

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



## **Morogoro 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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The United Republic of Tanzania

## **Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile**

### **Morogoro Region**

National Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance  
**Dar es Salaam**

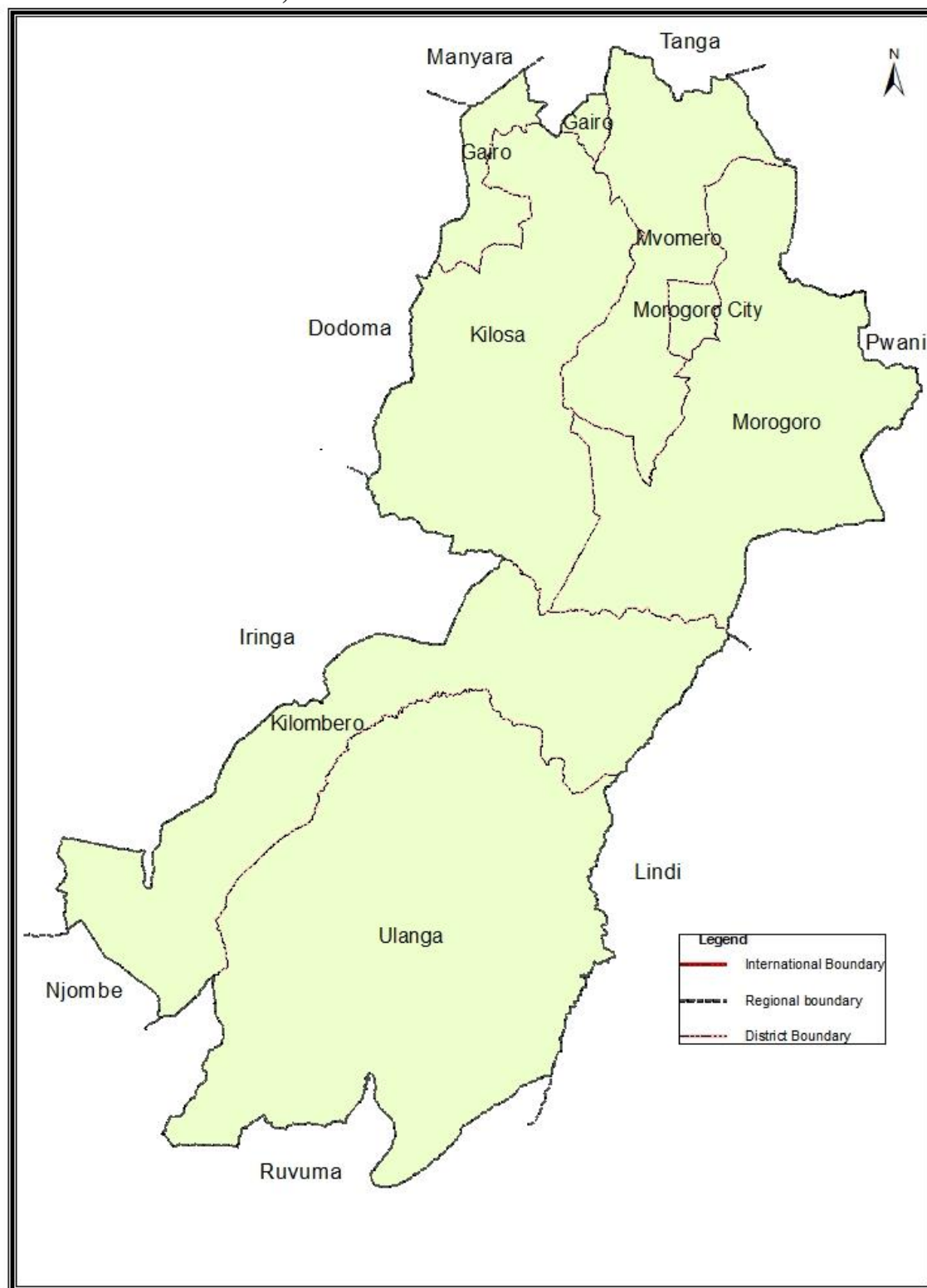
and

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

**March, 2016**



## MOROGORO REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



## **Foreword**

The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania was carried out on the 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012. This was the fifth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002. The 2012 PHC, like previous censuses, will contribute to the improvement of quality of life of Tanzanians through the provision of current and reliable data for policy formulation, development planning and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

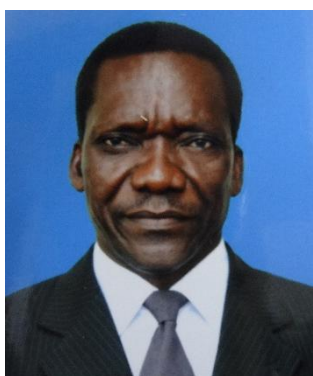
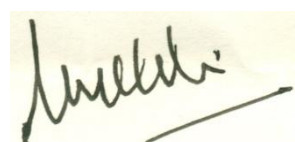
The 2012 PHC is unique as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Executive Summary**

The Morogoro 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 topics are survival of parents; education and literacy; economic activity; housing conditions; household assets and amenities; agriculture and livestock; fertility and mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with past 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.

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 Morogoro population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Morogoro had a population of 2.2 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 97. Population of Morogoro is growing at a rate of 2.4 percent annually, representing an increase of about 44 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Morogoro will double in the next 30 years. Morogoro population is predominantly rural with 71 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Morogoro was 2.4 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.1 percent and 4.1 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Morogoro decreased from 2.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.4 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Morogoro region. It highlights challenges associated with age data in most developing countries including Tanzania.

Subsequently, it is observed that the 2012 PHC data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 44 percent of the population in Morogoro region is aged below 15 years, and about five percent (4.3 percent) is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Morogoro region has a typical pyramid for major urban centres where a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other areas.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Morogoro region had a total of 501,794 private households, out of which 247,216 (70 percent) were in rural areas and 151,336 (30 percent) were in urban areas. One third (31 percent) of households in Morogoro were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 29.4 in 2002 Census to 30.2 in 2012. Average household size was 4.4 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.4 persons per household were slightly bigger than urban households (4.1 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.2 compared to 3.1 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Morogoro region, 46 percent of the people were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 70-74 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 25.5 years for males and 21.8 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26.5 years in 2002 to 25.5 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.6 years in 2002 and 21.8 years in 2012.

Chapter Six Citizenship and Birth registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 89 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians. While the majority of foreigners were from Kenya, India and China. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Great Britain and USA.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only five (5) percent of Morogoro 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 deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results reveal that 74 percent of all persons in Morogoro region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (1.11) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9.1 percent) than rural (6.7 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight .The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that less than one (0.5) percent of total private households in Morogoro region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Morogoro region has 8,317 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (15 percent) followed by South Africa (14 percent) and USA (12 percent). On remittances, results show that 17 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above in Morogoro region was 71 percent. Literacy rate was higher among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (86 percent) than the rural population (65 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 77 percent and was higher in urban areas (90 percent) than in rural areas (71 percent). Adult literacy for males (82 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (75 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 93.1 percent in Morogoro Municipal to 62.2 percent in Gairo District.

Generally, literacy increased from 64 percent in 2002 to 71 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 70 percent in 2002 to 77 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 58 percent in 2002 to 76 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (71 percent). Female NER (77 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (74 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Morogoro Municipal Council (90 percent) and lowest in Gairo district council (56 percent). Nine in every ten (92.1 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (106.8 percent) compared to rural areas (87.1 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in . Chapter Ten Observation shows that 68 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas three percent of population was unemployed. With regard current activity results show that 65 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 71 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Morogoro resident was farming (71 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by about two (2.3) percent of Morogoro region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 73 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 48 percent compared to rural areas (84 percent). Thirty one (31) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority (50 percent) of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that 66 percent of all private households had used modern material (64.8 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 93 percent of all households had modern roofs compared to 54 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (64 percent) of households in Morogoro

region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. Forty five (45 percent) of all private households in Morogoro region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks. Other commonly used wall materials were poles and mud (29 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 66 percent of the households in Morogoro region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 76 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (13 percent had water piped into their houses, nine (9.1) percent piped into yard and 19.7 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 73 compared to 28 in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Morogoro region is uncommon, only (2) percent of households were used that energy. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking in urban areas was higher 6 percent compared to rural areas (0.3 percent). The majority of households (96 percent) used wood-fuel 67.2 percent firewood and 28.7 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, only 17 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and 65 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (42 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps and lantern/Chimney (71 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from nine percent in 2002 to 17 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Morogoro Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (34.2 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (29.4 percent). Majority of households (35 percent) reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common where only 18.4 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households was hand hoe (81 percent), followed by house (73.5 percent), land or farm (70.8 percent), radio (63.4 percent) and mobile phone (61.4 percent). Ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed 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 75 percent of all private households in Morogoro region were engaged in

agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (79 percent) while in urban areas.(21 percent), 38 percent of all private households in Morogoro 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 Morogoro Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census

Indicator	Morogoro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,582,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>636,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	1,093,302	49.3	786,087	49.7	307,215	48.3
Female	1,125,190	50.7	796,347	50.3	328,843	51.7
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>324,360</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>245,831</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>78,529</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Male	161,450	14.8	122,363	15.6	39,087	12.7
Female	162,910	14.5	123,468	15.5	39,442	12.0
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>916,884</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>689,296</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>227,588</b>	<b>35.8</b>
Male	458,463	41.9	346,520	44.1	111,943	36.4
Female	458,421	40.7	342,776	43.0	115,645	35.2
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>1,047,320</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>777,098</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>270,222</b>	<b>42.5</b>
Male	525,157	48.0	393,534	50.1	131,623	42.8
Female	522,163	46.4	383,564	48.2	138,599	42.1
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>139,809</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>106,783</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>33,026</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Male	67,667	6.2	52,010	6.6	15,657	5.1
Female	72,142	6.4	54,773	6.9	17,369	5.3
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>94,816</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>73,218</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>21,598</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Male	45,449	4.2	35,514	4.5	9,935	3.2
Female	49,367	4.4	37,704	4.7	11,663	3.5
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>350,458</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>151,336</b>	<b>30.2</b>
Male Headed Households	348,709	69.5	247,216	70.5	101,493	67.1
Female Headed Households	153,085	30.5	103,242	29.5	49,843	32.9
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	4.3	-	4.4	-	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	3.1	-	3.1	-	2.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	7.2	-	7.6	-	6.4
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	584,950	46.1	417,110	47.7	167,840	42.8
Never Married	429,259	33.9	276,428	31.6	152,831	39.0
Living Together	155,491	12.3	110,684	12.6	44,807	11.4
Separated	13,043	1.0	9,107	1.0	3,936	1.0
Divorced	44,413	3.5	32,378	3.7	12,035	3.1
Widowed	40,378	3.2	29,458	3.4	10,920	2.8
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration</b>						
<b>Citizenship:</b>						

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

Indicator	Morogoro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	1,975,518	89.1	1,480,123	93.5	495,395	77.9
Non-Tanzanians	242,974	11.0	102,311	6.5	140,663	22.1
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	238,788	11.0	79,007	5.1	159,781	25.9
Population with Birth Notification	101,603	4.7	73,999	4.7	27,604	4.5
<b>Orphan hood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>	<b>76,238</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>51,909</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>24,329</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Male	37,986	7.3	26,383	6.8	11,602	8.9
Female	38,251	7.4	25,527	6.7	12,726	9.3
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,317</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Male	4,994	0.5	2,219	0.3	2,775	0.9
Female	3,323	0.3	1,352	0.2	1,971	0.6
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,854,058	71.3	1,314,666	65.1	539,392	86.4
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	975,156	76.9	621,691	71.0	353,465	90.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	331,525	83.5	204,796	77.6	126,729	95.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	616,246	81.3	380,624	75.2	235,622	93.6
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	304,893	75.5	214,396	70.9	90,497	89.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	371,933	92.1	263,438	87.1	108,495	106.8
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>	<b>668,737</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>486,237</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>182,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary School	577,957	86.4	442,440	91.0	135,517	74.3
Training after Primary	3,866	0.6	2,566	0.5	1,300	0.7
Secondary School	73,304	11.0	35,971	7.4	37,333	20.5
Training after Secondary	5,444	0.8	2,424	0.5	3,020	1.7
University and Others	8,166	1.2	2,836	0.6	5,330	2.9
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	14,145	1.4	7,652	1.0	6,493	2.6
Professionals	12,749	1.3	3,753	0.5	8,996	3.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	44,160	4.4	23,531	3.1	20,629	8.3
Clerks	9,158	0.9	4,308	0.6	4,850	1.9
Small Business Managers	8,045	0.8	2,441	0.3	5,603	2.2
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	43,566	4.4	12,932	1.7	30,633	12.3
Street Vendors and Related Workers	19,061	1.9	6,309	0.8	12,752	5.1
Crafts and Related Workers	33,264	3.3	13,335	1.8	19,929	8.0
Farmers	710,236	71.2	604,931	80.9	105,305	42.3
Livestock Keepers	19,011	1.9	17,617	2.4	1,394	0.6
Fishermen	1,636	0.2	647	0.1	990	0.4
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	6,879	0.7	1,490	0.2	5,389	2.2
Elementary Occupations	40,569	4.1	26,540	3.5	14,029	5.6
Others	31,395	3.1	20,554	2.7	10,842	4.4
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						

Indicator	Morogoro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albinism	947	0.0	634	0.0	313	0.1
Seeing	49,688	2.3	37,175	2.4	12,513	2.0
Hearing	23,995	1.1	18,889	1.2	5,106	0.8
Walking	30,119	1.4	23,188	1.5	6,931	1.1
Remembering	23,705	1.1	18,692	1.2	5,013	0.8
Self-Care	18,014	0.8	14,570	0.9	3,444	0.6
Other Disability	8,427	0.4	6,777	0.4	1,650	0.3
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	365,814	72.9	292,955	83.6	72,859	48.1
Living without Paying any Rent	23,446	4.7	16,448	4.7	6,998	4.6
Rented Privately	96,307	19.2	33,186	9.5	63,121	41.7
Rented by Employer	3,920	0.8	1,473	0.4	2,447	1.6
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	3,959	0.8	1,919	0.5	2,040	1.3
Owned by Employer (Free)	7,334	1.5	3,936	1.1	3,397	2.2
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,013	0.2	540	0.2	474	0.3
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	1,611	0.3	901	0.3	710	0.5
Cement Bricks	51,087	10.2	6,187	1.8	44,900	29.7
Sundried Bricks	67,824	13.5	55,834	15.9	11,991	7.9
Baked Bricks	226,275	45.1	145,825	41.6	80,451	53.2
Timber	509	0.1	434	0.1	75	0
Timber and Iron Sheets	928	0.2	622	0.2	306	0.2
Poles and Mud	143,750	28.6	131,504	37.5	12,246	8.1
Grass	9,556	1.9	8,926	2.5	630	0.4
Tent	254	0.1	225	0.1	29	0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	322,787	64.3	279,854	79.9	42,934	28.4
Non Earth	178,609	35.6	70,231	20	108,380	71.6
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	324,956	64.8	186,088	53.1	138,868	91.8
Grass/Leaves	148,897	29.7	140,313	40	8,585	5.7
Mud and Leaves	22,829	4.5	21,380	6.1	1,449	1.0
Others	5,112	1	2,677	0.8	2,433	1.6
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	324,236	64.6	247,865	70.7	76,371	50.5
Electricity	87,336	17.4	24,046	6.9	63,290	41.8
Others	90,221	18	78,548	22.4	11,676	7.7
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	337,297	67.2	298,662	85.2	38,636	25.5
Charcoal	143,859	28.7	45,831	13.1	98,028	64.8

Indicator	Morogoro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kerosene	6,774	1.3	2,524	0.7	4,251	2.8
Electricity	10,290	2.1	1,237	0.4	9,052	6
Others	3,572	0.7	2,204	0.6	1,370	0.9
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	209,525	41.8	98,978	28.2	110,547	73
Other Protected Sources	110,455	22	84,067	24	26,387	17.4
Unprotected Sources	181,813	36.2	167,412	47.8	14,401	9.5
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	83,476	16.6	19,930	5.7	63,546	42
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	8,514	1.7	3,653	1	4,861	3.2
Pit Latrine	391,726	78.1	309,659	88.4	82,067	54.2
Others	963	0.2	816	0.2	147	0.1
No Facility	17,115	3.4	16,400	4.7	714	0.5
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	38,071	7.6	809	0.2	37,261	24.6
Burnt	125,078	24.9	93,529	26.7	31,550	20.8
Roadside Dumping	4,872	1	3,429	1	1,442	1
Burying/Pit	220,360	43.9	151,194	43.1	69,167	45.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	113,413	22.6	101,497	29	11,916	7.9
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio	317,957	63.4	216,997	61.9	100,961	66.7
Mobile Phone	308,200	61.4	185,994	53.1	122,206	80.8
Hand Hoe	405,756	80.9	312,738	89.2	93,018	61.5
Television	59,617	11.9	11,218	3.2	48,399	32
Land or Farm	355,156	70.8	284,239	81.1	70,917	46.9
House	368,592	73.5	295,323	84.3	73,269	48.4
Bicycle	222,296	44.3	157,384	44.9	64,913	42.9
Motorcycle or Vespa	25,296	5	13,291	3.8	12,005	7.9
Power Tiller	3,549	0.7	2,298	0.7	1,251	0.8
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	26,368	5.3	15,324	4.4	11,044	7.3
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	9,085	1.8	3,810	1.1	5,275	3.5
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	173	0.03	55	0	118	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund ( PPF)	6,644	1.3	1,409	0.4	5,235	3.5
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	13,396	2.7	3,443	1	9,953	6.6
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,850	0.4	580	0.2	1,270	0.8

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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 25<sup>th</sup> /26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Population Size, Growth and Distribution**

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

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

### **Age and Sex Profile**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Young People** are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

### **Household Composition**

**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 the country.

## **Literacy and Education**

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

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

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

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

**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.

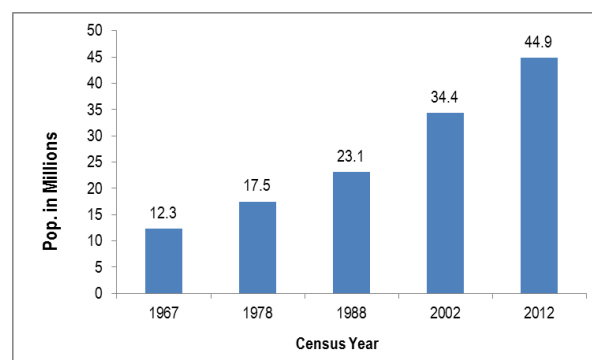
#### **1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania**

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 in the series conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012, the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September 2012. The second week was mainly dedicated to enumerate populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for dispatch to the Data Processing Centre.

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

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



## 1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

## 1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

### 1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

### **1.3.2 Census Organization**

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

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

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, the responsibility was vested to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners were formed in each

region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

### **1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments**

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

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Fund. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had extra sections on Survival of Parents, Economic Activity Fertility, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires included questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.



### **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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2012, at Mnazi Mmoja grounds in Dar es Salaam.*

## **1.4 Census Enumeration Activities**

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

### **1.4.1 Recruitment and Training**

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

### **1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration**

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

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

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

### **1.4.3 Enumeration**

The target population for the 2012 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 25<sup>th</sup>/26<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012.*

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

The duration for enumeration as per the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2012. In most areas, the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 1<sup>st</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

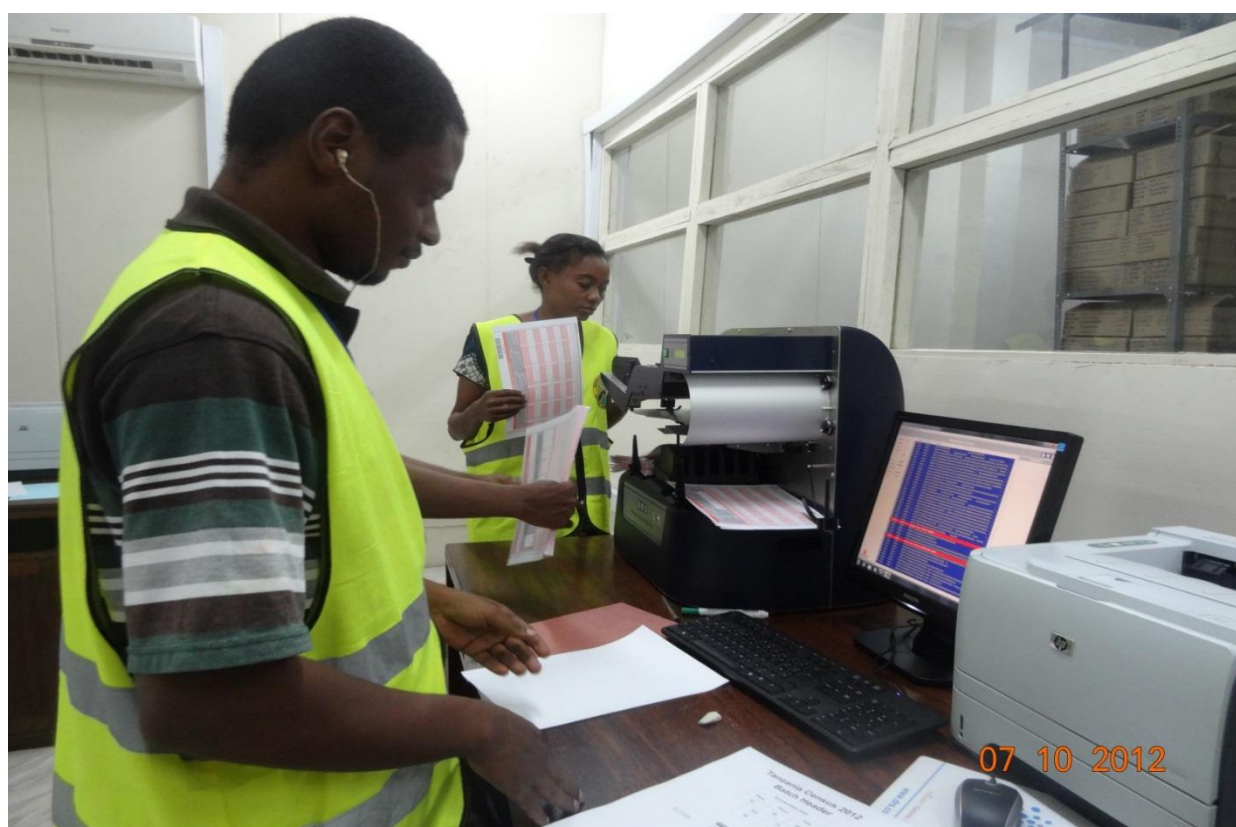
#### **1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities**

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and accuracy. Thereafter, all materials including the questionnaires, EA maps and the population

summaries (SWMT 15A) were transported to the respective Regional Census Offices from where they were in turn shipped to the Census Data Processing Centre at Kibaha, Pwani Region.

## 1.5 Data Processing

Data capture and processing of the 2012 PHC was carried out at the Census Data Processing Centre in Kibaha, Pwani Region. Data processing started with validation of the EAs, followed by sorting and separation of the questionnaires. The data was captured electronically from the questionnaires using the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) scanning technology and through manual data entry for special questionnaires such as community questionnaires. The scanning of the 2012 PHC questionnaires was completed in a record time of 66 days, starting from the 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2012. Manual data entry was completed on 12<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> up to 24<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 determine 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,582,434</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>636,058</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	2,175,011	98.04	1,558,113	98.46	616,898	96.99
Special Institutions	2,934	0.13	2,228	0.14	706	0.11
Inmates Institutions	1,957	0.09	796	0.05	1,161	0.18
Hotel and Tourist Camps	6,546	0.30	1,898	0.12	4,648	0.73
Refugee Camps	20	0.00	1	0.00	19	0.00
Homeless People	178	0.01	125	0.01	53	0.01
Travellers/In transit	2,243	0.10	1,240	0.08	1,003	0.16
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,225	0.10	786	0.05	1,439	0.23
Education/AI Institutions	7,922	0.36	3,588	0.23	4,334	0.68
Orphan/Age Centres	514	0.02	222	0.01	292	0.05
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	18,942	0.85	13,437	0.85	5,505	0.87

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 2,218,492 persons in Morogoro Region, 2,175,011 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households were more than twice (1,582,434 persons) those in urban areas (636,058 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,125,190 persons) compared to male population (1,093,302 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,093,302</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,125,190</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	2,175,011	98.04	1,067,719	97.66	1,107,292	98.41
Special Institutions	2,934	0.13	2,055	0.19	879	0.08
Inmates Institutions	1,957	0.09	1,763	0.16	194	0.02
Hotel and Tourist Camps	6,546	0.30	4,693	0.43	1,853	0.16
Refugee Camps	20	0.00	12	0.00	8	0.00
Homeless People	178	0.01	107	0.01	71	0.01
Travellers/In transit	2,243	0.10	1,434	0.13	809	0.07
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,225	0.10	747	0.07	1,478	0.13
Education/AI Institutions	7,922	0.36	4,074	0.37	3,848	0.34
Orphan/Age Centres	514	0.02	273	0.02	241	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	18,942	0.85	10,425	0.95	8,517	0.76

### 2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Morogoro region in 2012 was about 2.2 million. Out of that, 71.3 percent (1.5 million) were residing in rural areas and 28.7 percent (0.6 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population inter-censal growth rate of Morogoro region was 2.4 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.1 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 2.9 percent. The average annual growth rate of Morogoro region decreased from 2.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.4 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

**Table 2.3: Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Morogoro 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					
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,220,564</b>	<b>1,753,362</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Rural	951,842	1,279,513	1,582,434	34.4	23.7	2.1	2.1	32.6
Urban	268,722	473,849	636,058	76.3	34.2	4.1	2.9	23.5

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary among districts. It ranges from 0.8 percent recorded in Morogoro District Council to 3.3 percent recorded in Morogoro Municipal Council.

