent of Kilimanjaro population had birth certificates while ten (10) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Less number of respondents (2 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the 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; Kilimanjaro 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	21.4	21.9	20.9	10.1	10.5	9.8	66.2	65.2	67.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
0 - 4	25.5	25.7	25.3	20.7	20.6	20.8	52.4	52.3	52.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 - 9	25.8	26.0	25.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	56.7	56.6	56.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
10 - 14	25.4	25.1	25.6	13.6	13.8	13.3	59.2	59.3	59.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
15 - 19	27.9	27.1	28.7	10.1	10.3	9.9	59.8	60.5	59.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
20 - 24	30.0	30.7	29.4	6.8	7.3	6.3	60.9	59.4	62.2	2.3	2.6	2.0
25 - 29	24.1	25.2	23.1	5.8	6.1	5.5	67.5	65.5	69.2	2.6	3.1	2.2
30 - 34	19.2	20.4	18.1	5.6	5.9	5.2	72.5	70.3	74.5	2.7	3.3	2.2
35 - 39	16.5	17.1	16.0	5.2	5.4	5.0	75.7	74.4	76.8	2.7	3.2	2.2
40 - 44	14.4	15.2	13.7	5.1	5.3	4.9	77.8	76.3	79.2	2.7	3.2	2.3
45 - 49	13.2	13.8	12.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	79.4	78.2	80.4	2.6	3.1	2.1
50 - 54	12.5	13.3	11.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	80.1	79.0	81.1	2.5	2.8	2.2
55 - 59	11.6	12.9	10.4	4.9	5.0	4.8	81.2	79.7	82.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
60 - 64	9.4	10.7	8.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	83.0	81.7	84.1	2.7	2.6	2.7
65 - 69	7.9	8.9	7.0	4.7	4.8	4.7	84.5	83.4	85.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
70 - 74	7.1	7.9	6.3	4.8	4.9	4.7	84.6	84.0	85.1	3.5	3.2	3.8
75 - 79	6.4	6.8	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.6	84.8	84.4	85.1	3.8	3.3	4.3
80+	6.0	6.3	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	84.0	84.3	83.7	5.7	5.0	6.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Kilimanjaro urban areas (37 percent) was higher than that of Kilimanjaro rural areas (16 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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	16.4	16.9	15.9	11.3	11.7	11.0	70.2	69.3	71.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
0 - 4	19.9	20.1	19.7	22.0	21.8	22.2	56.7	56.7	56.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
5 - 9	20.4	20.6	20.3	17.4	17.4	17.4	60.5	60.4	60.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
10 - 14	20.2	20.1	20.4	15.2	15.4	15.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
15 - 19	21.9	21.3	22.5	11.9	12.0	11.9	64.4	65.0	63.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
20 - 24	23.4	24.1	22.7	8.4	8.9	7.9	66.4	65.0	67.7	1.8	2.1	1.6
25 - 29	17.6	18.8	16.5	7.2	7.6	6.8	73.1	71.2	74.9	2.1	2.4	1.8
30 - 34	13.6	14.6	12.7	6.6	7.1	6.2	77.6	75.7	79.3	2.2	2.6	1.8
35 - 39	11.8	12.2	11.6	6.0	6.2	5.8	80.0	79.1	80.8	2.2	2.5	1.9
40 - 44	10.7	11.2	10.2	5.8	6.1	5.5	81.3	80.1	82.4	2.3	2.6	1.9
45 - 49	10.1	10.5	9.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	82.4	81.6	83.0	2.2	2.5	1.8
50 - 54	9.7	10.3	9.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	82.7	81.8	83.5	2.2	2.5	2.0
55 - 59	9.6	10.6	8.7	5.2	5.4	5.1	83.0	81.8	84.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
60 - 64	7.9	9.1	6.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	84.2	83.0	85.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
65 - 69	6.8	7.6	6.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	85.3	84.4	86.1	2.8	2.9	2.8
70 - 74	6.3	7.0	5.7	5.0	5.2	4.9	85.1	84.6	85.6	3.5	3.3	3.7
75 - 79	5.8	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.8	4.8	85.2	84.8	85.5	3.8	3.3	4.2
80+	5.5	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	84.3	84.8	83.9	5.8	5.0	6.4

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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	37.3	38.2	36.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	53.4	52.0	54.8	3.0	3.3	2.7
0 - 4	42.7	43.0	42.4	16.7	16.8	16.5	39.1	38.7	39.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
5 - 9	45.6	45.6	45.7	9.9	9.9	10.0	42.6	42.7	42.5	1.8	1.8	1.9
10 - 14	44.7	44.7	44.6	7.5	7.9	7.2	45.7	45.4	45.9	2.1	1.9	2.3
15 - 19	44.6	45.0	44.4	5.0	5.3	4.8	47.2	46.7	47.6	3.2	3.1	3.3
20 - 24	43.9	45.8	42.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	49.5	46.8	51.6	3.3	3.8	2.9
25 - 29	37.1	38.6	35.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	56.1	53.7	58.0	3.7	4.6	3.1
30 - 34	31.6	33.6	29.9	3.2	3.4	3.1	61.2	58.0	63.9	4.0	5.0	3.1
35 - 39	28.9	29.8	28.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	64.1	62.0	66.1	4.1	5.0	3.2
40 - 44	26.0	27.1	24.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	67.1	65.1	69.0	4.1	4.9	3.3
45 - 49	24.4	25.6	23.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	68.7	66.4	70.8	4.0	5.0	3.0
50 - 54	23.6	24.8	22.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	69.8	68.3	71.2	3.5	3.9	3.1
55 - 59	20.9	23.1	18.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	72.5	70.1	74.6	3.4	3.7	3.1
60 - 64	17.9	19.6	16.3	2.9	2.5	3.2	76.0	74.3	77.5	3.3	3.6	3.0
65 - 69	15.6	17.4	13.9	2.5	2.7	2.4	78.9	77.1	80.7	2.9	2.8	3.1
70 - 74	12.6	14.6	10.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	80.6	79.5	81.5	3.8	2.7	4.7
75 - 79	10.9	12.2	9.7	3.1	3.2	2.9	81.7	80.9	82.3	4.4	3.6	5.1
80+	10.5	11.4	9.9	2.8	3.1	2.5	81.3	80.6	81.9	5.3	4.9	5.7

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Kilimanjaro 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 Moshi municipal council (50 percent) and the lowest was Same district council (10 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	21.4	21.9	20.9	10.1	10.5	9.8	66.2	65.2	67.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Rombo	14.1	14.7	13.5	10.9	11.3	10.6	73.0	72.1	73.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mwanga	18.2	19.0	17.4	7.8	8.2	7.5	72.4	71.2	73.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Same	9.8	10.2	9.5	13.8	14.2	13.4	75.1	74.3	75.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
Moshi	19.2	19.7	18.7	12.2	12.6	11.8	66.1	65.2	67.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
Hai	25.1	25.4	24.8	8.4	8.7	8.2	64.3	63.6	65.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Moshi Municipal	49.7	50.8	48.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	41.4	39.8	42.9	4.0	4.4	3.7
Siha	26.6	27.3	26.0	5.6	5.8	5.5	65.0	64.0	66.0	2.7	2.9	2.5

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, United Nations definition that was adopted by Tanzanian Government identifies an orphan as a person or child who has lost one or both of his/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, data 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. Data was collected with respect to a person’s biological parents and not his/her adopting or fostering parents.

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 66 percent of all persons in Kilimanjaro and 92 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	1,601,105	1,056,617	66.0	67,751	4.2	232,391	14.5	244,346	15.3
< 1	39,739	38,803	97.6	286	0.7	477	1.2	173	0.4
1-4	150,169	145,097	96.6	1,393	0.9	3,041	2.0	638	0.4
5-9	204,642	192,428	94.0	2,939	1.4	7,890	3.9	1,384	0.7
10-14	216,751	194,225	89.6	5,273	2.4	14,202	6.6	3,052	1.4
15-19	170,337	143,022	84.0	6,412	3.8	16,631	9.8	4,272	2.5
20-24	119,432	91,042	76.2	6,263	5.2	17,211	14.4	4,916	4.1
25-29	99,195	66,619	67.2	6,727	6.8	19,520	19.7	6,329	6.4
30-34	95,811	55,191	57.6	7,485	7.8	24,150	25.2	8,985	9.4
35-39	90,158	44,563	49.4	7,281	8.1	26,655	29.6	11,659	12.9
40-44	79,846	31,491	39.4	6,646	8.3	27,082	33.9	14,627	18.3
45-49	69,092	22,114	32.0	5,630	8.1	24,092	34.9	17,257	25.0
50-54	62,326	13,550	21.7	4,486	7.2	20,602	33.1	23,687	38.0
55-59	45,792	6,981	15.2	2,893	6.3	13,390	29.2	22,528	49.2
60-64	44,077	4,077	9.2	2,022	4.6	9,572	21.7	28,406	64.4
65+	113,738	7,414	6.5	2,015	1.8	7,875	6.9	96,434	84.8
Total (Age 0-17)	719,521	662,750	92.1	13,568	1.9	35,469	4.9	7,734	1.1

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	774,201	517,556	66.9	32,376	4.2	112,387	14.5	111,882	14.5
<1	19,944	19,446	97.5	191	1.0	243	1.2	63	0.3
1-4	75,395	72,826	96.6	681	0.9	1,577	2.1	311	0.4
5-9	103,195	96,987	94.0	1,487	1.4	4,065	3.9	657	0.6
10-14	108,095	97,096	89.8	2,548	2.4	6,939	6.4	1,512	1.4
15-19	84,186	70,632	83.9	3,143	3.7	8,342	9.9	2,069	2.5
20-24	56,072	42,931	76.6	2,928	5.2	7,872	14.0	2,341	4.2
25-29	45,892	30,788	67.1	3,053	6.7	9,277	20.2	2,774	6.0
30-34	45,182	26,014	57.6	3,603	8.0	11,351	25.1	4,213	9.3
35-39	42,503	20,883	49.1	3,351	7.9	12,838	30.2	5,432	12.8
40-44	38,075	14,797	38.9	3,260	8.6	13,295	34.9	6,724	17.7
45-49	32,698	10,706	32.7	2,594	7.9	11,391	34.8	8,006	24.5
50-54	29,002	6,300	21.7	2,201	7.6	10,261	35.4	10,239	35.3
55-59	21,149	3,372	15.9	1,341	6.3	6,274	29.7	10,163	48.1
60-64	20,666	1,881	9.1	1,018	4.9	4,701	22.7	13,066	63.2
65+	52,147	2,897	5.6	978	1.9	3,959	7.6	44,313	85.0
Total (Age 0-17)	359,956	331,857	92.2	6,650	1.8	17,708	4.9	3,741	1.0

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	826,904	539,061	65.2	35,375	4.3	120,004	14.5	132,464	16.0
<1	19,795	19,357	97.8	95	0.5	234	1.2	109	0.6
1-4	74,774	72,271	96.7	712	1.0	1,464	2.0	327	0.4
5-9	101,447	95,441	94.1	1,452	1.4	3,826	3.8	727	0.7
10-14	108,656	97,128	89.4	2,725	2.5	7,262	6.7	1,540	1.4
15-19	86,151	72,390	84.0	3,269	3.8	8,289	9.6	2,203	2.6
20-24	63,360	48,111	75.9	3,335	5.3	9,339	14.7	2,575	4.1
25-29	53,303	35,832	67.2	3,674	6.9	10,243	19.2	3,554	6.7
30-34	50,629	29,177	57.6	3,882	7.7	12,798	25.3	4,772	9.4
35-39	47,655	23,681	49.7	3,930	8.2	13,817	29.0	6,227	13.1
40-44	41,771	16,694	40.0	3,386	8.1	13,788	33.0	7,903	18.9
45-49	36,394	11,407	31.3	3,036	8.3	12,700	34.9	9,251	25.4
50-54	33,324	7,250	21.8	2,285	6.9	10,341	31.0	13,448	40.4
55-59	24,643	3,609	14.6	1,552	6.3	7,116	28.9	12,365	50.2
60-64	23,411	2,196	9.4	1,004	4.3	4,871	20.8	15,340	65.5
65+	61,591	4,517	7.3	1,037	1.7	3,916	6.4	52,121	84.6
Total (Age 0-17)	359,565	330,893	92.0	6,918	1.9	17,761	4.9	3,993	1.1

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Kilimanjaro Region by District and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in urban (70 percent) than in rural areas (65 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Same (70.5 percent) and Siha (70.0 percent) District Councils. The least proportion was observed in Moshi Municipal (69.4 percent) followed by Mwanga (66.1 percent), Rombo (65.6 percent) and Moshi and Hai District Council (62.7 percent each). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (14.5 percent) higher than those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.2 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Mwanga District Council (23.7 percent) followed by Moshi Municipal Council (17.8 percent) and the lowest was in Moshi Council (5.1 percent) followed by Rombo District Council (5.2 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	1,601,105	1,056,617	66.0	67,751	4.2	232,391	14.5	244,346	15.3
Rural	1,219,028	790,603	64.9	49,545	4.1	176,853	14.5	202,027	16.6
Urban	382,077	266,014	69.6	18,206	4.8	55,537	14.5	42,319	11.1
Rombo	256,138	168,012	65.6	9,169	3.6	38,080	14.9	13,287	5.2
Mwanga	129,739	85,809	66.1	5,312	4.1	18,816	14.5	30,790	23.7
Same	263,833	185,935	70.5	10,371	3.9	33,846	12.8	36,293	13.8
Moshi	454,532	285,215	62.7	19,734	4.3	68,890	15.2	23,118	5.1
Hai	206,848	129,761	62.7	9,435	4.6	31,662	15.3	13,692	6.6
Moshi Municipal	176,068	122,167	69.4	9,210	5.2	26,119	14.8	31,301	17.8
Siha	113,947	79,718	70.0	4,519	4.0	14,978	13.1	9,471	8.3

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	774,201	517,556	66.9	32,376	4.2	112,387	14.5	111,882	14.5
Rural	592,161	389,368	65.8	24,049	4.1	86,125	14.5	92,619	15.6
Urban	182,040	128,188	70.4	8,327	4.6	26,261	14.4	19,263	10.6
Rombo	122,348	81,453	66.6	4,206	3.4	18,258	14.9	18,431	15.1
Mwanga	62,488	42,149	67.5	2,473	4.0	8,692	13.9	9,174	14.7
Same	129,124	92,238	71.4	4,917	3.8	16,627	12.9	15,342	11.9
Moshi	220,171	140,192	63.7	9,669	4.4	33,581	15.3	36,729	16.7
Hai	100,598	63,769	63.4	4,583	4.6	15,578	15.5	16,668	16.6
Moshi Municipal	84,008	58,700	69.9	4,212	5.0	12,489	14.9	8,606	10.2
Siha	55,464	39,054	70.4	2,316	4.2	7,162	12.9	6,932	12.5

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	826,904	539,061	65.2	35,375	4.3	120,004	14.5	132,464	16.0
Rural	626,867	401,235	64.0	25,496	4.1	90,728	14.5	109,408	17.5
Urban	200,037	137,826	68.9	9,879	4.9	29,276	14.6	23,056	11.5
Rombo	133,790	86,559	64.7	4,964	3.7	19,822	14.8	22,445	16.8
Mwanga	67,251	43,660	64.9	2,839	4.2	10,124	15.1	10,628	15.8
Same	134,709	93,697	69.6	5,454	4.0	17,219	12.8	18,339	13.6
Moshi	234,361	145,023	61.9	10,064	4.3	35,309	15.1	43,965	18.8
Hai	106,250	65,992	62.1	4,852	4.6	16,084	15.1	19,322	18.2
Moshi Municipal	92,060	63,466	68.9	4,998	5.4	13,629	14.8	9,966	10.8
Siha	58,483	40,664	69.5	2,204	3.8	7,816	13.4	7,800	13.3

**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	1,219,028	790,603	64.9	49,545	4.1	176,853	14.5	202,027	16.6
Male	592,161	389,368	65.8	24,049	4.1	86,125	14.5	92,619	15.6
Female	626,867	401,235	64.0	25,496	4.1	90,728	14.5	109,408	17.5
Rombo	239,090	155,560	65.1	8,463	3.5	35,740	14.9	39,327	16.4
Mwanga	93,370	60,599	64.9	3,785	4.1	13,581	14.5	15,406	16.5
Same	180,198	129,092	71.6	6,726	3.7	21,750	12.1	22,629	12.6
Moshi	438,439	273,686	62.4	18,943	4.3	66,479	15.2	79,331	18.1
Hai	167,515	101,584	60.6	7,730	4.6	25,990	15.5	32,212	19.2
Moshi Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Siha	100,416	70,082	69.8	3,898	3.9	13,314	13.3	13,121	13.1

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	382,077	266,014	69.6	18,206	4.8	55,537	14.5	42,319	11.1
Male	182,040	128,188	70.4	8,327	4.6	26,261	14.4	19,263	10.6
Female	200,037	137,826	68.9	9,879	4.9	29,276	14.6	23,056	11.5
Rombo	17,048	12,452	73.0	707	4.1	2,341	13.7	1,548	9.1
Mwanga	36,369	25,210	69.3	1,528	4.2	5,235	14.4	4,396	12.1
Same	83,635	56,843	68.0	3,645	4.4	12,095	14.5	11,052	13.2
Moshi	16,093	11,529	71.6	791	4.9	2,411	15.0	1,362	8.5
Hai	39,333	28,177	71.6	1,705	4.3	5,672	14.4	3,779	9.6
Moshi Municipal	176,068	122,167	69.4	9,210	5.2	26,119	14.8	18,572	10.5
Siha	13,531	9,636	71.2	621	4.6	1,664	12.3	1,610	11.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Moshi Municipal 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 (Table 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban populations (Table 7.12 and 7.13).

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	1,601,105	1,056,617	66.0	67,751	4.2	232,391	14.5	244,346	15.3
< 1	39,739	38,803	97.6	286	0.7	477	1.2	173	0.4
1–4	150,169	145,097	96.6	1,393	0.9	3,041	2.0	638	0.4
5–9	204,642	192,428	94.0	2,939	1.4	7,890	3.9	1,384	0.7
10–14	216,751	194,225	89.6	5,273	2.4	14,202	6.6	3,052	1.4
15–19	170,337	143,022	84.0	6,412	3.8	16,631	9.8	4,272	2.5
20–24	119,432	91,042	76.2	6,263	5.2	17,211	14.4	4,916	4.1
25+	700,035	252,000	36.0	45,184	6.5	172,940	24.7	229,912	32.8

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	774,201	517,556	66.9	32,376	4.2	112,387	14.5	111,882	14.5
< 1	19,944	19,446	97.5	191	1.0	243	1.2	63	0.3
1–4	75,395	72,826	96.6	681	0.9	1,577	2.1	311	0.4
5–9	103,195	96,987	94.0	1,487	1.4	4,065	3.9	657	0.6
10–14	108,095	97,096	89.8	2,548	2.4	6,939	6.4	1,512	1.4
15–19	84,186	70,632	83.9	3,143	3.7	8,342	9.9	2,069	2.5
20–24	56,072	42,931	76.6	2,928	5.2	7,872	14.0	2,341	4.2
25+	327,314	117,637	35.9	21,398	6.5	83,349	25.5	104,930	32.1

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	826,904	539,061	65.2	35,375	4.3	120,004	14.5	132,464	16.0
< 1	19,795	19,357	97.8	95	0.5	234	1.2	109	0.6
1–4	74,774	72,271	96.7	712	1.0	1,464	2.0	327	0.4
5–9	101,447	95,441	94.1	1,452	1.4	3,826	3.8	727	0.7
10–14	108,656	97,128	89.4	2,725	2.5	7,262	6.7	1,540	1.4
15–19	86,151	72,390	84.0	3,269	3.8	8,289	9.6	2,203	2.6
20–24	63,360	48,111	75.9	3,335	5.3	9,339	14.7	2,575	4.1
25+	372,721	134,363	36.0	23,786	6.4	89,591	24.0	124,982	33.5

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	1,219,028	790,603	64.9	49,545	4.1	176,853	14.5	202,027	16.6
< 1	29,115	28,399	97.5	218	0.7	356	1.2	142	0.5
1–4	114,059	110,004	96.4	1,086	1.0	2,454	2.2	516	0.5
5–9	160,805	150,993	93.9	2,275	1.4	6,470	4.0	1,067	0.7
10–14	171,159	153,265	89.5	4,045	2.4	11,484	6.7	2,365	1.4
15–19	125,134	105,140	84.0	4,562	3.6	12,457	10.0	2,975	2.4
20–24	80,767	61,666	76.4	4,016	5.0	11,838	14.7	3,247	4.0
25+	537,989	181,136	33.7	33,343	6.2	131,794	24.5	191,716	35.6

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kilimanjaro 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	382,077	266,014	69.6	18,206	4.8	55,537	14.5	42,319	11.1
< 1	10,624	10,404	97.9	68	0.6	121	1.1	31	0.3
1–4	36,110	35,094	97.2	308	0.9	587	1.6	122	0.3
5–9	43,837	41,435	94.5	664	1.5	1,421	3.2	317	0.7
10–14	45,592	40,960	89.8	1,227	2.7	2,717	6.0	687	1.5
15–19	45,203	37,882	83.8	1,851	4.1	4,173	9.2	1,297	2.9
20–24	38,665	29,376	76.0	2,247	5.8	5,372	13.9	1,670	4.3
25+	162,046	70,864	43.7	11,841	7.3	41,146	25.4	38,196	23.6

7.3 Orphans in Kilimanjaro 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 distribution of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Figure 7.1 shows that one percent (1.07 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about eight (8) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (7.97 percent for females and 7.89 percent for males).