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

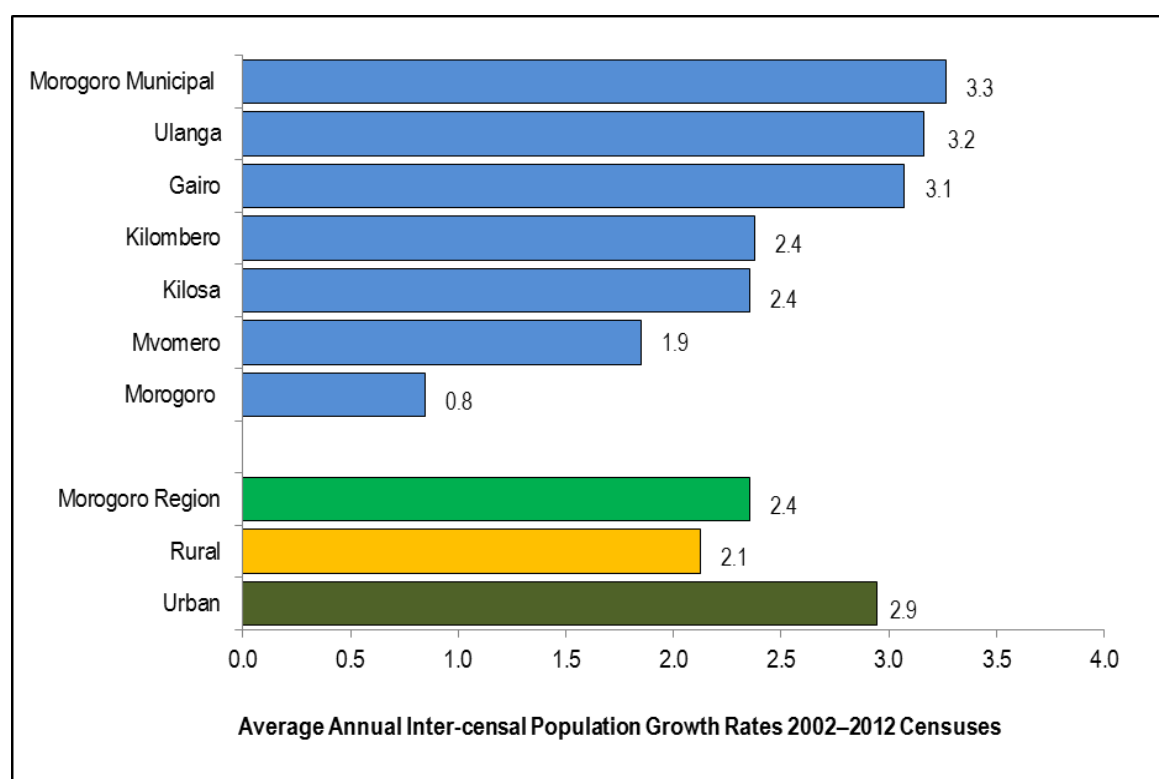


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Morogoro region has decreased from 2.9 percent in 1967/78 to 2.4 percent in 2002/2012.

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

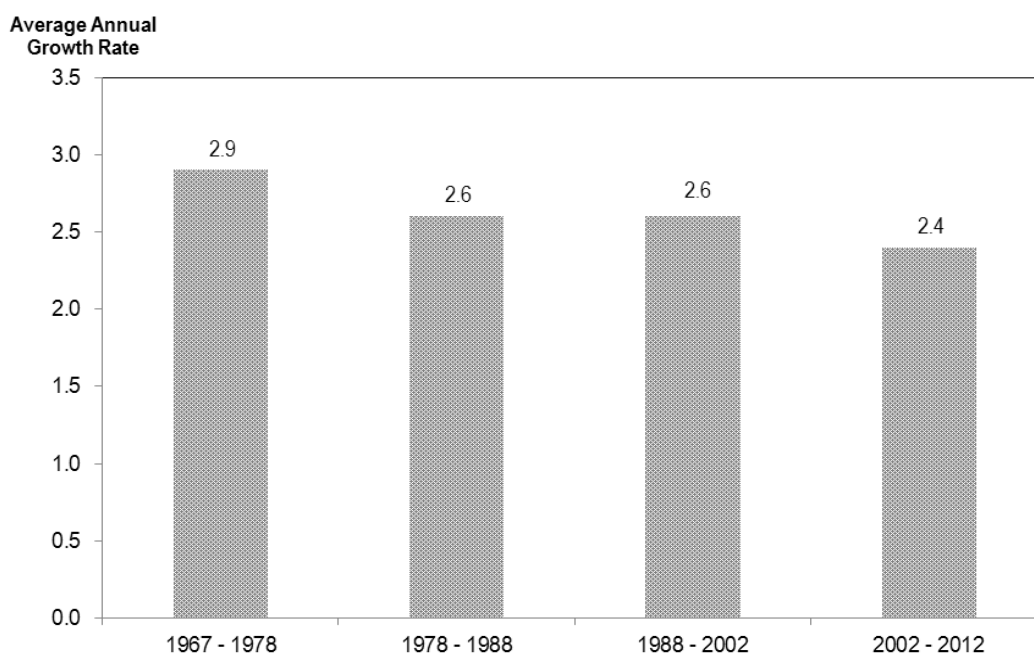


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Morogoro region has increased by 26.5 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Morogoro region increased by 43.7 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Morogoro districts during the 2002 and 2012 Inter-censal eriod; the largest population change was recorded in Morogoro Municipal Council (38.6 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Morogoro District Council (8.8 percent).

**Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,220,564</b>	<b>1,753,362</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Rural	951,842	1,279,513	1,582,434	34.4	23.7	2.1	2.1	32.8	32.6
Urban	268,722	473,849	636,058	76.3	34.2	4.1	2.9	17.1	23.5
Kilosa	346,526	346,184	438,175	- 0.1	26.6	- 0.0	2.4	- 9,827.6	29.4
Morogoro	430,202	263,012	286,248	- 38.9	8.8	- 3.5	0.8	-19.7	81.9
Kilombero	187,593	321,611	407,880	71.4	26.8	3.9	2.4	18.0	29.2
Ulanga	138,642	193,280	265,203	39.4	37.2	2.4	3.2	29.2	21.9
Morogoro Municipal	117,601	227,921	315,866	93.8	38.6	4.7	3.3	14.7	21.2
Mvomero	N/A	259,347	312,109	N/A	20.3	N/A	1.9	N/A	37.4
Gairo	N/A	142,007	193,011	N/A	35.9	N/A	3.1	N/A	22.6

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mvomero and Gairo is a new district

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Morogoro region. Results indicate that population size varies among districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Kilosa (19.8 percent, equivalent to 438,175 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Gairo with 8.7 percent (193,011 persons).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas was more than twice (1,582,434 persons) that of urban areas (636,058 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,582,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>636,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Kilosa	438,175	19.8	311,946	19.7	126,229	19.8
Morogoro	286,248	12.9	273,231	17.3	13,017	2.0
Kilombero	407,880	18.4	309,426	19.6	98,454	15.5
Ulanga	265,203	12.0	231,295	14.6	33,908	5.3
Morogoro Municipal	315,866	14.2	10,026	0.6	305,840	48.1
Mvomero	312,109	14.1	276,447	17.5	35,662	5.6
Gairo	193,011	8.7	170,063	10.7	22,948	3.6

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Morogoro region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.2 million in 2002 to 1.5 million in 2012, an increase of 23.7 percent between the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.4 million in 2002 to 0.6 million in 2012, an increase of 34.2 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,279,513</b>	<b>1,582,434</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>473,849</b>	<b>636,058</b>	<b>34.2</b>
Kilosa	249,665	311,946	24.9	96,519	126,229	30.8
Morogoro	255,229	273,231	7.1	7,783	13,017	67.2
Kilombero	230,774	309,426	34.1	90,837	98,454	8.4
Ulanga	168,267	231,295	37.5	25,013	33,908	35.6
Morogoro Municipal	21,053	10,026	-52.4	206,868	305,840	47.8
Mvomero	229,500	276,447	20.5	29,847	35,662	19.5
Gairo	125,025	170,063	36.0	16,982	22,948	35.1

## **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 data to support development processes. They are vital for making key decisions in public administration such as determining the segments of the population which qualify for school enrolment, voting, labour force participation, pensions, provision of health services, food and shelter, and for population forecasting. The age and sex data 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, and age preferences. As was the case with preceding censuses in Tanzania, the 2012 Census information on age and sex was collected using both short and long questionnaires. All persons who spent the Census night in the country were asked to state their sex and age in completed years.

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

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

## 3.2 Age and Sex Profile

### 3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is to gradually decline with increasing 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 Morogoro region was 97 males for every 100 females. For Morogoro rural, the sex ratio was 99 and for Morogoro urban it was 93. This indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 5 -9 years was 100, indicating equal distribution between males and females. Sex ratio was more than 100 for age groups 10-14, 35-59 and 75-79. It was above 100 in rural areas for age groups 10-19, 35 -54 and 75-79. On the other hand, the Morogoro urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged 40 to 59 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,218,492	100.0	1,093,302	100.0	1,125,190	100.0	97.2
0-4	324,360	14.6	161,450	14.8	162,910	14.5	99.1
5-9	313,646	14.1	157,013	14.4	156,633	13.9	100.2
10-14	278,878	12.6	140,000	12.8	138,878	12.3	100.8
15-19	216,776	9.8	108,113	9.9	108,663	9.7	99.5
20-24	193,349	8.7	88,384	8.1	104,965	9.3	84.2
25-29	173,701	7.8	80,490	7.4	93,211	8.3	86.4
30-34	157,214	7.1	76,320	7.0	80,894	7.2	94.3
35-39	129,880	5.9	65,222	6.0	64,658	5.7	100.9
40-44	101,552	4.6	52,116	4.8	49,436	4.4	105.4
45-49	78,044	3.5	40,226	3.7	37,818	3.4	106.4
50-54	66,635	3.0	33,793	3.1	32,842	2.9	102.9
55-59	44,648	2.0	22,508	2.1	22,140	2.0	101.7
60-64	44,993	2.0	22,218	2.0	22,775	2.0	97.6
65-69	28,781	1.3	13,832	1.3	14,949	1.3	92.5
70-74	27,463	1.2	13,386	1.2	14,077	1.3	95.1
75-79	16,130	0.7	8,161	0.7	7,969	0.7	102.4
80+	22,442	1.0	10,070	0.9	12,372	1.1	81.4

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,582,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>786,087</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>796,347</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.7</b>
0–4	245,831	15.5	122,363	15.6	123,468	15.5	99.1
5–9	238,320	15.1	119,722	15.2	118,598	14.9	100.9
10–14	205,145	13.0	104,435	13.3	100,710	12.6	103.7
15–19	144,857	9.2	74,883	9.5	69,974	8.8	107.0
20–24	125,740	7.9	57,718	7.3	68,022	8.5	84.9
25–29	113,816	7.2	53,128	6.8	60,688	7.6	87.5
30–34	105,375	6.7	51,136	6.5	54,239	6.8	94.3
35–39	89,329	5.6	44,948	5.7	44,381	5.6	101.3
40–44	71,361	4.5	36,523	4.6	34,838	4.4	104.8
45–49	55,579	3.5	28,705	3.7	26,874	3.4	106.8
50–54	47,950	3.0	24,353	3.1	23,597	3.0	103.2
55–59	32,348	2.0	16,163	2.1	16,185	2.0	99.9
60–64	33,565	2.1	16,496	2.1	17,069	2.1	96.6
65–69	21,915	1.4	10,503	1.3	11,412	1.4	92.0
70–74	21,231	1.3	10,500	1.3	10,731	1.3	97.8
75–79	12,494	0.8	6,458	0.8	6,036	0.8	107.0
80+	17,578	1.1	8,053	1.0	9,525	1.2	84.5

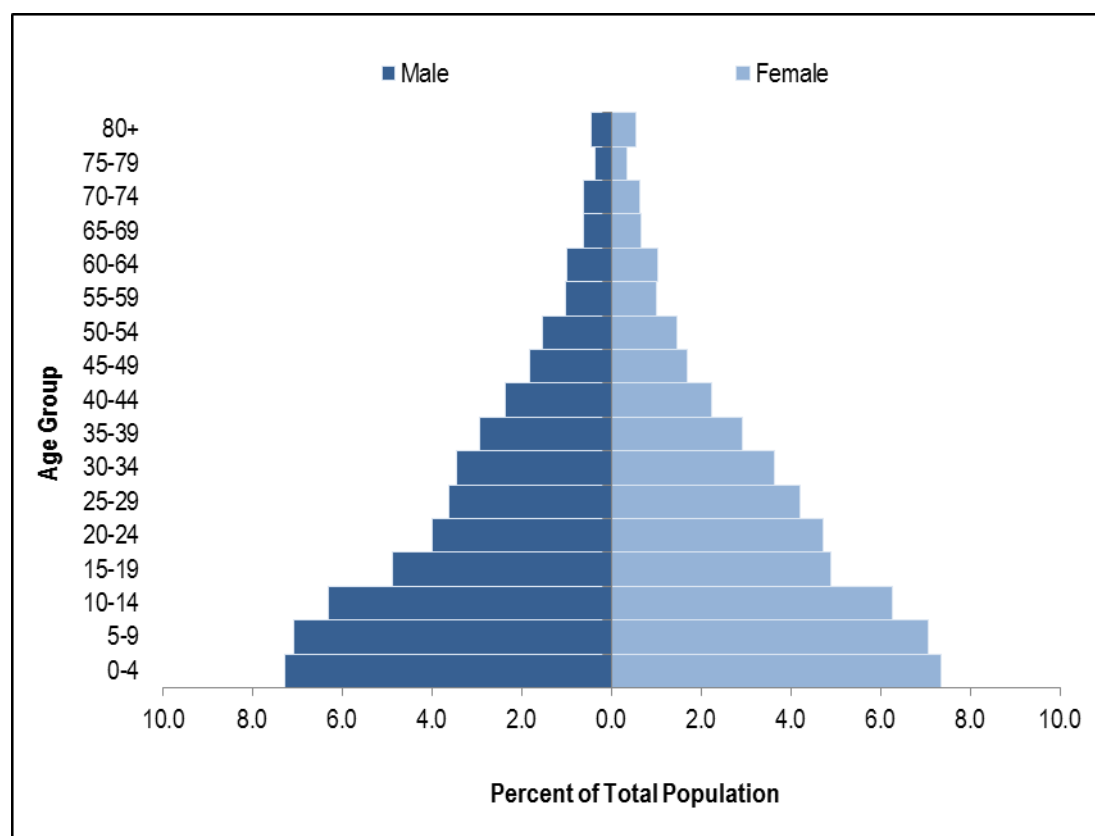
**Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Morogoro Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>636,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>307,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>
0–4	78,529	12.3	39,087	12.7	39,442	12.0	99.1
5–9	75,326	11.8	37,291	12.1	38,035	11.6	98.0
10–14	73,733	11.6	35,565	11.6	38,168	11.6	93.2
15–19	71,919	11.3	33,230	10.8	38,689	11.8	85.9
20–24	67,609	10.6	30,666	10.0	36,943	11.2	83.0
25–29	59,885	9.4	27,362	8.9	32,523	9.9	84.1
30–34	51,839	8.2	25,184	8.2	26,655	8.1	94.5
35–39	40,551	6.4	20,274	6.6	20,277	6.2	100.0
40–44	30,191	4.7	15,593	5.1	14,598	4.4	106.8
45–49	22,465	3.5	11,521	3.8	10,944	3.3	105.3
50–54	18,685	2.9	9,440	3.1	9,245	2.8	102.1
55–59	12,300	1.9	6,345	2.1	5,955	1.8	106.5
60–64	11,428	1.8	5,722	1.9	5,706	1.7	100.3
65–69	6,866	1.1	3,329	1.1	3,537	1.1	94.1
70–74	6,232	1.0	2,886	0.9	3,346	1.0	86.3
75–79	3,636	0.6	1,703	0.6	1,933	0.6	88.1
80+	4,864	0.8	2,017	0.7	2,847	0.9	70.8

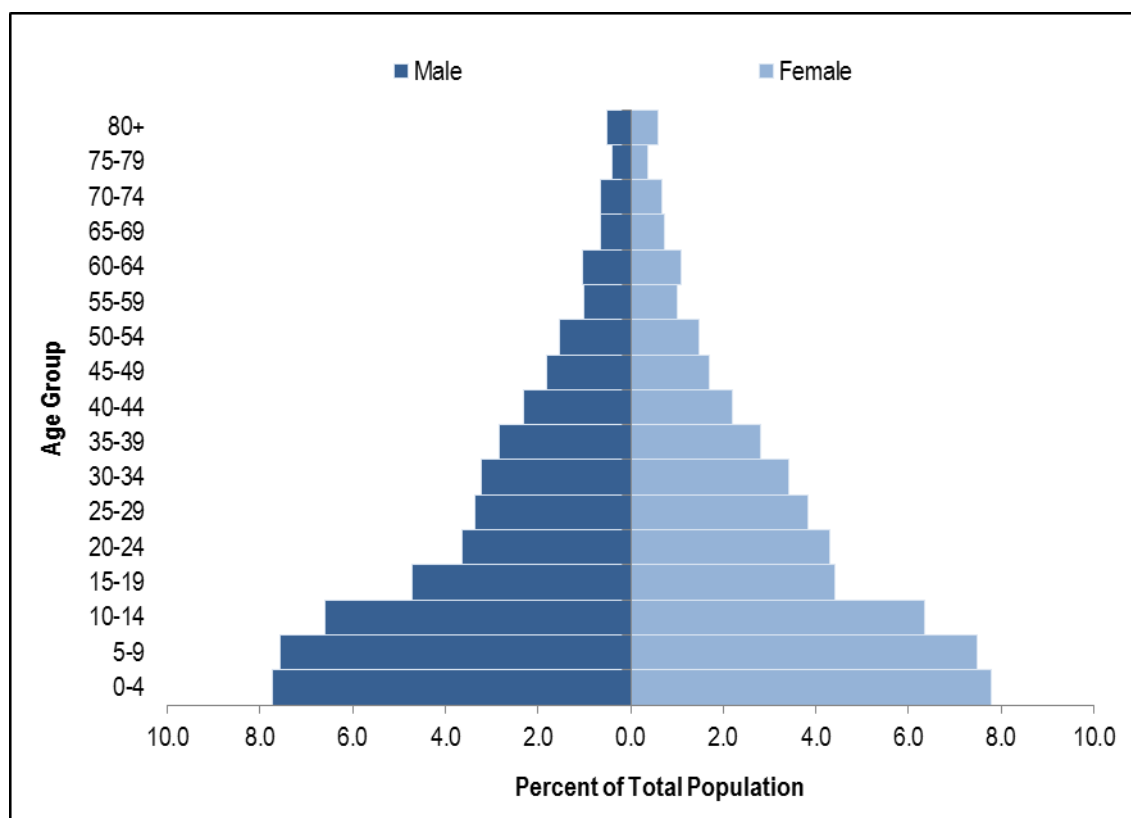
### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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, the pyramid for Morogoro urban (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Morogoro urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than that of the male population.

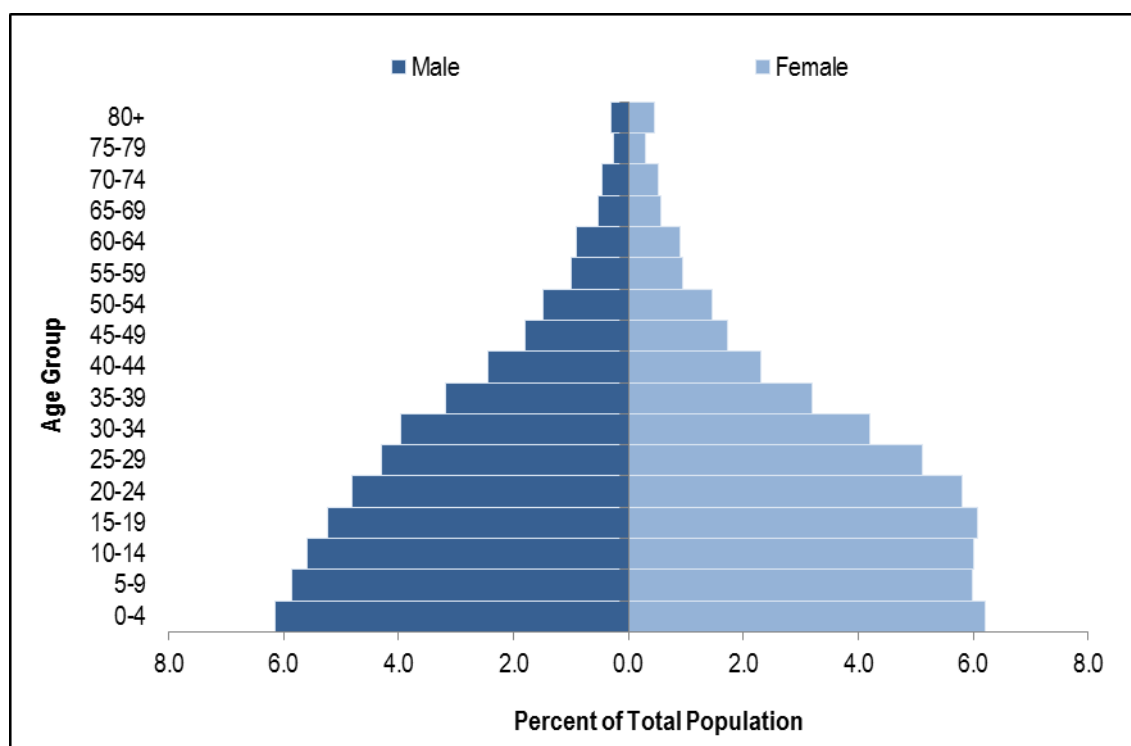
**Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**



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



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population whereby 41 percent of Morogoro Region total population was aged below 15 years of age and only four (4) percent of the population was aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many Sub Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

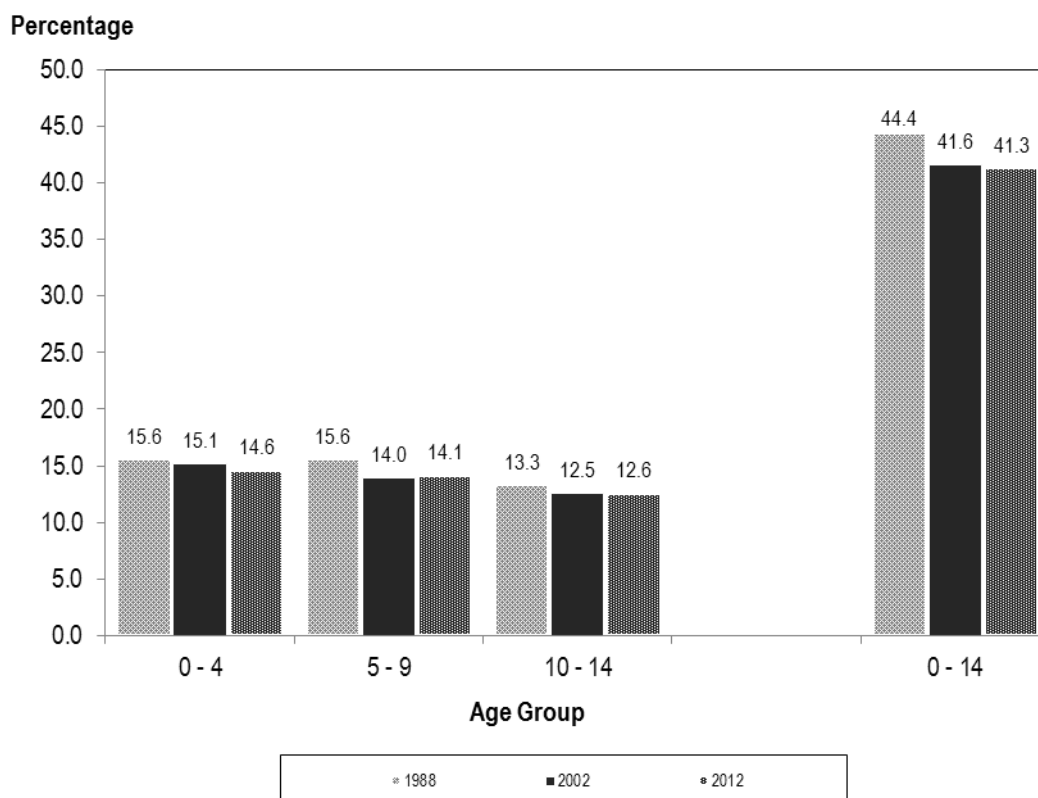
**Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Population Group	Morogoro		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,582,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>636,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	1,093,302	49.3	786,087	49.7	307,215	48.3
Female	1,125,190	50.7	796,347	50.3	328,843	51.7
<b>Children (Under 1 year)</b>	<b>66,332</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>49,121</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>17,211</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Male	32,933	3.0	24,416	3.1	8,517	2.8
Female	33,399	3.0	24,705	3.1	8,694	2.6
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>324,360</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>245,831</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>78,529</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Male	161,450	14.8	122,363	15.6	39,087	12.7
Female	162,910	14.5	123,468	15.5	39,442	12.0
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>916,884</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>689,296</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>227,588</b>	<b>35.8</b>
Male	458,463	41.9	346,520	44.1	111,943	36.4
Female	458,421	40.7	342,776	43.0	115,645	35.2
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>1,047,320</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>777,098</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>270,222</b>	<b>42.5</b>
Male	525,157	48.0	393,534	50.1	131,623	42.8
Female	522,163	46.4	383,564	48.2	138,599	42.1
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>410,125</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>270,597</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>139,528</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Male	196,497	18.0	132,601	16.9	63,896	20.8
Female	213,628	19.0	137,996	17.3	75,632	23.0
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>781,843</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>518,406</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>263,437</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Male	374,194	34.2	251,470	32.0	122,724	39.9
Female	407,649	36.2	266,936	33.5	140,713	42.8
<b>School-Age Population</b>						
<b>Primary school (7–13 years)</b>	<b>407,961</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>304,996</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>102,965</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Male	203,825	18.6	153,643	19.5	50,182	16.3
Female	204,136	18.1	151,353	19.0	52,783	16.1
<b>Secondary School (14–17 years)</b>	<b>181,149</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>124,057</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>57,092</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Male	92,146	8.4	65,711	8.4	26,435	8.6
Female	89,003	7.9	58,346	7.3	30,657	9.3
<b>Working Age Population (15–64 years)</b>	<b>1,206,792</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>819,920</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>386,872</b>	<b>60.8</b>
Male	589,390	53.9	404,053	51.4	185,337	60.3
Female	617,402	54.9	415,867	52.2	201,535	61.3
<b>Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)</b>	<b>539,645</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>359,016</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>180,629</b>	<b>54.9</b>
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>139,809</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>106,783</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>33,026</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Male	67,667	6.2	52,010	6.6	15,657	5.1
Female	72,142	6.4	54,773	6.9	17,369	5.3
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>94,816</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>73,218</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>21,598</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Male	45,449	4.2	35,514	4.5	9,935	3.2
Female	49,367	4.4	37,704	4.7	11,663	3.5
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>		<b>84</b>		<b>93</b>		<b>64</b>

### 3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 44 percent in 1988 Census to 42 percent in 2002 Census and to 41 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 24 years period.

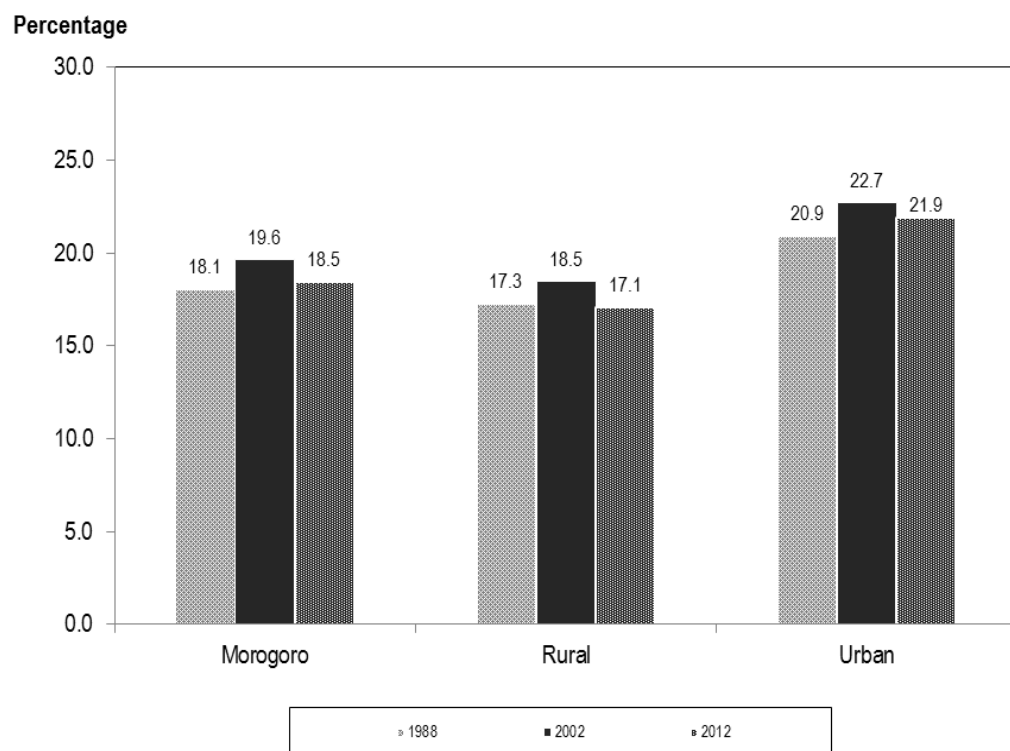
**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Morogoro Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

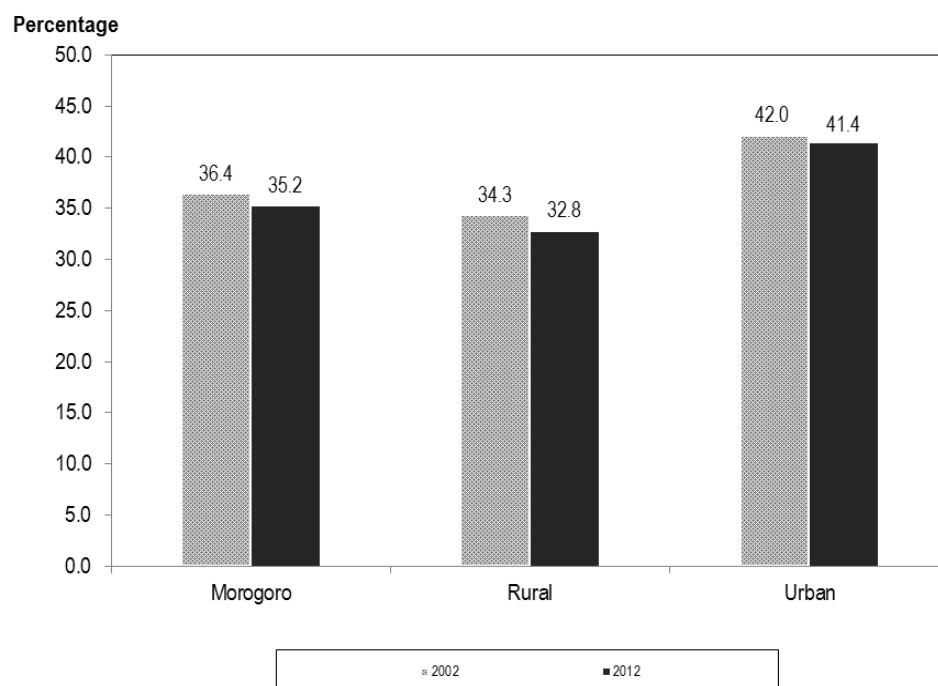
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population of Morogoro Region, Morogoro rural and Morogoro urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Morogoro Region has increased from 18 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas has remained about the same at 17 percent in 1988 and 2012, though it increased to 19 percent in 2002. The youth in urban areas increased from 21 percent to 22 percent in the 2012 PHC.

**Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Morogoro Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased slightly from 36 percent in 2002 to 35 percent in 2012 (Figure 3.6).

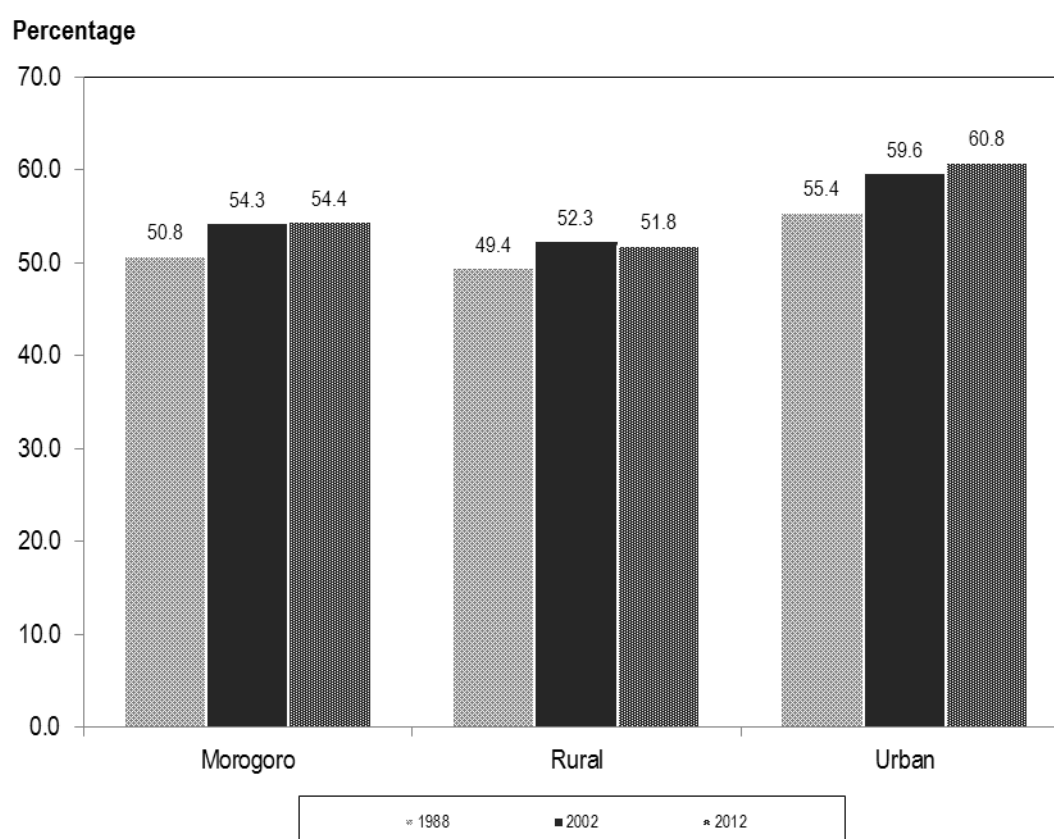
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Morogoro Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Morogoro's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 50.8 percent in 1988 Census to 54.4 percent in 2012, increased from 49.4 percent in 1988 to 51.8 percent in 2012 Census for Morogoro rural and from 55.4 to 60.8 percent for Morogoro urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

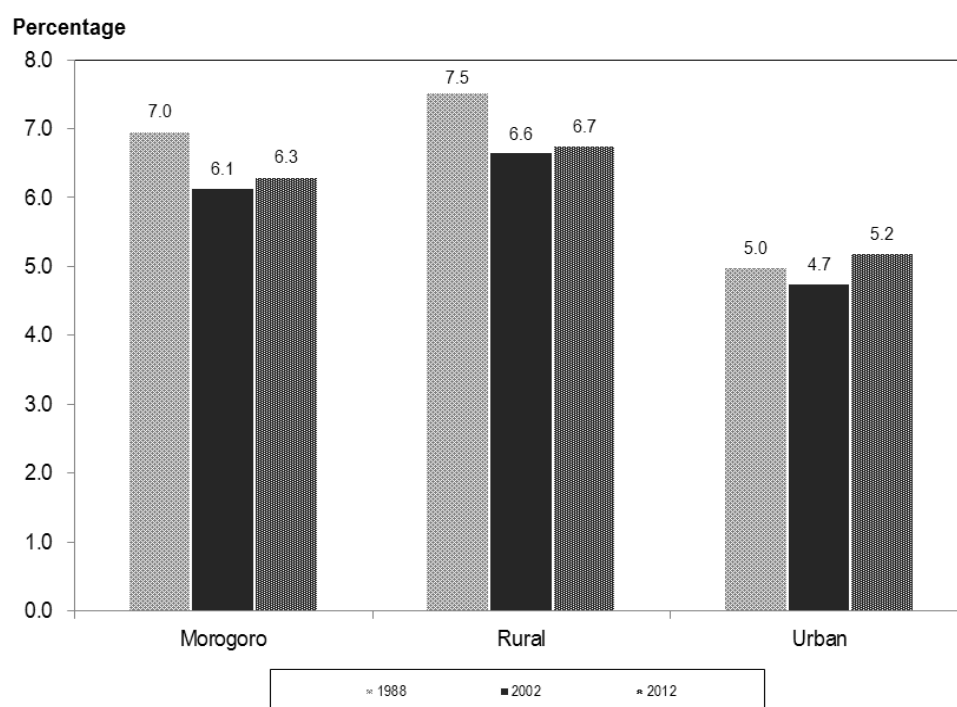
**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Morogoro Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Morogoro region has decreased from seven (7.0) percent in 1988 to about six (6.3) percent in 2012 PHC. The same trend is observed in Morogoro rural. However, it remained about the same for Morogoro urban at about five (5) percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

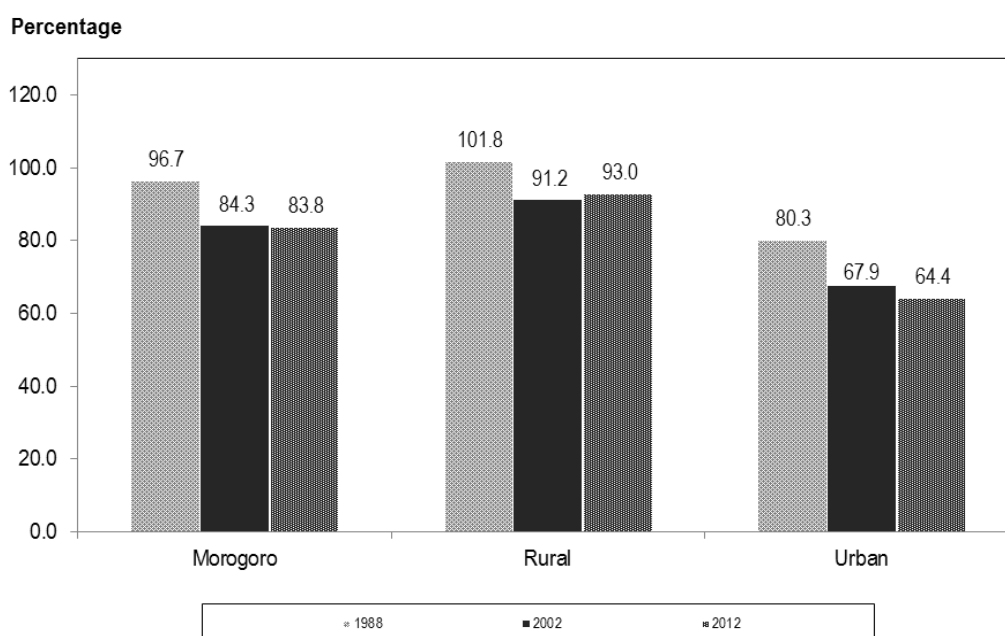
**Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Morogoro Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Morogoro age dependency ratio was 84 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting about 84 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Morogoro Region for both rural and urban areas from 1988 to the 2012 PHC.

**Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Morogoro 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 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 (506,289) covered by the Census.

#### **4.2 Number of Households**

According to the 2012 PHC, Morogoro Region had a total of 501,794 private households. Seventy (70) percent of the private households (247,216 households) were in rural areas and 30 percent (151,336 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). About seventy (69.5) percent and 30.5 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

**Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Morogoro 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	501,794	348,709	69.5	153,085	30.5	350,458	69.8	247,216	70.9	103,242	67.4	151,336	30.2	101,491	29.1	49,843	32.6	
< 10	597	395	66.2	202	33.8	455	76.2	304	77.0	151	74.8	142	23.8	91	23.0	51	25.2	
10-14	1,507	833	55.3	674	44.7	1,059	70.3	600	72.0	459	68.1	448	29.7	233	28.0	215	31.9	
15-19	8,449	4,858	57.5	3,591	42.5	5,644	66.8	3,286	67.6	2,358	65.7	2,805	33.2	1,572	32.4	1,233	34.3	
20-24	34,005	22,579	66.4	11,426	33.6	22,833	67.1	15,853	70.2	6,980	61.1	11,172	32.9	6,726	29.8	4,446	38.9	
25-29	60,699	43,495	71.7	17,204	28.3	39,706	65.4	29,469	67.8	10,237	59.5	20,993	34.6	14,026	32.2	6,967	40.5	
30-34	71,847	52,144	72.6	19,703	27.4	47,865	66.6	35,390	67.9	12,475	63.3	23,982	33.4	16,754	32.1	7,228	36.7	
35-39	66,568	48,694	73.1	17,874	26.9	45,456	68.3	33,785	69.4	11,671	65.3	21,112	31.7	14,909	30.6	6,203	34.7	
40-44	56,020	40,281	71.9	15,739	28.1	39,061	69.7	28,334	70.3	10,727	68.2	16,959	30.3	11,947	29.7	5,012	31.8	
45-49	44,995	32,311	71.8	12,684	28.2	31,758	70.6	23,076	71.4	8,682	68.4	13,237	29.4	9,235	28.6	4,002	31.6	
50-54	40,356	27,630	68.5	12,726	31.5	28,764	71.3	19,895	72.0	8,869	69.7	11,592	28.7	7,735	28.0	3,857	30.3	
55-59	27,944	18,917	67.7	9,027	32.3	19,979	71.5	13,550	71.6	6,429	71.2	7,965	28.5	5,367	28.4	2,598	28.8	
60-64	28,767	18,750	65.2	10,017	34.8	21,330	74.1	13,911	74.2	7,419	74.1	7,437	25.9	4,839	25.8	2,598	25.9	
65-69	18,479	11,827	64.0	6,652	36.0	13,988	75.7	9,036	76.4	4,952	74.4	4,491	24.3	2,791	23.6	1,700	25.6	
70-74	17,987	11,255	62.6	6,732	37.4	13,931	77.5	8,862	78.7	5,069	75.3	4,056	22.5	2,393	21.3	1,663	24.7	
75-79	10,545	6,804	64.5	3,741	35.5	8,232	78.1	5,434	79.9	2,798	74.8	2,313	21.9	1,370	20.1	943	25.2	
80+	13,029	7,936	60.9	5,093	39.1	10,397	79.8	6,431	81.0	3,966	77.9	2,632	20.2	1,505	19.0	1,127	22.1	

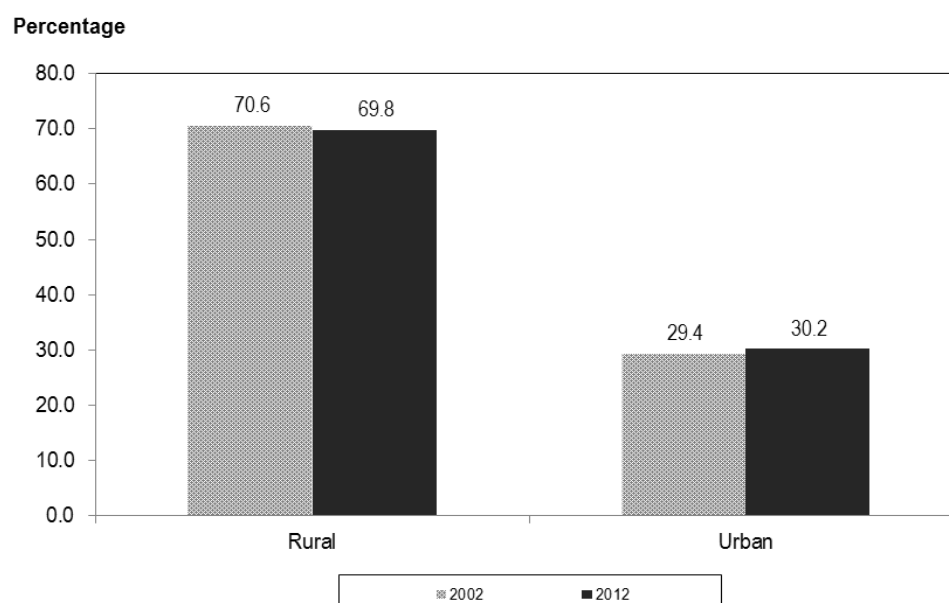
Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Kilosa, being the district with the largest population, had 20 percent of the total number of private households in Morogoro Region while Gairo District had the smallest population of the private households (7 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural area was Morogoro District (95 percent) followed by Mvomero (88 percent), while in urban areas, the largest number of private households was in Morogoro Municipal (97 percent).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>350,458</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>151,336</b>	<b>30.2</b>
Kilosa	102,443	20.4	72,077	70.4	30,366	29.6
Morogoro	67,671	13.5	64,332	95.1	3,339	4.9
Kilombero	93,331	18.6	70,608	75.7	22,723	24.3
Ulanga	53,290	10.6	45,641	85.6	7,649	14.4
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	15.2	2,328	3.1	73,711	96.9
Mvomero	72,013	14.4	63,453	88.1	8,560	11.9
Gairo	37,007	7.4	32,019	86.5	4,988	13.5

Figure 4.1 shows a slight increase in urban households in Morogoro from 29 percent in 2002 to 30 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is a slight decrease in rural households from 71 percent to 70 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

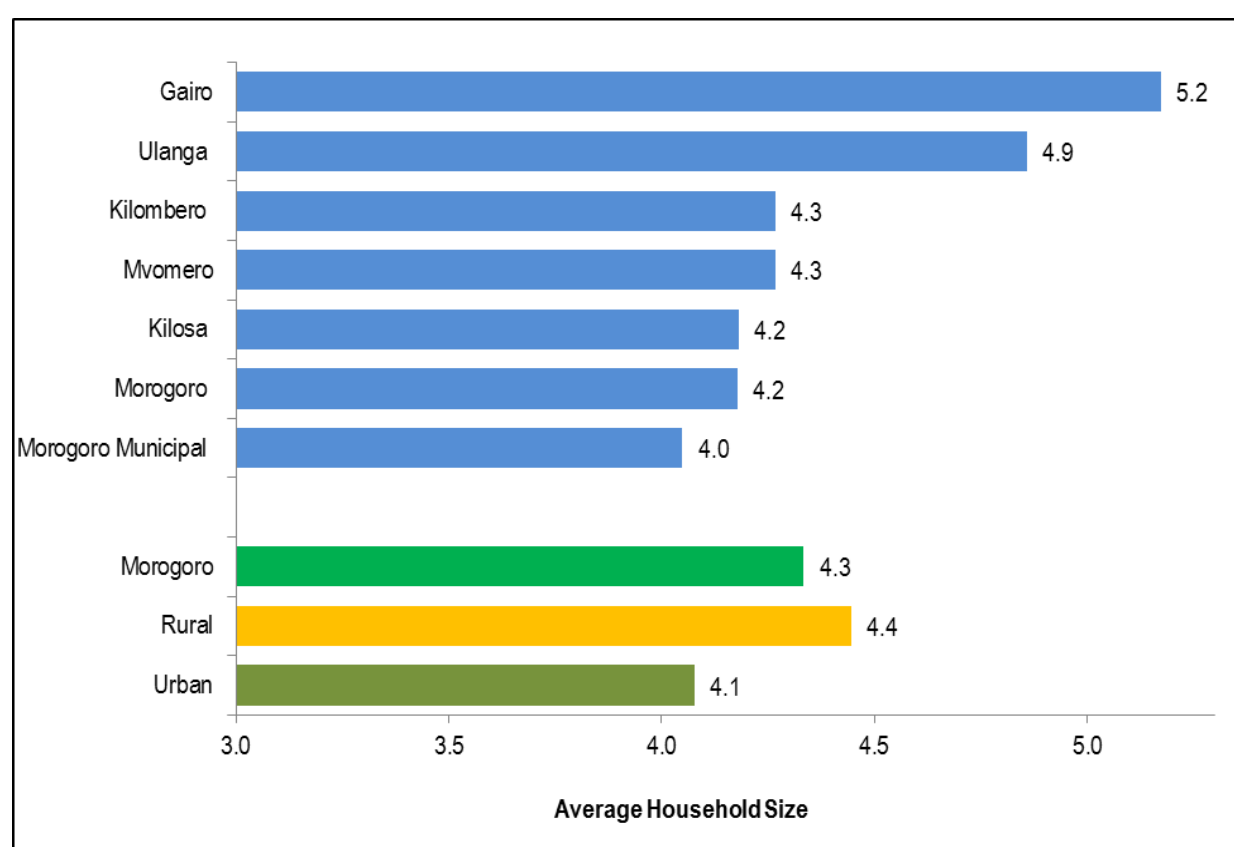
**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Morogoro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Morogoro Region in the 2002 PHC was 4.4 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 4.3 persons in the 2012 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.4 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.1 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.0 persons in Morogoro Municipal to 5.2 persons in Gairo District.

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



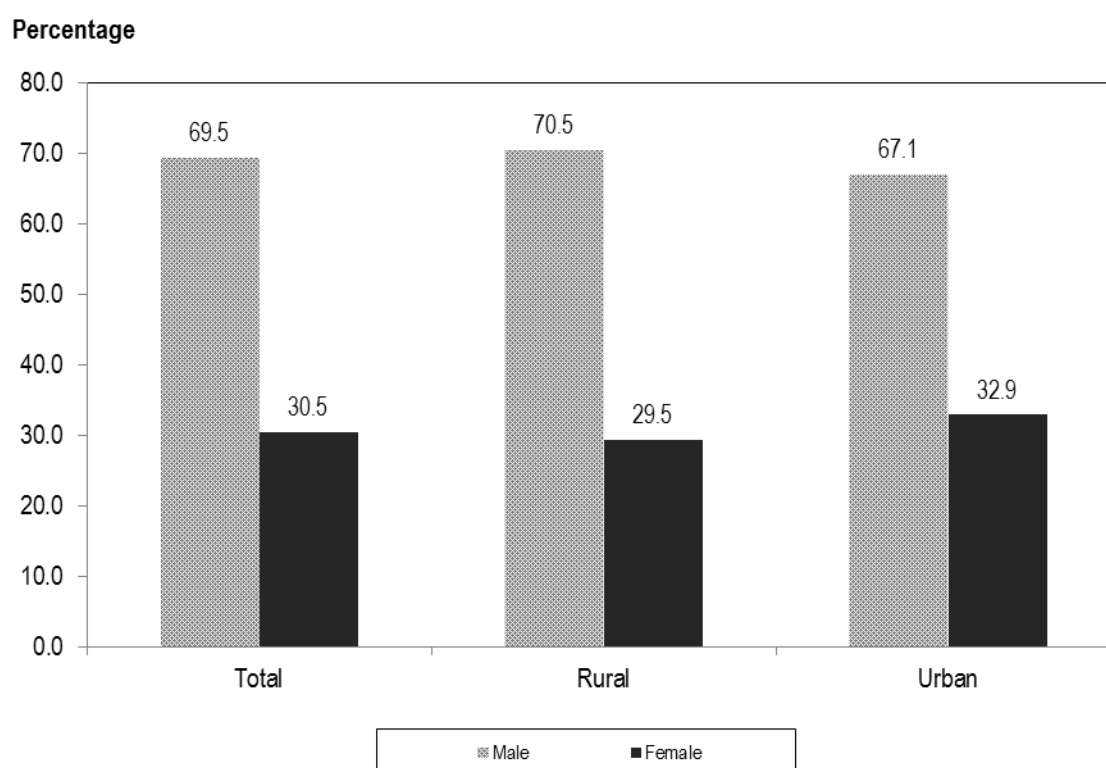
**Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Morogoro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Area	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,707,425</b>	<b>2,175,011</b>	<b>388,072</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Rural	1,244,930	1,558,113	274,155	350,458	4.5	4.4
Urban	462,495	616,898	113,918	151,336	4.1	4.1

#### 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 about sixty nine (69.5) percent of the total private households in Morogoro Region were headed by males and 30.5 percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has almost remained the same (70 percent) for both years (2002 and 2012), while the proportion of female headed households has slightly increased from 30 percent in 2002 Census to 31 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Morogoro Region	69.6	30.4	69.5	30.5
Rural	70.6	29.4	70.5	29.5
Urban	67.0	33.0	67.1	32.9

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 7.2 compared with 3.1 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>348,709</b>	<b>153,085</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Rural	350,458	247,216	103,242	4.4	3.1	7.6
Urban	151,336	101,493	49,843	4.1	2.9	6.4
Kilosa	102,443	70,725	31,718	4.2	3.0	6.8
Morogoro	67,671	46,397	21,274	4.2	3.0	6.8
Kilombero	93,331	65,312	28,019	4.3	3.0	7.2
Ulanga	53,290	38,483	14,807	4.9	3.3	8.8
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	51,699	24,,340	4.0	2.8	6.6
Mvomero	72,013	51,411	20,602	4.3	3.0	7.5
Gairo	37,007	24,682	12,325	5.2	3.7	8.0