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

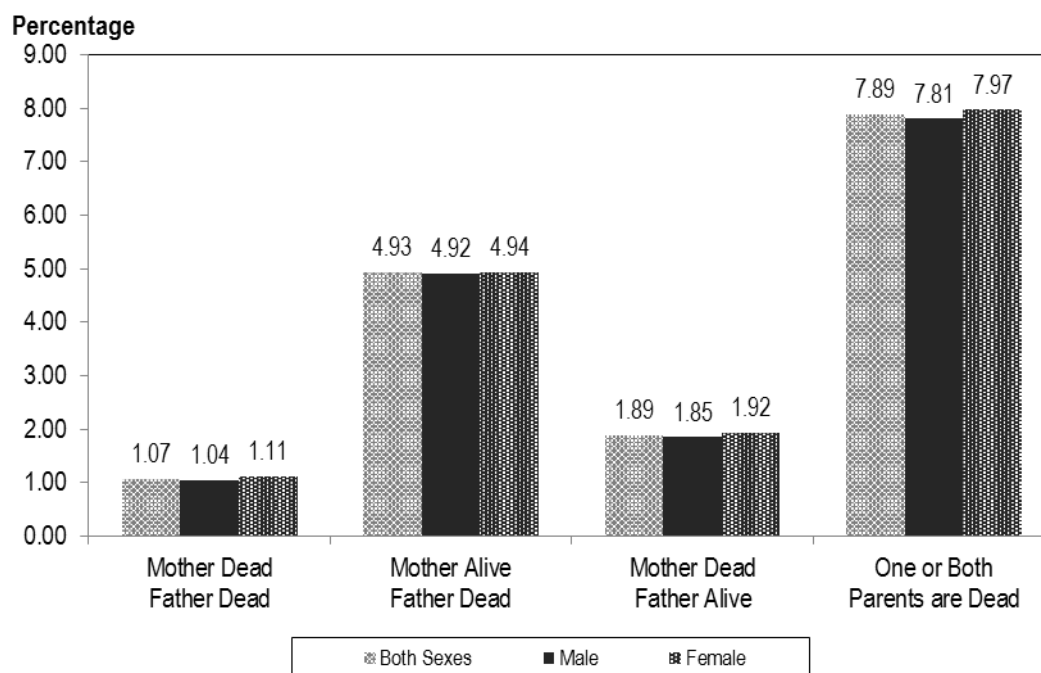


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Hai District (8.9 percent) followed by Rombo, Mwanga and Moshi District Councils (8.4 percent each).

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Same District (6.6 percent). Generally, in Kilimanjaro Region, there were slightly more child orphans in rural areas (8.0 percent) than in urban areas (7.5 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	719,521	359,956	359,565	1.9	1.8	1.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	7.9	7.8	8.0
Rural	555,886	279,657	276,229	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
Urban	163,635	80,299	83,336	2.0	1.9	2.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	7.5	7.1	8.0
Rombo	120,448	60,160	60,288	1.5	1.4	1.6	5.9	5.7	6.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	8.4	8.1	8.7
Mwanga	61,230	30,846	30,384	1.8	1.8	1.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.4	8.4	8.3
Same	129,108	65,507	63,601	1.7	1.5	1.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.6	6.5	6.7
Moshi	195,585	97,795	97,790	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	8.4	8.6	8.1
Hai	88,516	44,527	43,989	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.9	8.9	8.9
Moshi Municipal	69,836	33,750	36,086	2.3	2.1	2.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	7.7	7.2	8.2
Siha	54,798	27,371	27,427	1.4	1.5	1.4	4.1	3.8	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	6.2	5.8	6.6

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 household members living outside the country by district. Two (2) percent of total private households in Kilimanjaro region reported to have at least one member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with members living in diaspora was higher in rural areas (3 percent) than in urban areas (2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Siha district council (3.9 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	8,656	2.3	284,601	7,071	2.5	96,925	1,585	1.6
Rombo	59,408	3,118	5.2	55,034	3,020	5.5	4,374	98	2.2
Mwanga	29,996	550	1.8	21,197	462	2.2	8,799	88	1.0
Same	59,480	438	0.7	38,990	270	0.7	20,490	168	0.8
Moshi	109,878	2,070	1.9	105,345	2,012	1.9	4,533	58	1.3
Hai	50,242	757	1.5	40,537	662	1.6	9,705	95	1.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	1,041	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,591	1,041	2.3
Siha	26,931	682	2.5	23,498	645	2.7	3,433	37	1.1

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Moshi Municipal council has no rural component.

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

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kilimanjaro Region	8,656	6,260	72.3	2,150	24.8	236	2.7	10	0.1
Rombo	3,118	2,224	71.3	815	26.1	76	2.4	3	0.1
Mwanga	550	390	70.9	142	25.8	16	2.9	2	0.4
Same	438	341	77.9	89	20.3	7	1.6	1	0.2
Moshi	2,070	1,492	72.1	513	24.8	64	3.1	1	0.0
Hai	757	577	76.2	164	21.7	15	2.0	1	0.1
Moshi Municipal	1,041	730	70.1	269	25.8	40	3.8	2	0.2
Siha	682	506	74.2	158	23.2	18	2.6	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban areas of Kilimanjaro Region. Results show that 79 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 21 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	29,061	100.0	22,994	79.1	6,067	20.9
Angola	19	0.1	18	0.1	1	0.0
Botswana	216	0.7	165	0.7	51	0.8
Burundi	33	0.1	22	0.1	11	0.2
Comoro	97	0.3	94	0.4	3	0.0
Kenya	20,069	69.1	17,998	78.3	2,071	34.1
Lesotho	113	0.4	103	0.4	10	0.2
Malawi	108	0.4	86	0.4	22	0.4
Mauritius	43	0.1	4	0.0	39	0.6
Mozambique	160	0.6	112	0.5	48	0.8
Namibia	56	0.2	41	0.2	15	0.2
Rwanda	85	0.3	72	0.3	13	0.2
Seychelles	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Somalia	31	0.1	26	0.1	5	0.1
Swaziland	63	0.2	58	0.3	5	0.1
South Africa	460	1.6	254	1.1	206	3.4
Uganda	614	2.1	450	2.0	164	2.7
Republic of Congo	138	0.5	114	0.5	24	0.4
Zimbabwe	109	0.4	29	0.1	80	1.3
Zambia	167	0.6	107	0.5	60	1.0
Other African Countries	157	0.5	101	0.4	56	0.9
China	97	0.3	43	0.2	54	0.9
India	377	1.3	66	0.3	311	5.1
Pakistan	14	0.0	12	0.1	2	0.0
Other Asian Countries	370	1.3	77	0.3	293	4.8
Italy	192	0.7	117	0.5	75	1.2
Nordic Countries	392	1.3	221	1.0	171	2.8
Great Britain	1,601	5.5	701	3.0	900	14.8
Germany	416	1.4	292	1.3	124	2.0
Other European Countries	455	1.6	269	1.2	186	3.1
Canada	343	1.2	206	0.9	137	2.3
USA	2,019	6.9	1,092	4.7	927	15.3
Not Reported	41	0.1	40	0.2	1	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex for Kilimanjaro Region. The Census results show that out of 16,809 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (69 percent) followed by USA (7 percent) and Great Britain (6 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	29,061	100.0	15,329	52.7	13,732	47.3
Angola	19	0.1	17	0.1	2	0.0
Botswana	216	0.7	128	0.8	88	0.6
Burundi	33	0.1	21	0.1	12	0.1
Comoro	97	0.3	45	0.3	52	0.4
Kenya	20,069	69.1	10,850	70.8	9,219	67.1
Lesotho	113	0.4	77	0.5	36	0.3
Malawi	108	0.4	72	0.5	36	0.3
Mauritius	43	0.1	26	0.2	17	0.1
Mozambique	160	0.6	121	0.8	39	0.3
Namibia	56	0.2	38	0.2	18	0.1
Rwanda	85	0.3	71	0.5	14	0.1
Seychelles	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Somalia	31	0.1	18	0.1	13	0.1
Swaziland	63	0.2	33	0.2	30	0.2
South Africa	460	1.6	283	1.8	177	1.3
Uganda	614	2.1	344	2.2	270	2.0
DRC	138	0.5	93	0.6	45	0.3
Zimbabwe	109	0.4	37	0.2	72	0.5
Zambia	167	0.6	109	0.7	58	0.4
Other African Countries	157	0.5	80	0.5	77	0.6
China	97	0.3	56	0.4	41	0.3
India	377	1.3	142	0.9	235	1.7
Pakistan	14	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.1
Other Asian Countries	370	1.3	211	1.4	159	1.2
Italy	192	0.7	83	0.5	109	0.8
Nordic Countries	392	1.3	161	1.1	231	1.7
Great Britain	1,601	5.5	669	4.4	932	6.8
Germany	416	1.4	178	1.2	238	1.7
Other European Countries	455	1.6	224	1.5	231	1.7
Canada	343	1.2	137	0.9	206	1.5
USA	2,019	6.9	976	6.4	1,043	7.6
Not Reported	41	0.1	19	0.1	22	0.2

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 23 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	29,061	6,691	23.0
Angola	19	7	36.8
Botswana	216	49	22.7
Burundi	33	9	27.3
Comoro	97	11	11.3
Kenya	20,069	4,725	23.5
Lesotho	113	11	9.7
Malawi	108	27	25.0
Mauritius	43	7	16.3
Mozambique	160	45	28.1
Namibia	56	17	30.4
Rwanda	85	19	22.4
Seychelles	6	1	16.7
Somalia	31	8	25.8
Swaziland	63	7	11.1
South Africa	460	119	25.9
Uganda	614	145	23.6
Republic of Congo	138	29	21.0
Zimbabwe	109	16	14.7
Zambia	167	34	20.4
Other African Countries	157	53	33.8
China	97	22	22.7
India	377	51	13.5
Pakistan	14	3	21.4
Other Asian Countries	370	48	13.0
Italy	192	42	21.9
Nordic Countries	392	108	27.6
Great Britain	1,601	295	18.4
Germany	416	73	17.5
Other European Countries	455	90	19.8
Canada	343	86	25.1
USA	2,019	534	26.4
Not Reported	41	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 of a short simple sentence on everyday life. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorized phrases. The ability to read and write may be in any language.

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Kilimanjaro Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,411,198 persons age 5 years and above, 1,266,893 (89.8percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (90.9 percent) than females (88.8percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 95.2 to 96.7 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 94.1 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas at 88.4 percent. Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2 and 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,411,198	678,863	732,335	1,266,893	616,769	650,124	89.8	90.9	88.8
5-9	204,642	103,195	101,447	144,363	71,367	72,996	70.5	69.2	72.0
10-14	216,751	108,095	108,656	209,534	104,076	105,458	96.7	96.3	97.1
15-19	170,337	84,186	86,151	165,864	81,838	84,026	97.4	97.2	97.5
20-24	119,432	56,072	63,360	114,993	54,056	60,937	96.3	96.4	96.2
25-29	99,195	45,892	53,303	94,893	43,970	50,923	95.7	95.8	95.5
30-34	95,811	45,182	50,629	91,619	43,292	48,327	95.6	95.8	95.5
35-39	90,158	42,503	47,655	86,194	40,738	45,456	95.6	95.8	95.4
40-44	79,846	38,075	41,771	76,177	36,476	39,701	95.4	95.8	95.0
45-49	69,092	32,698	36,394	65,756	31,494	34,262	95.2	96.3	94.1
50-54	62,326	29,002	33,324	57,049	27,570	29,479	91.5	95.1	88.5
55-59	45,792	21,149	24,643	41,251	19,921	21,330	90.1	94.2	86.6
60-64	44,077	20,666	23,411	37,977	19,093	18,884	86.2	92.4	80.7
65-69	30,408	14,195	16,213	25,147	12,872	12,275	82.7	90.7	75.7
70-74	29,354	13,696	15,658	22,274	11,789	10,485	75.9	86.1	67.0
75-79	20,423	9,721	10,702	14,634	8,094	6,540	71.7	83.3	61.1
80+	33,554	14,536	19,018	19,168	10,123	9,045	57.1	69.6	47.6

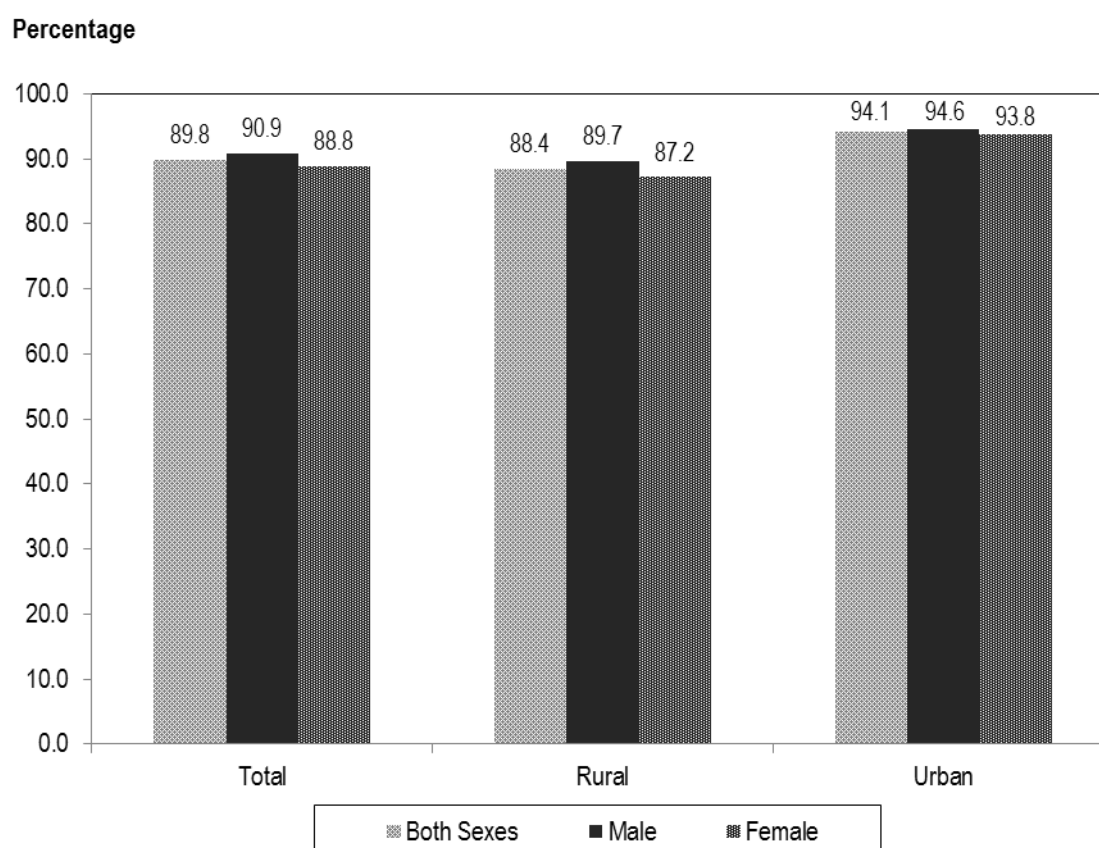
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Kilimanjaro Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,075,854	520,315	555,539	951,182	466,819	484,363	88.4	89.7	87.2
5-9	160,805	81,108	79,697	110,689	54,576	56,113	68.8	67.3	70.4
10-14	171,159	85,896	85,263	164,819	82,336	82,483	96.3	95.9	96.7
15-19	125,134	63,461	61,673	121,295	61,395	59,900	96.9	96.7	97.1
20-24	80,767	39,002	41,765	76,965	37,269	39,696	95.3	95.6	95.0
25-29	66,248	30,950	35,298	62,571	29,312	33,259	94.4	94.7	94.2
30-34	66,270	31,357	34,913	62,643	29,716	32,927	94.5	94.8	94.3
35-39	65,473	30,664	34,809	61,980	29,093	32,887	94.7	94.9	94.5
40-44	60,354	28,554	31,800	57,111	27,153	29,958	94.6	95.1	94.2
45-49	54,089	25,436	28,653	51,139	24,368	26,771	94.5	95.8	93.4
50-54	49,891	22,946	26,945	45,166	21,667	23,499	90.5	94.4	87.2
55-59	37,771	17,345	20,426	33,697	16,233	17,464	89.2	93.6	85.5
60-64	37,389	17,513	19,876	31,948	16,096	15,852	85.4	91.9	79.8
65-69	26,480	12,262	14,218	21,717	11,064	10,653	82.0	90.2	74.9
70-74	25,790	12,049	13,741	19,481	10,332	9,149	75.5	85.7	66.6
75-79	18,308	8,731	9,577	13,027	7,210	5,817	71.2	82.6	60.7
80+	29,926	13,041	16,885	16,934	8,999	7,935	56.6	69.0	47.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	335,344	158,548	176,796	315,711	149,950	165,761	94.1	94.6	93.8
5-9	43,837	22,087	21,750	33,674	16,791	16,883	76.8	76.0	77.6
10-14	45,592	22,199	23,393	44,715	21,740	22,975	98.1	97.9	98.2
15-19	45,203	20,725	24,478	44,569	20,443	24,126	98.6	98.6	98.6
20-24	38,665	17,070	21,595	38,028	16,787	21,241	98.4	98.3	98.4
25-29	32,947	14,942	18,005	32,322	14,658	17,664	98.1	98.1	98.1
30-34	29,541	13,825	15,716	28,976	13,576	15,400	98.1	98.2	98.0
35-39	24,685	11,839	12,846	24,214	11,645	12,569	98.1	98.4	97.8
40-44	19,492	9,521	9,971	19,066	9,323	9,743	97.8	97.9	97.7
45-49	15,003	7,262	7,741	14,617	7,126	7,491	97.4	98.1	96.8
50-54	12,435	6,056	6,379	11,883	5,903	5,980	95.6	97.5	93.7
55-59	8,021	3,804	4,217	7,554	3,688	3,866	94.2	97.0	91.7
60-64	6,688	3,153	3,535	6,029	2,997	3,032	90.1	95.1	85.8
65-69	3,928	1,933	1,995	3,430	1,808	1,622	87.3	93.5	81.3
70-74	3,564	1,647	1,917	2,793	1,457	1,336	78.4	88.5	69.7
75-79	2,115	990	1,125	1,607	884	723	76.0	89.3	64.3
80+	3,628	1,495	2,133	2,234	1,124	1,110	61.6	75.2	52.0

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



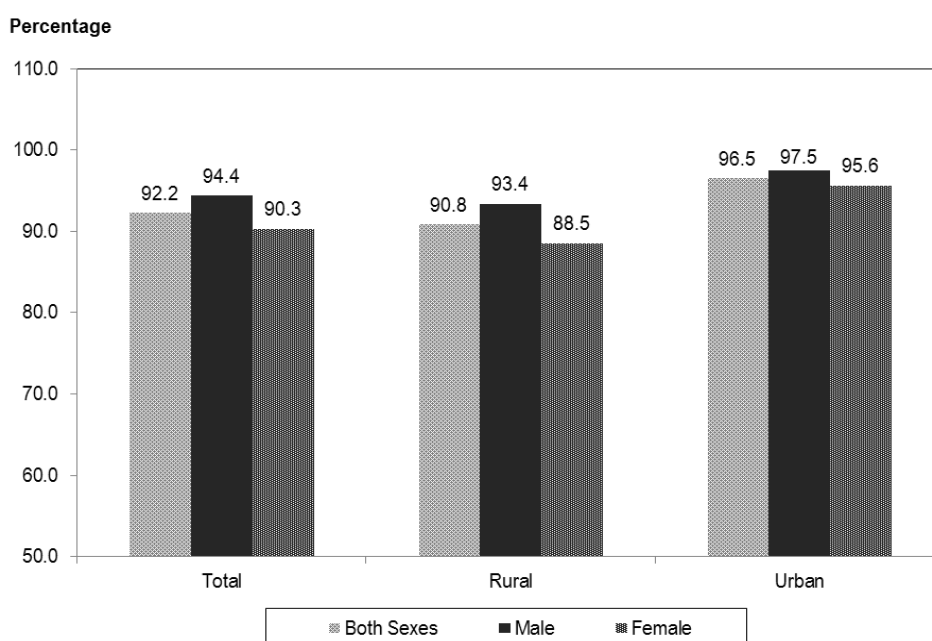
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Kilimanjaro region stands at 92.2 percent and it was higher in urban areas (96.5percent) than in rural areas (93.4percent). 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	92.2	94.4	90.3	90.8	93.4	88.5	96.5	97.5	95.6
15–19	97.4	97.2	97.5	96.9	96.7	97.1	98.6	98.6	98.6
20–24	96.3	96.4	96.2	95.3	95.6	95.0	98.4	98.3	98.4
25–29	95.7	95.8	95.5	94.4	94.7	94.2	98.1	98.1	98.1
30–34	95.6	95.8	95.5	94.5	94.8	94.3	98.1	98.2	98.0
35–39	95.6	95.8	95.4	94.7	94.9	94.5	98.1	98.4	97.8
40–44	95.4	95.8	95.0	94.6	95.1	94.2	97.8	97.9	97.7
45–49	95.2	96.3	94.1	94.5	95.8	93.4	97.4	98.1	96.8
50–54	91.5	95.1	88.5	90.5	94.4	87.2	95.6	97.5	93.7
55–59	90.1	94.2	86.6	89.2	93.6	85.5	94.2	97.0	91.7
60–64	86.2	92.4	80.7	85.4	91.9	79.8	90.1	95.1	85.8
65–69	82.7	90.7	75.7	82.0	90.2	74.9	87.3	93.5	81.3
70–74	75.9	86.1	67.0	75.5	85.7	66.6	78.4	88.5	69.7
75–79	71.7	83.3	61.1	71.2	82.6	60.7	76.0	89.3	64.3
80+	57.1	69.6	47.6	56.6	69.0	47.0	61.6	75.2	52.0

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 97.9 percent in Moshi Municipal to 85.3 percent in Siha district (Map 9.1). All districts are above 85 percent in terms of adult literacy rates.

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

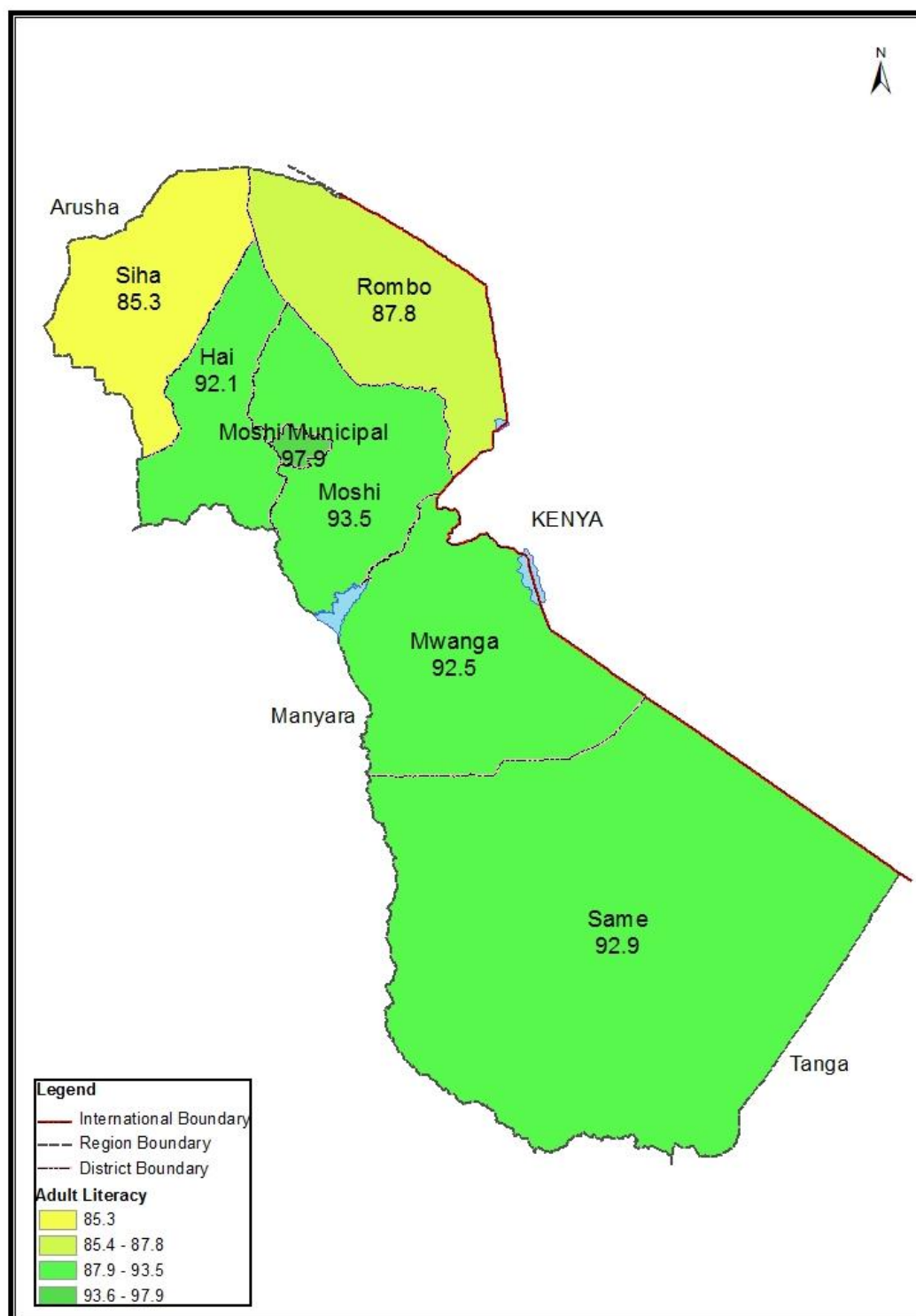


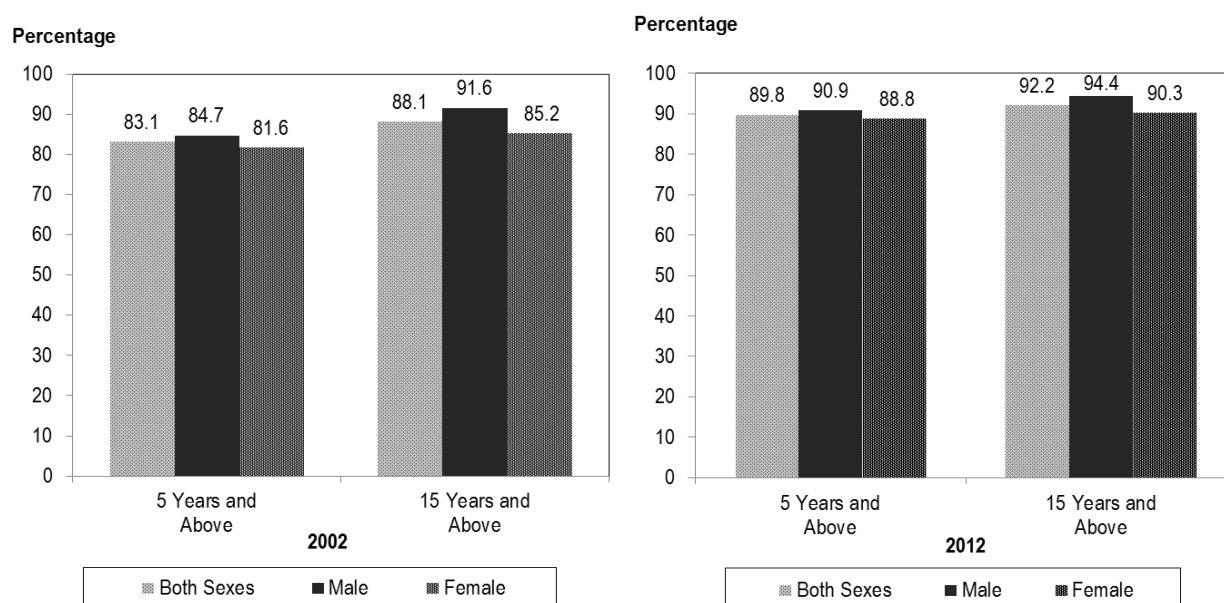
Table 9.5 shows that there has been an increase in adult literacy rates in Kilimanjaro Region from 87.9 percent in 2002 to 92.2 percent in 2012. The increase in literacy rates was observed in all districts ranging between 2.5 percent in Mwanga and 8.9 percent in Siha District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 83.1 percent to 89.8 percent for persons of age 5 years and above, and from 88.1 percent to 92.2 percent for persons of age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above have also increased from 84.7 percent to 90.9 percent for males and from 81.6 percent to 88.8 percent for females.

Table 9.5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	87.9	91.2	85.0	92.2	94.4	90.3	5.0	3.5	6.3
Rural	86.4	90.2	83.2	90.8	93.4	88.5	5.1	3.5	6.4
Urban	92.9	94.6	91.4	96.5	97.5	95.6	3.9	3.1	4.7
Rombo	81.6	86.7	77.5	87.8	91.7	84.5	7.6	5.7	9.1
Mwanga	90.3	93.2	87.8	92.5	94.5	90.8	2.5	1.4	3.4
Same	89.8	92.8	87.1	92.9	94.5	91.3	3.4	1.9	4.8
Moshi	88.4	92.0	85.2	93.5	95.6	91.6	5.8	3.8	7.5
Hai	89.3	91.7	87.0	92.1	93.8	90.6	3.2	2.3	4.1
Moshi Municipal	95.5	96.7	94.5	97.9	98.6	97.4	2.5	1.9	3.1
Siha	78.3	82.0	74.7	85.3	88.7	82.1	8.9	8.1	10.0

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Kilimanjaro 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 (66.6 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (21.9 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	66.6	1.2	21.9	0.1	89.8	10.2	1,411,198
5-9	66.3	0.3	3.9	0.1	70.5	29.5	204,642
10-14	77.8	1.0	17.8	0.0	96.7	3.3	216,751
15-19	45.2	2.9	49.3	0.0	97.4	2.6	170,337
20-24	53.6	2.0	40.5	0.1	96.3	3.7	119,432
25-29	67.9	1.2	26.5	0.1	95.7	4.3	99,195
30-34	73.6	1.0	21.0	0.1	95.6	4.4	95,811
35-39	75.9	0.9	18.8	0.1	95.6	4.4	90,158
40-44	76.8	0.9	17.7	0.1	95.4	4.6	79,846
45-49	76.7	0.9	17.6	0.1	95.2	4.8	69,092
50-54	71.2	1.0	19.3	0.1	91.5	8.5	62,326
55-59	69.2	1.1	19.7	0.1	90.1	9.9	45,792
60-64	67.5	1.0	17.6	0.1	86.2	13.8	44,077
65-69	66.3	0.9	15.4	0.1	82.7	17.3	30,408
70-74	63.8	0.7	11.3	0.1	75.9	24.1	29,354
75-79	61.2	0.6	9.7	0.1	71.7	28.3	20,423
80+	50.0	0.4	6.5	0.2	57.1	42.9	33,554

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

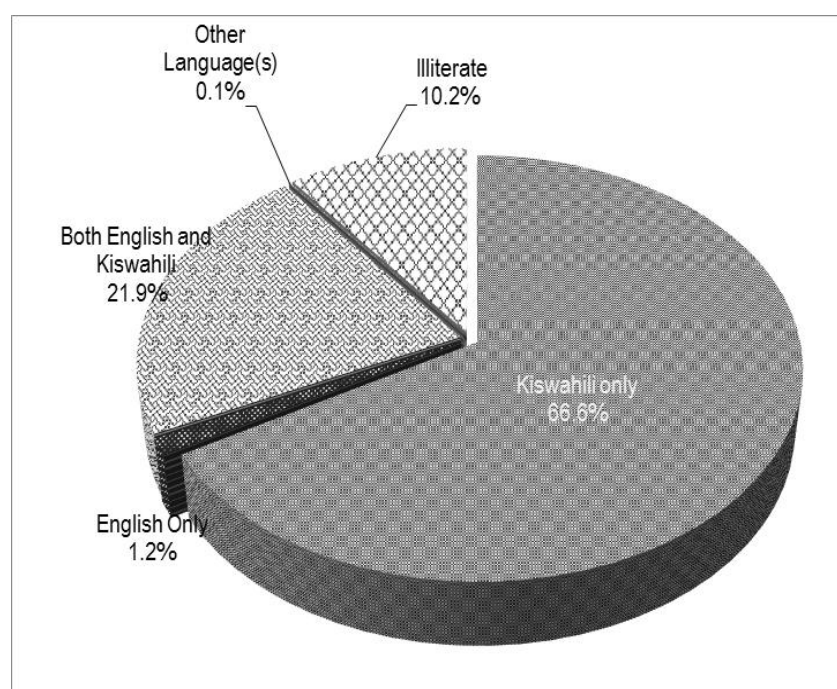


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in rural (68.4percent) than in urban areas (60.9 percent) and males were slightly more literate (90.9 percent) than females (88.8 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kilimanjaro Region	66.6	1.2	21.9	0.1	89.8	10.2	1,411,198
Male	66.3	1.3	23.3	0.1	90.9	9.1	678,863
Female	66.9	1.1	20.7	0.1	88.8	11.2	732,335
Kilimanjaro Rural	68.4	1.2	18.8	0.1	88.4	11.6	1,075,854
Male	68.4	1.3	20.0	0.1	89.7	10.3	520,315
Female	68.3	1.2	17.6	0.1	87.2	12.8	555,539
Kilimanjaro Urban	60.9	1.0	32.1	0.1	94.1	5.9	335,344
Male	59.4	1.1	34.0	0.1	94.6	5.4	158,548
Female	62.4	1.0	30.3	0.1	93.8	6.2	176,796

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

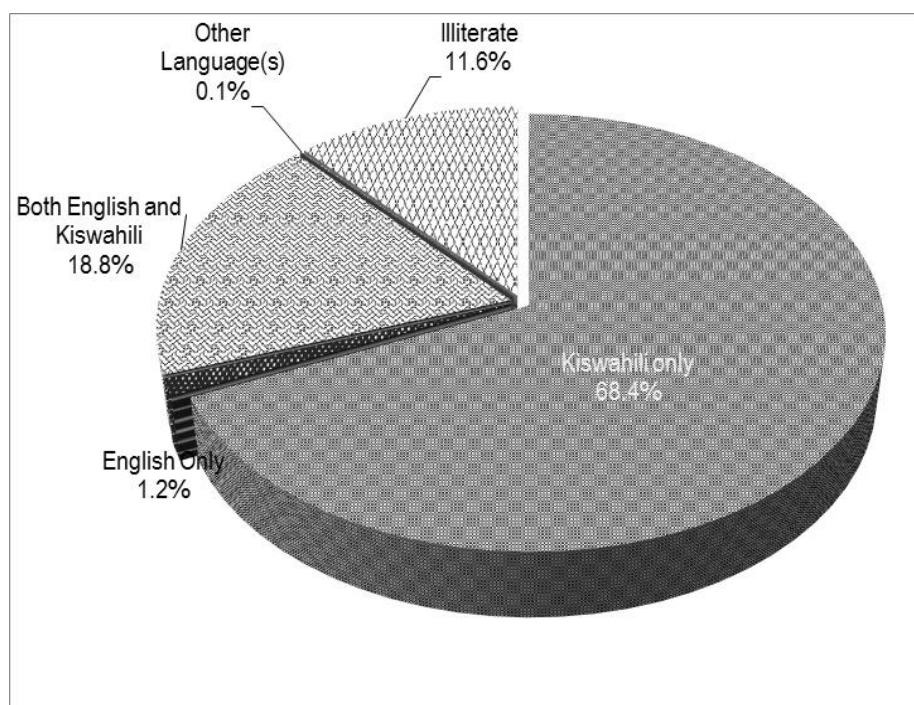
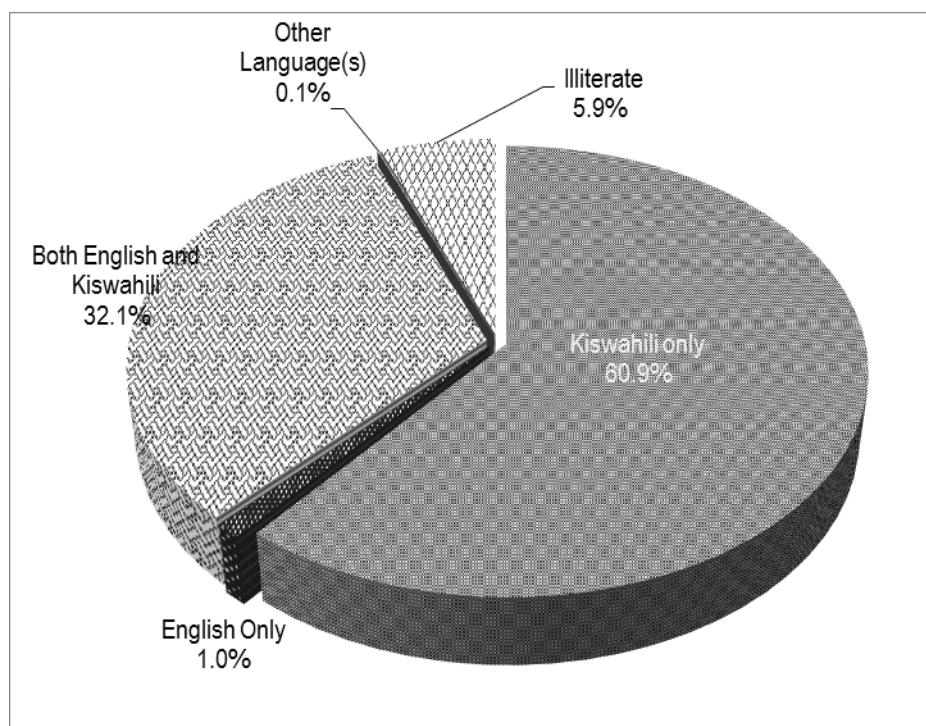


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kilimanjaro Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Kilimanjaro region. The District council with the highest illiteracy rate was Siha District council (18.0 percent) followed by Rombo (12.9 percent) and Same (11.5 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Moshi Municipal Council (3.9 percent) and Moshi District Council (8.5 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In			Other Language(s)			
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili				
Kilimanjaro Region	66.6	1.2	21.9	0.1	89.8	10.2	1,411,198
Rombo	67.2	1.4	18.5	0.1	87.1	12.9	226,520
Mwanga	66.7	0.7	22.2	0.0	89.6	10.4	114,051
Same	70.6	0.9	16.9	0.0	88.5	11.5	229,123
Moshi	67.8	1.3	22.3	0.1	91.5	8.5	405,383
Hai	67.6	1.2	20.9	0.1	89.8	10.2	183,212
Moshi Municipal	55.0	1.4	39.5	0.1	96.1	3.9	155,199
Siha	67.0	1.2	13.8	0.1	82.0	18.0	97,710

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, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

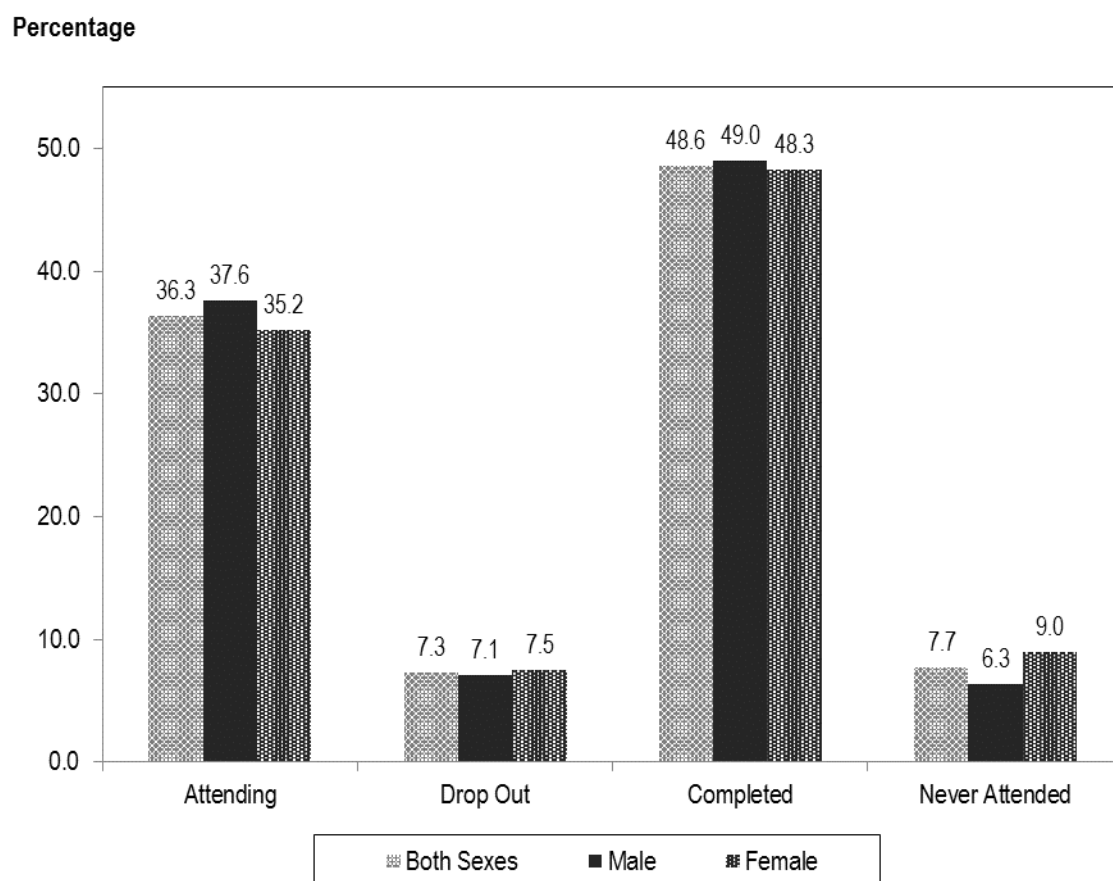
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. About eight (7.7) percent of 1.4 million people in Kilimajaro region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (9 percent) having never been to school compared with males (6.3 percent). About 49 percent of population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 36.3 percent were attending and 7.3 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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	1,411,198	36.3	7.3	48.6	7.7	678,863	37.6	7.1	49.0	6.3	732,335	35.2	7.5	48.3	9.0
5	39,259	60.8	0.1	0.6	38.5	20,264	60.1	0.0	0.6	39.3	18,995	61.7	0.1	0.6	37.7
6	40,176	74.9	0.1	0.7	24.2	20,124	73.8	0.1	0.7	25.4	20,052	76.1	0.1	0.7	23.1
5-6	79,435	68.0	0.1	0.6	31.3	40,388	66.9	0.1	0.6	32.4	39,047	69.1	0.1	0.6	30.2
7	43,665	89.1	0.2	0.8	9.9	22,150	88.4	0.1	0.7	10.7	21,515	89.9	0.3	0.8	9.1
8	41,023	93.7	0.3	0.7	5.3	20,467	93.5	0.3	0.7	5.6	20,556	94.0	0.3	0.7	5.0
9	40,519	95.8	0.3	0.7	3.1	20,190	95.6	0.3	0.6	3.5	20,329	96.1	0.3	0.8	2.8
10	48,316	95.8	0.5	0.9	2.8	24,101	95.7	0.6	0.9	2.9	24,215	95.9	0.4	0.9	2.8
11	35,329	96.7	0.5	1.1	1.7	17,371	96.5	0.7	1.1	1.7	17,958	96.9	0.4	1.0	1.7
12	53,304	95.3	0.9	2.0	1.8	27,060	94.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	26,244	95.6	0.7	1.9	1.8
13	40,499	92.4	1.1	5.0	1.5	20,159	91.7	1.4	5.2	1.6	20,340	93.1	0.8	4.8	1.3
7-13	302,655	94.1	0.6	1.6	3.7	151,498	93.7	0.7	1.6	4.0	151,157	94.5	0.5	1.6	3.5
14	39,303	86.0	1.5	10.8	1.7	19,404	84.8	2.0	11.4	1.8	19,899	87.1	1.0	10.3	1.6
15	36,923	77.3	2.3	18.2	2.2	18,484	75.3	3.0	19.4	2.3	18,439	79.3	1.6	17.0	2.1
16	36,837	73.4	2.6	22.2	1.8	18,008	71.2	3.3	23.6	1.9	18,829	75.4	2.0	20.8	1.8
17	34,460	67.2	3.6	27.5	1.7	16,835	65.7	4.2	28.5	1.6	17,625	68.6	3.1	26.6	1.7
14 - 17	147,523	76.3	2.5	19.4	1.9	72,731	74.6	3.1	20.4	1.9	74,792	77.9	1.9	18.4	1.8
18	37,162	54.8	4.6	38.1	2.5	18,589	55.0	4.9	37.8	2.3	18,573	54.6	4.2	38.5	2.7
19	24,955	43.1	5.7	49.0	2.2	12,270	45.9	5.9	46.1	2.1	12,685	40.3	5.6	51.8	2.3
18 - 19	62,117	50.1	5.0	42.5	2.4	30,859	51.4	5.3	41.1	2.2	31,258	48.8	4.7	43.9	2.5
20	33,317	26.2	6.9	63.1	3.8	15,958	29.3	7.0	60.2	3.5	17,359	23.4	6.8	65.8	4.0
21	20,026	22.9	6.8	67.7	2.6	9,594	25.9	6.8	64.9	2.4	10,432	20.1	6.9	70.2	2.7
22	27,504	16.6	7.6	72.3	3.6	13,036	19.1	7.8	69.8	3.4	14,468	14.3	7.4	74.5	3.8
23	18,898	13.5	7.8	76.1	2.6	8,508	16.6	8.7	72.5	2.3	10,390	11.0	7.1	79.1	2.8
24	19,687	10.4	7.6	78.8	3.2	8,976	12.7	8.0	76.4	2.9	10,711	8.4	7.2	80.9	3.5
20 - 24	119,432	18.8	7.3	70.6	3.3	56,072	21.8	7.5	67.7	3.0	63,360	16.2	7.1	73.3	3.5
25+	700,036	1.2	12.3	77.4	9.2	327,315	1.2	11.9	80.8	6.1	372,721	1.1	12.6	74.4	12.0

Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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 Kilimanjaro Region. The results indicate that 8.9 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 4.1 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (8.0 percent) than in urban areas (5.1 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (54.6 percent) than those in the rural areas (46.8 percent). Currently, 36.3 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 36.4 percent of the rural population.