## **Chapter Five**

### **Marital Status**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **5.2 Marital Status**

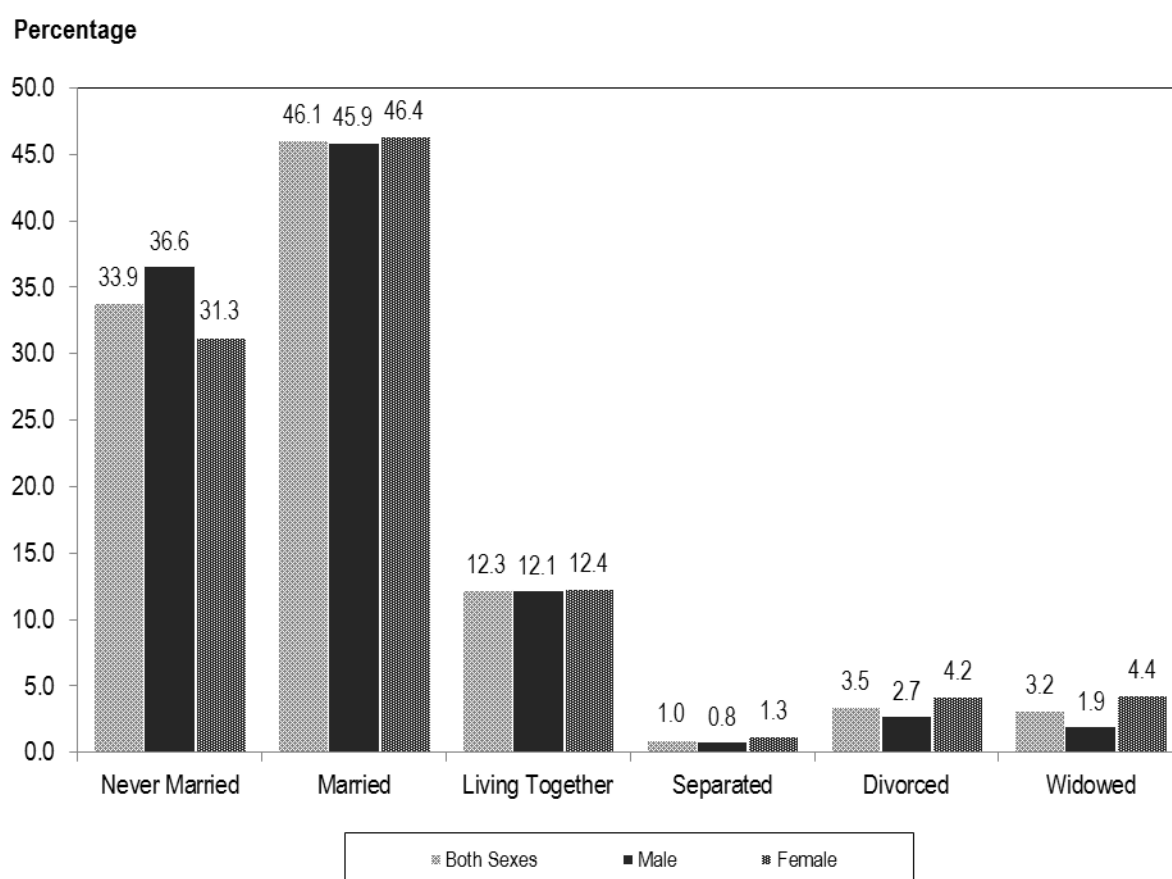
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC were disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicate the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Morogoro Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that about 34 percent of the people in Morogoro aged 15 years and above had never married, and 86 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 46.1 percent of the people were married and three (3.2) 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 54 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 14 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,267,534</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
15-19	212,165	85.7	11.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	184,454	53.8	32.8	10.7	2.5	0.2	0.1
25-29	168,192	30.0	50.4	17.6	1.3	0.5	0.0
30-34	153,054	19.4	57.0	17.6	5.0	1.0	0.1
35-39	126,814	15.1	61.1	16.9	5.4	1.4	0.2
40-44	99,209	12.9	64.1	15.5	4.2	1.6	1.7
45-49	76,365	9.7	65.1	13.9	4.7	2.0	4.6
50-54	65,370	11.1	63.9	12.0	5.3	2.3	5.3
55-59	43,916	11.5	58.5	13.1	7.8	2.3	6.7
60-64	44,329	12.9	58.4	11.1	6.9	2.4	8.3
65-69	28,432	8.8	57.8	12.0	7.1	2.2	12.1
70-74	27,121	12.4	50.8	9.2	7.0	1.9	18.6
75-79	15,932	11.1	40.3	6.1	4.4	1.9	36.1
80+	22,181	13.6	31.0	4.4	3.3	1.4	46.3

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas by five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married males (36.6 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (31.3 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (4.4 percent) was twice as much as that of males (1.9 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>613,907</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
15-19	105,975	91.9	7.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	83,243	67.0	24.0	6.1	2.7	0.1	0.1
25-29	76,689	36.4	45.7	16.7	0.8	0.4	0.0
30-34	73,486	20.8	55.5	18.7	4.2	0.7	0.1
35-39	63,143	15.0	60.9	18.5	4.4	1.0	0.2
40-44	50,512	11.7	65.5	17.4	2.7	1.1	1.6
45-49	39,091	8.5	67.1	15.7	3.3	1.5	3.9
50-54	32,991	8.5	68.3	14.2	3.6	1.7	3.8
55-59	22,073	8.1	66.1	14.5	5.3	1.7	4.3
60-64	21,855	8.4	67.1	13.3	4.7	1.9	4.7
65-69	13,639	5.9	67.4	13.5	4.9	2.0	6.3
70-74	13,208	7.5	65.4	11.8	4.8	1.7	8.8
75-79	8,055	6.3	60.5	9.3	3.6	1.9	18.3
80+	9,947	7.4	55.6	8.0	3.1	1.5	24.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>653,627</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
15-19	106,190	79.5	15.7	4.7	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	101,211	42.9	40.1	14.5	2.3	0.3	0.0
25-29	91,503	24.7	54.4	18.3	1.8	0.7	0.0
30-34	79,568	18.2	58.3	16.5	5.7	1.2	0.1
35-39	63,671	15.1	61.3	15.3	6.3	1.8	0.2
40-44	48,697	14.2	62.7	13.5	5.6	2.2	1.9
45-49	37,274	11.0	63.1	12.0	6.2	2.5	5.2
50-54	32,379	13.8	59.5	9.8	7.0	2.9	7.0
55-59	21,843	15.0	50.8	11.7	10.3	2.9	9.3
60-64	22,474	17.3	50.0	9.0	9.2	2.8	11.7
65-69	14,793	11.5	49.0	10.6	9.2	2.4	17.4
70-74	13,913	17.1	37.0	6.8	9.2	2.1	27.9
75-79	7,877	16.0	19.7	2.8	5.3	2.0	54.2
80+	12,234	18.6	11.0	1.5	3.6	1.3	64.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>875,165</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
15–19	142,290	84.1	12.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	121,002	50.3	35.9	11.1	2.4	0.2	0.1
25–29	111,171	27.3	52.9	17.6	1.5	0.6	0.0
30–34	103,341	17.9	58.2	17.7	5.1	1.0	0.1
35–39	87,819	14.1	61.6	17.2	5.6	1.3	0.2
40–44	70,129	12.2	64.2	16.0	4.4	1.5	1.6
45–49	54,626	9.3	64.7	14.8	4.9	1.9	4.3
50–54	47,207	10.7	63.4	12.9	5.6	2.3	5.2
55–59	31,962	11.4	57.8	14.1	7.9	2.2	6.6
60–64	33,161	12.7	58.1	11.8	7.1	2.3	8.0
65–69	21,705	8.6	58.0	12.5	7.1	2.2	11.6
70–74	20,991	12.1	51.5	9.6	7.0	1.9	17.9
75–79	12,365	10.7	42.1	6.4	4.3	1.9	34.5
80+	17,396	13.5	32.2	4.7	3.4	1.4	44.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>428,818</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
15–19	73,657	91.6	7.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	55,082	64.0	26.5	6.6	2.7	0.1	0.1
25–29	51,326	33.5	48.5	16.6	0.9	0.4	0.0
30–34	49,805	19.7	56.8	18.4	4.4	0.7	0.1
35–39	43,936	14.7	61.1	18.4	4.7	1.0	0.2
40–44	35,696	11.6	65.3	17.5	3.0	1.1	1.6
45–49	28,049	8.5	66.2	16.3	3.5	1.5	3.9
50–54	23,892	8.6	67.2	14.7	3.9	1.7	3.9
55–59	15,942	8.3	64.5	15.6	5.5	1.7	4.4
60–64	16,286	8.5	66.0	14.0	4.8	1.9	4.7
65–69	10,393	5.7	67.0	14.3	4.9	2.0	6.1
70–74	10,387	7.2	65.2	12.2	4.9	1.8	8.7
75–79	6,392	6.2	61.5	9.5	3.5	1.8	17.5
80+	7,975	7.4	56.7	8.3	3.0	1.5	23.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>446,347</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
15-19	68,633	76.2	18.3	5.4	0.1	0.1	-
20-24	65,920	38.8	43.8	14.9	2.2	0.3	0.0
25-29	59,845	22.0	56.8	18.5	2.0	0.7	0.0
30-34	53,536	16.3	59.5	17.1	5.9	1.2	0.1
35-39	43,883	13.4	62.1	16.0	6.6	1.7	0.2
40-44	34,433	12.9	63.1	14.4	5.9	2.0	1.8
45-49	26,577	10.3	63.1	13.2	6.3	2.3	4.8
50-54	23,315	12.9	59.4	11.0	7.3	2.8	6.6
55-59	16,020	14.5	51.0	12.6	10.3	2.8	8.8
60-64	16,875	16.8	50.5	9.6	9.3	2.7	11.1
65-69	11,312	11.3	49.7	10.8	9.2	2.3	16.7
70-74	10,604	16.9	38.1	7.1	9.1	2.0	26.9
75-79	5,973	15.5	21.4	3.1	5.2	2.0	52.8
80+	9,421	18.6	11.5	1.7	3.8	1.3	63.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>392,369</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
15-19	69,875	88.8	9.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	63,452	60.4	26.9	9.9	2.5	0.2	0.1
25-29	57,021	35.4	45.5	17.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
30-34	49,713	22.6	54.5	17.2	4.6	1.0	0.1
35-39	38,995	17.3	60.0	16.1	4.9	1.5	0.2
40-44	29,080	14.6	63.8	14.3	3.6	1.9	1.9
45-49	21,739	10.6	66.1	11.7	4.3	2.2	5.1
50-54	18,163	12.3	65.3	9.9	4.5	2.3	5.7
55-59	11,954	11.7	60.5	10.6	7.5	2.5	7.3
60-64	11,168	13.4	59.3	9.1	6.5	2.5	9.2
65-69	6,727	9.5	57.3	10.4	6.9	2.3	13.6
70-74	6,130	13.6	48.5	8.0	7.0	2.0	20.9
75-79	3,567	12.6	34.1	5.0	4.9	2.0	41.4
80+	4,785	14.0	26.5	3.2	3.1	1.4	51.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,089</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
15-19	32,318	92.6	7.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	28,161	72.8	19.3	5.1	2.7	0.1	0.1
25-29	25,363	42.2	40.2	16.8	0.5	0.3	0.1
30-34	23,681	23.1	52.8	19.4	3.8	0.7	0.1
35-39	19,207	15.8	60.4	18.6	4.0	1.0	0.2
40-44	14,816	12.0	65.8	17.1	2.2	1.2	1.6
45-49	11,042	8.5	69.2	14.1	2.7	1.5	4.0
50-54	9,099	8.5	70.9	12.9	2.7	1.6	3.5
55-59	6,131	7.4	70.3	11.8	4.7	1.7	4.0
60-64	5,569	7.9	70.1	11.1	4.3	1.8	4.8
65-69	3,246	6.4	68.7	11.0	4.8	2.1	7.0
70-74	2,821	8.5	66.1	10.3	4.4	1.6	9.0
75-79	1,663	7.0	56.8	8.3	4.1	2.1	21.6
80+	1,972	7.5	51.2	6.6	3.4	1.5	29.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,280</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
15-19	37,557	85.6	11.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	35,291	50.5	33.0	13.7	2.4	0.2	0.0
25-29	31,658	29.9	49.8	18.1	1.4	0.7	0.0
30-34	26,032	22.2	56.0	15.3	5.2	1.3	0.1
35-39	19,788	18.8	59.5	13.6	5.9	2.0	0.2
40-44	14,264	17.2	61.7	11.3	5.0	2.6	2.1
45-49	10,697	12.7	63.0	9.2	5.9	2.9	6.2
50-54	9,064	16.1	59.6	6.9	6.3	3.1	8.0
55-59	5,823	16.2	50.3	9.2	10.3	3.3	10.6
60-64	5,599	18.9	48.5	7.2	8.7	3.2	13.5
65-69	3,481	12.3	46.7	9.9	8.9	2.5	19.7
70-74	3,309	17.8	33.4	6.0	9.3	2.4	31.1
75-79	1,904	17.5	14.2	2.0	5.6	2.0	58.7
80+	2,813	18.6	9.2	0.7	2.9	1.2	67.3

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 30.4 percent in Morogoro district council to 40.8 percent in Morogoro municipal council. For the married category the range was from 40.5 percent in Ulanga district council to 53.6 percent in Gairo district council. The proportion of the separated was about one (1) percent for all districts. Widowed category ranged from two (2.4) percent in Morogoro municipal council to four (4.2) percent in Morogoro district council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together is higher in Ulanga district compared to other districts.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,267,534</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Rural	875,165	31.6	47.7	12.6	3.7	1.0	3.4
urban	392,369	39.0	42.8	11.4	3.1	1.0	2.8
Kilosa	248,447	32.4	48.0	11.4	3.7	1.1	3.4
Morogoro	163,380	30.4	47.4	12.3	4.6	1.1	4.2
Kilombero	237,858	33.9	45.0	13.5	3.2	1.1	3.3
Ulanga	145,651	34.4	40.5	17.8	3.1	1.0	3.2
Morogoro Municipal	201,670	40.8	43.3	9.7	2.9	0.9	2.4
Mvomero	174,465	31.4	47.6	12.8	3.9	1.2	3.1
Gairo	96,063	32.5	53.6	7.5	3.2	0.7	2.5

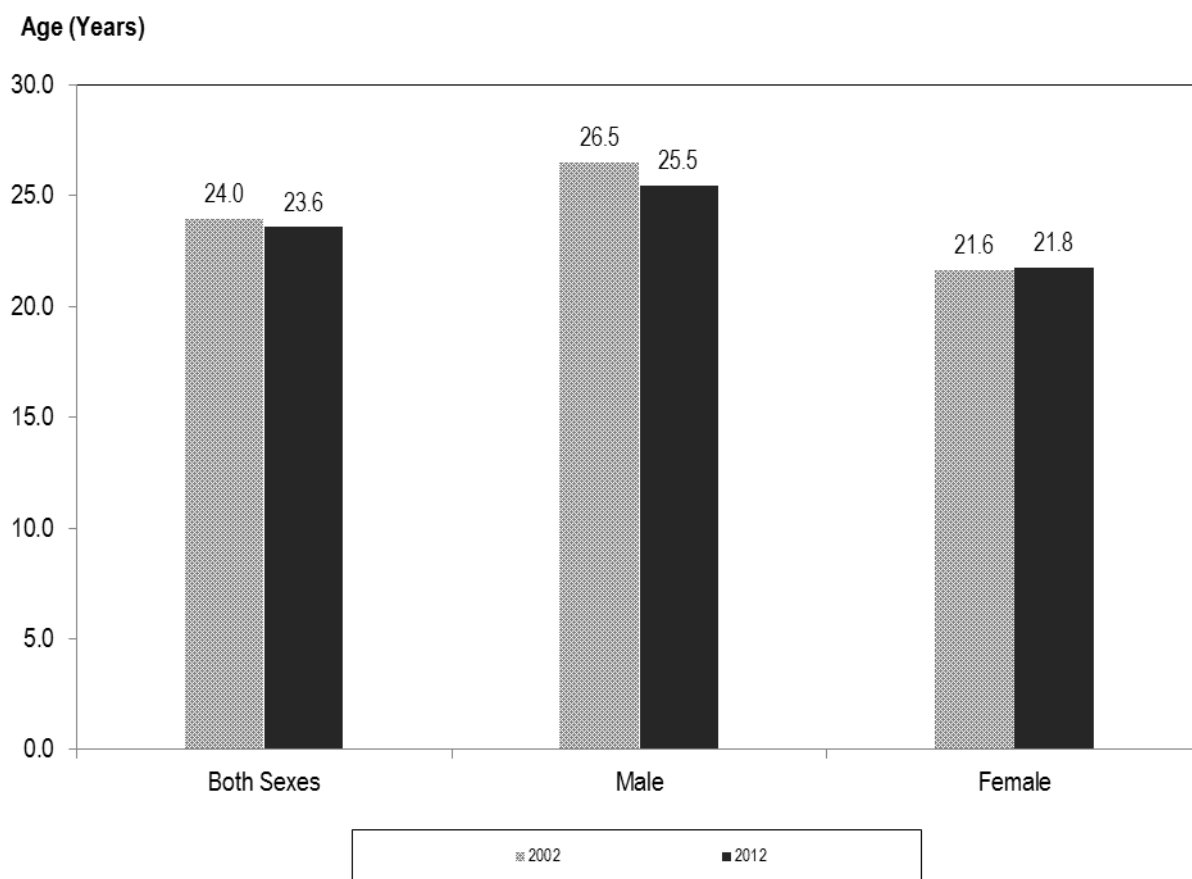
### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

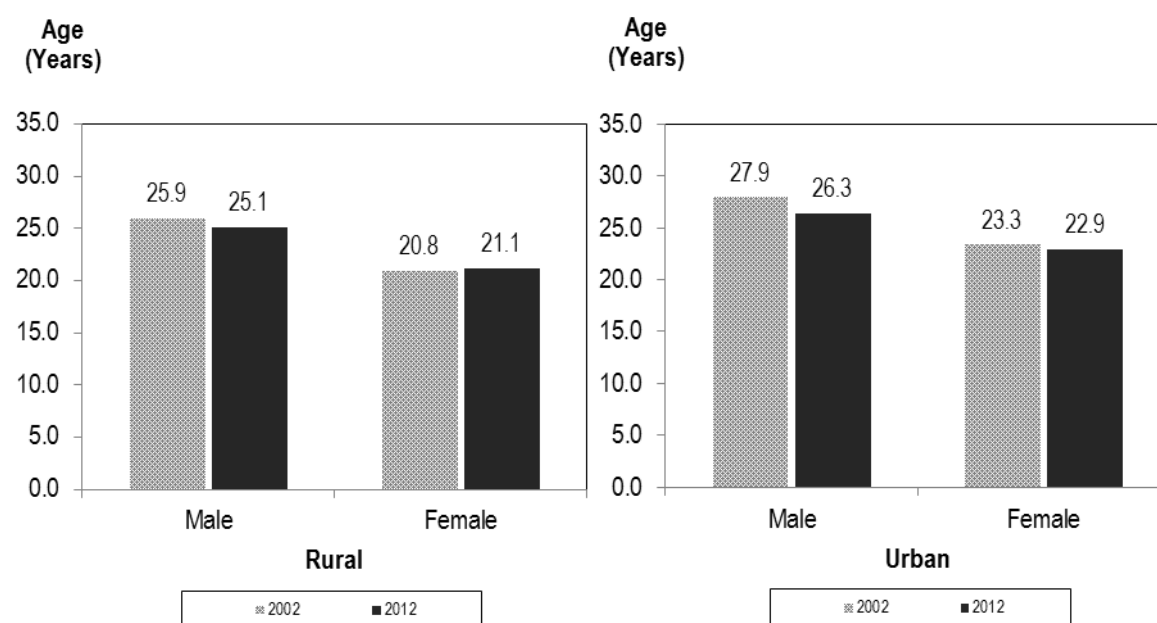
The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.6 years in 2002 to 21.8 years in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26.5 years in 2002 Census to 25.5 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females for the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3, shows that, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 23.3 to 22.9 years and that of males decreased from 27.9 to 26.3 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age

at First Marriage for females increased from 20.8 to 21.1 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 25.9 to 25.1 years.

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



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

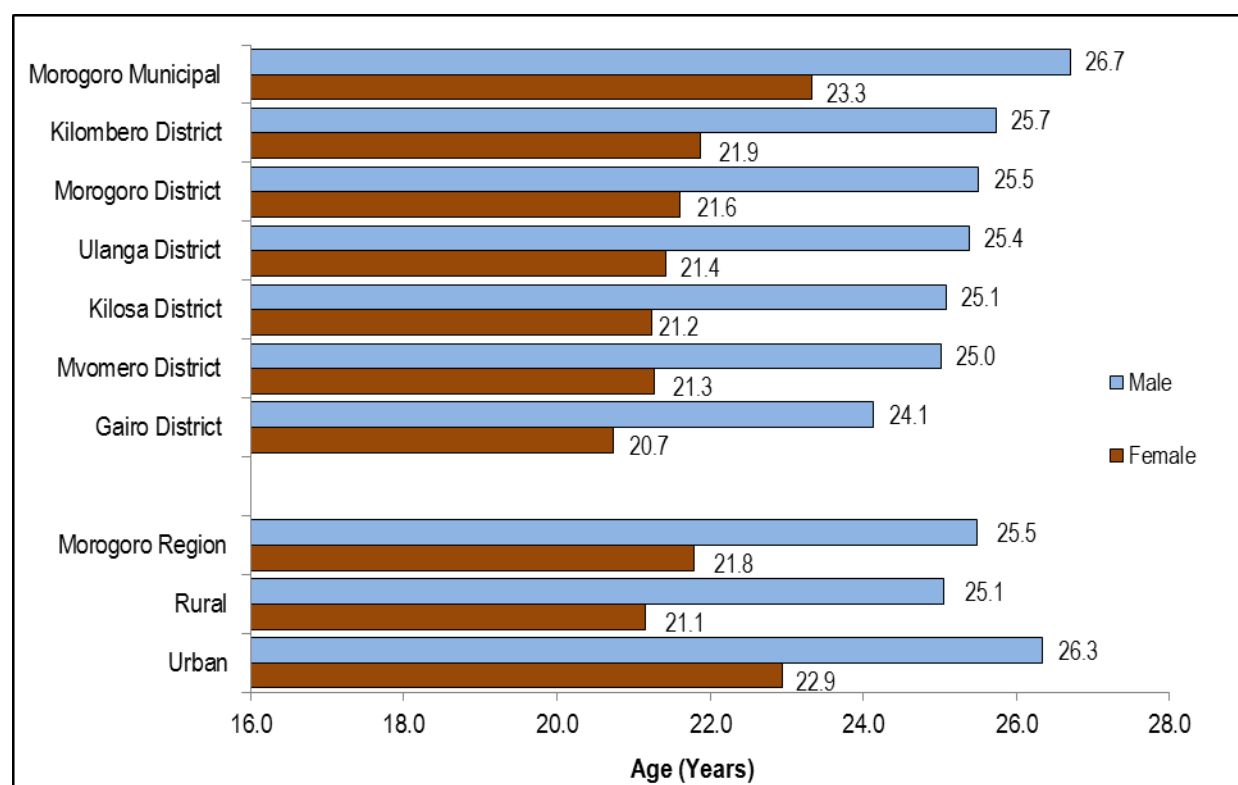


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. for both males and females Morogoro Municipal council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.7 years and 23.3 years respectively) followed by Kilombero town council (25.7 for males and 21.9 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Gairo district council (24.1 years for males and 20.7 for females).

**Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and females by District ; Morogoro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Rural	23.2	23.1	25.9	25.1	20.8	21.1
urban	25.6	24.6	27.9	26.3	23.3	22.9
Kilosa	23.9	23.1	26.4	25.1	21.6	21.2
Morogoro	23.1	23.5	26.1	25.5	20.6	21.6
Kilombero	23.9	23.7	26.5	25.7	21.4	21.9
Ulanga	23.4	23.4	25.6	25.4	21.4	21.4
Morogoro Municipal	26.3	25.0	28.6	26.7	24.0	23.3
Mvomero	23.3	23.1	26.0	25.0	20.7	21.3
Gairo	22.9	22.4	25.0	24.1	21.2	20.7

**Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Morogoro 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 89 percent of the enumerated population was in Morogoro region were Tanzanians (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from Kenya, India and China. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were Great Britain and USA.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,218,492</b>	<b>1,093,302</b>	<b>1,125,190</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,582,434</b>	<b>786,087</b>	<b>796,347</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>636,058</b>	<b>307,215</b>	<b>328,843</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,975,518</b>	<b>974,078</b>	<b>1,001,440</b>	<b>89.05</b>	<b>1,480,123</b>	<b>735,004</b>	<b>745,119</b>	<b>93.53</b>	<b>495,395</b>	<b>239,074</b>	<b>256,321</b>	<b>77.89</b>
Angola	2,298	1,079	1,219	0.10	0	0	0	0.00	2,298	1,079	1,219	0.36
Botswana	57	26	31	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	57	26	31	0.01
Burundi	7,414	3,836	3,578	0.33	4,497	2,376	2,121	0.28	2,917	1,460	1,457	0.46
Comoro	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Kenya	47,348	23,083	24,265	2.13	22,280	11,118	11,162	1.41	25,068	11,965	13,103	3.94
Lesotho	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Malawi	4,848	2,498	2,350	0.22	2,983	1,593	1,390	0.19	1,865	905	960	0.29
Mauritius	598	318	280	0.03	0	0	0	0.00	598	318	280	0.09
Mozambique	13,094	6,713	6,381	0.59	10,762	5,484	5,278	0.68	2,332	1,229	1,103	0.37
Namibia	1,819	830	989	0.08	0	0	0	0.00	1,819	830	989	0.29
Rwanda	8,489	4,055	4,434	0.38	5,263	2,518	2,745	0.33	3,226	1,537	1,689	0.51
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Somalia	2,603	1,387	1,216	0.12	0	0	0	0.00	2,603	1,387	1,216	0.41
Swaziland	854	412	442	0.04	202	101	101	0.01	652	311	341	0.10
South Africa	6,229	3,064	3,165	0.28	1,806	895	911	0.11	4,423	2,169	2,254	0.70
Uganda	8,903	4,225	4,678	0.40	5,817	2,747	3,070	0.37	3,086	1,478	1,608	0.49
DRC	11,447	5,400	6,047	0.52	3,631	1,742	1,889	0.23	7816	3,658	4,158	1.23
Zimbabwe	2,300	1,158	1,142	0.10	1,315	693	622	0.08	985	465	520	0.15
Zambia	8,281	4,022	4,259	0.37	1,847	886	961	0.12	6,434	3,136	3,298	1.01
<b>Other African Countries</b>	<b>6,802</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>5693</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>0.90</b>
China	18,482	9,206	9,276	0.83	7,536	3,806	3,730	0.48	1,0946	5,400	5,546	1.72
India	26,270	12,600	13,670	1.18	8,391	4,119	4,272	0.53	1,7879	8,481	9,398	2.81
Pakistan	1,541	774	767	0.07	128	75	53	0.01	1,413	699	714	0.22
<b>Other Asian Countries</b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>0.75</b>
Italy	2,922	1,448	1,474	0.13	1,257	630	627	0.08	1,665	818	847	0.26
Nordic Countries	4,717	2,352	2,365	0.21	3	3	0	0.00	4,714	2,349	2,365	0.74
Great Britain	14,886	7,468	7,418	0.67	3,450	1,754	1,696	0.22	11,436	5,714	5,722	1.80

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	5,377	2,498	2,879	0.24	1,207	579	628	0.08	4,170	1,919	2,251	0.66
<b>Other European Countries</b>	5,948	2,896	3,052	0.27	2,145	1,071	1,074	0.14	3,803	1,825	1,978	0.60
Canada	2,865	1,363	1,502	0.13	2,043	996	1,047	0.13	822	367	455	0.13
USA	13,306	6,598	6,708	0.60	8,081	4,020	4,061	0.51	5,225	2,578	2,647	0.82
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	6,869	3,410	3,459	0.31	4,940	2,442	2,498	0.31	1,929	968	961	0.30

## 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 eleven (11) percent of Morogoro population had birth certificates while five (4.7) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (81.6 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

**Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
0 - 4	10.8	11.0	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.0	76.2	76.0	76.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
5 - 9	11.7	11.7	11.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	78.2	78.2	78.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
10 - 14	12.0	11.8	12.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	79.7	80.0	79.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
15 - 19	14.8	13.9	15.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	78.6	79.2	77.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
20 - 24	15.3	16.4	14.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	79.3	77.7	80.6	2.8	3.1	2.6
25 - 29	12.9	14.1	11.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	82.1	80.1	83.7	3.1	3.8	2.5
30 - 34	10.4	11.4	9.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	84.8	83.2	86.3	3.1	3.7	2.6
35 - 39	8.9	9.6	8.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	86.5	85.3	87.8	3.1	3.6	2.5
40 - 44	8.0	8.5	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	87.6	86.5	88.7	3.1	3.6	2.6
45 - 49	7.6	8.3	6.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	87.9	87.0	88.9	3.2	3.5	2.9
50 - 54	6.9	7.9	5.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	88.7	87.5	90.0	3.2	3.5	3.0
55 - 59	6.5	7.5	5.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	89.0	87.9	90.2	3.3	3.4	3.2
60 - 64	4.6	5.7	3.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	90.7	89.7	91.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
65 - 69	3.5	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	91.3	90.8	91.7	4.0	3.8	4.2
70 - 74	2.9	3.4	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	91.8	91.6	91.9	4.3	3.9	4.6
75 - 79	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	91.7	92.1	91.4	4.5	3.9	5.2
80+	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	90.9	90.9	91.0	5.8	5.7	5.9

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Morogoro urban areas (26 percent) was almost six times that of Morogoro rural areas (5 percent).

**Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
0 - 4	5.9	6.1	5.7	10.4	10.5	10.3	81.7	81.4	81.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
5 - 9	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	84.0	84.0	84.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
10 - 14	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	86.2	86.3	86.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
15 - 19	6.0	5.7	6.2	4.2	4.5	3.8	87.3	87.2	87.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
20 - 24	6.5	7.2	5.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	88.1	87.1	88.9	2.6	2.8	2.6
25 - 29	5.6	6.4	4.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	89.6	88.2	90.7	3.0	3.4	2.5
30 - 34	4.5	5.1	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	91.1	90.1	92.1	2.8	3.2	2.5
35 - 39	3.8	4.3	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	91.9	91.0	92.8	2.8	3.2	2.4
40 - 44	3.6	3.9	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	92.4	91.6	93.1	2.9	3.2	2.6
45 - 49	3.4	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	92.4	91.8	92.9	3.0	3.1	2.9
50 - 54	3.3	3.8	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	92.5	91.8	93.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
55 - 59	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	92.5	92.0	93.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
60 - 64	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	92.9	92.4	93.3	3.5	3.3	3.7
65 - 69	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	92.7	92.5	92.9	4.2	4.0	4.4
70 - 74	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	92.7	92.7	92.6	4.5	4.1	4.8
75 - 79	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	92.7	92.9	92.4	4.5	3.9	5.1
80+	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	91.5	91.4	91.6	6.2	6.0	6.3

**Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
0 - 4	26.3	26.5	26.2	13.0	13.1	13.0	59.0	58.8	59.2	1.6	1.7	1.6
5 - 9	30.2	30.3	30.1	7.7	7.9	7.6	59.8	59.6	60.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
10 - 14	30.2	30.4	30.1	5.5	5.6	5.3	61.6	61.3	61.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
15 - 19	32.8	32.5	33.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	60.7	61.0	60.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
20 - 24	32.1	34.5	30.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	62.6	59.4	65.2	3.1	3.8	2.6
25 - 29	27.2	29.8	25.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	67.5	63.8	70.4	3.5	4.7	2.6
30 - 34	22.8	24.8	20.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	71.8	68.8	74.6	3.7	4.8	2.7
35 - 39	20.4	21.6	19.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	74.4	72.2	76.6	3.6	4.5	2.6
40 - 44	18.7	19.5	17.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	76.0	74.3	77.9	3.7	4.7	2.7
45 - 49	18.0	19.3	16.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	76.9	74.7	79.1	3.7	4.5	2.8
50 - 54	16.3	18.5	14.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	79.0	76.2	81.8	3.5	4.2	2.8
55 - 59	15.6	17.7	13.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	79.7	77.1	82.4	3.3	3.6	2.9
60 - 64	11.2	13.2	9.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	84.1	81.7	86.4	3.3	3.6	3.1
65 - 69	8.3	9.6	7.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	86.7	85.5	87.8	3.3	3.2	3.4
70 - 74	6.5	7.9	5.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	88.7	87.7	89.5	3.6	3.2	3.9
75 - 79	5.6	6.0	5.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	88.5	88.9	88.2	4.8	4.3	5.3
80+	5.3	5.2	5.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	88.9	88.8	89.0	4.5	4.4	4.6

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Morogoro 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 Morogoro Municipal Council (36 percent) and the lowest was Gairo District Council (4 percent).

**Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Kilosa	9.0	9.3	8.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	81.0	80.3	81.7	3.1	3.3	2.9
Morogoro	5.6	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	87.0	86.5	87.4	3.6	3.7	3.5
Kilombero	7.0	7.3	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	89.7	89.2	90.2	1.4	1.6	1.3
Ulanga	5.5	5.9	5.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	89.7	89.2	90.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
Morogoro Municipal	35.7	36.5	34.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	58.1	56.7	59.4	3.2	3.7	2.7
Mvomero	8.1	8.4	7.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	84.3	83.8	84.7	3.1	3.2	3.0
Gairo	3.9	4.1	3.7	12.0	12.4	11.6	80.9	80.3	81.5	3.3	3.3	3.3

## **Chapter Seven**

### **Survival of Parents**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **7.2 Survival of Parents**

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 68 percent of all persons in Morogoro and 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

**Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174,964</b>	<b>1,482,848</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>106,285</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>289,385</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>296,447</b>	<b>13.6</b>
< 1	65,492	64,279	98.1	364	0.6	608	0.9	240	0.4
1–4	255,461	247,441	96.9	2,507	1.0	4,320	1.7	1,193	0.5
5–9	310,818	292,769	94.2	5,054	1.6	10,538	3.4	2,457	0.8
10–14	275,706	247,457	89.8	7,605	2.8	16,450	6.0	4,194	1.5
15–19	212,165	174,312	82.2	10,000	4.7	21,516	10.1	6,337	3.0
20–24	184,454	133,307	72.3	12,540	6.8	28,638	15.5	9,969	5.4
25–29	168,192	104,646	62.2	14,371	8.5	35,445	21.1	13,730	8.2
30–34	153,054	80,401	52.5	14,734	9.6	39,630	25.9	18,289	11.9
35–39	126,814	55,628	43.9	12,325	9.7	37,238	29.4	21,624	17.1
40–44	99,209	33,919	34.2	9,072	9.1	31,245	31.5	24,972	25.2
45–49	76,365	19,826	26.0	6,888	9.0	23,939	31.3	25,712	33.7
50–54	65,370	11,830	18.1	4,769	7.3	17,590	26.9	31,181	47.7
55–59	43,916	5,873	13.4	2,528	5.8	10,004	22.8	25,510	58.1
60–64	44,307	4,054	9.1	1,775	4.0	6,673	15.1	31,806	71.8
65+	93,641	7,106	7.6	1,752	1.9	5,550	5.9	79,232	84.6
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>1,035,482</b>	<b>959,244</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>21,204</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>43,578</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>11,456</b>	<b>1.1</b>

**Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,067,694</b>	<b>733,627</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>52,122</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>141,239</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>140,706</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<1	32,497	31,866	98.1	221	0.7	294	0.9	116	0.4
1–4	127,243	123,387	97.0	1,241	1.0	2,052	1.6	563	0.4
5–9	155,581	146,707	94.3	2,424	1.6	5,302	3.4	1,148	0.7
10–14	138,491	124,340	89.8	3,824	2.8	8,376	6.0	1,950	1.4
15–19	105,975	87,597	82.7	4,950	4.7	10,404	9.8	3,024	2.9
20–24	83,243	60,738	73.0	5,367	6.4	12,612	15.2	4,526	5.4
25–29	76,689	48,322	63.0	6,459	8.4	16,008	20.9	5,900	7.7
30–34	73,486	39,496	53.7	6,847	9.3	18,854	25.7	8,290	11.3
35–39	63,143	27,793	44.0	6,227	9.9	18,561	29.4	10,563	16.7
40–44	50,512	18,229	36.1	4,791	9.5	15,637	31.0	11,856	23.5
45–49	39,091	10,808	27.6	3,686	9.4	12,379	31.7	12,218	31.3
50–54	32,991	6,195	18.8	2,627	8.0	9,182	27.8	14,986	45.4
55–59	22,073	3,139	14.2	1,459	6.6	5,293	24.0	12,182	55.2
60–64	21,855	1,998	9.1	996	4.6	3,550	16.2	15,311	70.1
65+	44,824	3,014	6.7	1,003	2.2	2,734	6.1	38,074	84.9
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>519,413</b>	<b>481,427</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21,870</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>1.1</b>

**Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,107,270</b>	<b>749,221</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>54,163</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>148,146</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>155,74</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<1	32,995	32,413	98.2	143	0.4	314	1.0	124	0.4
1-4	128,218	124,054	96.8	1,266	1.0	2,268	1.8	630	0.5
5-9	155,237	146,063	94.1	2,630	1.7	5,236	3.4	1,309	0.8
10-14	137,215	123,117	89.7	3,781	2.8	8,074	5.9	2,244	1.6
15-19	106,190	86,715	81.7	5,050	4.8	11,112	10.5	3,313	3.1
20-24	101,211	72,570	71.7	7,173	7.1	16,026	15.8	5,443	5.4
25-29	91,503	56,324	61.6	7,912	8.6	19,437	21.2	7,830	8.6
30-34	79,568	40,905	51.4	7,888	9.9	20,777	26.1	9,999	12.6
35-39	63,671	27,835	43.7	6,098	9.6	18,677	29.3	11,061	17.4
40-44	48,697	15,691	32.2	4,281	8.8	15,609	32.1	13,117	26.9
45-49	37,274	9,018	24.2	3,202	8.6	11,560	31.0	13,494	36.2
50-54	32,379	5,635	17.4	2,142	6.6	8,408	26.0	16,195	50.0
55-59	21,843	2,735	12.5	1,069	4.9	4,711	21.6	13,328	61.0
60-64	22,452	2,055	9.2	779	3.5	3,123	13.9	16,495	73.5
65+	48,817	4,093	8.4	749	1.5	2,817	5.8	41,159	84.3
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>516,069</b>	<b>477,817</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>10,561</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21,708</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Morogoro region by district and survival of parents by region, rural-urban and sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was about 68 percent (68.2) while Tables 7.7 and 7.8 show that the survival of both parents was higher in rural (69 percent) than in urban Areas (66 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Gairo (77.0 percent) and Ulanga (70.2 percent) District Councils. The lowest proportion was observed in Mvomero District (69.3 percent) and Kilosa (67.2 percent each). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (13.3 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.9 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Morogoro District Council (16.9 percent) followed by Kilosa District Council (14.4 percent) and the lowest was in Gairo District Council (8.8 percent).

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>2,174,964</b>	<b>1,482,848</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>106,285</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>289,385</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>296,447</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Rural	1,558,113	1,073,424	68.9	71,469	4.6	198,903	12.8	214,317	13.8
Urban	616,851	409,423	66.4	34,817	5.6	90,481	14.7	82,130	13.3
Kilosa	428,386	287,737	67.2	21,584	5.0	57,538	13.4	61,528	14.4
Morogoro	282,777	181,402	64.2	13,781	4.9	39,692	14.0	47,902	16.9
Kilombero	398,379	266,440	66.9	20,490	5.1	55,856	14.0	55,593	14.0
Ulanga	258,867	181,768	70.2	11,928	4.6	32,441	12.5	32,731	12.6
Morogoro Municipal	307,904	205,149	66.6	17,735	5.8	45,254	14.7	39,765	12.9
Mvomero	307,257	213,035	69.3	13,834	4.5	38,337	12.5	42,052	13.7
Gairo	191,394	147,317	77.0	6,933	3.6	20,267	10.6	16,876	8.8

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,067,694</b>	<b>733,627</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>52,122</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>141,239</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>140,706</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Rural	772,160	536,685	69.5	35,490	4.6	97,941	12.7	102,044	13.2
Urban	295,534	196,942	66.6	16,633	5.6	43,297	14.7	38,662	13.1
Kilosa	212,880	143,226	67.3	10,756	5.1	28,867	13.6	30,031	14.1
Morogoro	138,281	90,716	65.6	6,569	4.8	19,056	13.8	21,940	15.9
Kilombero	196,771	132,792	67.5	10,078	5.1	27,233	13.8	26,668	13.6
Ulanga	128,042	90,733	70.9	6,043	4.7	15,741	12.3	15,525	12.1
Morogoro Municipal	147,096	98,285	66.8	8,476	5.8	21,517	14.6	18,818	12.8
Mvomero	152,283	105,959	69.6	6,879	4.5	19,484	12.8	19,961	13.1
Gairo	92,341	71,916	77.9	3,321	3.6	9,340	10.1	7,764	8.4

**Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,107,270</b>	<b>749,221</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>54,163</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>148,146</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>155,741</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Rural	785,953	536,739	68.3	35,979	4.6	100,962	12.8	112,273	14.3
Urban	321,317	212,482	66.1	18,184	5.7	47,184	14.7	43,467	13.5
Kilosa	215,506	144,512	67.1	10,828	5.0	28,670	13.3	31,497	14.6
Morogoro	144,496	90,686	62.8	7,212	5.0	20,636	14.3	25,962	18.0
Kilombero	201,608	133,647	66.3	10,412	5.2	28,624	14.2	28,925	14.3
Ulanga	130,825	91,035	69.6	5,885	4.5	16,700	12.8	17,206	13.2
Morogoro Municipal	160,808	106,864	66.5	9,260	5.8	23,737	14.8	20,947	13.0
Mvomero	154,974	107,076	69.1	6,955	4.5	18,852	12.2	22,091	14.3
Gairo	99,053	75,402	76.1	3,612	3.6	10,927	11.0	9,112	9.2

**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,558,113</b>	<b>1,073,424</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>71,469</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>198,903</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>214,317</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Rural	772,160	536,685	69.5	35,490	4.6	97,941	12.7	102,044	13.2
Urban	785,953	536,739	68.3	35,979	4.6	100,962	12.8	112,273	14.3
Kilosa	306,054	207,928	67.9	14,699	4.8	39,944	13.1	43,483	14.2
Morogoro	270,013	173,275	64.2	13,067	4.8	37,775	14.0	45,895	17.0
Kilombero	304,241	204,869	67.3	15,283	5.0	41,106	13.5	42,983	14.1
Ulanga	226,321	160,098	70.7	10,258	4.5	27,645	12.2	28,320	12.5
Morogoro Municipal	9,778	6,561	67.1	451	4.6	1,386	14.2	1,380	14.1
Mvomero	272,857	189,278	69.4	11,997	4.4	33,858	12.4	37,724	13.8
Gairo	168,849	131,415	77.8	5,713	3.4	17,189	10.2	14,532	8.6

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>616,851</b>	<b>409,423</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>34,817</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>90,481</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>82,130</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Rural	295,534	196,942	66.6	16,633	5.6	43,297	14.7	38,662	13.1
Urban	321,317	212,482	66.1	18,184	5.7	47,184	14.7	43,467	13.5
Kilosa	122,332	79,809	65.2	6,885	5.6	17,594	14.4	18,045	14.8
Morogoro	12,764	8,127	63.7	714	5.6	1,917	15.0	2,007	15.7
Kilombero	94,138	61,570	65.4	5,207	5.5	14,750	15.7	12,610	13.4
Ulanga	32,546	21,670	66.6	1,669	5.1	4,795	14.7	4,411	13.6
Morogoro Municipal	298,126	198,588	66.6	17,284	5.8	43,868	14.7	38,385	12.9
Mvomero	34,400	23,756	69.1	1,838	5.3	4,479	13.0	4,328	12.6
Gairo	22,545	15,903	70.5	1,220	5.4	3,078	13.7	2,344	10.4

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

**Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174,964</b>	<b>1,482,848</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>106,285</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>289,385</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>296,447</b>	<b>13.6</b>
< 1	65,492	64,279	98.1	364	0.6	608	0.9	240	0.4
1-4	255,461	247,441	96.9	2,507	1.0	4,320	1.7	1,193	0.5
5-9	310,818	292,769	94.2	5,054	1.6	10,538	3.4	2,457	0.8
10-14	275,706	247,457	89.8	7,605	2.8	16,450	6.0	4,194	1.5
15-19	212,165	174,312	82.2	10,000	4.7	21,516	10.1	6,337	3.0
20-24	184,454	133,307	72.3	12,540	6.8	28,638	15.5	9,969	5.4
25+	870,868	323,282	37.1	68,214	7.8	207,315	23.8	272,057	31.2

**Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,067,694</b>	<b>733,627</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>52,122</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>141,239</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>140,706</b>	<b>13.2</b>
< 1	32,497	31,866	98.1	221	0.7	294	0.9	116	0.4
1-4	127,243	123,387	97.0	1,241	1.0	2,052	1.6	563	0.4
5-9	155,581	146,707	94.3	2,424	1.6	5,302	3.4	1,148	0.7
10-14	138,491	124,340	89.8	3,824	2.8	8,376	6.0	1,950	1.4
15-19	105,975	87,597	82.7	4,950	4.7	10,404	9.8	3,024	2.9
20-24	83,243	60,738	73.0	5,367	6.4	12,612	15.2	4,526	5.4
25+	424,664	158,993	37.4	34,095	8.0	102,198	24.1	129,379	30.5

**Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro Dodoma 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,107,270</b>	<b>749,221</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>54,163</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>148,146</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>155,741</b>	<b>14.1</b>
< 1	32,995	32,413	98.2	143	0.4	314	1.0	124	0.4
1-4	128,218	124,054	96.8	1,266	1.0	2,268	1.8	630	0.5
5-9	155,237	146,063	94.1	2,630	1.7	5,236	3.4	1,309	0.8
10-14	137,215	123,117	89.7	3,781	2.8	8,074	5.9	2,244	1.6
15-19	106,190	86,715	81.7	5,050	4.8	11,112	10.5	3,313	3.1
20-24	101,211	72,570	71.7	7,173	7.1	16,026	15.8	5,443	5.4
25+	446,204	164,290	36.8	34,119	7.6	105,117	23.6	142,678	32.0

**Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,558,113</b>	<b>1,073,424</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>71,469</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>198,903</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>214,317</b>	<b>13.8</b>
< 1	48,575	47,703	98.2	254	0.5	431	0.9	187	0.4
1-4	194,872	189,073	97.0	1,713	0.9	3,270	1.7	816	0.4
5-9	236,355	223,462	94.5	3,547	1.5	7,675	3.2	1,672	0.7
10-14	203,146	183,781	90.5	5,224	2.6	11,488	5.7	2,653	1.3
15-19	142,290	118,597	83.3	6,508	4.6	13,693	9.6	3,492	2.5
20-24	121,002	88,800	73.4	7,757	6.4	18,674	15.4	5,771	4.8
25+	611,873	222,009	36.3	46,465	7.6	143,673	23.5	199,726	32.6

**Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>616,851</b>	<b>409,423</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>34,817</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>90,481</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>82,130</b>	<b>13.3</b>
< 1	16,917	16,576	98.0	110	0.7	178	1.1	53	0.3
1-4	60,589	58,368	96.3	794	1.3	1,050	1.7	377	0.6
5-9	74,463	69,308	93.1	1,507	2.0	2,863	3.8	785	1.1
10-14	72,560	63,676	87.8	2,381	3.3	4,961	6.8	1,542	2.1
15-19	69,875	55,715	79.7	3,492	5.0	7,823	11.2	2,845	4.1
20-24	63,452	44,508	70.1	4,783	7.5	9,964	15.7	4,197	6.6
25+	258,995	101,274	39.1	21,749	8.4	63,642	24.6	72,331	27.9

### 7.3 Orphans in Morogoro Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 presents the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (1.11 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of them were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for female children (7.41 percent) compared with male children (7.31 percent).

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

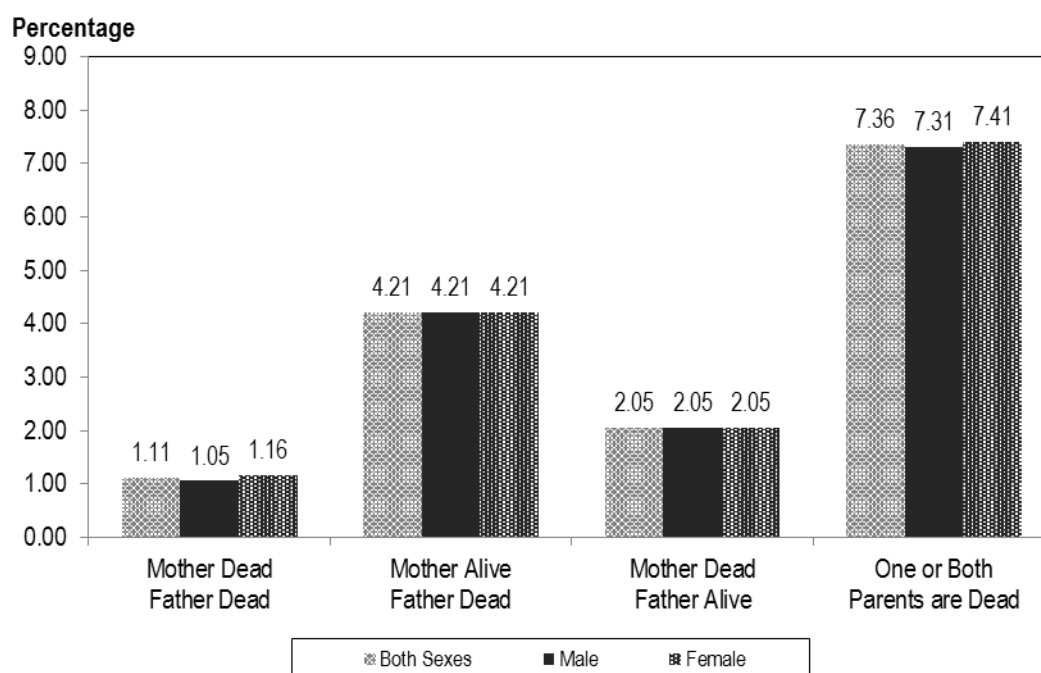


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Morogoro Municipal (9.2 percent) and Morogoro District (8.1 percent) Councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Gairo District (5.0 percent) and Ulanga District (6.4 percent). Generally, in Morogoro Region there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (9.1 percent) than in rural areas (6.7 percent).

**Table 7.14: Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,035,482</b>	<b>519,413</b>	<b>516,069</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Rural	769,311	389,657	379,654	1.9	1.9	1.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.7	6.8	6.7
Urban	266,171	129,756	136,415	2.6	2.5	2.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	9.1	8.9	9.3
Kilosa	204,186	103,129	101,057	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.2	4.5	3.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.4	7.7	7.2
Morogoro	133,868	68,607	65,261	2.1	2.0	2.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	8.1	8.1	8.1
Kilombero	184,103	92,561	91,542	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.6	4.4	4.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	8.0	7.8	8.2
Ulanga	128,686	64,890	63,796	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	6.4	6.5	6.4
Morogoro Municipal	127,754	61,539	66,215	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	4.4	5.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	9.2	8.6	9.8
Mvomero	149,887	75,651	74,236	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	6.8	6.9	6.7
Gairo	106,998	53,036	53,962	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	5.0	4.9	5.0

## 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 a member of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the Census. If the answer was Yes then the head of household was asked to provide information on, the name of country in which that particular person was living and if that particular household was receiving any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

#### 8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. About one (0.5) percent of total private households in Morogoro region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban (1.1 percent) than in rural areas (0.3 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Morogoro Municipal Council (1.3 percent).

**Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>350,458</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>151,336</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Kilosa	102,443	486	0.5	72,077	230	0.3	30,366	256	0.8
Morogoro	67,671	216	0.3	64,332	191	0.3	3,339	25	0.7
Kilombero	93,331	450	0.5	70,608	304	0.4	22,723	146	0.6
Ulanga	53,290	166	0.3	45,641	110	0.2	7,649	56	0.7
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	1,026	1.3	2,328	19	0.8	73,711	1,007	1.4
Mvomero	72,013	257	0.4	63,453	186	0.3	8560	71	0.8
Gairo	37,007	59	0.2	32,019	30	0.1	4,988	29	0.6

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 (76 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (22 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Kilosa	486	391	80.5	81	16.7	13	2.7	1	0.2
Morogoro	216	160	74.1	51	23.6	5	2.3	0	0.0
Kilombero	450	336	74.7	104	23.1	10	2.2	0	0.0
Ulanga	166	142	85.5	21	12.7	3	1.8	0	0.0
Morogoro Municipal	1,026	747	72.8	256	25.0	22	2.1	1	0.1
Mvomero	257	193	75.1	57	22.2	4	1.6	3	1.2
Gairo	59	40	67.8	18	30.5	1	1.7	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Morogoro region. Results show that 43 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 57 percent 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Angola	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Botswana	67	0.8	23	0.6	44	0.9
Burundi	59	0.7	39	1.1	20	0.4
Comoro	130	1.6	107	3.0	23	0.5
Kenya	1,217	14.6	634	17.8	583	12.3
Lesotho	17	0.2	8	0.2	9	0.2
Malawi	506	6.1	377	10.6	129	2.7
Mauritius	17	0.2	0	0.0	17	0.4
Mozambique	523	6.3	196	5.5	327	6.9
Namibia	26	0.3	13	0.4	13	0.3
Rwanda	59	0.7	39	1.1	20	0.4
Seychelles	14	0.2	1	0.0	13	0.3
Somalia	7	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1
Swaziland	40	0.5	9	0.3	31	0.7
South Africa	1,157	13.9	451	12.6	706	14.9
Uganda	220	2.6	96	2.7	124	2.6
Republic of Congo	97	1.2	44	1.2	53	1.1
Zimbabwe	29	0.3	8	0.2	21	0.4
Zambia	572	6.9	417	11.7	155	3.3
Other African Countries	159	1.9	56	1.6	103	2.2
China	88	1.1	18	0.5	70	1.5
India	189	2.3	81	2.3	108	2.3
Pakistan	30	0.4	10	0.3	20	0.4
Other Asian Countries	411	4.9	63	1.8	348	7.3
Italy	88	1.1	31	0.9	57	1.2
Nordic Countries	257	3.1	80	2.2	177	3.7
Great Britain	723	8.7	182	5.1	541	11.4
Germany	166	2.0	94	2.6	72	1.5
Other European Countries	229	2.8	78	2.2	151	3.2
Canada	234	2.8	106	3.0	128	2.7
USA	970	11.7	305	8.5	665	14.0
Not Reported	12	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.2

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence from Morogoro Region. The Census results show that out of 8,317 persons who were living outside the country from Morogoro Region at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (15 percent) followed by South Africa (14 percent) and USA (12 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Angola	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Botswana	67	0.8	45	0.9	22	0.7
Burundi	59	0.7	29	0.6	30	0.9
Comoro	130	1.6	109	2.2	21	0.6
Kenya	1,217	14.6	597	12.0	620	18.7
Lesotho	17	0.2	10	0.2	7	0.2
Malawi	506	6.1	314	6.3	192	5.8
Mauritius	17	0.2	4	0.1	13	0.4
Mozambique	523	6.3	309	6.2	214	6.4
Namibia	26	0.3	14	0.3	12	0.4
Rwanda	59	0.7	45	0.9	14	0.4
Seychelles	14	0.2	8	0.2	6	0.2
Somalia	7	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1
Swaziland	40	0.5	22	0.4	18	0.5
South Africa	1,157	13.9	885	17.7	272	8.2
Uganda	220	2.6	141	2.8	79	2.4
DRC	97	1.2	63	1.3	34	1.0
Zimbabwe	29	0.3	16	0.3	13	0.4
Zambia	572	6.9	335	6.7	237	7.1
Other African Countries	159	1.9	113	2.3	46	1.4
China	88	1.1	42	0.8	46	1.4
India	189	2.3	107	2.1	82	2.5
Pakistan	30	0.4	15	0.3	15	0.5
Other Asian Countries	411	4.9	216	4.3	195	5.9
Italy	88	1.1	62	1.2	26	0.8
Nordic Countries	257	3.1	146	2.9	111	3.3
Great Britain	723	8.7	412	8.2	311	9.4
Germany	166	2.0	86	1.7	80	2.4
Other European Countries	229	2.8	141	2.8	88	2.6
Canada	234	2.8	141	2.8	93	2.8
USA	970	11.7	549	11.0	421	12.7
Not Reported	12	0.1	10	0.2	2	0.1

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 reveals that only 17 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,317</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Angola	4	3	75.0
Botswana	67	20	29.9
Burundi	59	18	30.5
Comoro	130	7	5.4
Kenya	1,217	151	12.4
Lesotho	17	0	0.0
Malawi	506	46	9.1
Mauritius	17	0	0.0
Mozambique	523	74	14.1
Namibia	26	3	11.5
Rwanda	59	9	15.3
Seychelles	14	9	64.3
Somalia	7	1	14.3
Swaziland	40	16	40.0
South Africa	1,157	206	17.8
Uganda	220	22	10.0
Republic of Congo	97	19	19.6
Zimbabwe	29	4	13.8
Zambia	572	51	8.9
Other African Countries	159	32	20.1
China	88	18	20.5
India	189	26	13.8
Pakistan	30	10	33.3
Other Asian Countries	411	71	17.3
Italy	88	26	29.5
Nordic Countries	257	63	24.5
Great Britain	723	183	25.3
Germany	166	40	24.1
Other European Countries	229	45	19.7
Canada	234	52	22.2
USA	970	211	21.8
Not Reported	12	1	8.3

# **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 five 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 Morogoro Region**

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Morogoro Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,854,058 persons age 5 years and above, 1,321,424 (71.3percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (74.1percent) than females (68.6percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 80.4 to 79.3percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 86.4 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas (65.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,854,058</b>	<b>907,979</b>	<b>946,079</b>	<b>1,321,424</b>	<b>672,807</b>	<b>648,617</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>68.6</b>
5-9	310,818	155,581	155,237	124,478	59,228	65,250	40.0	38.1	42.0
10-14	275,706	138,491	137,215	221,790	108,747	113,043	80.4	78.5	82.4
15-19	212,165	105,975	106,190	180,410	89,796	90,614	85.0	84.7	85.3
20-24	184,454	83,243	101,211	151,115	70,391	80,724	81.9	84.6	79.8
25-29	168,192	76,689	91,503	131,790	62,868	68,922	78.4	82.0	75.3
30-34	153,054	73,486	79,568	121,947	61,286	60,661	79.7	83.4	76.2
35-39	126,814	63,143	63,671	101,157	52,885	48,272	79.8	83.8	75.8
40-44	99,209	50,512	48,697	79,206	42,680	36,526	79.8	84.5	75.0
45-49	76,365	39,091	37,274	60,590	33,737	26,853	79.3	86.3	72.0
50-54	65,370	32,991	32,379	46,752	27,556	19,196	71.5	83.5	59.3
55-59	43,916	22,073	21,843	30,006	18,068	11,938	68.3	81.9	54.7
60-64	44,329	21,855	22,474	27,166	16,717	10,449	61.3	76.5	46.5
65-69	28,432	13,639	14,793	15,966	9,996	5,970	56.2	73.3	40.4
70-74	27,121	13,208	13,913	13,299	8,627	4,672	49.0	65.3	33.6
75-79	15,932	8,055	7,877	7,607	5,107	2,500	47.7	63.4	31.7
80+	22,181	9,947	12,234	8,145	5,118	3,027	36.7	51.5	24.7

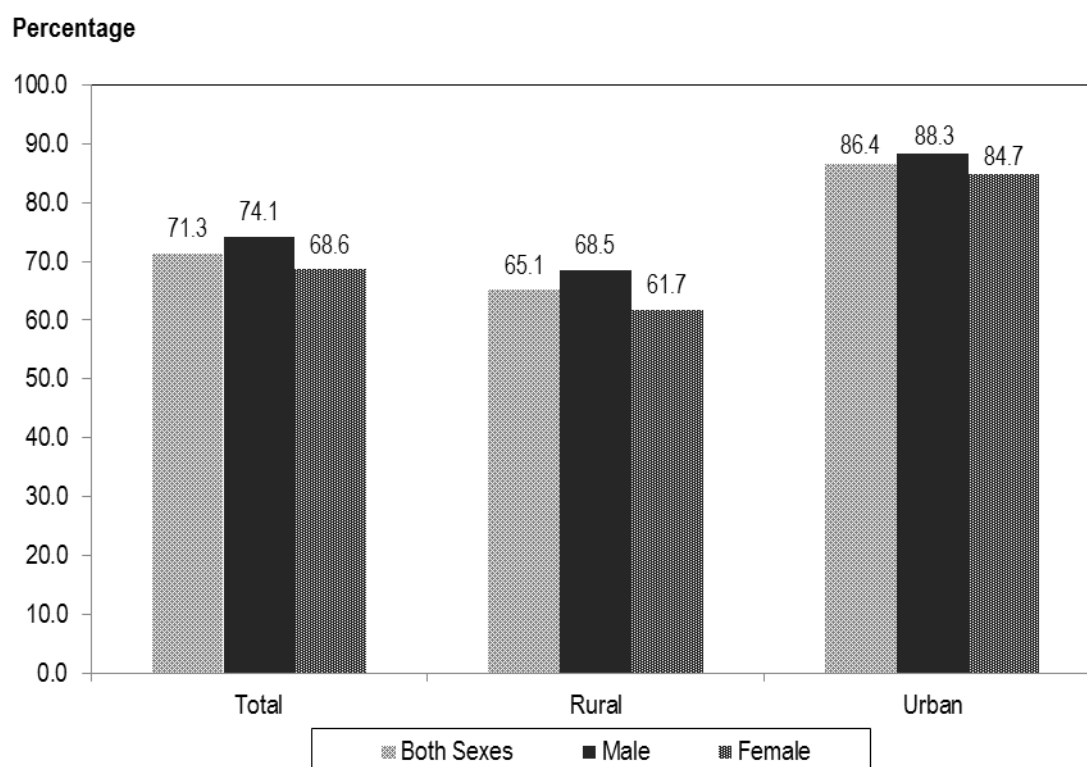
**Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Morogoro Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,314,666</b>	<b>650,984</b>	<b>663,682</b>	<b>855,405</b>	<b>445,936</b>	<b>409,469</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>
5-9	236,355	118,721	117,634	79,791	37,895	41,896	33.8	31.9	35.6
10-14	203,146	103,445	99,701	153,923	76,179	77,744	75.8	73.6	78.0
15-19	142,290	73,657	68,633	113,564	58,964	54,600	79.8	80.1	79.6
20-24	121,002	55,082	65,920	91,232	43,509	47,723	75.4	79.0	72.4
25-29	111,171	51,326	59,845	79,302	38,985	40,317	71.3	76.0	67.4
30-34	103,341	49,805	53,536	76,209	39,039	37,170	73.7	78.4	69.4
35-39	87,819	43,936	43,883	65,255	34,796	30,459	74.3	79.2	69.4
40-44	70,129	35,696	34,433	52,529	28,698	23,831	74.9	80.4	69.2
45-49	54,626	28,049	26,577	40,855	23,244	17,611	74.8	82.9	66.3
50-54	47,207	23,892	23,315	31,361	19,076	12,285	66.4	79.8	52.7
55-59	31,962	15,942	16,020	20,158	12,420	7,738	63.1	77.9	48.3
60-64	33,161	16,286	16,875	18,726	11,779	6,947	56.5	72.3	41.2
65-69	21,705	10,393	11,312	11,348	7,229	4,119	52.3	69.6	36.4
70-74	20,991	10,387	10,604	9,635	6,410	3,225	45.9	61.7	30.4
75-79	12,365	6,392	5,973	5,582	3,867	1,715	45.1	60.5	28.7
80+	17,396	7,975	9,421	5,935	3,846	2,089	34.1	48.2	22.2

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>539,392</b>	<b>256,995</b>	<b>282,397</b>	<b>466,019</b>	<b>226,871</b>	<b>239,148</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>
5-9	74,463	36,860	37,603	44,687	21,333	23,354	60.0	57.9	62.1
10-14	72,560	35,046	37,514	67,867	32,568	35,299	93.5	92.9	94.1
15-19	69,875	32,318	37,557	66,846	30,832	36,014	95.7	95.4	95.9
20-24	63,452	28,161	35,291	59,883	26,882	33,001	94.4	95.5	93.5
25-29	57,021	25,363	31,658	52,488	23,883	28,605	92.1	94.2	90.4
30-34	49,713	23,681	26,032	45,738	22,247	23,491	92.0	93.9	90.2
35-39	38,995	19,207	19,788	35,902	18,089	17,813	92.1	94.2	90.0
40-44	29,080	14,816	14,264	26,677	13,982	12,695	91.7	94.4	89.0
45-49	21,739	11,042	10,697	19,735	10,493	9,242	90.8	95.0	86.4
50-54	18,163	9,099	9,064	15,391	8,480	6,911	84.7	93.2	76.2
55-59	11,954	6,131	5,823	9,848	5,648	4,200	82.4	92.1	72.1
60-64	11,168	5,569	5,599	8,440	4,938	3,502	75.6	88.7	62.5
65-69	6,727	3,246	3,481	4,618	2,767	1,851	68.6	85.2	53.2
70-74	6,130	2,821	3,309	3,664	2,217	1,447	59.8	78.6	43.7
75-79	3,567	1,663	1,904	2,025	1,240	785	56.8	74.6	41.2
80+	4,785	1,972	2,813	2,210	1,272	938	46.2	64.5	33.3

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



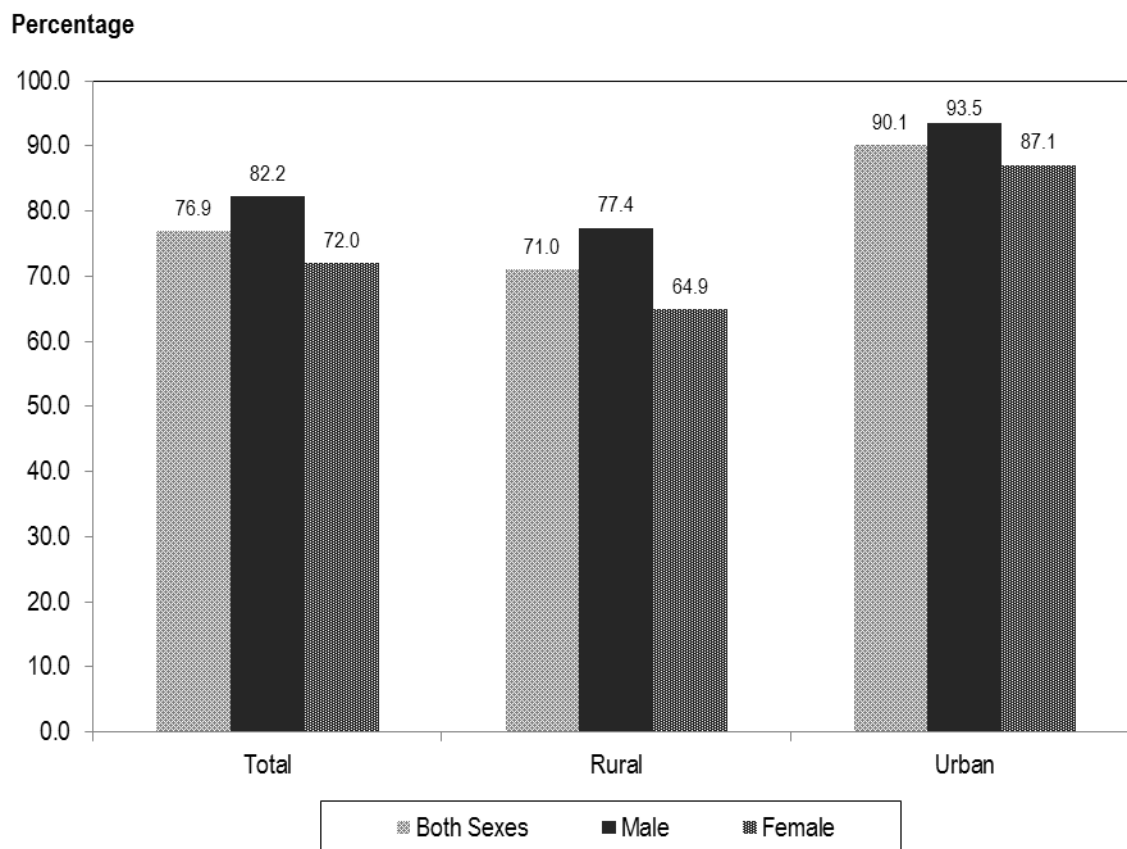
### 9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Morogoro Region stands at 76.9 percent and it was higher in urban areas (90.1percent) than in rural areas (71.0percent). 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

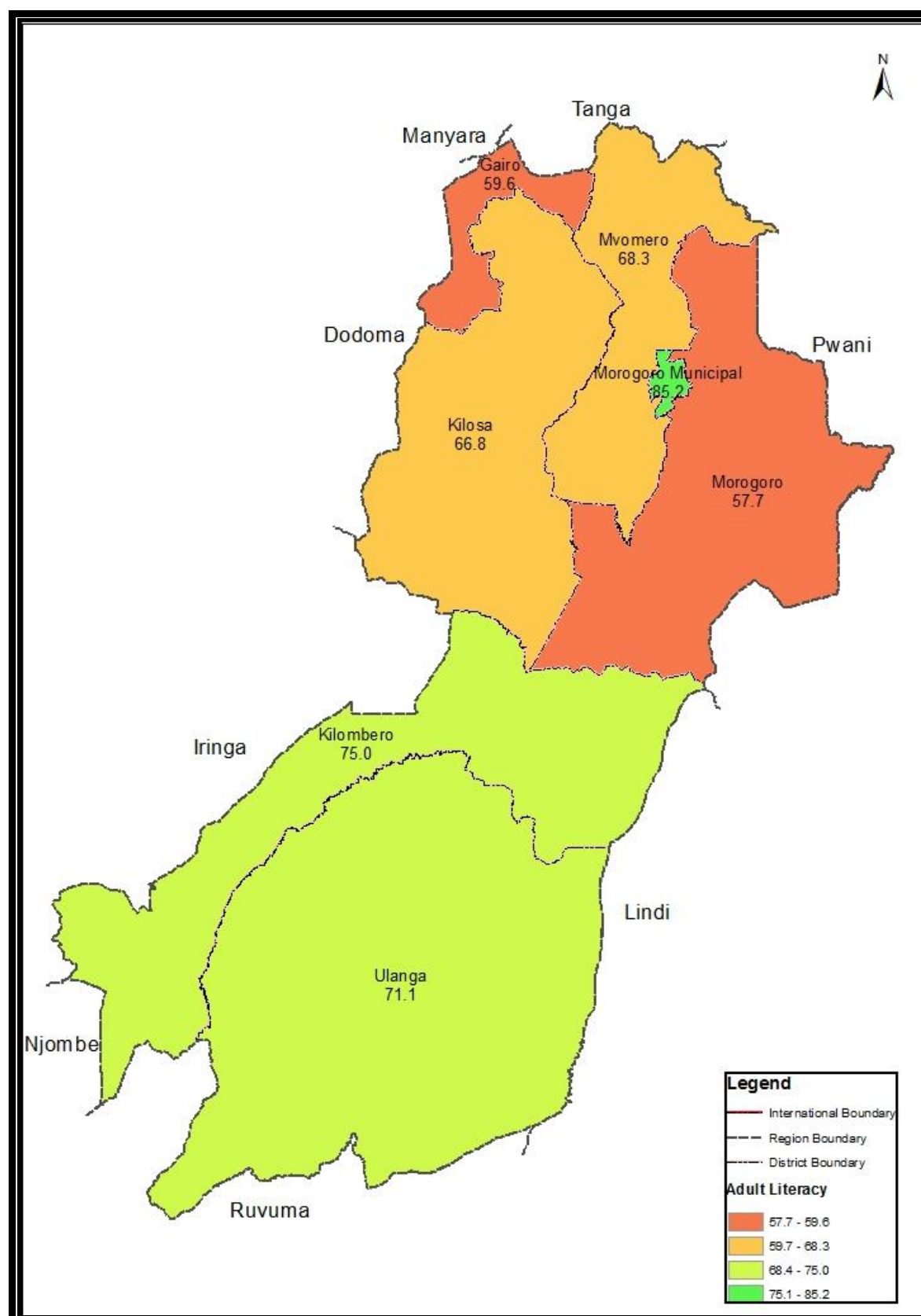
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>87.1</b>
15–19	85.0	84.7	85.3	79.8	80.1	79.6	95.7	95.4	95.9
20–24	81.9	84.6	79.8	75.4	79.0	72.4	94.4	95.5	93.5
25–29	78.4	82.0	75.3	71.3	76.0	67.4	92.1	94.2	90.4
30–34	79.7	83.4	76.2	73.7	78.4	69.4	92.0	93.9	90.2
35–39	79.8	83.8	75.8	74.3	79.2	69.4	92.1	94.2	90.0
40–44	79.8	84.5	75.0	74.9	80.4	69.2	91.7	94.4	89.0
45–49	79.3	86.3	72.0	74.8	82.9	66.3	90.8	95.0	86.4
50–54	71.5	83.5	59.3	66.4	79.8	52.7	84.7	93.2	76.2
55–59	68.3	81.9	54.7	63.1	77.9	48.3	82.4	92.1	72.1
60–64	61.3	76.5	46.5	56.5	72.3	41.2	75.6	88.7	62.5
65–69	56.2	73.3	40.4	52.3	69.6	36.4	68.6	85.2	53.2
70–74	49.0	65.3	33.6	45.9	61.7	30.4	59.8	78.6	43.7
75–79	47.7	63.4	31.7	45.1	60.5	28.7	56.8	74.6	41.2
80+	36.7	51.5	24.7	34.1	48.2	22.2	46.2	64.5	33.3

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 93.1 percent in Morogoro Municipal to 62.2 percent in Gairo District (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Kilombero District (82.9percent), Kilosa District (75 percent), Mvomero District (74.3 percent) and Ulanga District (73.9 percent).

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



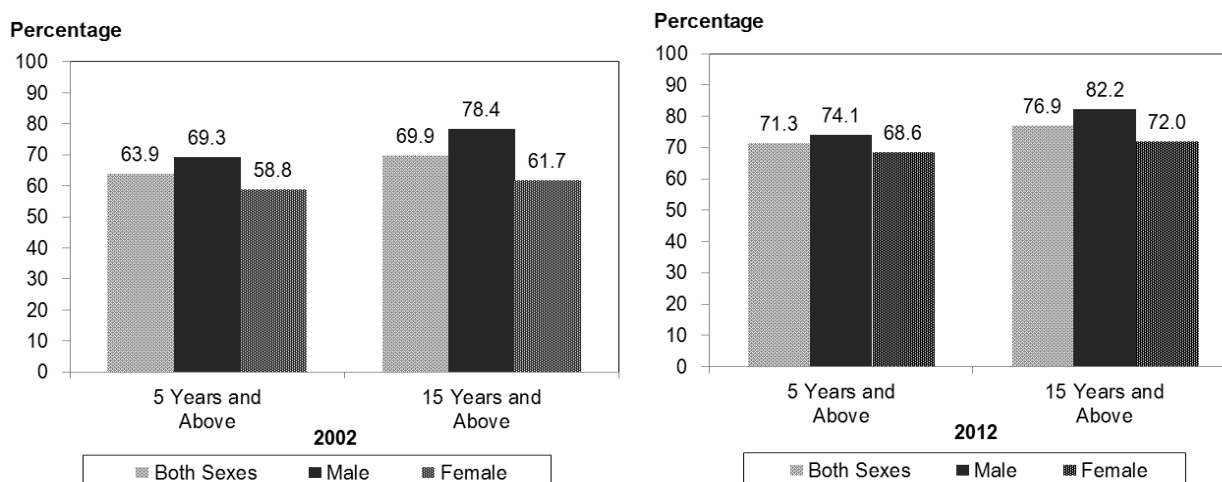
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is slight increase in adult literacy rates in Morogoro Municipal from 69.7 percent in 2002 to 76.9 percent in 2012 and Morogoro District Council from 57.7 percent in 2002 to 65.4 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census; the percentage change in these districts ranges between 2.6 percent in Gairo and 8.2 percent in Kilosa District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 64 percent to 71.3 percent for persons of age 5 years and above; and from 69.9 percent to 76.9 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 69 percent to 74.1 percent for males and from 61.7 percent to 72.0 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Rural	64.2	73.9	55.0	71.0	77.4	64.9	10.6	4.7	18.1
Urban	83.2	88.9	77.7	90.1	93.5	87.1	8.3	5.1	12.0
Kilosa	66.8	74.2	59.2	75.0	80.0	70.1	12.3	7.7	18.5
Morogoro	57.7	71.6	45.7	65.4	74.9	56.8	13.4	4.7	24.3
Kilombero	75.0	83.6	66.4	82.9	88.5	77.6	10.5	5.8	16.8
Ulanga	71.1	81.1	62.0	73.9	80.1	68.0	4.0	-1.3	9.6
Morogoro	85.2	89.7	80.9	93.1	95.5	90.9	9.3	6.4	12.5
Mvomero	68.3	76.1	60.5	74.3	78.9	69.8	8.9	3.7	15.4
Gairo	59.6	65.5	54.5	62.2	66.7	58.3	4.3	1.7	7.1

**Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Morogoro 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 (60.9 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (9.7 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	Literacy In English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>1,854,058</b>
5-9	38.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	40.0	60.0	310,818
10-14	74.7	0.4	5.3	0.0	80.4	19.6	275,706
15-19	62.1	1.6	21.3	0.0	85.0	15.0	212,165
20-24	61.4	1.4	19.1	0.1	81.9	18.1	184,454
25-29	65.6	0.7	12.0	0.0	78.4	21.6	168,192
30-34	69.1	0.6	9.9	0.1	79.7	20.3	153,054
35-39	70.4	0.5	8.7	0.1	79.8	20.2	126,814
40-44	71.0	0.5	8.3	0.1	79.8	20.2	99,209
45-49	69.9	0.6	8.8	0.1	79.3	20.7	76,365
50-54	60.9	0.6	9.9	0.1	71.5	28.5	65,370
55-59	56.4	0.7	11.1	0.1	68.3	31.7	43,916
60-64	51.9	0.6	8.7	0.1	61.3	38.7	44,329
65-69	49.0	0.5	6.6	0.1	56.2	43.8	28,432
70-74	44.2	0.3	4.4	0.1	49.0	51.0	27,121
75-79	43.6	0.3	3.8	0.1	47.7	52.3	15,932
80+	34.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	36.7	63.3	22,181

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

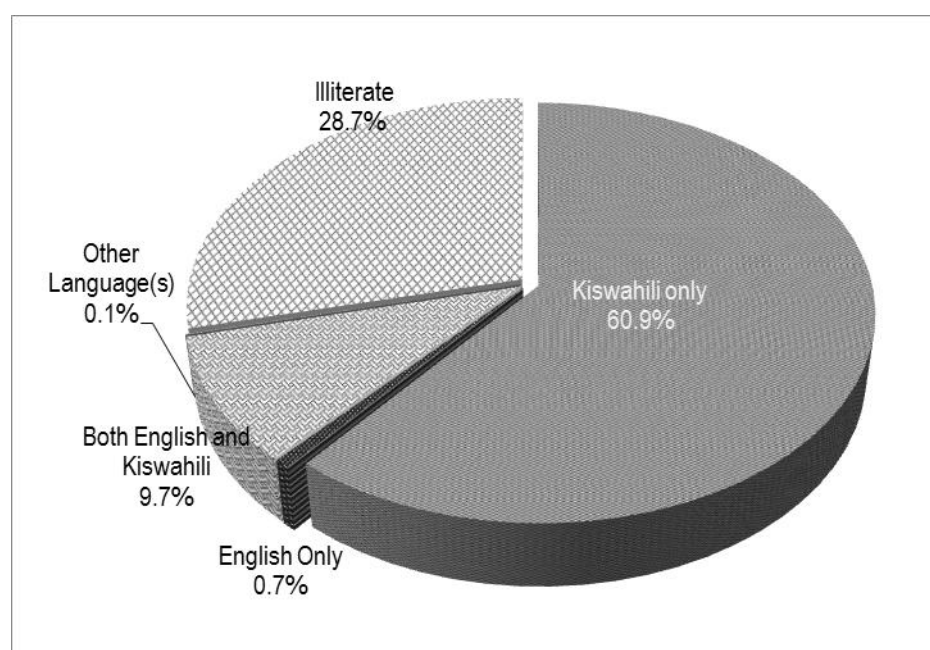
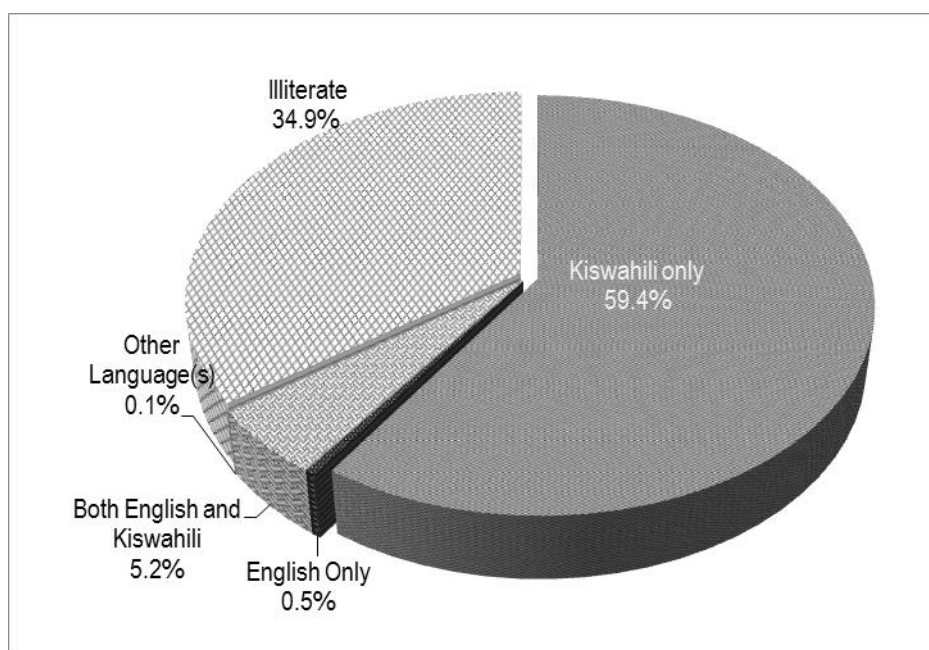


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (64.5percent) than in rural areas (59.4 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (62.2 percent) compared with females (59.6 percent).