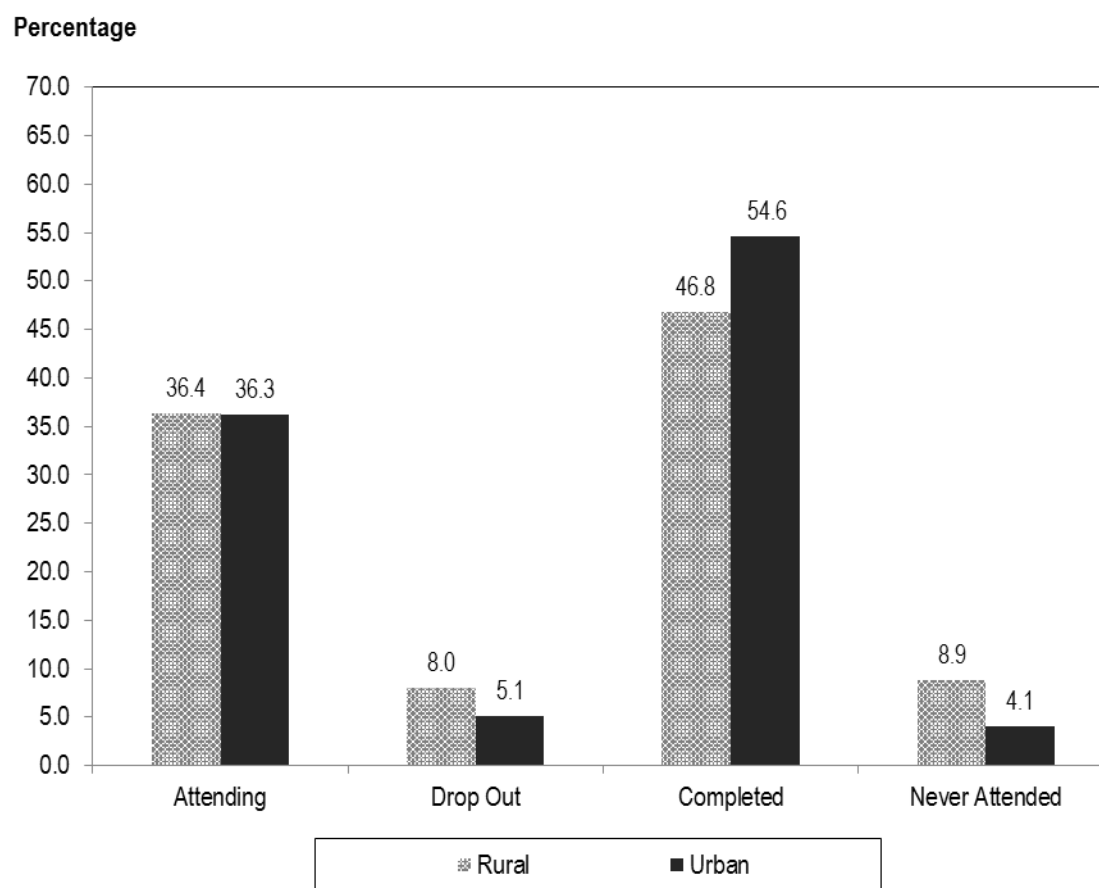
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Kilimanjaro Rural, 2012 Census

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	1,075,854	36.4	8.0	46.8	8.9	520,315	37.5	7.8	47.5	7.2	555,539	35.3	8.2	46.1	10.4
5	30,714	58.3	0.1	0.6	41.1	15,813	57.3	0.1	0.6	42.0	14,901	59.3	0.1	0.5	40.2
6	31,286	73.3	0.2	0.6	26.0	15,672	71.9	0.2	0.6	27.3	15,614	74.7	0.1	0.6	24.6
5-6	62,000	65.9	0.1	0.6	33.5	31,485	64.6	0.1	0.6	34.7	30,515	67.2	0.1	0.5	32.2
7	34,394	88.2	0.2	0.7	11.0	17,476	87.3	0.1	0.7	11.9	16,918	89.1	0.3	0.6	10.0
8	32,343	93.1	0.3	0.6	6.0	16,155	92.7	0.3	0.6	6.4	16,188	93.4	0.3	0.6	5.7
9	32,068	95.4	0.4	0.6	3.6	15,992	95.1	0.4	0.6	3.9	16,076	95.7	0.4	0.7	3.2
10	38,348	95.4	0.5	0.9	3.2	19,178	95.2	0.6	0.9	3.2	19,170	95.6	0.3	0.9	3.2
11	27,801	96.4	0.6	1.0	2.0	13,733	96.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	14,068	96.8	0.4	0.9	1.9
12	42,266	95.1	1.0	1.9	2.1	21,609	94.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	20,657	95.5	0.7	1.8	2.0
13	32,100	92.2	1.1	5.0	1.7	16,057	91.1	1.6	5.5	1.8	16,043	93.4	0.6	4.5	1.5
7-13	239,320	93.7	0.6	1.5	4.2	120,200	93.2	0.7	1.6	4.5	119,120	94.2	0.4	1.4	3.9
14	30,644	85.7	1.7	10.7	1.9	15,319	83.8	2.3	11.9	2.0	15,325	87.7	1.0	9.5	1.8
15	28,194	76.8	2.5	18.2	2.5	14,493	73.5	3.2	20.6	2.7	13,701	80.3	1.7	15.6	2.4
16	27,443	73.1	2.8	21.9	2.2	13,688	69.4	3.8	24.6	2.2	13,755	76.9	1.9	19.1	2.1
17	25,111	67.3	3.6	27.1	2.0	12,626	63.9	4.4	29.8	1.9	12,485	70.8	2.8	24.4	2.1
14 - 17	111,392	76.2	2.6	19.1	2.1	56,126	73.1	3.4	21.3	2.2	55,266	79.3	1.8	16.8	2.1
18	27,107	55.1	4.7	37.2	3.0	13,875	53.9	5.2	38.1	2.7	13,232	56.3	4.1	36.3	3.3
19	17,279	42.4	6.1	48.8	2.7	8,779	44.3	6.6	46.5	2.6	8,500	40.5	5.6	51.1	2.8
18 - 19	44,386	50.1	5.2	41.7	2.9	22,654	50.2	5.8	41.4	2.7	21,732	50.1	4.7	42.1	3.1
20	23,147	24.9	7.4	63.0	4.7	11,392	27.5	7.4	60.8	4.3	11,755	22.3	7.4	65.1	5.1
21	13,444	21.0	7.5	68.3	3.3	6,620	23.7	7.3	66.1	3.0	6,824	18.3	7.6	70.5	3.5
22	18,584	14.8	8.3	72.3	4.6	9,040	16.8	8.7	70.2	4.2	9,544	12.9	8.0	74.3	4.9
23	12,549	12.1	8.7	76.0	3.2	5,863	14.7	9.6	72.9	2.8	6,686	9.8	7.8	78.7	3.6
24	13,043	9.2	8.1	78.5	4.2	6,087	11.2	8.7	76.4	3.6	6,956	7.5	7.5	80.3	4.8
20 - 24	80,767	17.4	7.9	70.5	4.1	39,002	19.9	8.2	68.1	3.7	41,765	15.0	7.7	72.8	4.5
25+	537,989	1.0	13.6	74.8	10.7	250,848	1.0	13.2	78.6	7.1	287,141	0.9	13.8	71.4	13.8

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Kilimanjaro 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	335,344	36.3	5.1	54.6	4.1	158,548	38.0	4.7	53.8	3.5	176,796	34.7	5.4	55.3	4.6
5	8,545	70.1	0.0	0.6	29.2	4,451	69.7	0.0	0.6	29.7	4,094	70.6	0.0	0.7	28.7
6	8,890	80.7	0.1	1.0	18.2	4,452	80.5	0.1	0.8	18.6	4,438	80.8	0.1	1.2	17.9
5-6	17,435	75.5	0.1	0.8	23.6	8,903	75.1	0.1	0.7	24.2	8,532	75.9	0.1	0.9	23.1
7	9,271	92.7	0.1	1.1	6.0	4,674	92.6	0.1	0.8	6.5	4,597	92.9	0.2	1.4	5.6
8	8,680	96.1	0.2	1.1	2.6	4,312	96.2	0.2	1.0	2.6	4,368	95.9	0.3	1.2	2.6
9	8,451	97.4	0.2	0.9	1.5	4,198	97.3	0.3	0.7	1.6	4,253	97.4	0.2	1.0	1.4
10	9,968	97.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	4,923	97.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	5,045	96.8	0.5	1.1	1.5
11	7,528	97.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	3,638	98.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	3,890	97.2	0.6	1.4	0.8
12	11,038	96.0	0.8	2.2	1.0	5,451	95.8	0.8	2.4	1.0	5,587	96.2	0.7	2.0	1.1
13	8,399	92.9	1.2	5.2	0.8	4,102	94.0	0.9	4.4	0.8	4,297	91.8	1.5	5.9	0.8
7-13	63,335	95.7	0.5	1.8	2.0	31,298	95.8	0.4	1.6	2.1	32,037	95.5	0.6	2.0	2.0
14	8,659	86.8	1.0	11.3	0.9	4,085	88.6	1.0	9.4	1.1	4,574	85.2	1.0	13.0	0.8
15	8,729	78.9	1.7	18.2	1.1	3,991	81.9	2.1	15.1	1.0	4,738	76.3	1.4	20.9	1.3
16	9,394	74.0	2.0	23.0	0.9	4,320	77.0	1.8	20.3	0.8	5,074	71.5	2.1	25.4	1.0
17	9,349	66.9	3.6	28.5	0.9	4,209	71.2	3.4	24.5	0.8	5,140	63.5	3.8	31.8	1.0
14 - 17	36,131	76.4	2.1	20.5	1.0	16,605	79.6	2.1	17.4	0.9	19,526	73.8	2.1	23.1	1.0
18	10,055	54.1	4.2	40.5	1.2	4,714	58.1	4.1	36.6	1.2	5,341	50.6	4.3	44.0	1.1
19	7,676	44.5	4.9	49.5	1.1	3,491	50.1	4.1	45.0	0.8	4,185	39.9	5.5	53.3	1.3
18 - 19	17,731	49.9	4.5	44.4	1.1	8,205	54.7	4.1	40.2	1.0	9,526	45.9	4.8	48.1	1.2
20	10,170	29.3	5.6	63.4	1.7	4,566	33.9	5.9	58.6	1.6	5,604	25.6	5.4	67.3	1.8
21	6,582	26.8	5.6	66.4	1.1	2,974	30.9	5.6	62.4	1.1	3,608	23.5	5.5	69.8	1.2
22	8,920	20.2	6.0	72.2	1.6	3,996	24.1	5.7	68.8	1.4	4,924	17.1	6.3	74.9	1.7
23	6,349	16.3	6.1	76.3	1.2	2,645	20.8	6.5	71.5	1.2	3,704	13.1	5.9	79.8	1.2
24	6,644	12.6	6.6	79.4	1.3	2,889	15.9	6.5	76.3	1.4	3,755	10.1	6.7	81.9	1.3
20 - 24	38,665	21.8	6.0	70.8	1.4	17,070	26.0	6.0	66.6	1.4	21,595	18.5	5.9	74.1	1.5
25+	162,047	1.8	7.9	85.8	4.5	76,467	1.9	7.3	87.8	3.0	85,580	1.7	8.4	84.1	5.8

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing illiteracy attendance status differ among districts in Kilimanjaro region. The District council with the highest attendance rate was Siha (15.1 percent) followed by Rombo District council (9.7 percent) and Same City Council (8.3 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Moshi district Council (6.3 percent) and Moshi Municipal council (3 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by School Attendance Status and District; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	1,411,198	36.3	7.3	48.6	7.7	678,863	37.6	7.1	49.0	6.3	732,335	35.2	7.5	48.3	9.0
Rombo	226,520	40.3	7.7	42.4	9.7	107,557	41.7	8.1	43.2	7.0	118,963	38.9	7.3	41.6	12.2
Mwanga	114,051	39.1	6.9	46.4	7.6	54,538	41.4	6.2	45.9	6.5	59,513	36.9	7.6	46.9	8.6
Same	229,123	38.5	7.5	45.6	8.3	111,629	40.2	7.2	45.3	7.4	117,494	36.9	7.8	46.0	9.3
Moshi	405,383	34.6	8.0	51.1	6.3	195,706	35.5	7.5	52.1	4.9	209,677	33.7	8.5	50.2	7.5
Hai	183,212	34.4	8.1	49.7	7.8	88,572	35.3	8.1	49.9	6.8	94,640	33.5	8.1	49.5	8.9
Moshi Municipal	155,199	33.8	4.5	58.7	3.0	73,473	35.2	4.0	58.2	2.6	81,726	32.6	4.9	59.2	3.3
Siha	97,710	34.1	6.4	44.3	15.1	47,388	34.8	6.8	45.3	13.1	50,322	33.5	6.1	43.3	17.1

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment ratios depict the proportion 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 rates 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 90.4 percent in the 2002 Census to 94.1 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 90.2 to 94.5 percent) compared with males (from 90.5 to 93.7 percent). The urban NER increased from 88.8 percent in 2002 to 95.7 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 90.7 to 93.7 percent respectively.

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

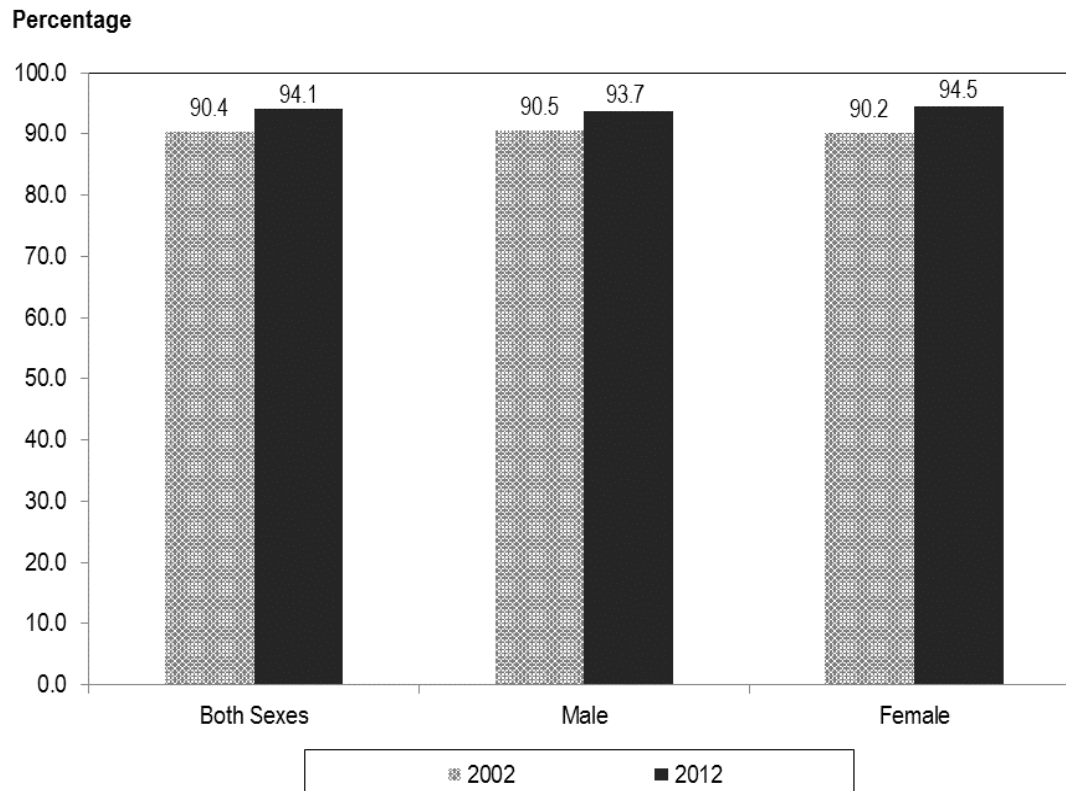
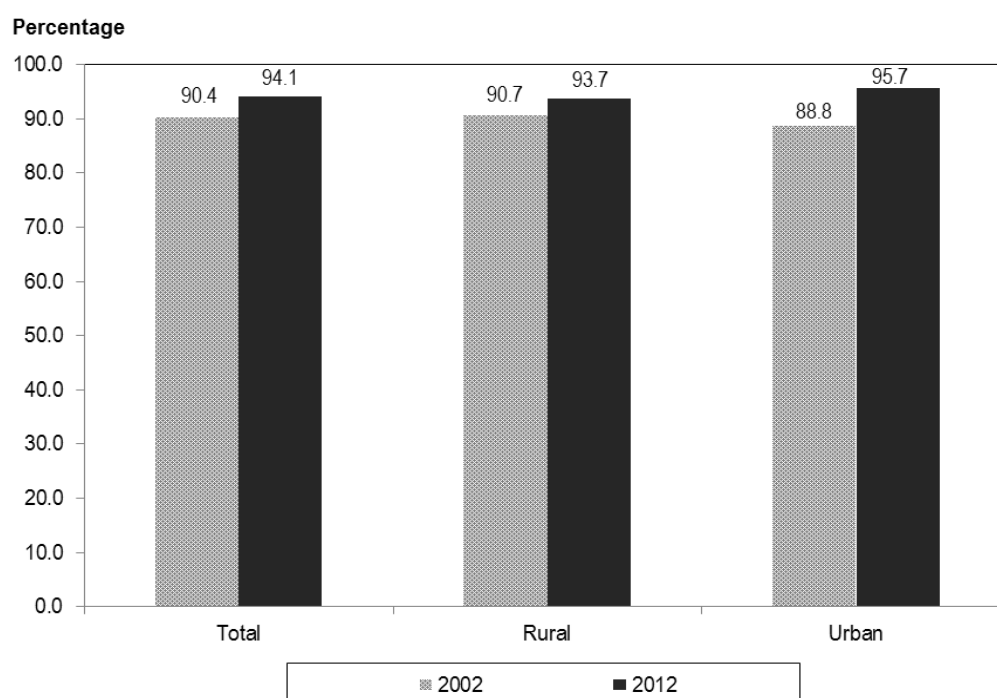


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Kilimanjaro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. More than hundred (110.8 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 (113.2 percent) than in rural areas (110.3 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

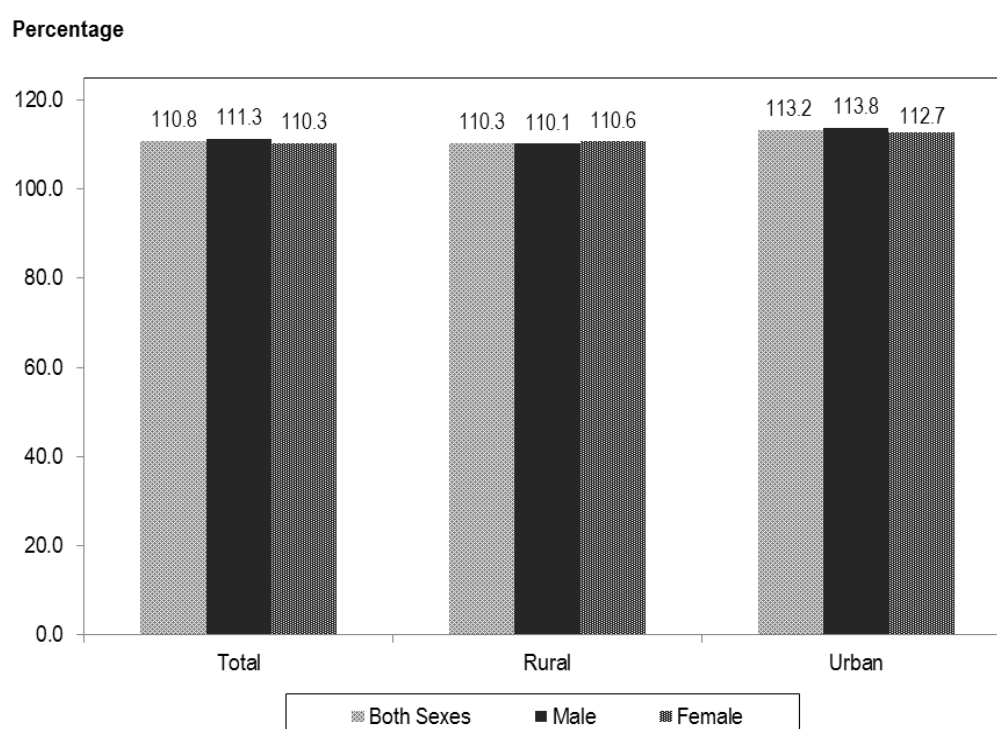


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 96.6 percent in Rombo District Council to 88.1 percent in Siha district. Districts with NER of 90 percent and above are Mwanga, Same, Moshi District Council, Hai Moshi district Council and Moshi Municipal Council.