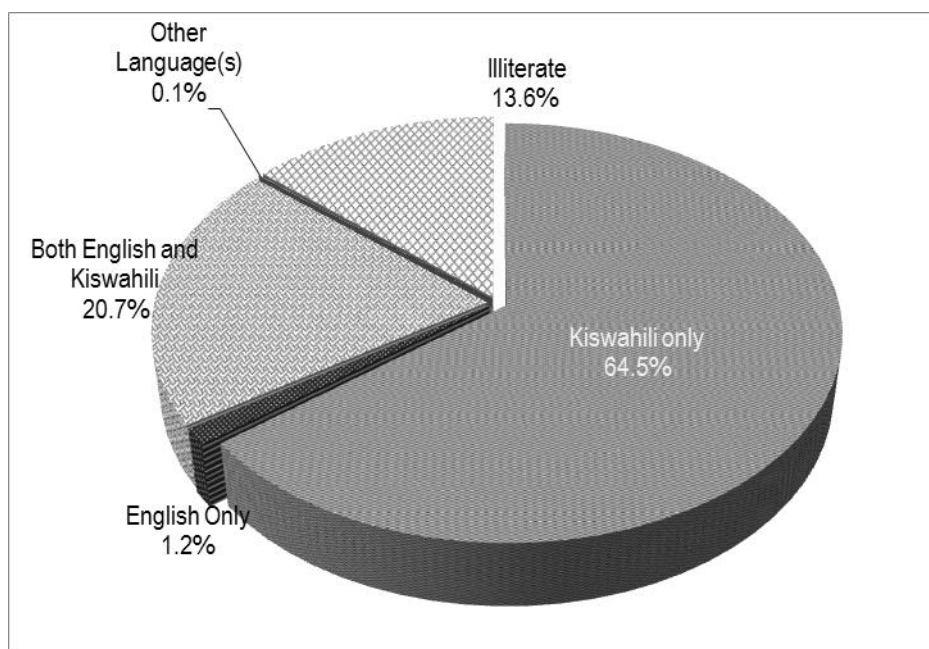
**Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status: Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Morogoro Region	60.9	0.7	9.7	0.1	71.3	28.7	1854,058
Male	62.2	0.8	11.1	0.1	74.1	25.9	907,979
Female	59.6	0.6	8.3	0.1	68.6	31.4	946,079
Morogoro Rural	59.4	0.5	5.2	0.1	65.1	34.9	1,314,666
Male	61.7	0.5	6.2	0.1	68.5	31.5	650,984
Female	57.1	0.4	4.1	0.1	61.7	38.3	663,682
Morogoro Urban	64.5	1.2	20.7	0.1	86.4	13.6	539,392
Male	63.5	1.3	23.3	0.1	88.3	11.7	256,995
Female	65.3	1.1	18.2	0.1	84.7	15.3	282,397

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



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



. Illiteracy levels for Morogoro Region and Its districts are presented in Table 9.8 . It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Morogoro Region. The District Council with the highest illiteracy rate was Gairo District Council (46.2 percent) followed by Morogoro District Council (38.3 percent) and Ulanga District Council (32.6 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Morogoro Municipal Council (10.0 percent) and Kilombero District Council (22.0 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total	
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
	Total Literate	Illiterate					
Morogoro Region	60.9	0.7	9.7	0.1	71.3	28.7	1,854,058
Kilosa	61.3	0.6	7.5	0.0	69.4	30.6	363,704
Morogoro	56.0	0.4	5.3	0.0	61.7	38.3	240,365
Kilombero	67.7	0.6	9.6	0.1	78.0	22.0	344,691
Ulanga	60.6	0.4	6.3	0.1	67.4	32.6	219,038
Morogoro Municipal	62.8	1.4	25.7	0.1	90.0	10.0	270,469
Mvomero	60.7	0.6	6.8	0.1	68.2	31.8	259,536
Gairo	49.6	0.6	3.5	0.1	53.8	46.2	156,255

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

### **9.2.2 School Attendance Status**

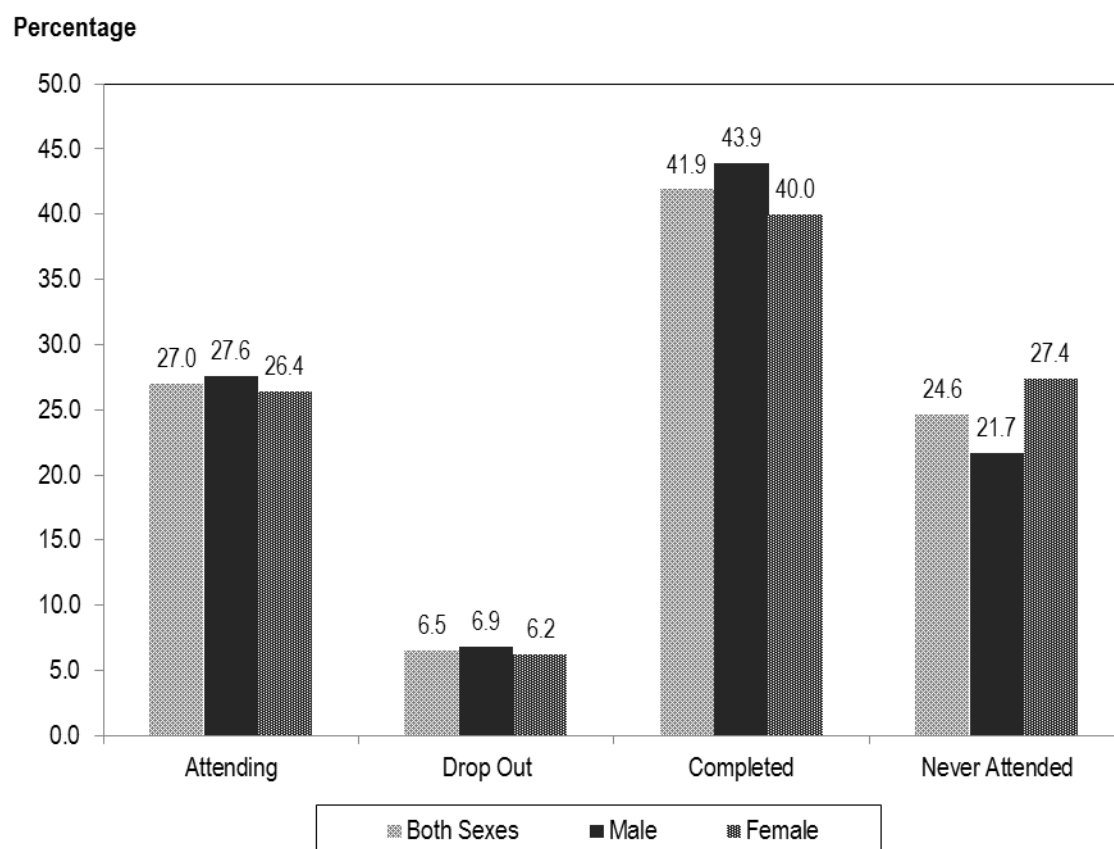
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. Twenty-four (24) percent of 1.8 million people in Morogoro Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (27.4 percent) having never been to school compared with males (21.7 percent). About 42 percent (41.9) of population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 27 percent were attending and (6.5) percent had dropped out.

**Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,854,058</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>907,979</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>946,079</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>
5	66,083	28.9	0.2	0.6	70.2	33,587	28.1	0.3	0.7	71.0	32,496	29.8	0.1	0.6	69.4
6	66,564	40.9	0.2	0.6	58.3	33,551	39.4	0.2	0.6	59.9	33,013	42.5	0.2	0.6	56.7
5-6	132,647	35.0	0.2	0.6	64.2	67,138	33.7	0.2	0.6	65.4	65,509	36.2	0.1	0.6	63.0
7	64,867	59.5	0.3	0.9	39.2	32,416	56.9	0.4	1.0	41.7	32,451	62.1	0.3	0.8	36.7
8	58,373	71.5	0.5	0.9	27.1	28,767	69.1	0.6	1.0	29.3	29,606	73.8	0.5	0.8	24.9
9	54,931	78.3	0.8	1.0	19.9	27,260	76.4	0.9	1.0	21.7	27,671	80.1	0.8	0.9	18.2
10	61,429	79.1	1.4	1.0	18.4	30,875	77.4	1.6	1.1	19.9	30,554	80.9	1.2	0.9	16.9
11	46,232	82.7	2.1	1.1	14.1	22,922	81.4	2.4	1.2	15.0	23,310	84.0	1.7	1.1	13.2
12	69,247	81.1	2.8	2.2	13.9	35,116	79.5	3.4	2.3	14.8	34,131	82.7	2.2	2.1	12.9
13	48,925	78.7	3.8	5.2	12.2	24,479	77.1	4.5	5.0	13.4	24,446	80.4	3.1	5.5	11.1
7-13	404,004	75.5	1.6	1.7	21.2	201,835	73.6	1.9	1.8	22.7	202,169	77.3	1.3	1.7	19.6
14	49,873	70.7	4.6	13.0	11.7	25,099	69.3	5.6	12.1	12.9	24,774	72.0	3.5	14.0	10.5
15	44,926	56.6	5.6	24.6	13.2	23,374	56.0	6.9	23.2	14.0	21,552	57.3	4.3	26.1	12.2
16	42,100	48.4	6.4	33.0	12.2	21,374	48.7	7.4	31.4	12.5	20,726	48.0	5.5	34.6	11.9
17	40,979	41.7	7.2	39.7	11.3	20,853	43.8	7.9	37.2	11.1	20,126	39.6	6.4	42.4	11.6
14 - 17	177,878	55.2	5.9	26.8	12.1	90,700	55.2	6.9	25.3	12.7	87,178	55.2	4.8	28.4	11.5
18	48,284	30.1	8.2	46.6	15.1	23,615	34.0	8.6	43.5	14.0	24,669	26.3	7.9	49.6	16.2
19	35,876	24.6	9.1	53.2	13.0	16,759	30.4	9.6	48.3	11.6	19,117	19.6	8.6	57.6	14.2
18 - 19	84,160	27.7	8.6	49.4	14.2	40,374	32.5	9.0	45.5	13.0	43,786	23.4	8.2	53.1	15.3
20	51,878	13.8	9.1	58.2	18.8	23,316	19.1	9.5	55.5	16.0	28,562	9.5	8.9	60.5	21.1
21	29,733	13.2	9.7	62.7	14.4	14,038	17.6	9.8	60.0	12.7	15,695	9.3	9.6	65.1	15.9
22	42,778	8.3	10.0	64.8	16.9	18,986	11.4	10.5	63.7	14.3	23,792	5.8	9.6	65.6	19.0
23	28,490	7.3	9.3	67.3	16.1	12,885	9.8	9.6	66.8	13.8	15,605	5.2	9.1	67.7	17.9
24	31,575	5.4	9.7	67.5	17.4	14,018	7.4	10.4	68.3	14.0	17,557	3.8	9.2	66.9	20.1
20 - 24	184,454	10.0	9.6	63.5	17.0	83,243	13.7	9.9	62.0	14.4	101,211	7.0	9.3	64.6	19.2
25+	870,915	1.0	9.1	64.6	25.3	424,689	1.1	9.4	71.0	18.4	446,226	0.9	8.7	58.5	31.9

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 30.2 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 11.1 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (7 percent) than in urban areas (5.4 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (51.6 percent) than in the rural areas (37.9 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 32 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 24.9 percent in the rural areas.

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

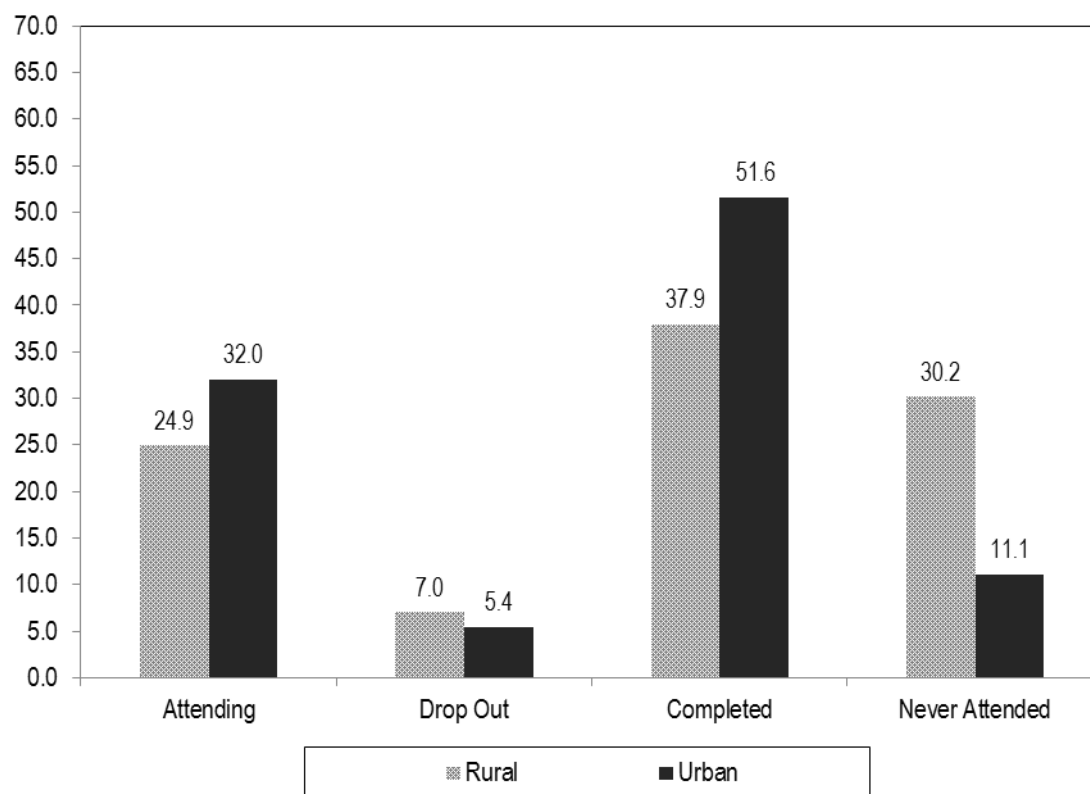
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,314,666	24.9	7.0	37.9	30.2	650,984	25.3	7.5	40.5	26.7	663,682	24.6	6.5	35.4	33.5
5	50,671	22.7	0.2	0.6	76.5	25,832	21.9	0.4	0.6	77.1	24,839	23.5	0.1	0.5	75.9
6	50,686	33.6	0.2	0.5	65.6	25,562	32.0	0.2	0.5	67.3	25,124	35.3	0.2	0.5	64.0
5-6	101,357	28.2	0.2	0.5	71.1	51,394	26.9	0.3	0.6	72.2	49,963	29.4	0.1	0.5	69.9
7	49,371	52.8	0.4	0.8	46.0	24,709	50.0	0.4	0.9	48.7	24,662	55.7	0.3	0.6	43.4
8	44,395	66.0	0.5	0.7	32.7	21,947	63.2	0.5	0.9	35.4	22,448	68.8	0.5	0.6	30.0
9	41,232	73.8	0.9	0.9	24.4	20,671	71.7	1.0	1.0	26.4	20,561	75.9	0.9	0.8	22.5
10	46,571	75.1	1.5	0.9	22.4	23,556	73.2	1.7	1.0	24.1	23,015	77.1	1.4	0.8	20.7
11	34,147	79.1	2.3	1.1	17.6	17,033	77.6	2.6	1.2	18.6	17,114	80.5	1.9	1.0	16.6
12	51,286	77.6	3.1	2.1	17.3	26,356	75.8	3.7	2.2	18.3	24,930	79.6	2.3	1.9	16.1
13	35,398	75.6	4.2	4.7	15.4	18,051	73.4	5.1	4.8	16.7	17,347	78.0	3.3	4.7	14.0
7-13	302,400	70.9	1.8	1.5	25.8	152,323	68.7	2.1	1.6	27.5	150,077	73.1	1.4	1.4	24.1
14	35,744	67.3	5.1	12.6	15.0	18,449	65.1	6.4	12.2	16.4	17,295	69.7	3.8	13.0	13.5
15	31,596	51.9	6.3	24.7	17.1	17,159	50.5	7.5	24.3	17.6	14,437	53.6	4.8	25.2	16.4
16	28,029	41.8	7.4	34.3	16.5	14,907	41.5	8.4	33.8	16.3	13,122	42.1	6.2	34.8	16.8
17	26,738	33.2	8.4	42.7	15.7	14,249	35.2	9.3	40.7	14.9	12,489	31.0	7.4	45.0	16.6
14 - 17	122,107	50.0	6.7	27.3	16.0	64,764	49.2	7.8	26.6	16.3	57,343	50.9	5.4	28.0	15.7
18	32,523	22.9	9.2	47.4	20.5	16,204	26.5	9.8	45.3	18.4	16,319	19.3	8.7	49.5	22.5
19	23,404	18.9	10.4	52.7	18.1	11,138	24.4	11.0	48.7	15.9	12,266	13.9	9.8	56.3	20.0
18 - 19	55,927	21.2	9.7	49.6	19.5	27,342	25.7	10.2	46.7	17.4	28,585	17.0	9.2	52.4	21.4
20	35,152	9.5	10.1	55.4	25.0	15,877	14.0	10.7	54.3	21.1	19,275	5.9	9.6	56.3	28.3
21	19,225	8.9	10.8	60.5	19.8	9,167	12.5	11.3	58.7	17.4	10,058	5.5	10.4	62.1	22.0
22	28,246	5.1	11.0	61.0	22.9	12,671	7.6	11.6	61.4	19.4	15,575	3.1	10.4	60.7	25.8
23	17,908	4.1	10.5	62.9	22.5	8,180	5.9	11.2	63.4	19.6	9,728	2.6	10.0	62.4	25.0
24	20,471	3.1	10.9	62.4	23.6	9,187	4.4	11.9	64.8	18.9	11,284	2.0	10.1	60.5	27.4
20 - 24	121,002	6.5	10.6	59.8	23.1	55,082	9.5	11.3	59.8	19.5	65,920	4.0	10.0	59.8	26.1
25+	611,873	0.6	9.8	58.8	30.7	300,079	0.7	10.4	66.0	22.9	311,794	0.6	9.2	51.9	38.3

**Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>539,392</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>256,995</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>282,397</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>
5	15,412	49.6	0.1	0.9	49.4	7,755	48.8	0.1	0.7	50.3	7,657	50.4	0.1	1.0	48.5
6	15,878	64.1	0.1	0.9	34.9	7,989	62.9	0.2	0.7	36.2	7,889	65.3	0.1	1.0	33.5
5-6	31,290	57.0	0.1	0.9	42.1	15,744	56.0	0.1	0.7	43.2	15,546	58.0	0.1	1.0	40.9
7	15,496	80.9	0.2	1.4	17.5	7,707	79.1	0.2	1.3	19.3	7,789	82.7	0.2	1.5	15.6
8	13,978	88.9	0.5	1.3	9.4	6,820	88.1	0.6	1.4	9.8	7,158	89.6	0.3	1.3	8.9
9	13,699	91.9	0.5	1.4	6.3	6,589	91.4	0.5	1.3	6.8	7,110	92.3	0.5	1.4	5.8
10	14,858	91.6	1.1	1.3	6.0	7,319	91.0	1.3	1.4	6.4	7,539	92.3	0.8	1.2	5.6
11	12,085	93.0	1.4	1.3	4.2	5,889	92.3	1.7	1.4	4.6	6,196	93.8	1.2	1.3	3.8
12	17,961	90.9	2.1	2.8	4.2	8,760	90.8	2.3	2.7	4.2	9,201	91.1	1.8	2.8	4.2
13	13,527	86.9	2.7	6.5	3.8	6,428	87.6	2.9	5.6	3.9	7,099	86.3	2.5	7.4	3.8
7-13	101,604	89.1	1.2	2.3	7.4	49,512	88.5	1.4	2.1	8.0	52,092	89.6	1.1	2.4	6.9
14	14,129	79.1	3.2	14.2	3.6	6,650	81.1	3.6	11.9	3.4	7,479	77.3	2.8	16.2	3.7
15	13,330	67.8	4.1	24.2	3.8	6,215	71.1	5.0	20.0	4.0	7,115	65.0	3.4	27.9	3.7
16	14,071	61.4	4.5	30.4	3.7	6,467	65.1	5.0	25.8	4.0	7,604	58.2	4.1	34.2	3.5
17	14,241	57.7	4.9	34.2	3.2	6,604	62.5	4.8	29.7	3.0	7,637	53.6	4.9	38.1	3.4
14 - 17	55,771	66.5	4.2	25.8	3.6	25,936	70.0	4.6	21.8	3.6	29,835	63.4	3.8	29.2	3.6
18	15,761	44.8	6.2	45.0	4.0	7,411	50.3	6.1	39.5	4.1	8,350	40.0	6.3	49.8	3.9
19	12,472	35.4	6.7	54.2	3.6	5,621	42.4	7.0	47.4	3.2	6,851	29.7	6.5	59.9	3.9
18 - 19	28,233	40.7	6.4	49.1	3.8	13,032	46.9	6.5	42.9	3.7	15,201	35.4	6.4	54.4	3.9
20	16,726	22.8	7.1	64.3	5.8	7,439	30.0	6.8	58.2	5.1	9,287	17.1	7.4	69.2	6.3
21	10,508	21.2	7.6	66.7	4.5	4,871	27.1	6.9	62.3	3.8	5,637	16.1	8.2	70.6	5.1
22	14,532	14.5	8.1	72.1	5.3	6,315	19.2	8.3	68.4	4.1	8,217	10.9	7.9	75.0	6.2
23	10,582	12.7	7.3	74.8	5.2	4,705	16.7	6.7	72.8	3.7	5,877	9.5	7.7	76.5	6.3
24	11,104	9.6	7.6	76.9	5.9	4,831	12.9	7.5	75.0	4.6	6,273	7.1	7.7	78.3	6.9
20 - 24	63,452	16.7	7.5	70.4	5.4	28,161	21.9	7.3	66.5	4.3	35,291	12.5	7.8	73.6	6.2
25+	259,042	1.9	7.3	78.2	12.6	124,610	2.2	7.0	83.2	7.7	134,432	1.7	7.6	73.6	17.1

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

Percentage



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts in Morogoro region. The District Council with the highest attendance rate was Morogoro Municipal Council (32.1 percent) followed by Kilombero District Council (29.8 percent) and Ulanga District Council (27.5 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Morogoro District Council (23.8 percent) and Gairo (21.2 percent).