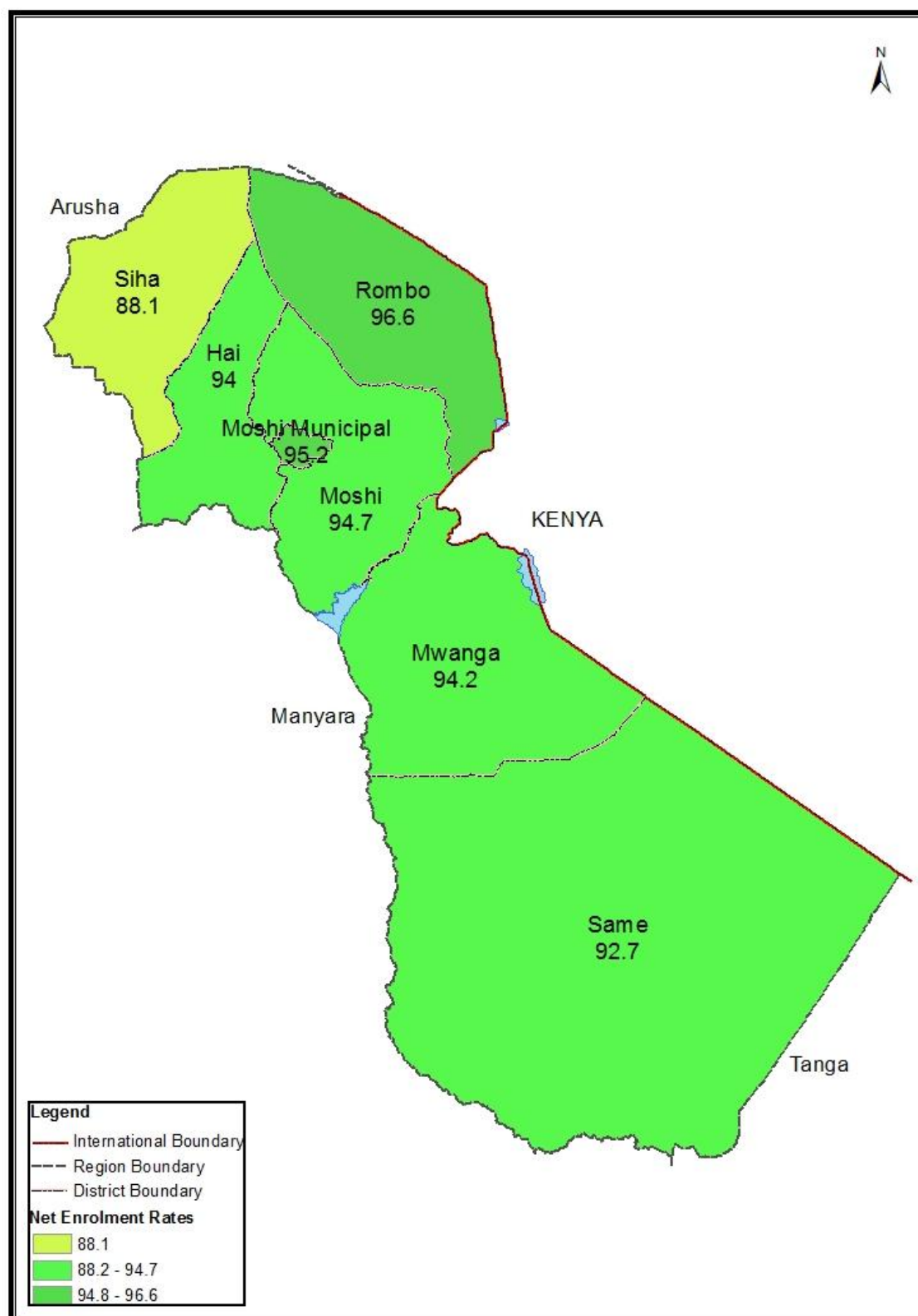
Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kilimanjaro Region	94.1	93.7	94.5	93.7	93.2	94.2	95.7	95.8	95.5
Rombo	96.6	96.1	97.1	96.5	96.0	97.1	97.5	97.4	97.5
Mwanga	94.2	94.0	94.4	93.0	92.5	93.5	97.4	97.9	96.8
Same	92.7	92.2	93.2	91.7	91.0	92.3	95.0	95.0	95.1
Moshi	94.7	94.3	95.2	94.7	94.2	95.2	96.0	96.5	95.5
Hai	94.0	93.8	94.1	93.6	93.3	93.9	95.6	96.0	95.3
Moshi Municipal	95.2	95.5	95.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.2	95.5	95.0
Siha	88.1	87.5	88.7	87.1	86.4	87.7	96.2	95.9	96.6

Note:

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

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

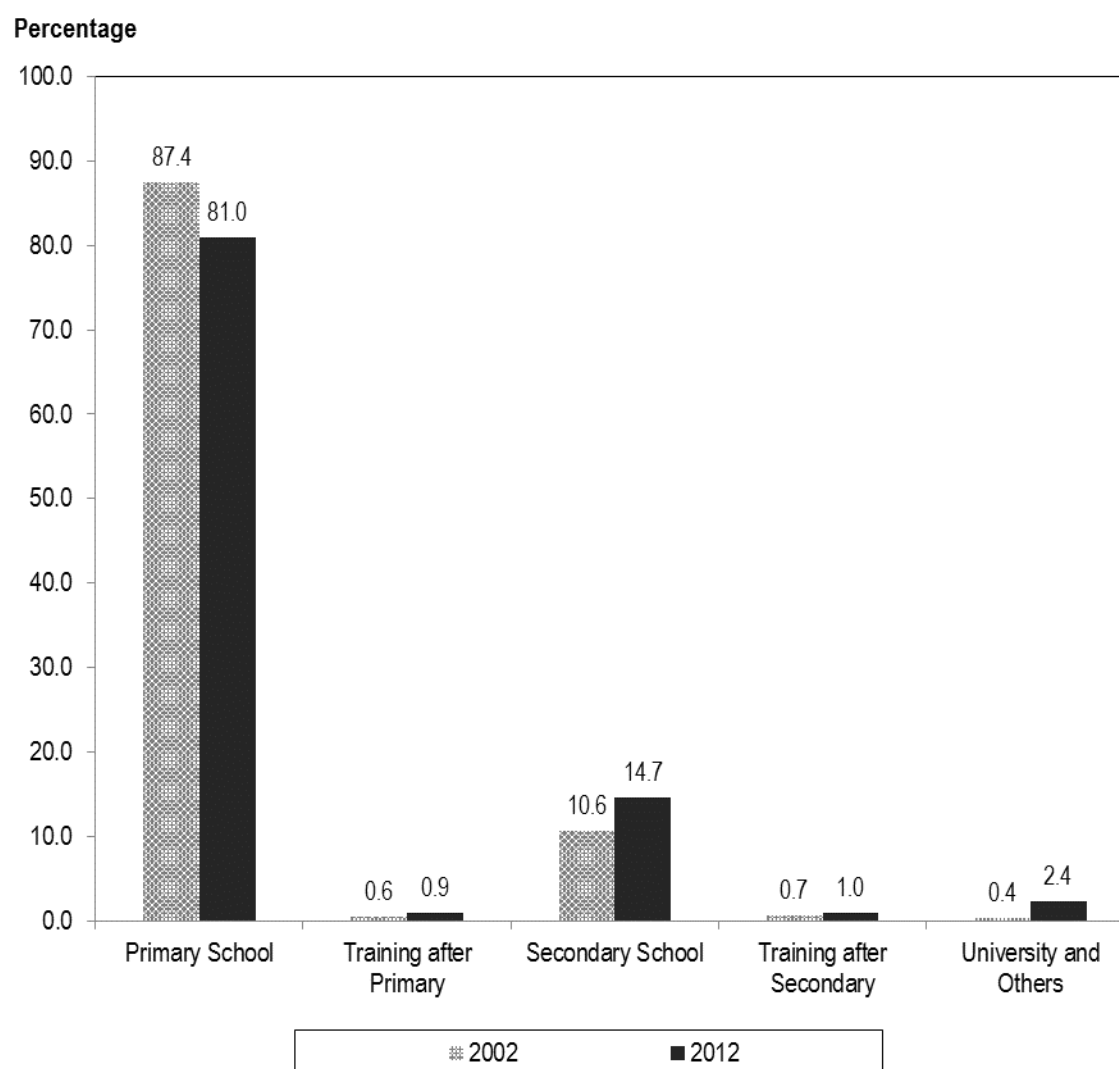
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Kilimanjaro Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results show that, out of 685,812 persons who attained any level of education, 332,359 (48.5 percent) were males and 353,453 (51.5 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained (81.0percent), followed by secondary education (14.7percent), university and others (2.4percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (82.3percent) compared with males (79.6percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	685,812	332,359	353,453	100	100	100
Primary School	555,282	264,422	290,860	81.0	79.6	82.3
Training after Primary	6,413	3,304	3,109	0.9	1.0	0.9
Secondary School	100,889	51,110	49,779	14.7	15.4	14.1
Training after Secondary	6,727	3,306	3,421	1.0	1.0	1.0
University and Others	16,501	10,217	6,284	2.4	3.1	1.8

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 10.6 percent to 14.7 percent and from 0.4 percent to 2.4 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; Kilimanjaro 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 percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 728,666 (60 percent) out of 1,206,555 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 477,890 people (40 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 29,978 persons (2.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 23 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 10 and four (4) 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,206,555	60.4	2.5	10.1	22.8	4.2
10–14	216,751	9.0	0.4	16.9	71.8	1.9
15–19	170,337	26.5	1.4	15.1	55.1	2.0
20–24	119,432	60.3	4.2	12.5	21.7	1.3
25–29	99,195	81.1	8.1	9.6	-	1.1
30–34	95,811	86.9	4.0	8.0	-	1.2
35–39	90,158	89.1	2.8	6.9	-	1.2
40–44	79,846	90.9	2.3	5.8	-	1.0
45–49	69,092	91.6	2.1	5.2	-	1.1
50–54	62,326	91.2	1.8	5.2	-	1.7
55–59	45,792	90.6	1.7	5.2	-	2.5
60–64	44,077	87.1	1.8	6.1	-	5.0
65–69	30,408	83.8	1.4	6.4	-	8.5
70–74	29,354	74.6	1.4	6.4	-	17.6
75–79	20,422	68.3	1.7	5.4	-	24.7
80 +	33,554	41.9	0.0	0.0	-	58.0

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (61 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (58 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (3 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 percent) compared with females (58 percent) were employed.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	915,049	61.2	2.3	10.3	21.6	4.7
10–14	171,159	10.3	0.4	18.9	68.4	2.1
15–19	125,134	27.8	1.3	16.3	52.4	2.2
20–24	80,767	63.5	4.0	11.7	19.2	1.5
25–29	66,248	82.8	7.3	8.7	-	1.3
30–34	66,270	87.0	4.0	7.5	-	1.4
35–39	65,473	89.1	2.9	6.6	-	1.4
40–44	60,354	91.1	2.3	5.5	-	1.1
45–49	54,089	91.6	2.2	5.0	-	1.2
50–54	49,891	91.3	1.8	5.0	-	1.8
55–59	37,771	90.9	1.7	4.9	-	2.4
60–64	37,389	88.2	1.8	5.5	-	4.5
65–69	26,480	85.1	1.3	5.9	-	7.7
70–74	25,790	75.7	1.4	6.2	-	16.7
75–79	18,308	69.9	1.6	5.0	-	23.5
80 +	29,926	43.3	-	0.1	-	56.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	291,506	58.0	3.1	9.7	26.5	2.7
10–14	45,592	4.4	0.2	9.4	84.8	1.2
15–19	45,203	22.7	1.6	11.7	62.5	1.5
20–24	38,665	53.8	4.7	14.1	26.7	0.8
25–29	32,947	77.8	9.9	11.4	-	0.8
30–34	29,541	86.5	3.9	8.9	-	0.7
35–39	24,685	89.1	2.7	7.6	-	0.6
40–44	19,492	90.3	2.3	6.7	-	0.8
45–49	15,003	91.4	1.9	6.0	-	0.6
50–54	12,435	90.7	1.9	6.0	-	1.4
55–59	8,021	89.1	1.6	6.3	-	3.0
60–64	6,688	81.0	1.8	9.5	-	7.7
65–69	3,928	74.9	1.9	9.5	-	13.7
70–74	3,564	66.0	1.7	7.7	-	24.6
75–79	2,114	54.2	2.2	8.8	-	34.8
80 +	3,628	31.0	0.1	-	-	68.9

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Kilimanjaro Region. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (62.9 percent) were employed compared with females (58.1 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	575,667	62.9	2.7	7.0	23.9	3.5
10–14	108,095	9.5	0.4	16.7	71.5	1.9
15–19	84,186	28.8	1.6	12.7	54.8	2.2
20–24	56,072	62.5	4.5	6.5	25.2	1.3
25–29	45,892	85.4	9.8	3.6	-	1.2
30–34	45,182	91.6	4.4	2.6	-	1.4
35–39	42,503	93.4	3.0	2.4	-	1.2
40–44	38,075	94.0	2.6	2.3	-	1.1
45–49	32,698	94.3	2.4	2.3	-	1.0
50–54	29,002	94.2	2.0	2.3	-	1.6
55–59	21,149	94.1	1.6	1.9	-	2.4
60–64	20,666	91.8	1.9	2.5	-	3.8
65–69	14,195	89.5	1.4	2.8	-	6.3
70–74	13,696	82.2	1.3	3.3	-	13.2
75–79	9,720	78.1	1.4	2.9	-	17.5
80 +	14,536	53.2	-	0.0	-	46.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	630,888	58.1	2.3	12.9	21.9	4.8
10–14	108,656	8.5	0.4	17.1	72.1	1.8
15–19	86,151	24.2	1.3	17.4	55.4	1.8
20–24	63,360	58.4	4.0	17.8	18.5	1.2
25–29	53,303	77.5	6.7	14.7	-	1.1
30–34	50,629	82.7	3.6	12.8	-	0.9
35–39	47,655	85.3	2.7	10.9	-	1.2
40–44	41,771	88.0	2.0	9.0	-	1.0
45–49	36,394	89.2	1.9	7.8	-	1.1
50–54	33,324	88.6	1.8	7.8	-	1.8
55–59	24,643	87.6	1.7	7.9	-	2.7
60–64	23,411	82.9	1.7	9.2	-	6.1
65–69	16,213	78.7	1.4	9.5	-	10.4
70–74	15,658	67.9	1.5	9.1	-	21.5
75–79	10,702	59.4	1.9	7.6	-	31.2
80 +	19,018	33.3	0.0	0.1	-	66.6

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district in Kilimanjaro Region. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Kilimanjaro Region. Results revealed that Same districts had

the highest proportion of employed persons (65 percent) while Mwanga had the lowest proportion (56 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one (1) percent of the population in Mwanga district to four (4) percent in Moshi Municipal while persons who were full-time students ranged from 18 percent of the population in Moshi District to 28 percent in Moshi Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from six (6) percent of the population in Hai to 13 percent in Moshi District Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3) percent of the population in Same District Council to five (5) percent in Rombo 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kilimanjaro Region	1,206,555	60.4	2.5	10.1	22.8	4.2
Rural	915,049	61.2	2.3	10.3	21.6	4.7
Urban	291,506	58.0	3.1	9.7	26.5	2.7
Male	575,667	62.9	2.7	7.0	23.9	3.5
Female	630,888	58.1	2.3	12.9	21.9	4.8
Rombo	191,359	59.3	1.9	12.1	21.8	4.9
Mwanga	96,642	55.6	1.8	11.4	26.4	4.8
Same	191,049	65.1	1.4	7.4	22.9	3.2
Moshi	350,006	60.9	2.7	13.1	18.5	4.8
Hai	158,360	60.5	3.1	6.4	25.7	4.2
Moshi Municipal	137,525	57.2	4.0	8.4	27.9	2.5
Siha	81,614	60.5	2.5	7.3	25.3	4.5

10.3 Current Economic Activity

Current economic activity is defined as the activities performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services 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 Kilimanjaro Region. Among 1,206,555 persons aged 10 years and above, 722,386 (60 percent) were employed while the remaining 40 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 21 percent of the population, 13 percent were home maintenance workers and four (4) 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 three (3) 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,206,555	59.9	2.8	12.6	20.5	4.3
10–14	216,751	9.4	0.5	23.5	64.7	2.0
15–19	170,337	27.1	1.6	19.9	49.4	2.1
20–24	119,432	60.0	4.7	14.8	19.1	1.4
25–29	99,195	80.1	8.1	10.6	-	1.2
30–34	95,811	85.8	4.3	8.7	-	1.2
35–39	90,158	87.8	3.4	7.5	-	1.3
40–44	79,846	89.6	2.8	6.5	-	1.2
45–49	69,092	90.3	2.6	5.9	-	1.2
50–54	62,326	90.0	2.3	5.9	-	1.8
55–59	45,792	89.2	2.2	5.9	-	2.7
60–64	44,077	85.9	2.3	6.8	-	5.0
65–69	30,408	82.8	1.9	7.1	-	8.3
70–74	29,354	73.6	1.8	6.9	-	17.7
75–79	20,422	67.2	2.1	6.1	-	24.7
80 +	33,554	42.0	0.0	0.0	-	57.9

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 (61 percent) than in urban areas (58 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was almost the same in urban and rural areas (3 percent each).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	915,049	60.6	2.6	12.9	19.2	4.7
10–14	171,159	10.7	0.5	25.7	60.9	2.1
15–19	125,134	28.5	1.5	21.5	46.2	2.2
20–24	80,767	63.1	4.6	14.1	16.6	1.6
25–29	66,248	81.8	7.3	9.6	-	1.3
30–34	66,270	86.0	4.3	8.3	-	1.5
35–39	65,473	87.7	3.6	7.2	-	1.5
40–44	60,354	89.6	2.9	6.2	-	1.3
45–49	54,089	90.3	2.7	5.7	-	1.3
50–54	49,891	90.0	2.4	5.8	-	1.9
55–59	37,771	89.5	2.3	5.6	-	2.6
60–64	37,389	87.0	2.3	6.2	-	4.5
65–69	26,480	84.0	1.9	6.6	-	7.5
70–74	25,790	74.6	1.8	6.8	-	16.7
75–79	18,308	68.9	2.1	5.7	-	23.4
80 +	29,926	43.3	-	0.0	-	56.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	291,506	57.5	3.3	11.9	24.6	2.8
10–14	45,592	4.4	0.2	15.3	78.8	1.4
15–19	45,203	23.1	1.8	15.4	58.1	1.6
20–24	38,665	53.7	4.9	16.2	24.4	0.8
25–29	32,947	76.7	9.8	12.5	-	0.9
30–34	29,541	85.5	4.2	9.6	-	0.7
35–39	24,685	88.1	3.1	8.3	-	0.6
40–44	19,492	89.4	2.5	7.3	-	0.9
45–49	15,003	90.6	2.1	6.7	-	0.6
50–54	12,435	90.0	2.0	6.4	-	1.5
55–59	8,021	87.9	2.0	7.0	-	3.1
60–64	6,688	79.8	2.2	10.2	-	7.8
65–69	3,928	74.5	2.0	10.2	-	13.2
70–74	3,564	66.0	1.7	7.9	-	24.5
75–79	2,114	52.2	2.3	9.6	-	36.0
80 +	3,628	31.1	0.1	0.1	-	68.7

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (63 percent) compared with females 57 percent. On the other hand, unemployed persons were almost the same in urban and rural (3 percent each).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	575,667	62.6	3.0	9.4	21.5	3.5
10–14	108,095	10.1	0.5	23.3	64.2	2.0
15–19	84,186	29.6	1.7	17.3	49.3	2.2
20–24	56,072	62.7	4.9	8.5	22.5	1.4
25–29	45,892	84.9	9.6	4.2	-	1.3
30–34	45,182	90.9	4.7	3.0	-	1.5
35–39	42,503	92.3	3.6	2.9	-	1.2
40–44	38,075	93.1	3.1	2.6	-	1.2
45–49	32,698	93.4	2.9	2.5	-	1.2
50–54	29,002	93.2	2.3	2.8	-	1.7
55–59	21,149	93.0	2.1	2.5	-	2.5
60–64	20,666	90.8	2.4	2.9	-	3.9
65–69	14,195	88.6	1.9	3.3	-	6.2
70–74	13,696	81.2	1.7	3.8	-	13.3
75–79	9,720	77.2	2.0	3.6	-	17.2
80 +	14,536	53.0	-	0.0	-	47.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	630,888	57.3	2.6	15.6	19.6	4.9
10–14	108,656	8.7	0.5	23.8	65.1	1.9
15–19	86,151	24.6	1.5	22.4	49.5	2.0
20–24	63,360	57.7	4.4	20.4	16.1	1.4
25–29	53,303	76.0	6.8	16.0	-	1.1
30–34	50,629	81.3	3.9	13.8	-	1.1
35–39	47,655	83.7	3.3	11.7	-	1.3
40–44	41,771	86.4	2.5	10.0	-	1.1
45–49	36,394	87.6	2.3	9.0	-	1.2
50–54	33,324	87.2	2.3	8.7	-	1.9
55–59	24,643	86.0	2.4	8.8	-	2.8
60–64	23,411	81.5	2.1	10.3	-	6.0
65–69	16,213	77.7	1.8	10.4	-	10.1
70–74	15,658	66.9	1.9	9.7	-	21.5
75–79	10,702	58.0	2.3	8.3	-	31.4
80 +	19,018	33.6	0.0	0.1	-	66.3

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Kilimanjaro 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 Kilimanjaro Region. Results revealed that Mwanga District Council had the lowest proportion of employed persons (56 percent) compared with other districts.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities ranging from two (2) percent of the population in Same district to four (4) percent in Moshi Municipal Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 17 percent of the population in Moshi District to 27 percent in Moshi Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from nine (9) percent of the population in Hai district to 16 percent in Rombo District. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3) percent of the population in Moshi Municipal Council to five (5) percent in Rombo District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kilimanjaro Region	1,206,555	59.9	2.8	12.6	20.5	4.3
Rural	915,049	60.6	2.6	12.9	19.2	4.7
Urban	291,506	57.5	3.3	11.9	24.6	2.8
Male	575,667	62.6	3.0	9.4	21.5	3.5
Female	630,888	57.3	2.6	15.6	19.6	4.9
Rombo	191,359	58.4	1.8	16.4	18.4	5.0
Mwanga	96,642	55.5	2.0	12.8	25.0	4.7
Same	191,049	64.9	1.6	11.0	19.3	3.2
Moshi	350,006	60.1	3.2	15.1	16.7	4.9
Hai	158,360	60.0	3.7	8.9	23.0	4.3
Moshi Municipal	137,525	57.1	4.1	9.3	26.9	2.5
Siha	81,614	60.2	2.6	9.4	23.2	4.5

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is agriculture (59 percent), followed by Own

non-agriculture (18 percent) and employee (16 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.3 percent of the working population

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	722,386	0.5	16.1	17.5	59.9	5.5	0.3	0.3
10–14	20,376	0.2	7.8	3.7	15.6	70.2	0.9	1.7
15–19	46,120	0.3	21.0	14.0	47.4	14.8	1.6	0.8
20–24	71,700	0.3	22.6	20.4	50.6	4.9	0.8	0.3
25–29	79,498	0.4	22.9	23.7	49.7	2.8	0.3	0.2
30–34	82,213	0.5	19.4	23.0	54.4	2.4	0.1	0.2
35–39	79,148	0.5	16.2	22.2	58.6	2.3	0.1	0.1
40–44	71,529	0.7	15.7	20.1	61.1	2.3	0.0	0.1
45–49	62,424	0.7	15.0	16.5	65.5	2.2	0.1	0.2
50–54	56,075	0.5	16.1	14.5	66.4	2.3	0.0	0.2
55–59	40,851	0.4	16.0	11.9	69.2	2.3	0.1	0.1
60–64	37,859	0.6	7.5	11.6	77.3	2.7	0.1	0.2
65–69	25,180	0.5	5.1	10.9	80.7	2.6	-	0.1
70–74	21,603	0.4	4.0	9.6	82.1	3.5	0.0	0.3
75–79	13,715	0.8	3.9	8.0	83.5	3.6	0.1	0.2
80 +	14,093	0.7	3.1	8.4	82.7	4.7	0.1	0.4

Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Employment Status: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Kilimanjaro Region	722,386	0.5	16.1	17.5	59.9	5.5	0.3	0.3
Rural	554,784	0.4	12.0	11.3	69.4	6.4	0.3	0.3
Urban	167,601	0.6	30.0	38.1	28.4	2.4	0.3	0.4
Male	360,613	0.5	19.1	18.2	56.7	4.9	0.3	0.3
Female	361,773	0.5	13.2	16.8	63.1	6.0	0.2	0.2
Rombo	111,780	0.4	12.1	8.7	71.7	6.8	0.2	0.2
Mwanga	53,603	0.6	12.8	22.1	59.3	4.9	0.1	0.1
Same	124,009	0.3	7.0	11.7	72.2	8.2	0.2	0.3
Moshi	210,292	0.4	16.9	16.1	59.1	6.8	0.4	0.2
Hai	94,962	0.7	15.2	14.5	66.0	2.9	0.4	0.4
Moshi Municipal	78,567	0.7	40.1	48.9	7.9	1.6	0.3	0.5
Siha	49,173	0.4	12.0	8.8	76.9	1.5	0.2	0.2

10.5 Main Occupation

Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons aged 10 years and above spent most of their working time. In the process of production of goods and services, the main occupation has been broken down into 15 categories considered to cover almost all activities 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 Kilimanjaro (60 percent) while fisherman category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.4 percent).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Kilimanjaro 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	722,386	1.8	2.4	4.8	1.1	1.0	6.8	3.2	5.0	60.4	2.5	0.4	1.3	5.7	3.3	0.4
10–14	20,376	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	2.9	2.0	39.6	4.7	0.2	0.1	10.2	29.7	4.4
15–19	46,120	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	9.1	2.7	5.8	51.0	3.7	0.3	0.9	9.7	14.2	1.1
20–24	71,700	1.6	1.8	4.7	1.3	1.0	10.4	4.0	7.3	51.9	2.7	0.4	2.0	7.4	3.2	0.4
25–29	79,498	1.8	3.9	6.2	1.6	1.5	9.4	4.3	7.0	50.3	2.5	0.5	2.1	6.2	2.3	0.3
30–34	82,213	1.9	3.1	5.5	1.3	1.4	9.2	4.6	6.0	54.2	2.2	0.5	2.1	6.0	1.9	0.2
35–39	79,148	2.0	2.5	5.5	1.1	1.4	7.6	4.2	5.7	58.4	2.1	0.5	1.7	5.4	1.7	0.2
40–44	71,529	1.9	2.5	5.4	1.2	1.0	7.3	3.5	5.5	60.7	1.9	0.4	1.5	5.5	1.3	0.2
45–49	62,424	2.2	2.4	5.4	1.1	1.1	5.5	2.8	4.4	64.7	2.3	0.4	1.3	4.7	1.4	0.1
50–54	56,075	2.4	3.3	6.4	1.4	0.9	4.6	2.5	4.0	64.9	2.1	0.3	0.9	4.5	1.5	0.3
55–59	40,851	2.5	3.9	6.6	1.1	0.9	3.4	1.7	3.2	68.3	2.3	0.3	0.9	3.7	1.2	0.1
60–64	37,859	1.7	1.7	4.0	0.9	0.6	3.1	1.5	2.6	75.8	2.3	0.1	0.5	3.8	1.2	0.1
65–69	25,180	2.0	1.0	3.1	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.2	2.9	78.6	2.3	0.2	0.3	3.9	1.1	0.1
70–74	21,603	1.5	1.0	3.8	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.7	2.3	79.7	2.5	0.3	0.2	3.4	1.1	0.1
75–79	13,715	1.8	0.5	3.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.6	2.4	82.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	1.2	0.1
80+	14,093	1.1	0.8	3.5	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.9	81.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	1.5	0.2

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	722,386	1.8	2.4	4.8	1.1	1.0	6.8	3.2	5.0	60.4	2.5	0.4	1.3	5.7	3.3	0.4
Rural	554,784	1.5	1.8	3.8	0.7	0.6	3.4	1.9	3.9	69.9	2.9	0.1	0.9	5.0	3.1	0.4
Urban	167,601	2.6	4.3	8.3	2.4	2.4	17.9	7.3	8.9	28.7	1.2	1.2	2.9	7.7	4.0	0.3
Male	360,613	2.0	2.4	4.9	1.0	1.1	5.7	2.9	7.4	57.6	2.7	0.6	2.5	5.6	3.3	0.3
Female	361,773	1.5	2.3	4.8	1.3	0.9	7.9	3.4	2.7	63.1	2.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	3.4	0.4
Rombo	111,780	1.3	1.5	3.0	0.8	0.7	3.0	1.8	2.7	74.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	4.7	3.6	0.3
Mwanga	53,603	1.2	2.5	4.2	0.8	0.7	5.3	2.2	4.1	61.5	5.2	3.3	1.2	4.5	3.0	0.3
Same	124,009	1.3	1.7	4.8	0.8	0.4	2.6	2.0	2.2	72.3	4.2	0.1	0.3	2.5	4.1	0.4
Moshi	210,292	1.6	2.3	5.3	0.9	1.0	6.3	2.9	6.5	59.1	2.1	0.2	1.5	6.9	2.8	0.5
Hai	94,962	2.7	2.4	4.5	1.0	0.8	3.8	2.6	4.4	62.8	2.5	0.0	1.4	7.5	3.2	0.3
Moshi Municipal	78,567	3.3	5.2	9.0	3.3	3.3	27.5	9.6	11.9	8.7	0.6	0.4	3.8	8.1	5.0	0.2
Siha	49,173	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.6	2.5	79.3	2.7	0.1	1.0	4.1	1.3	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 (58 percent) than any other industry, followed by Domestic Services (8 percent); and 'Trade and Commerce' (6 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included Communication and Transport (0.4 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Kilimanjaro 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	722,386	58.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.5	1.0	2.6	3.8	6.3	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	2.3	0.7	7.9	3.4
10–14	20,376	42.0	6.6	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	19.3
15–19	46,120	49.5	4.2	2.6	2.9	0.4	1.2	3.0	3.0	5.2	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	8.5
20–24	71,700	50.1	3.2	2.4	4.3	0.4	1.3	3.2	4.8	6.9	2.1	2.3	0.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.5	9.8	3.4
25–29	79,498	49.0	3.2	2.6	4.2	0.7	1.2	3.5	5.5	7.4	2.2	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.5	4.2	0.7	6.7	3.4
30–34	82,213	53.0	2.9	2.4	3.7	0.5	1.2	3.2	5.4	7.6	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.7	0.8	5.9	3.4
35–39	79,148	56.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	0.4	1.1	3.2	4.7	7.7	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.2	0.9	6.4	3.1
40–44	71,529	58.8	2.5	2.3	2.9	0.4	1.1	3.0	4.4	6.8	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.0	6.0	2.6
45–49	62,424	62.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.5	1.0	2.4	3.5	6.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.0	6.4	2.2
50–54	56,075	63.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	0.5	0.8	2.2	2.9	5.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.4	3.9	1.2	6.3	1.8
55–59	40,851	64.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	5.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.2	4.5	1.4	6.5	1.8
60–64	37,859	71.5	1.9	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.0	4.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	7.8	1.7
65–69	25,180	73.9	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.9	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	8.0	1.4
70–74	21,603	74.7	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.8	4.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	7.4	1.2
75–79	13,715	77.4	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.4	4.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.2	0.9
80+	14,093	75.9	2.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.6	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	9.0	1.0

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	722,386	58.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.5	1.0	2.6	3.8	6.3	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	2.3	0.7	7.9	3.4
Rural	554,784	66.9	2.8	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.2	5.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.5	8.2	3.0
Urban	167,601	29.2	2.7	3.4	6.8	1.0	2.3	4.9	9.1	10.5	3.0	3.9	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.8	1.6	6.9	4.9
Male	360,613	56.1	3.3	2.4	3.6	0.5	0.9	4.1	3.3	6.5	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.5	6.5	3.9
Female	361,773	60.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	4.3	6.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.6	1.0	9.4	3.0
Rombo	111,780	74.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.0	5.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.4	6.6	1.6
Mwanga	53,603	60.5	8.8	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.8	2.1	2.3	5.2	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.8	0.7	6.7	2.4
Same	124,009	69.9	5.3	3.3	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	2.0	4.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	0.5	3.0	3.0
Moshi	210,292	54.3	1.8	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.9	3.1	4.2	5.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.5	0.6	12.7	3.5
Hai	94,962	59.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.1	2.4	2.6	7.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.7	8.8	4.6
Moshi Municipal	78,567	10.5	1.3	3.0	10.4	1.1	3.3	5.7	12.3	13.7	3.9	5.5	1.5	3.2	4.3	4.3	1.9	8.2	6.1
Siha	49,173	79.1	2.8	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.9	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.8	2.7

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 Kilimanjaro Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (3 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.05 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and District; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	734	0.05	48,170	3.0	17,125	1.1	29,193	1.8	20,738	1.3	14,453	0.9	6,922	0.4
Rombo	110	0.04	8,331	3.3	3,363	1.3	5,738	2.2	4,022	1.6	2,670	1.0	1,305	0.5
Mwanga	53	0.04	4,949	3.8	1,685	1.3	2,583	2.0	2,046	1.6	1,239	1.0	679	0.5
Same	92	0.03	5,680	2.2	2,022	0.8	2,940	1.1	2,555	1.0	2,017	0.8	818	0.3
Moshi	206	0.05	17,146	3.8	6,019	1.3	10,420	2.3	7,355	1.6	4,972	1.1	2,377	0.5
Hai	124	0.06	6,645	3.2	2,257	1.1	4,175	2.0	2,688	1.3	1,882	0.9	999	0.5
Moshi Municipal	94	0.05	2,924	1.7	770	0.4	1,547	0.9	998	0.6	819	0.5	338	0.2
Siha	55	0.05	2,495	2.2	1,009	0.9	1,790	1.6	1,074	0.9	854	0.7	406	0.4

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 1,601,106 persons enumerated in Kilimanjaro region, 734 persons (0.05 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (206) were in Moshi district followed by 124 in Hai district council. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	734	0.05	421	0.05	313	0.04	1,601,106	774,202	826,904
0 – 4	43	0.02	27	0.03	16	0.02	189,908	95,339	94,569
5 – 9	69	0.03	54	0.05	15	0.01	204,642	103,195	101,447
10 – 14	90	0.04	57	0.05	33	0.03	216,751	108,095	108,656
15 – 19	97	0.06	53	0.06	44	0.05	170,337	84,186	86,151
20 – 24	75	0.06	39	0.07	36	0.06	119,432	56,072	63,360
25 – 29	38	0.04	21	0.05	17	0.03	99,195	45,892	53,303
30 – 34	41	0.04	17	0.04	24	0.05	95,811	45,182	50,629
35 – 39	41	0.05	22	0.05	19	0.04	90,158	42,503	47,655
40 – 44	35	0.04	21	0.06	14	0.03	79,846	38,075	41,771
45 – 49	25	0.04	13	0.04	12	0.03	69,092	32,698	36,394
50 – 54	53	0.09	26	0.09	27	0.08	62,326	29,002	33,324
55 – 59	21	0.05	13	0.06	8	0.03	45,792	21,149	24,643
60 – 64	27	0.06	15	0.07	12	0.05	44,077	20,666	23,411
65 – 69	15	0.05	10	0.07	5	0.03	30,408	14,195	16,213
70 – 74	19	0.06	10	0.07	9	0.06	29,354	13,696	15,658
75 – 79	18	0.09	9	0.09	9	0.08	20,423	9,721	10,702
80+	27	0.08	14	0.10	13	0.07	33,554	14,536	19,018

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	517	0.04	300	0.05	217	0.03	1,219,028	592,161	626,867
0 – 4	28	0.02	17	0.02	11	0.02	143,174	71,846	71,328
5 – 9	57	0.04	46	0.06	11	0.01	160,805	81,108	79,697
10 – 14	60	0.04	41	0.05	19	0.02	171,159	85,896	85,263
15 – 19	63	0.05	35	0.06	28	0.05	125,134	63,461	61,673
20 – 24	42	0.05	22	0.06	20	0.05	80,767	39,002	41,765
25 – 29	23	0.03	12	0.04	11	0.03	66,248	30,950	35,298
30 – 34	28	0.04	10	0.03	18	0.05	66,270	31,357	34,913
35 – 39	27	0.04	15	0.05	12	0.03	65,473	30,664	34,809
40 – 44	29	0.05	17	0.06	12	0.04	60,354	28,554	31,800
45 – 49	19	0.04	9	0.04	10	0.03	54,089	25,436	28,653
50 – 54	44	0.09	21	0.09	23	0.09	49,891	22,946	26,945
55 – 59	17	0.05	11	0.06	6	0.03	37,771	17,345	20,426
60 – 64	19	0.05	11	0.06	8	0.04	37,389	17,513	19,876
65 – 69	11	0.04	6	0.05	5	0.04	26,480	12,262	14,218
70 – 74	17	0.07	9	0.07	8	0.06	25,790	12,049	13,741
75 – 79	15	0.08	9	0.10	6	0.06	18,308	8,731	9,577
80+	18	0.06	9	0.07	9	0.05	29,926	13,041	16,885

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	217	0.06	121	0.07	96	0.05	382,078	182,041	200,037
0 – 4	15	0.03	10	0.04	5	0.02	46,734	23,493	23,241
5 – 9	12	0.03	8	0.04	4	0.02	43,837	22,087	21,750
10 – 14	30	0.07	16	0.07	14	0.06	45,592	22,199	23,393
15 – 19	34	0.08	18	0.09	16	0.07	45,203	20,725	24,478
20 – 24	33	0.09	17	0.10	16	0.07	38,665	17,070	21,595
25 – 29	15	0.05	9	0.06	6	0.03	32,947	14,942	18,005
30 – 34	13	0.04	7	0.05	6	0.04	29,541	13,825	15,716
35 – 39	14	0.06	7	0.06	7	0.05	24,685	11,839	12,846
40 – 44	6	0.03	4	0.04	2	0.02	19,492	9,521	9,971
45 – 49	6	0.04	4	0.06	2	0.03	15,003	7,262	7,741
50 – 54	9	0.07	5	0.08	4	0.06	12,435	6,056	6,379
55 – 59	4	0.05	2	0.05	2	0.05	8,021	3,804	4,217
60 – 64	8	0.12	4	0.13	4	0.11	6,688	3,153	3,535
65 – 69	4	0.10	4	0.21	0	0.00	3,928	1,933	1,995
70 – 74	2	0.06	1	0.06	1	0.05	3,564	1,647	1,917
75 – 79	3	0.14	0	0.00	3	0.27	2,115	990	1,125
80+	9	0.25	5	0.33	4	0.19	3,628	1,495	2,133

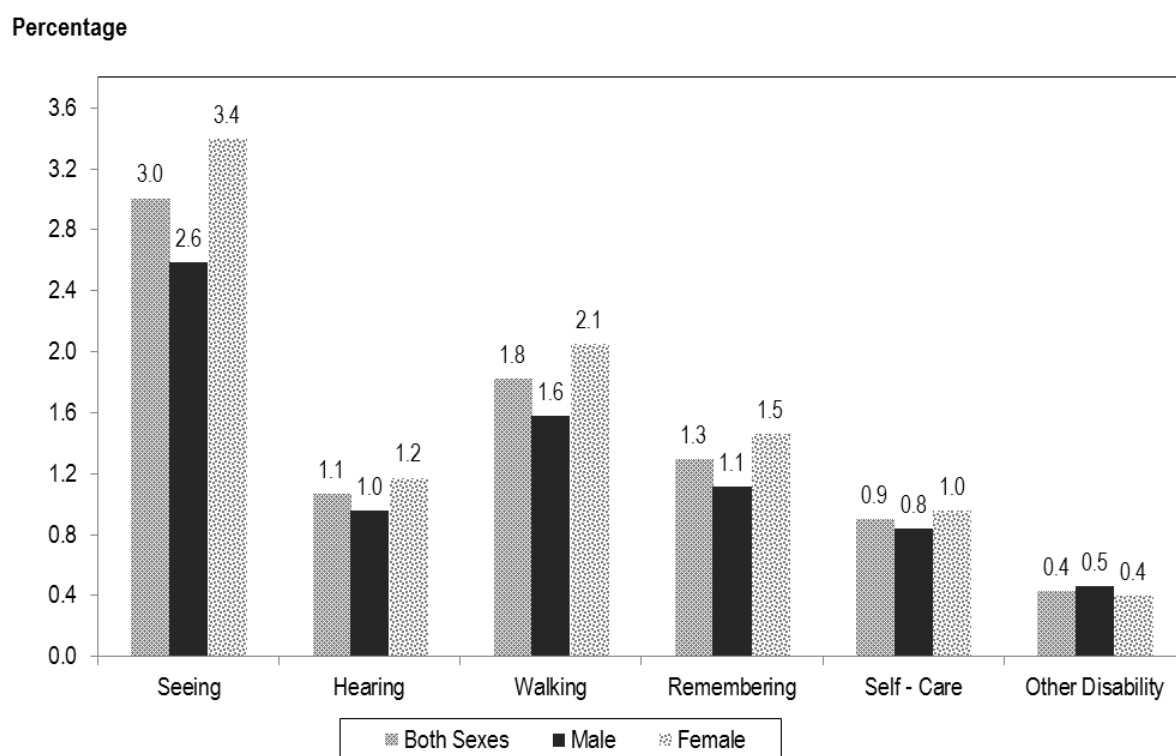
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability for Kilimanjaro Region.. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (3.0 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.8 percent) and difficulty in remembering (1.3 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 reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above. A similar pattern was observed in all types of disability in Kilimanjaro Region

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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	3.0	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	3.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.4
0 – 9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
10 – 19	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
20 – 29	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
30 – 39	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
40 – 49	3.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	4.3	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.5
50 – 59	7.9	1.5	3.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	6.5	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	9.2	1.6	3.6	2.2	0.7	0.7
60 – 69	12.3	3.1	6.6	3.6	1.3	0.9	10.9	2.5	5.3	2.7	1.2	0.9	13.5	3.5	7.7	4.4	1.4	0.9
70+	20.7	9.2	16.5	10.4	6.8	1.3	20.4	8.4	14.6	8.7	5.4	1.3	21.0	10.0	18.0	11.8	8.0	1.4

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Kilimanjaro 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 Kilimanjaro 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; Kilimanjaro 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	3.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.5	3.9	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.5
0 – 9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2
10 – 19	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
20 – 29	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
30 – 39	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
40 – 49	3.5	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	2.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	4.6	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.6
50 – 59	8.4	1.5	3.3	2.0	0.7	0.8	6.9	1.3	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	9.6	1.7	3.8	2.4	0.7	0.7
60 – 69	12.7	3.3	6.9	3.8	1.3	1.0	11.3	2.7	5.6	2.8	1.2	1.0	13.9	3.8	8.0	4.6	1.4	1.0
70+	21.1	9.5	16.9	10.6	6.9	1.4	20.9	8.6	15.2	9.0	5.5	1.3	21.3	10.3	18.4	12.0	8.1	1.5

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.2
0–9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1
10–19	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
20–29	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
30–39	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
40–49	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
50–59	6.0	1.1	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	4.9	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	7.0	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.4
60–69	9.8	1.8	4.7	2.5	1.1	0.5	8.6	1.6	3.5	1.7	1.0	0.5	10.8	2.1	5.9	3.3	1.3	0.6
70+	17.7	6.9	12.6	8.6	6.4	0.8	16.9	6.0	10.2	6.6	4.8	0.8	18.3	7.6	14.5	10.2	7.7	0.9

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 2012 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 in Kilimanjaro Region. The Census results indicate that 77 percent of private households in Kilimanjaro region lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (88 percent) than in urban areas (45 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	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)
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	76.8	4.0	16.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.3
Rural	284,601	87.6	4.0	6.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2
Urban	96,925	44.9	4.2	46.5	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.7

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (44 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 25 percent of senior citizen (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Kilimanjaro 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	381,526	76.8	4.0	16.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.3
Below 15	808	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
15 – 19	4,146	0.8	1.6	2.2	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.4
20 – 24	15,413	2.2	6.9	10.8	14.3	14.2	7.7	8.3
25 – 29	29,563	4.6	10.0	20.2	20.2	17.1	12.6	17.5
30 – 34	37,874	7.3	13.7	20.4	15.9	18.6	15.1	12.5
35 – 39	42,064	9.8	13.5	15.7	10.7	16.3	12.8	13.7
40 – 44	41,668	10.9	11.8	10.6	11.5	10.9	14.0	14.6
45 – 49	39,428	10.9	10.7	7.5	8.0	7.6	13.2	10.3
50 – 54	38,180	11.1	9.4	5.3	6.8	7.2	11.7	10.9
55 – 59	28,354	8.6	5.7	2.8	4.7	4.2	3.4	4.0
60 – 64	28,989	9.1	5.3	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.2	3.9
65+	75,039	24.5	11.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.0	2.5
Total Age Groups	381,526	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. Table 12.3 shows that 17 percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only seven (7) percent of households had title deeds. Most of the ownership of land was customary (71 percent). However, 29 percent of households in urban areas had title deeds on the land where their houses are built compared with four (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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Kilimanjaro Region	293,015	7.4	0.9	1.5	71.3	2.0	0.0	16.9
Rural	249,451	3.6	0.5	0.7	77.4	1.1	0.0	16.6
Urban	43,564	28.8	3.2	6.1	36.3	7.1	0.0	18.4

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 93 percent of private households in Kilimanjaro Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (5 percent) and mud and leaves (1 percent). Ninety eight percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 92 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. Households in all districts with modern roofing materials are above 80 percent.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	92.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	4.8	1.2	0.4	0.1
Rural	284,601	91.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.8	1.6	0.5	0.1
Urban	96,925	96.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
Rombo	59,408	97.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1
Mwanga	29,996	88.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	8.6	1.3	0.3	0.1
Same	59,480	83.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	13.5	2.4	0.2	0.2
Moshi	109,878	95.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.0
Hai	50,242	96.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	97.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Siha	26,931	81.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	9.8	5.6	2.4	0.1

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling and district for Kilimanjaro Region. The Table indicates 58 percent of the total private households used cement as the main flooring materials, followed by earth or sand (38 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (82 percent), followed by earth or sand (15 percent). On the other hand, 50 percent of the rural households had used cement as the main flooring material, followed by earth or sand (47 percent). Across districts, 93 percent of the total private households in Moshi Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 65 percent in Hai District and 64 percent in Moshi District.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	58.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	38.4	0.5
Rural	284,601	50.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	46.5	0.6
Urban	96,925	81.7	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.7	0.1
Rombo	59,408	41.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.4	54.5	0.1
Mwanga	29,996	57.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	40.2	0.2
Same	59,480	48.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	50.1	0.3
Moshi	109,878	62.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	34.4	0.1
Hai	50,242	62.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	33.9	0.4
Moshi Municipal	45,591	88.6	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.0	0.0
Siha	26,931	39.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.7	52.7	4.4

12.6 Walls Materials

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 37 percent of all private households in Kilimanjaro Region had their house walls built of cement. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks and poles and mud (20 percent) each. The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement bricks (52 percent) as building materials for walls, followed by baked bricks (29 percent), while in rural areas the main wall materials used were cement bricks (32 percent), followed by poles and mud (25 percent).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	2.1	36.8	11.7	20.1	7.9	0.8	20.0	0.5	0.0
Rural	284,601	2.2	31.5	12.4	17.3	9.6	1.0	25.2	0.7	0.1
Urban	96,925	1.9	52.3	9.3	28.6	2.8	0.3	4.6	0.2	0.0
Rombo	59,408	1.6	28.2	12.3	1.5	28.4	2.3	25.2	0.3	0.0
Mwanga	29,996	0.8	7.3	21.3	45.3	0.2	0.2	24.1	0.8	0.1
Same	59,480	1.8	3.6	8.5	67.0	0.1	0.1	17.8	1.0	0.1
Moshi	109,878	3.9	45.6	10.0	10.4	6.3	0.9	22.6	0.4	0.0
Hai	50,242	1.7	55.4	17.4	4.3	1.5	0.7	18.5	0.4	0.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	1.6	72.0	7.3	15.5	0.4	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
Siha	26,931	0.5	31.8	9.8	6.7	19.7	0.9	29.1	1.5	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

According to the 2012 PHC, a room for sleeping was defined as any space within the household which is currently used 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 53 percent of the households in Kilimanjaro region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 26 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 22 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (22 percent) than rural areas (19 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

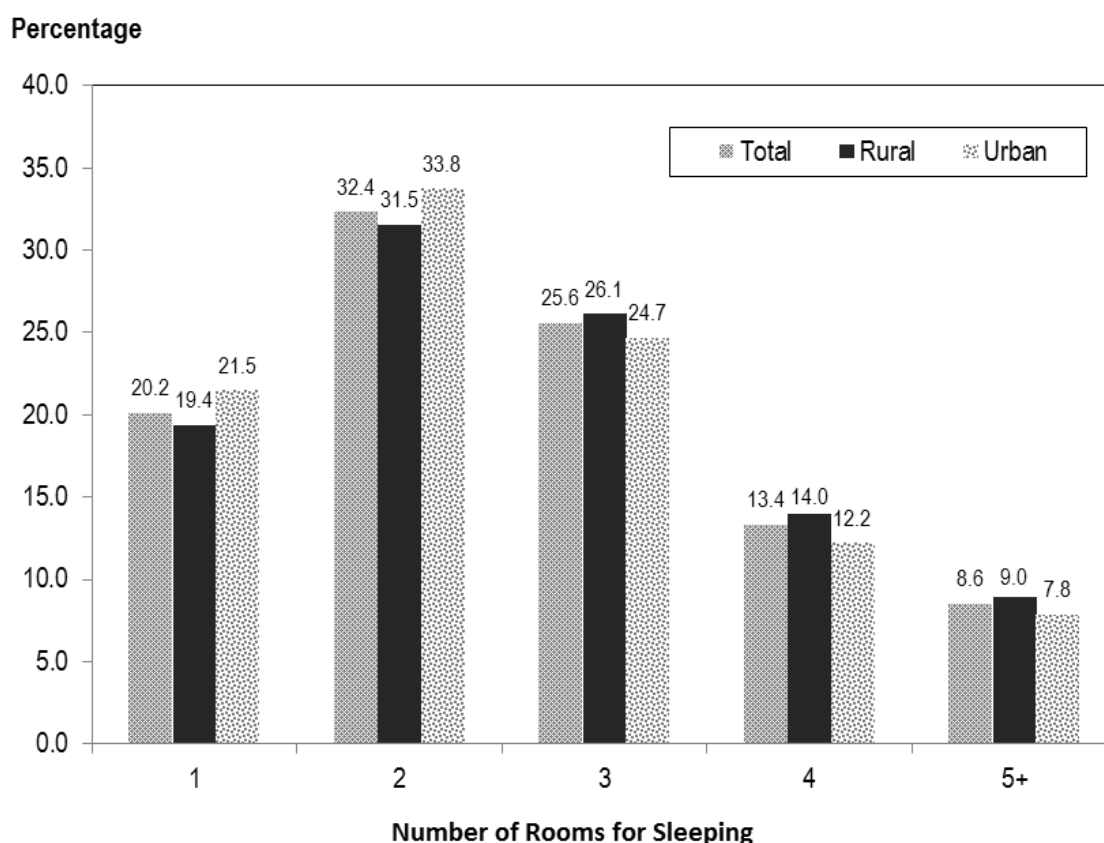


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Kilimanjaro Region	4.2	381,526	20.2	32.4	25.6	13.4	8.6	2.7
Male headed household	3.2	242,064	15.1	33.6	27.4	14.7	9.3	2.7
Female headed household	5.9	139,462	35.1	28.6	20.4	9.5	6.3	2.6
Rural	4.3	284,601	19.4	31.5	26.1	14.0	9.0	2.8
Urban	3.9	96,925	21.5	33.8	24.7	12.2	7.8	2.3
Rombo	4.3	59,408	13.5	34.8	27.7	13.6	10.5	2.8
Mwanga	4.3	29,996	14.8	24.1	28.6	19.6	12.8	3.0
Same	4.4	59,480	19.1	33.3	29.2	12.8	5.6	2.6
Moshi	4.1	109,878	15.2	32.7	26.8	15.3	10.1	2.8
Hai	4.1	50,242	18.8	34.5	25.4	12.8	8.4	2.7
Moshi Municipal	3.9	45,591	42.1	26.8	17.2	8.0	5.8	2.2
Siha	4.2	26,931	28.7	38.0	19.2	9.5	4.6	2.3

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 80 percent of private households in Kilimanjaro region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (32 percent had water piped into their houses, 23 percent piped into yard and 25 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 90 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 77 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 53 percent in Mwanga District to 98 percent in Moshi Municipal.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Drinking Water; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	31.9	23.2	25.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	84.7	1.1	7.8	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.2	4.2	15.4
Male headed	242,064	31.7	23.2	25.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	84.1	1.1	8.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.2	4.4	15.8
Female headed	139,462	32.2	23.3	25.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	85.6	1.0	7.5	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.2	3.7	14.5
Rural	284,601	29.5	20.5	27.3	1.9	1.4	1.8	82.4	1.3	10.2	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	4.1	17.6
Urban	96,925	38.8	31.3	19.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	91.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.4	4.3	8.8
Rombo	59,408	52.2	25.9	15.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	94.9	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.3	5.1
Mwanga	29,996	18.0	15.5	19.1	4.6	4.9	3.5	65.6	5.9	13.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	12.9	34.5
Same	59,480	16.8	13.0	24.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	62.2	2.6	19.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.2	12.5	37.7
Moshi	109,878	24.9	25.9	27.8	2.2	1.1	2.3	84.2	0.6	9.9	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.3	2.3	15.8
Hai	50,242	36.4	19.1	35.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	92.1	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	7.9
Moshi Municipal	45,591	46.2	41.2	10.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	98.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
Siha	26,931	32.0	14.7	50.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	97.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.8

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

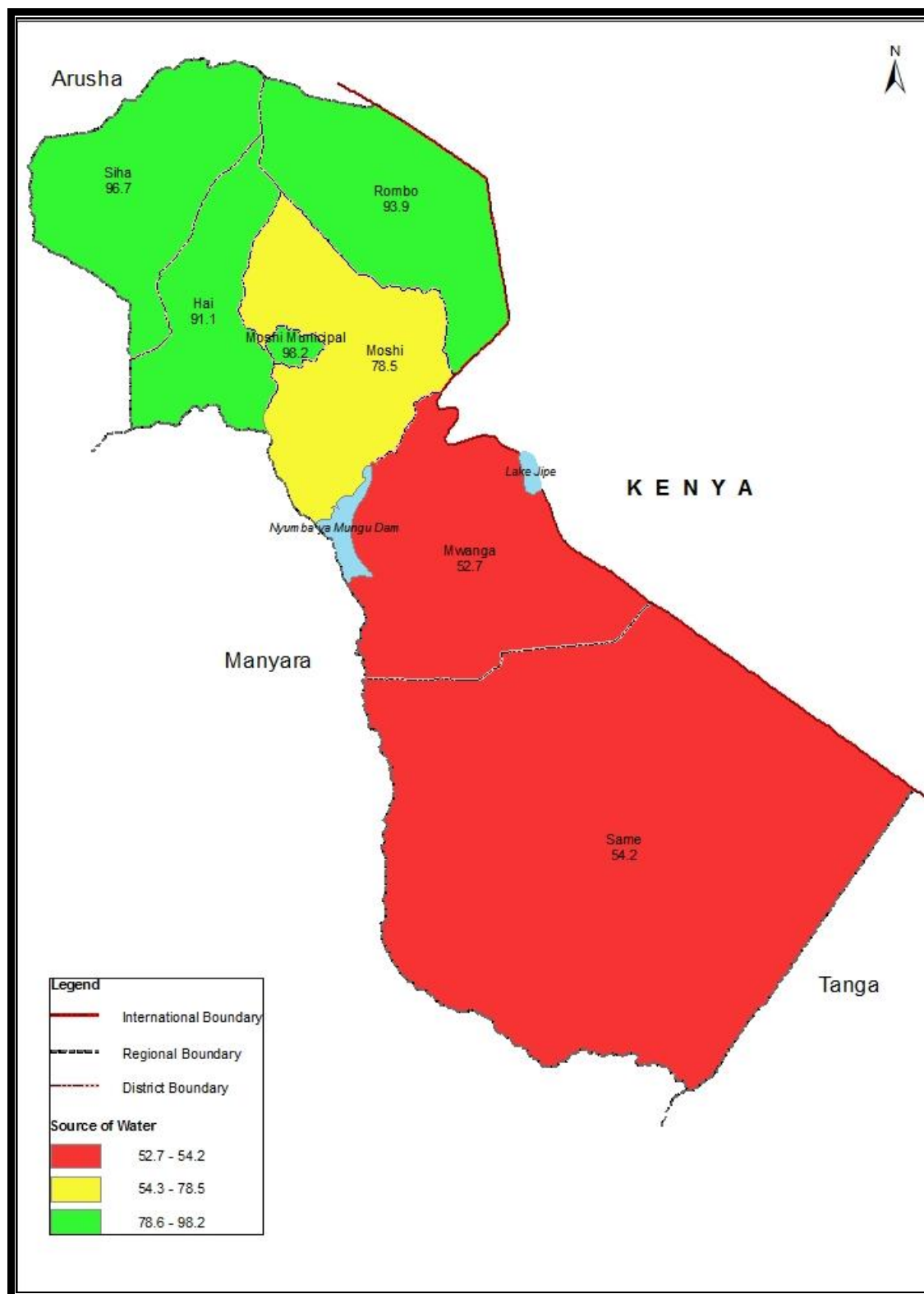
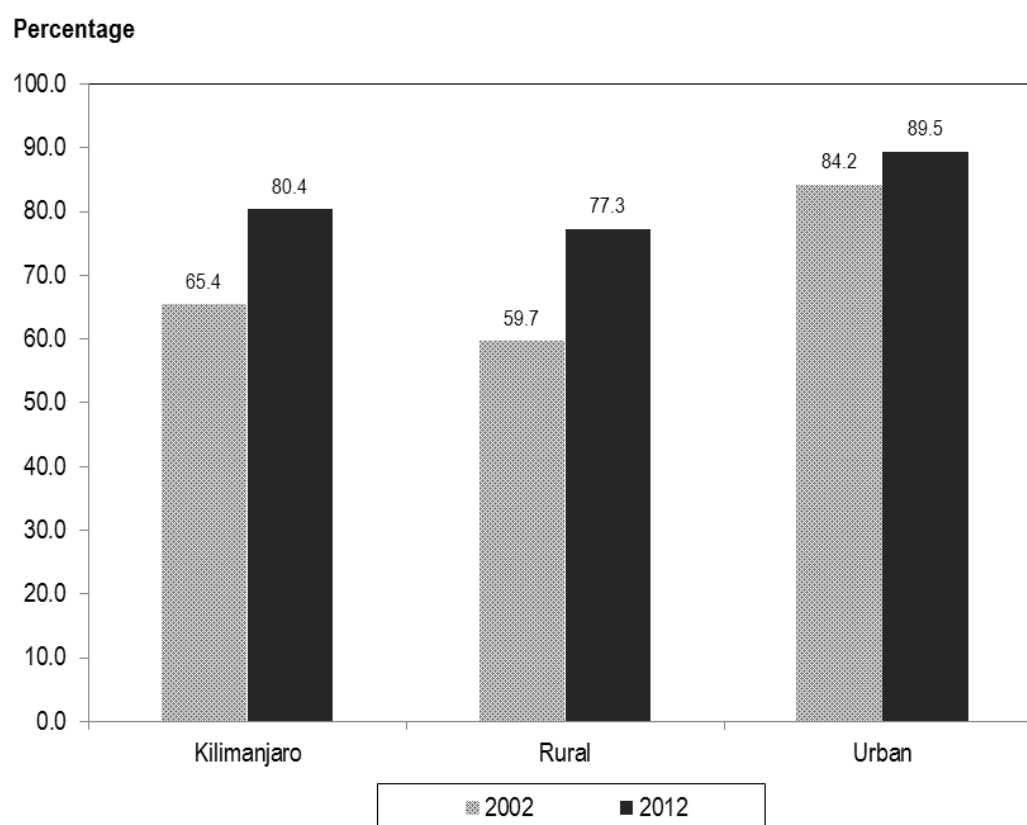


Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Kilimanjaro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



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 to modern source of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas) in Kilimanjaro 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 Kilimanjaro region was low four (4) percent. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only 10 percent in urban areas. The majority of households (90 percent) reported using wood-fuel (firewood -78 percent and charcoal -12 percent) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.2	11.8	77.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
Male headed household	242,064	2.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.2	11.1	78.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Female headed household	139,462	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.2	12.8	77.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Rural	284,601	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	3.6	91.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Urban	96,925	4.0	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.1	15.7	0.3	35.6	37.3	0.4	0.0	0.8
Rombo	59,408	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.2	4.0	91.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
Mwanga	29,996	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.1	11.3	84.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Same	59,480	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	14.4	81.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Moshi	109,878	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.1	6.9	85.7	0.3	0.0	0.2
Hai	50,242	2.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.2	6.4	83.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Moshi Municipal	45,591	5.4	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.1	0.1	25.1	0.4	40.9	17.6	0.4	0.0	1.0
Siha	26,931	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	4.0	90.9	0.3	0.3	0.2

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 Kilimanjaro Region. Observation on the table shows that 61 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main source of energy for lighting followed by electricity (TanESCO/Zesco) (29 percent). Only 32 percent of households in Kilimanjaro 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 (57 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (39 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (68 percent), followed by electricity (24 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	28.9	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	30.6	30.3	0.7	0.6	2.2
Male headed household	242,064	28.9	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	30.7	29.8	0.7	0.6	2.3
Female headed household	139,462	28.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	30.3	31.1	0.7	0.6	1.9
Rural	284,601	19.8	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	31.0	37.4	0.7	0.7	2.5
Urban	96,925	55.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	29.3	9.3	0.7	0.1	1.2
Rombo	59,408	16.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	23.9	46.8	1.1	0.4	2.2
Mwanga	29,996	32.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	34.1	25.8	0.6	0.2	1.5
Same	59,480	19.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	33.2	35.5	0.5	0.7	3.9
Moshi	109,878	27.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	31.4	30.8	0.9	0.8	2.0
Hai	50,242	28.4	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	35.9	25.8	0.4	0.5	2.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	70.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	22.1	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
Siha	26,931	12.2	3.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	36.7	39.4	0.7	1.5	2.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across district (Map 12.2). Moshi Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (72 percent) followed by Mwanga district Council (34 percent) and Hai district Council (32 percent).

Map 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

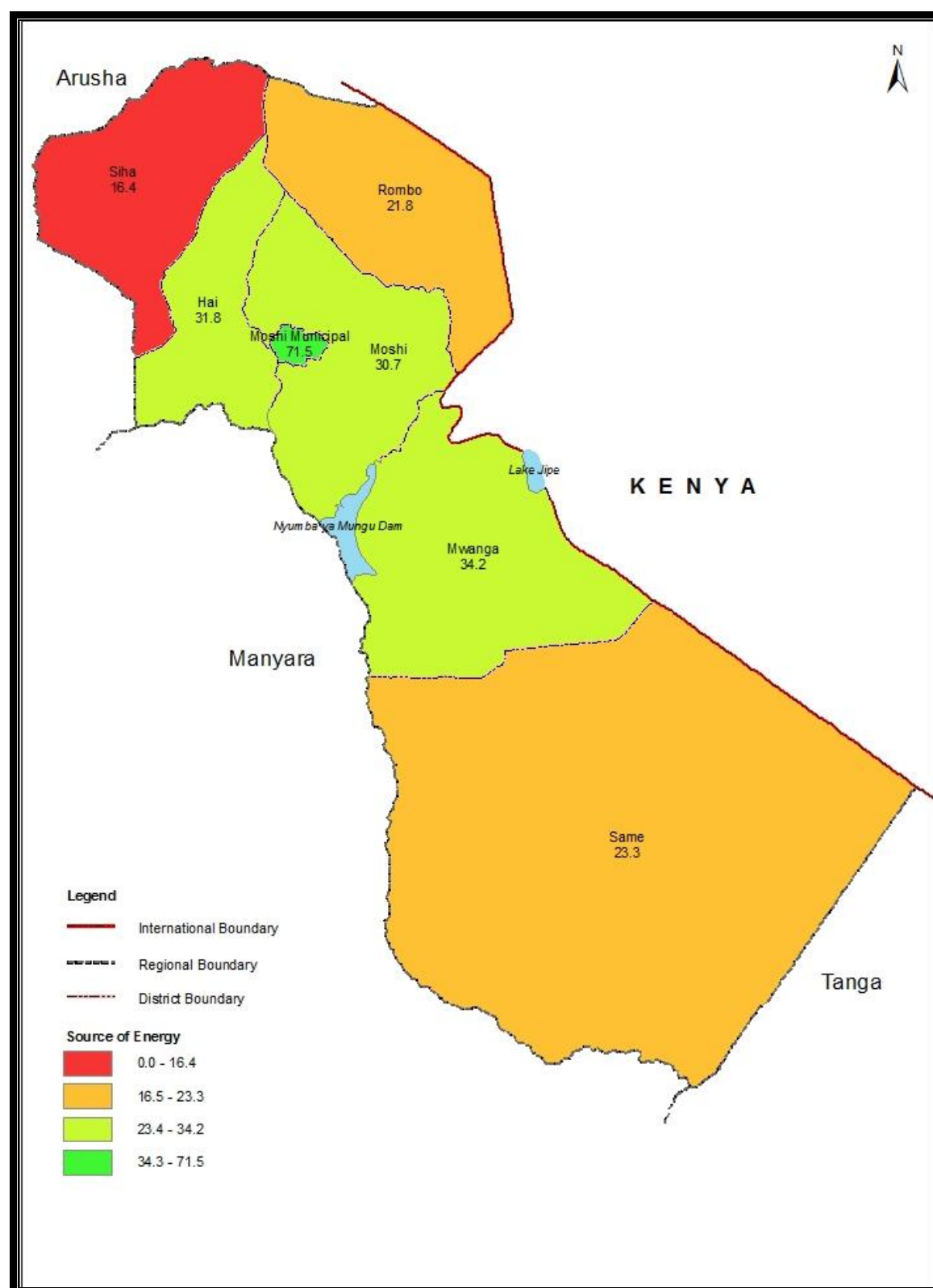
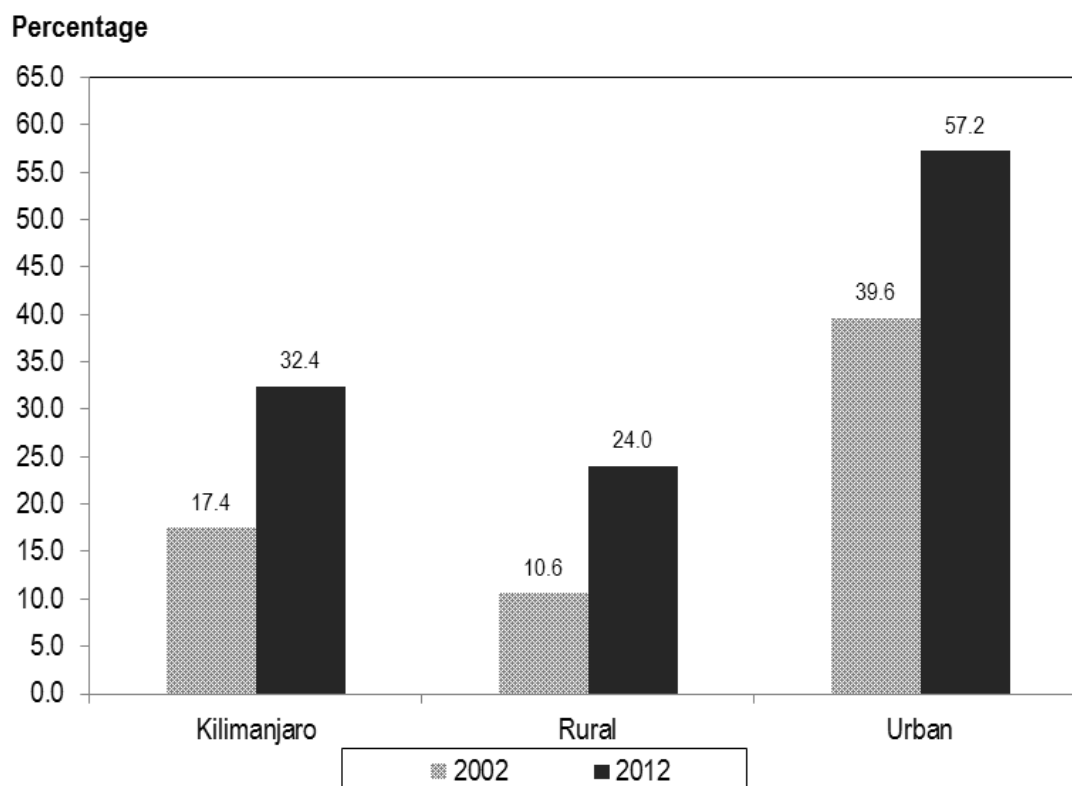


Figure 12.3 indicates that 32 percent of households in Kilimanjaro region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (57 percent) compared with rural households (24 percent).

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



12.1 Toilet Facility

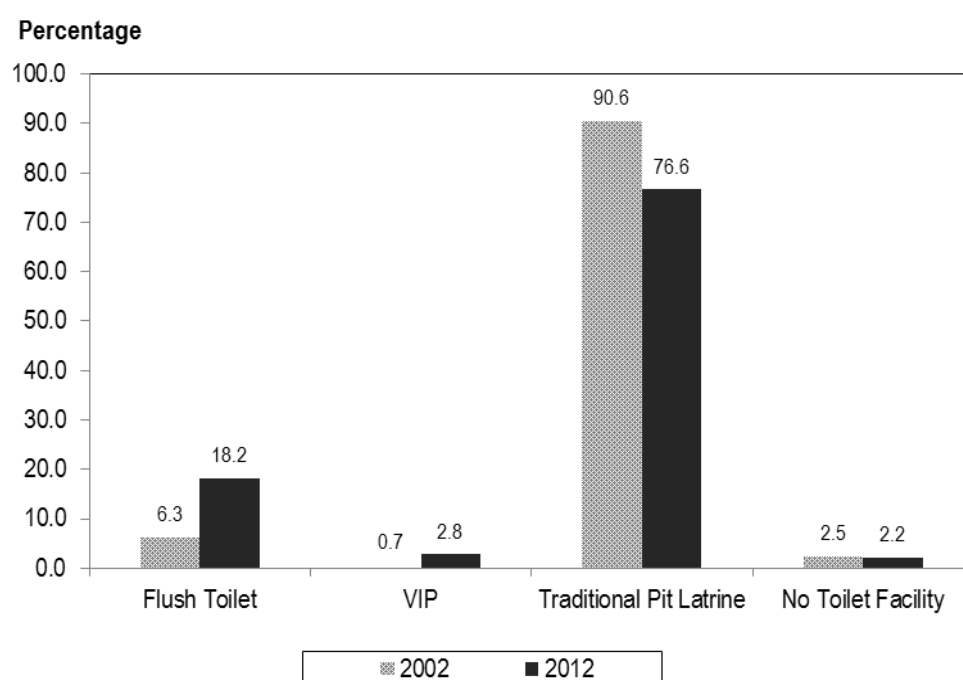
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence. The table shows that the most common toilet facility used by households in Kilimanjaro region was Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (25 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (19 percent) and Pit Latrine without Slab /Open Pit (18 percent). About two (2) percent of households in Kilimanjaro Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility was Siha (10.0 percent), followed by Moshi Same (3.6 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household, Residence and Type of Toilet Facility; Kilimanjaro 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/ Ecosan Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	2.6	3.8	10.1	2.8	18.9	14.7	0.2	53.1	1.7	24.8	18.3	0.0	2.2	47.0
Male headed household	242,064	2.6	3.7	10.1	2.8	19.1	14.2	0.2	52.7	1.6	25.2	18.5	0.0	2.0	47.3
Female headed household	139,462	2.5	4	10.0	2.7	18.5	15.5	0.1	53.3	1.7	24.2	18.0	0.0	2.6	46.5
Rural	284,601	0.7	1.7	6.3	2.4	18.6	13.3	0.2	43.2	1.4	30.1	22.5	0.0	2.7	56.7
Urban	96,925	8.0	10.3	21.2	3.8	19.5	18.5	0.1	81.4	2.4	9.3	5.9	0.0	0.9	18.5
Rombo	59,408	0.6	0.9	2.9	1.5	15.7	14.1	0.2	35.9	0.6	40.9	22.0	0.0	0.5	64.0
Mwanga	29,996	0.7	2.7	14.4	2.6	14.0	14.8	0.2	49.4	2.3	25.7	19.3	-	3.3	50.6
Same	59,480	0.6	1.2	11.0	2.7	15.2	12.0	0.2	42.9	2.3	31.7	19.4	0.0	3.6	57.0
Moshi	109,878	0.9	2.7	9.5	2.1	22.7	15.6	0.2	53.7	2.0	21.7	21.8	0.0	0.9	46.4
Hai	50,242	1.5	2.8	6.3	3.9	29.1	14.1	0.2	57.9	1.6	23.8	14.1	-	2.7	42.2
Moshi Municipal	45,591	15.3	17.7	26.0	2.6	13.9	17.0	0.0	92.5	1.7	3.9	1.6	0.0	0.2	7.4
Siha	26,931	0.5	0.6	1.9	6.8	13.1	14.5	0.1	37.5	0.5	23.8	28.2	0.0	10.0	62.5

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Kilimanjaro region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 91 percent in 2002 to 77 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from six (6) percent to 18 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 3 percent in 2002 to 2 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal in Kilimanjaro Region. The results shows that 47 percent of the private households reported burnt as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping methods (25 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 21 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Type of Refuse Disposal; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	5.5	1.8	47.0	0.5	20.1	25.1
Male headed household	242,064	5.3	1.7	46.9	0.5	20.9	24.7
Female headed household	139,462	5.8	1.9	47.0	0.6	18.8	25.9
Rural	284,601	0.3	0.2	49.4	0.5	20.1	29.6
Urban	96,925	20.8	6.4	39.9	0.7	20.2	12.0
Rombo	59,408	0.2	0.3	49.5	0.3	11.4	38.4
Mwanga	29,996	0.1	0.2	63.0	0.5	17.8	18.4
Same	59,480	1.6	0.7	35.0	0.6	34.2	27.8
Moshi	109,878	0.5	0.3	58.9	0.5	19.0	20.7
Hai	50,242	1.0	0.3	49.3	0.5	23.9	25.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	40.6	12.3	23.6	0.4	9.1	14.1
Siha	26,931	0.8	0.4	36.3	1.2	27.3	34.0

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe and mobile phone were the most commonly owned households assets 80 percent each, followed by a house (78 percent), radio (76 percent) and land or farm (60 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, cooker (electric or gas) 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 (82 percent) than female headed households (76 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 81 percent of male headed households compared with 68 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (25 percent) of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households (17 percent) compared with male headed households (30 percent).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	76.1	1.4	79.6	25.1	4.3	7.1
Male headed household	242,064	80.7	1.4	81.8	30.0	5.1	9.1
Female headed household	139,462	68.1	1.3	75.7	16.6	3.0	3.7
Rural	284,601	75.9	1.0	76.5	24.4	2.9	6.4
Urban	96,925	76.7	2.6	88.8	27.1	8.4	9.2
Rombo	59,408	74.4	1.0	75.1	33.5	2.5	9.6
Mwanga	29,996	76.8	1.1	82.4	26.7	2.4	7.1
Same	59,480	64.4	1.3	75.3	24.6	1.6	5.4
Moshi	109,878	79.7	1.1	79.6	20.4	4.2	5.9
Hai	50,242	79.7	1.2	79.0	28.2	4.9	6.8
Moshi Municipal	45,591	81.5	3.5	93.0	21.9	11.6	8.6
Siha	26,931	74.8	0.9	74.1	25.0	3.2	8.9

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	0.3	0.3	21.2	16.8	40.2	6.5
Male headed household	242,064	0.3	0.3	22.2	16.9	42.0	6.7
Female headed household	139,462	0.2	0.3	19.5	16.7	37.1	6.1
Rural	284,601	0.2	0.2	13.6	11.1	42.4	3.8
Urban	96,925	0.4	0.6	43.6	33.5	33.6	14.5
Rombo	59,408	0.4	0.4	10.1	8.4	40.9	2.4
Mwanga	29,996	0.2	0.4	22.8	16.2	40.0	4.7
Same	59,480	0.3	0.3	12.4	8.1	34.7	2.5
Moshi	109,878	0.2	0.2	19.2	16.0	46.1	6.0
Hai	50,242	0.3	0.4	20.4	17.4	45.1	6.8
Moshi Municipal	45,591	0.2	0.5	57.7	46.6	30.7	21.1
Siha	26,931	0.3	0.2	11.1	7.2	33.5	2.9

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	8.9	3.3	5.2	1.5
Male headed household	242,064	9.0	3.8	5.8	1.6
Female headed household	139,462	8.7	2.4	4.3	1.3
Rural	284,601	4.4	1.6	3.9	1.8
Urban	96,925	22.0	8.3	9.1	0.7
Rombo	59,408	2.6	1.2	2.5	0.3
Mwanga	29,996	7.6	1.8	5.8	1.0
Same	59,480	4.2	1.3	3.8	0.2
Moshi	109,878	7.8	2.8	5.2	0.5
Hai	50,242	7.4	2.8	4.6	2.3
Moshi Municipal	45,591	31.8	12.5	12.3	0.4
Siha	26,931	2.7	1.5	3.3	11.7

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	1.0	80.2	11.2	1.9	2.9	78.2	75.4
Male headed household	242,064	1.1	81.2	12.7	2.0	2.8	78.7	76.4
Female headed household	139,462	0.9	78.4	8.6	1.9	3.1	77.3	73.7
Rural	284,601	1.0	88.6	12.2	2.3	3.3	89.3	87.6
Urban	96,925	1.0	55.4	8.4	0.8	1.6	45.5	39.6
Rombo	59,408	1.0	87.7	14.4	0.7	0.7	91.2	89.8
Mwanga	29,996	0.7	83.0	6.0	1.3	3.4	83.0	78.9
Same	59,480	0.9	86.4	4.0	0.6	7.2	80.4	81.2
Moshi	109,878	0.9	86.6	13.8	0.6	0.4	84.4	81.3
Hai	50,242	1.3	83.5	18.3	2.5	1.9	82.1	79.3
Moshi Municipal	45,591	0.6	39.1	7.0	0.3	0.3	33.3	25.5
Siha	26,931	1.9	83.9	9.5	15.3	13.6	82.6	80.1

12.13 Social Security Schemes

A social security fund provides households 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 secured than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, 18 percent of all private households in Kilimanjaro region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with 13 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were; Rombo district (35 percent) followed by Mwanga district (33 percent) and Moshi Municipal (21 percent).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Members of Social Security Funds by Residence and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Kilimanjaro Region	18.2	3.1	0.04	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.5	13.2	1.5
Rural	17.7	2.2	0.04	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	13.7	1.6
Urban	19.5	5.8	0.05	1.5	4.0	0.8	0.9	11.4	1.3
Rombo	35.4	1.2	0.02	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.4	32.6	1.8
Mwanga	33.3	1.6	0.04	0.6	3.4	0.3	0.8	30.5	1.8
Same	12.6	1.4	0.04	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.6	9.4	1.4
Moshi	12.6	3.4	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.1	0.3	7.0	1.7
Hai	11.0	2.9	0.07	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.5	6.1	1.3
Moshi Municipal	20.6	8.8	0.06	2.0	4.4	1.1	0.8	9.4	1.4
Siha	7.5	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	4.0	0.9

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 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 247,080 out of 381,526 households in the Region (equivalent to 65 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Moshi District Council (76,088 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 15 percent of households (36,027) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture ranged from 22 percent in Moshi Municipal to 76 percent in Rombo District Council.

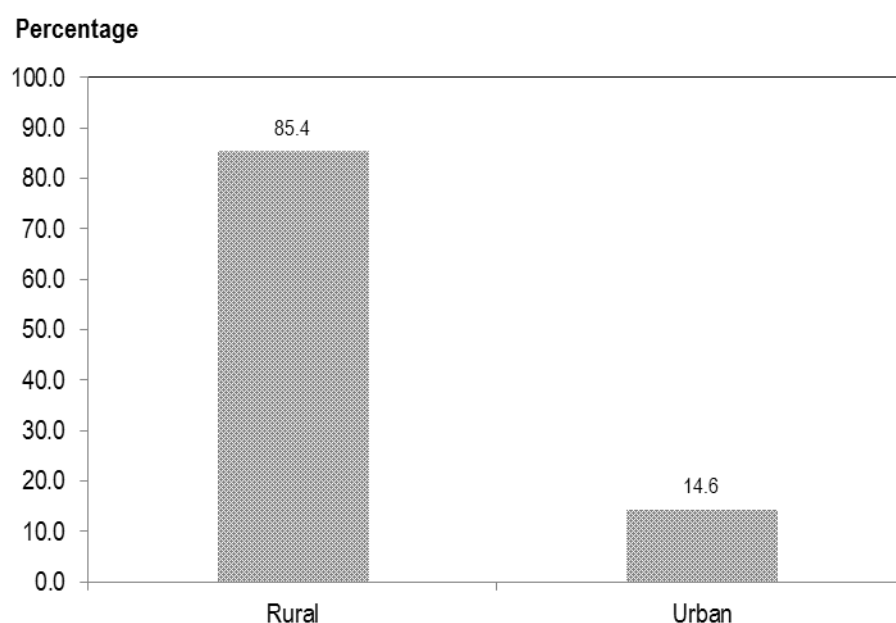
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	247,080	64.8	85.4	14.6
Rombo	59,408	45,179	76.0	95.4	4.6
Mwanga	29,996	19,012	63.4	84.0	16.0
Same	59,480	42,065	70.7	70.3	29.7
Moshi	109,878	76,088	69.2	97.7	2.3
Hai	50,242	35,083	69.8	87.0	13.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	9,952	21.8	N/A	100.0
Siha	26,931	19,701	73.2	89.1	10.9

Note:

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

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Kilimanjaro Region. This is partly confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (231,710 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; Kilimanjaro Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kilimanjaro Households	381,526	284,601	96,925
Engaged in Agriculture	247,080	211,053	36,027
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	231,710	198,686	33,024
Household Grows Paddy	17,133	9,559	7,574
Household Grows Cassava	43,510	41,228	2,282
Household Grows Banana	149,061	144,618	4,443
Household Grows Other Crops	202,304	179,731	22,573

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 Kilimanjaro 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 381,526 households in Kilimanjaro, 55 percent (209,385 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 182,336 households (87 percent) were in rural areas and 27,049 households (13 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was Moshi District (63,612 household) which constituted 58 percent of its total households and the district with the smallest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was Moshi Municipal Council (7,187 household) constituting 16 percent of its total households.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	209,385	54.9	87.1	12.9
Rombo	59,408	41,898	70.5	95.6	4.4
Mwanga	29,996	18,222	60.7	78.7	21.3
Same	59,480	33,729	56.7	75.5	24.5
Moshi	109,878	63,612	57.9	98.3	1.7
Hai	50,242	29,770	59.3	88.0	12.0
Moshi Municipal	45,591	7,187	15.8	N/A	100.0
Siha	26,931	14,967	55.6	91.7	8.3

Note:

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Moshi municipal council has no rural component.

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

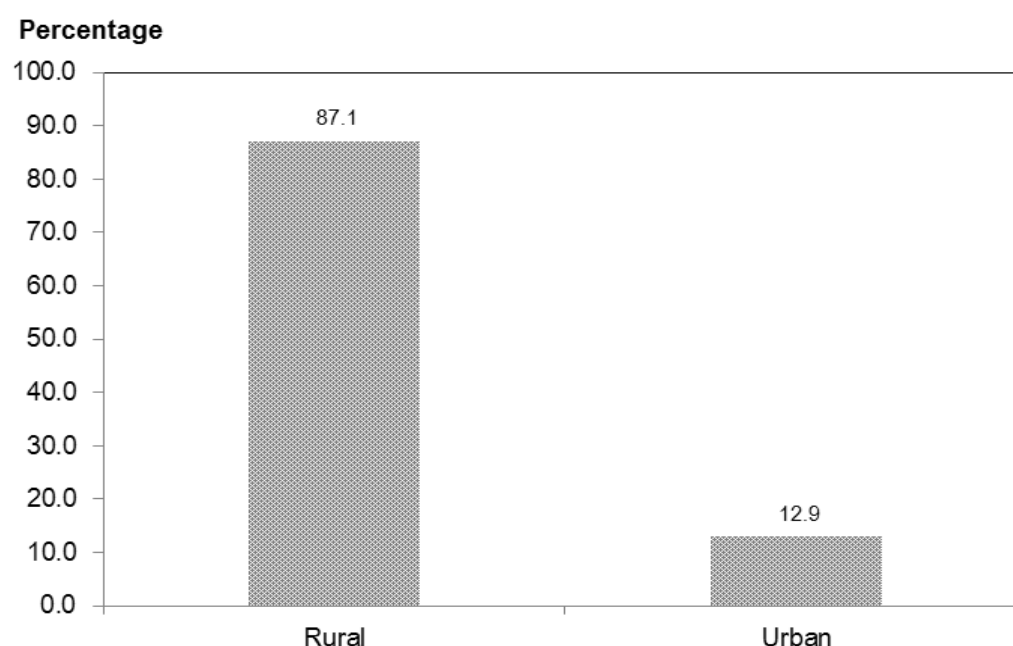


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by region, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kilimanjaro Households	381,526	284,601	96,925
Engaged in Raising Livestock	209,385	182,336	27,049
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	119,893	112,149	7,744
Goats	109,560	99,890	9,670
Sheep	57,596	52,293	5,303
Poultry	179,244	155,448	23,796

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 District and Sex of Head of Household as of 26th August 2012. Kilimanjaro had a total of 654,468 cattle, out of which 501,525 cattle (77 percent) were kept in male headed households and 152,943 (23 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Kilimanjaro as of the Census night was 246,210, of which 71 percent (173,711 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 29 percent (72,499 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 70 percent of goats (487,722 goats) in Kilimanjaro were kept in male headed households, while 30 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,640,672 poultry owned by households, 72 percent (1,177,090 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 28 percent (463,582 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	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kilimanjaro Region	654,468	693,824	246,210	1,640,672	501,525	487,722	173,711	1,177,090	152,943	206,102	72,499	463,582
Rombo	56,115	142,085	35,340	241,262	45,981	93,103	24,243	167,073	10,134	48,982	11,097	74,189
Mwanga	79,864	98,350	35,255	159,255	49,641	71,930	24,963	107,545	30,223	26,420	10,292	51,710
Same	138,678	137,402	66,218	218,753	113,745	97,563	48,025	163,917	24,933	39,839	18,193	54,836
Moshi	148,040	162,553	43,782	498,485	96,091	119,322	30,842	357,732	51,949	43,231	12,940	140,753
Hai	143,969	78,959	35,391	255,407	124,778	53,323	25,301	186,188	19,191	25,636	10,090	69,219
Moshi Municipal	5,118	10,731	2,236	138,399	4,060	8,423	1,738	99,772	1,058	2,308	498	38,627
Siha	82,684	63,744	27,988	129,111	67,229	44,058	18,599	94,863	15,455	19,686	9,389	34,248

Observation on the distribution of the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas of Kilimanjaro Region as of the Census night (Table 13.6). Results reveal that more than 80 percent of the cattle (549,346 cattle) kept in Kilimanjaro are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed for goats and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (80 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	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kilimanjaro Region	654,468	693,824	246,210	1,640,672	549,346	608,111	216,013	1,305,845	105,122	85,713	30,197	334,827
Rombo	56,115	142,085	35,340	241,262	44,260	136,842	34,255	224,548	11,855	5,243	1,085	16,714
Mwanga	79,864	98,350	35,255	159,255	72,303	79,413	28,106	121,112	7,561	18,937	7,149	38,143
Same	138,678	137,402	66,218	218,753	102,006	112,772	52,448	160,200	36,672	24,630	13,770	58,553
Moshi	148,040	162,553	43,782	498,485	135,330	159,481	43,281	481,043	12,710	3,072	501	17,442
Hai	143,969	78,959	35,391	255,407	114,746	58,786	30,653	203,129	29,223	20,173	4,738	52,278
Moshi Municipal	5,118	10,731	2,236	138,399	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,118	10,731	2,236	138,399
Siha	82,684	63,744	27,988	129,111	80,701	60,817	27,270	115,813	1,983	2,927	718	13,298

Note:

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

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. The results show that out of 381,526 households in Kilimanjaro, only 1,833 households (0.5 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 83 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 17 percent were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Kilimanjaro 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
Kilimanjaro Region	381,526	1,833	0.5	83.3	16.7
Rombo	59,408	271	0.5	95.2	4.8
Mwanga	29,996	156	0.5	76.9	23.1
Same	59,480	538	0.9	82.3	17.7
Moshi	109,878	413	0.4	98.3	1.7
Hai	50,242	251	0.5	80.5	19.5
Moshi Municipal	45,591	93	0.2	N/A	100.0
Siha	26,931	111	0.4	87.4	12.6

Note:



- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Moshi municipal 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										

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 beifda	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00" IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 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																																																	
Paddy	1	2																																																	
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								<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL </div>			
FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>											
A: IDENTIFICATION											
Region <input type="text"/> <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)				
	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div>					<div>Cleft Palate</div> <div>Spinal bifida</div> <div>Spinal cord injuries</div> <div>Mental health</div> <div>Psoriasis</div>									
1	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
2	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
3	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
4	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
5	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
6	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
7	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
8	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

[illegible]

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

[illegible]

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; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></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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