**Table 9. 12:Percentage Distribution of Population by Residence, Sex and School Attendance Status: Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

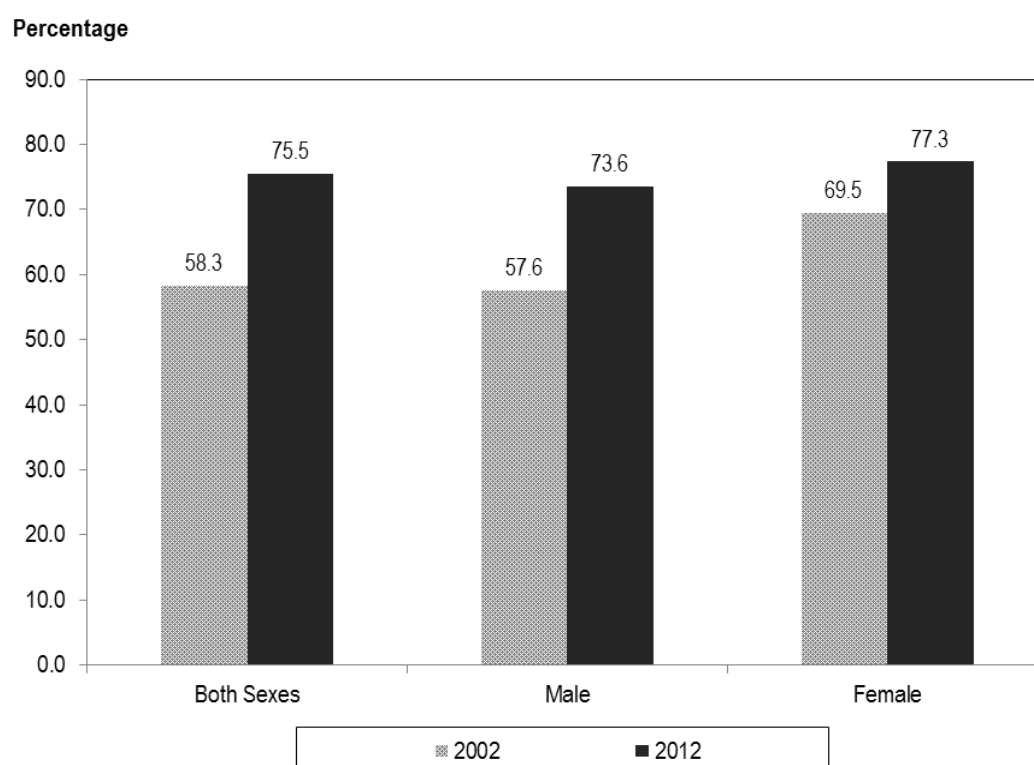
District/Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,854,058</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>907,979</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>946,079</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Kilosa	363,704	25.4	7.1	41.4	26.2	180,633	25.5	7.7	43.4	23.4	183,071	25.3	6.5	39.3	28.9
Morogoro	240,365	23.8	5.0	36.9	34.3	117,240	25.0	5.6	40.8	28.6	123,125	22.7	4.3	33.2	39.8
Kilombero	344,691	29.8	8.2	43.8	18.2	169,742	30.7	8.0	46.4	14.9	174,949	28.9	8.3	41.4	21.4
Ulanga	219,038	27.5	8.8	37.0	26.6	108,333	28.6	9.0	39.1	23.4	110,705	26.4	8.7	35.0	29.9
Morogoro Municipal	270,469	32.1	4.6	54.8	8.6	128,475	33.4	4.5	55.2	6.9	141,994	31.0	4.6	54.4	10.0
Mvomero	259,536	26.1	5.8	41.3	26.8	128,549	26.1	6.3	43.2	24.4	130,987	26.0	5.3	39.5	29.2
Gairo	156,255	21.2	5.3	32.1	41.4	75,007	20.8	6.0	33.0	40.2	81,248	21.5	4.8	31.2	42.5

### 9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

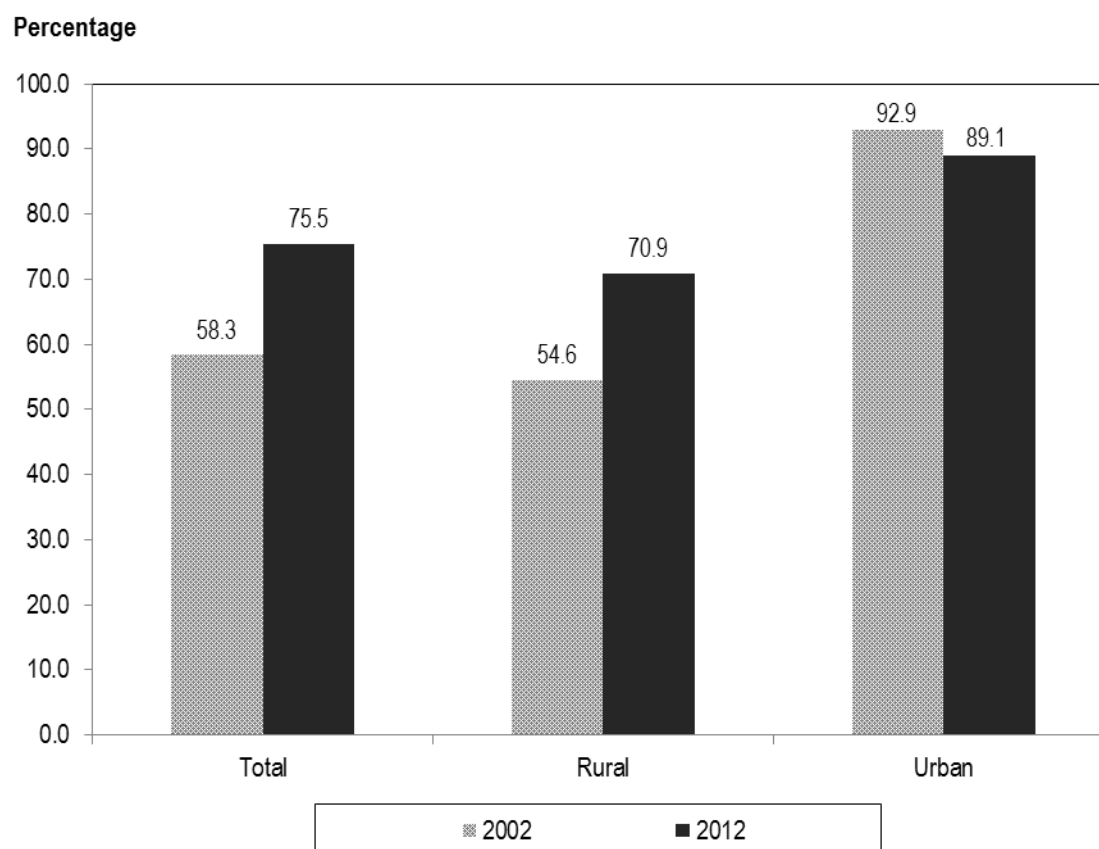
Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number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

Figure 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 58.3 percent in the 2002 Census to 75.5 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 69.5 to 77.3 percent) compared with males (from 57.6 to 73.6 percent). The urban NER increased from 69.5 percent in 2002 to 89.1 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 54.6 to 70.9 percent.

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



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



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least nine in every ten (92 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 (106.8 percent) than in rural areas (87.1 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

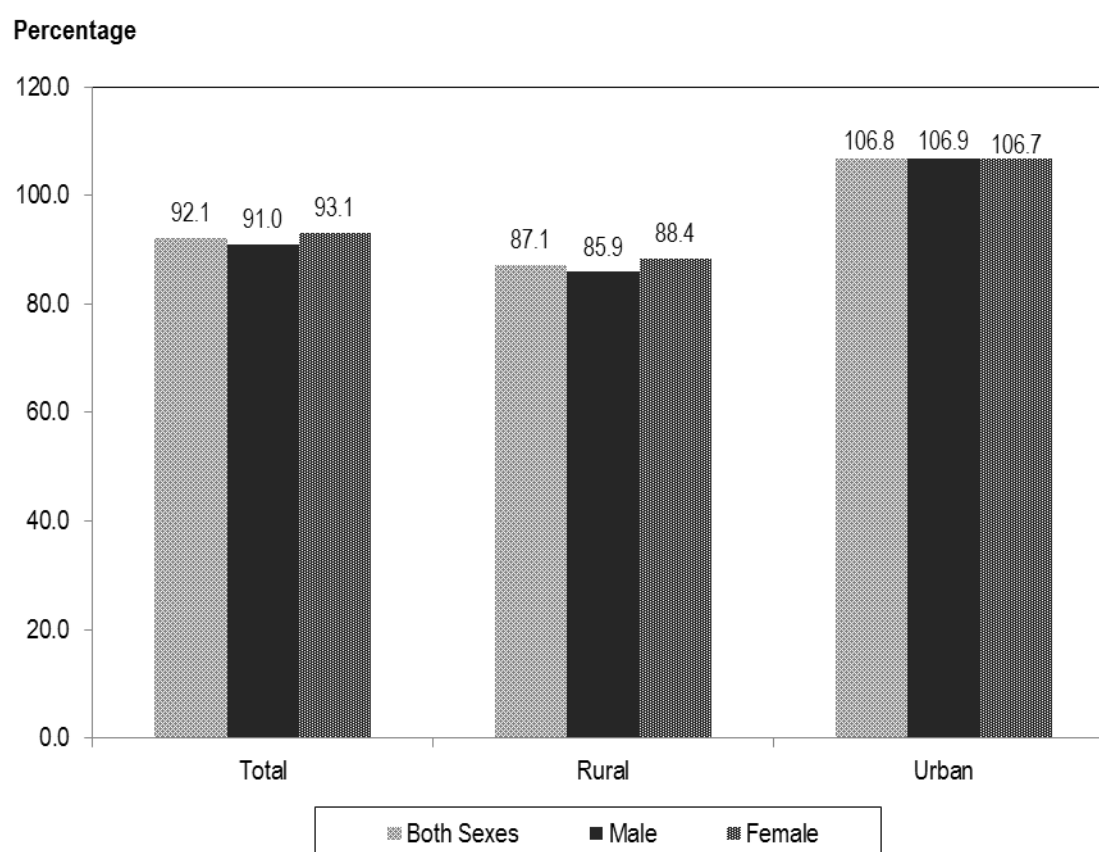
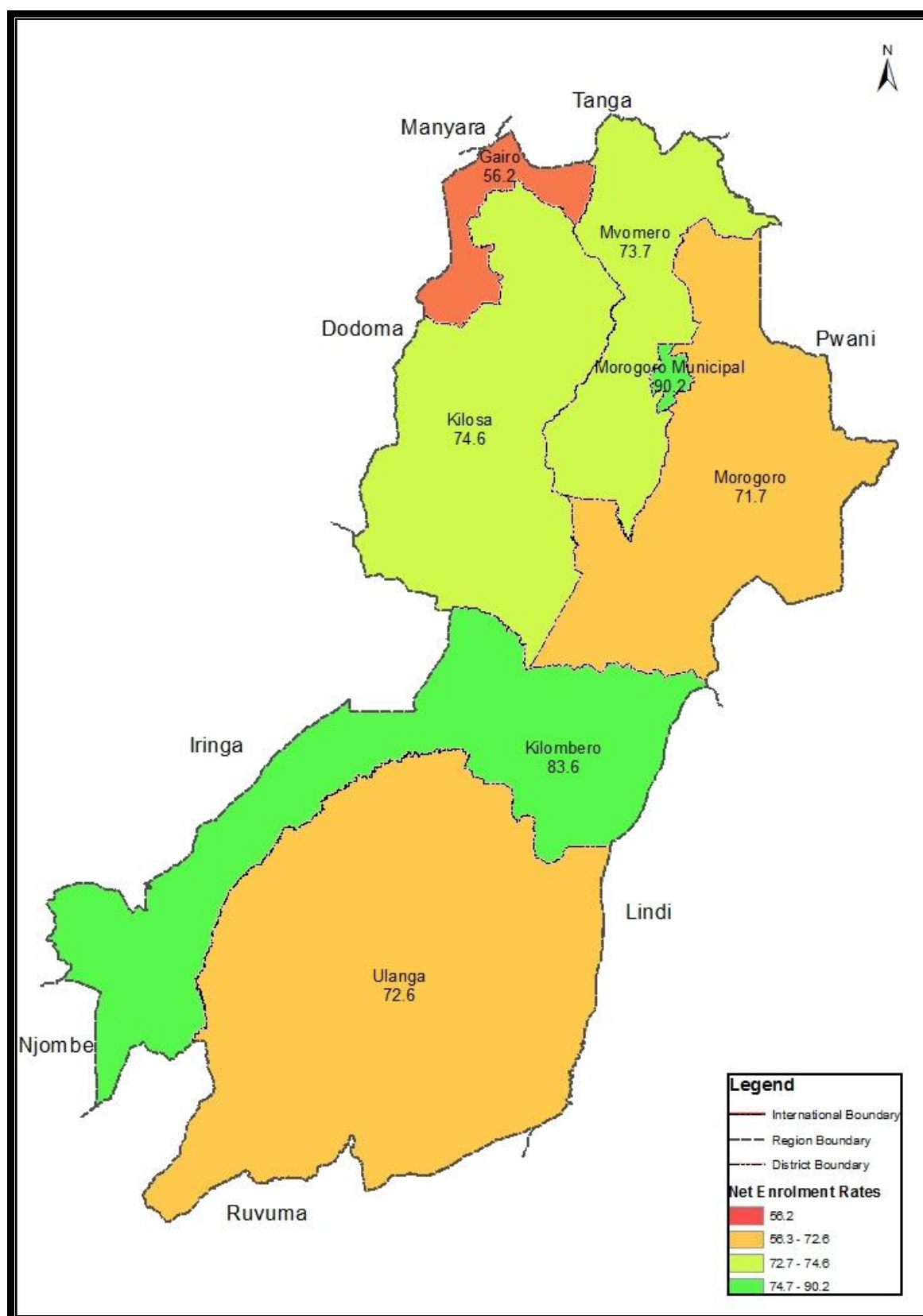


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges between 90.2 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council and 56.2 percent in Gairo District. Districts with NER of 70 percent and above are Kilosa, Kilombero and Mvomero District Councils. Morogoro District Council and Ulanga districts reported the lowest NER of 71.7 and 72.6 percent.

**Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Residence, Sex and Rural and Urban; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>89.6</b>
Kilosa	74.6	72.2	77.1	71.1	68.2	74.1	84.1	83.1	85.0
Morogoro	71.7	70.0	73.4	70.9	69.3	72.6	89.2	87.6	90.6
Kilombero	83.6	82.1	85.1	81.3	79.6	83.0	91.8	91.2	92.4
Ulanga	72.6	71.2	74.0	70.0	68.6	71.4	92.5	91.7	93.3
Morogoro Municipal	90.2	90.0	90.4	89.6	87.8	91.3	90.2	90.0	90.4
Mvomero	73.7	71.5	75.9	71.8	69.6	74.1	91.1	89.8	92.3
Gairo	56.2	52.7	59.6	52.9	49.0	56.6	83.8	83.1	84.5

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



### 9.2.4 Education Attainment

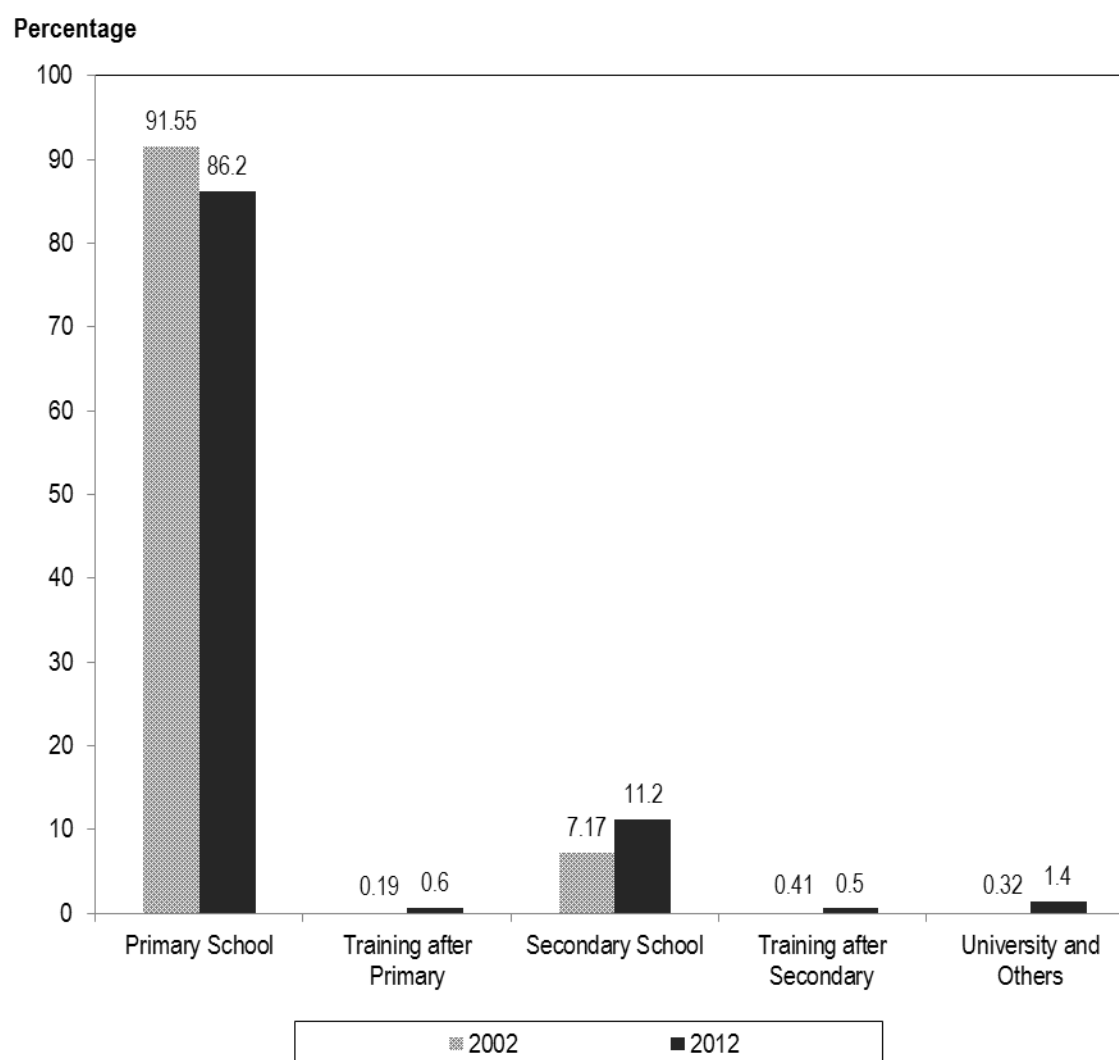
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that out of 775,978 persons who attained any level of education, 398,128 (51.3 percent) were males and 377,850 (48.7 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 86.2 percent, followed by secondary education (11.2 percent), university and others (1.4 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (87.7 percent) compared with males (84.8 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 11.2 percent and 1.4 percent for University or equivalent level.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>775,978</b>	<b>398,128</b>	<b>377,850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Primary School	669,034	337,484	331,550	86.2	84.8	87.7
Training after Primary	4,801	2,494	2,307	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	86,920	48,613	38,307	11.2	12.2	10.1
Training after Secondary	4,266	2,315	1,951	0.5	0.6	0.5
University and Others	10,957	7,222	3,735	1.4	1.8	1.0

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 7.17 percent to 11.2 percent and from 0.3 percent to 1.4 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 an increase in secondary school enrolment.

**Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Morogoro 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)<sup>2</sup>.
- } Unemployed persons
- } Economically inactive

### 10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of the total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Morogoro region in 2012. The results show that a total of 1,052,192 (68 percent) out of 1,543,193 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 491,001

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<sup>2</sup> **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

people (32 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 38,367 persons (2.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 19 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted seven (7) and three (3) 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,543,193</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
10–14	275,706	19.1	0.4	10.0	67.5	2.9
15–19	212,165	48.3	1.9	9.5	38.1	2.3
20–24	184,454	73.8	4.0	9.6	11.7	1.0
25–29	168,192	84.8	5.8	8.6	-	0.8
30–34	153,054	89.2	3.5	6.6	-	0.8
35–39	126,814	91.0	2.6	5.6	-	0.8
40–44	99,209	92.0	2.4	4.8	-	0.9
45–49	76,365	92.8	2.0	4.2	-	1.0
50–54	65,370	92.3	1.8	4.0	-	1.9
55–59	43,916	91.5	1.7	4.0	-	2.9
60–64	44,307	86.8	1.6	4.4	-	7.2
65–69	28,419	83.6	1.4	4.2	-	10.8
70–74	27,121	73.7	1.3	4.0	-	21.1
75–79	15,920	67.3	1.6	4.6	-	26.5
80 +	22,181	49.1	0.0	0.0	-	50.8

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 (73 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (56 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (5 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (2 percent). Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the sex disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (71 percent) compared with females (65 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; Morogoro Rural, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,078,311</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
10–14	203,146	23.3	0.4	11.1	62.0	3.1
15–19	142,290	58.9	1.4	7.6	30.2	1.9
20–24	121,002	84.9	2.5	5.5	6.4	0.8
25–29	111,171	91.6	3.1	4.7	-	0.7
30–34	103,341	93.6	2.2	3.4	-	0.8
35–39	87,819	94.4	1.8	3.1	-	0.7
40–44	70,129	94.5	1.7	2.9	-	0.9
45–49	54,626	95.0	1.5	2.5	-	0.9
50–54	47,207	94.4	1.2	2.7	-	1.7
55–59	31,962	93.5	1.4	2.8	-	2.3
60–64	33,161	89.6	1.2	2.9	-	6.3
65–69	21,705	86.6	1.1	2.7	-	9.5
70–74	20,991	77.1	1.2	3.0	-	18.7
75–79	12,365	72.2	1.5	3.3	-	23.0
80 +	17,396	52.5	0.0	-	-	47.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>464,882</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
10–14	72,560	7.3	0.4	7.1	82.8	2.4
15–19	69,875	26.6	3.0	13.2	54.1	3.1
20–24	63,452	52.7	6.8	17.2	21.8	1.4
25–29	57,021	71.7	11.1	16.3	-	1.0
30–34	49,713	79.9	6.1	13.2	-	0.8
35–39	38,995	83.3	4.4	11.3	-	1.0
40–44	29,080	85.7	4.1	9.3	-	0.9
45–49	21,739	87.2	3.3	8.2	-	1.3
50–54	18,163	86.7	3.4	7.5	-	2.4
55–59	11,954	86.1	2.4	7.3	-	4.2
60–64	11,146	78.4	3.0	8.9	-	9.7
65–69	6,714	73.8	2.3	9.1	-	14.8
70–74	6,130	62.2	1.5	7.1	-	29.2
75–79	3,555	50.2	2.0	9.3	-	38.6
80 +	4,785	37.0	-	0.0	-	63.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>752,373</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
10–14	138,491	20.7	0.5	9.2	66.5	3.1
15–19	105,975	49.6	2.1	5.6	40.1	2.5
20–24	83,243	75.6	4.5	3.2	15.7	1.0
25–29	76,689	90.2	7.4	1.6	-	0.8
30–34	73,486	94.2	4.0	1.0	-	0.8
35–39	63,143	95.4	2.8	1.0	-	0.8
40–44	50,512	95.8	2.7	0.9	-	0.6
45–49	39,091	96.0	2.2	0.7	-	1.1
50–54	32,991	95.8	2.1	0.7	-	1.4
55–59	22,073	95.3	1.7	0.9	-	2.1
60–64	21,855	92.8	1.8	1.1	-	4.3
65–69	13,626	90.7	1.8	0.9	-	6.7
70–74	13,208	84.3	1.1	1.1	-	13.5
75–79	8,043	77.7	1.6	1.4	-	19.3
80 +	9,947	61.5	-	-	-	38.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>790,820</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
10–14	137,215	17.5	0.4	10.9	68.4	2.8
15–19	106,190	46.9	1.7	13.3	36.0	2.0
20–24	101,211	72.3	3.5	14.8	8.4	1.0
25–29	91,503	80.3	4.4	14.5	-	0.8
30–34	79,568	84.5	2.9	11.7	-	0.8
35–39	63,671	86.6	2.3	10.3	-	0.8
40–44	48,697	88.0	2.0	8.8	-	1.1
45–49	37,274	89.4	1.8	7.8	-	1.0
50–54	32,379	88.7	1.5	7.4	-	2.4
55–59	21,843	87.6	1.6	7.1	-	3.6
60–64	22,452	80.9	1.5	7.6	-	10.0
65–69	14,793	77.1	1.1	7.3	-	14.5
70–74	13,913	63.7	1.4	6.6	-	28.3
75–79	7,877	56.7	1.6	7.9	-	33.8
80 +	12,234	39.1	0.0	0.0	-	60.9

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Morogoro Region. Results revealed that Morogoro District had the highest proportion of employed persons (75.5 percent) while Morogoro Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (50.9 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged between about one (0.9) percent of the population in Morogoro district and six (6.1) percent in Morogoro Municipal Council while persons who were full-time students ranged between 13 percent of the population in Gairo District to 26 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from four (4) percent of the population in Morogoro to 14 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3) percent of the population in Mvomero District Council to four (4) percent in Morogoro Municipal Council.

**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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,543,193</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Rural	1,078,311	73.3	1.6	5.5	16.4	3.2
Urban	464,882	56.2	4.6	11.8	24.0	3.4
Male	752,373	71.4	2.8	3.4	19.6	2.7
Female	790,820	65.1	2.1	11.2	17.8	3.8
Kilosa	302,216	73.0	1.5	6.7	15.9	2.9
Morogoro	199,862	75.5	0.9	3.8	16.1	3.6
Kilombero	288,917	65.2	2.6	6.8	22.3	3.2
Ulanga	179,946	69.9	2.0	5.6	18.9	3.6
Morogoro Municipal	235,595	50.9	6.1	13.6	25.6	3.7
Mvomero	213,763	74.3	1.6	5.9	15.6	2.6
Gairo	122,894	71.4	2.5	9.7	13.1	3.5

### 10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 1,543,193 persons aged 10 years and above, 996,997 (64.6 percent) were employed while the remaining 35 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 16 percent of the population, 12.4 percent were home maintenance workers and about four (3.6) percent were unable to work. The

unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about four (3.5) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,543,193</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
10–14	275,706	19.0	0.8	19.4	57.4	3.3
15–19	212,165	46.0	2.7	15.6	33.0	2.7
20–24	184,454	69.2	5.2	14.1	10.3	1.1
25–29	168,192	80.1	6.9	12.1	-	0.9
30–34	153,054	84.2	4.8	10.1	-	0.9
35–39	126,814	86.1	4.0	9.0	-	0.9
40–44	99,209	87.0	3.6	8.4	-	1.0
45–49	76,365	87.9	3.3	7.5	-	1.3
50–54	65,370	87.7	3.1	7.3	-	2.0
55–59	43,916	87.0	2.6	7.2	-	3.2
60–64	44,307	81.2	3.0	8.3	-	7.5
65–69	28,419	78.9	2.4	7.6	-	11.1
70–74	27,121	69.3	2.2	7.2	-	21.3
75–79	15,920	63.4	2.3	7.6	-	26.7
80 +	22,181	46.4	0.0	0.0	-	53.5

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas of Morogoro Region . The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (69.4 percent) than in urban areas (53.6 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was almost the higher in urban area (5.4 percent) than that in rural (2.7 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,078,311</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
10–14	203,146	23.2	0.9	21.1	51.3	3.6
15–19	142,290	56.0	2.2	14.1	25.2	2.4
20–24	121,002	79.3	3.9	10.5	5.4	0.9
25–29	111,171	86.1	4.3	8.8	-	0.8
30–34	103,341	88.0	3.6	7.5	-	0.9
35–39	87,819	89.0	3.2	6.9	-	0.9
40–44	70,129	89.3	3.0	6.7	-	1.0
45–49	54,626	89.8	2.9	6.1	-	1.2
50–54	47,207	89.5	2.6	6.1	-	1.8
55–59	31,962	88.6	2.4	6.3	-	2.7
60–64	33,161	83.8	2.7	6.8	-	6.7
65–69	21,705	81.9	2.1	6.2	-	9.7
70–74	20,991	72.9	2.0	6.3	-	18.9
75–79	12,365	68.3	2.1	6.4	-	23.1
80 +	17,396	50.1	0.0	-	-	49.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>464,882</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
10–14	72,560	7.2	0.6	14.8	74.7	2.7
15–19	69,875	25.6	3.5	18.7	48.8	3.4
20–24	63,452	50.1	7.7	20.9	19.9	1.5
25–29	57,021	68.4	11.9	18.7	-	1.1
30–34	49,713	76.4	7.3	15.4	-	0.9
35–39	38,995	79.6	5.6	13.7	-	1.1
40–44	29,080	81.5	5.2	12.3	-	1.0
45–49	21,739	83.1	4.4	11.0	-	1.5
50–54	18,163	82.8	4.3	10.3	-	2.5
55–59	11,954	83.0	3.0	9.6	-	4.4
60–64	11,146	73.3	3.8	13.0	-	9.9
65–69	6,714	69.3	3.2	12.1	-	15.4
70–74	6,130	57.1	2.9	10.2	-	29.8
75–79	3,555	46.2	2.9	11.7	-	39.2
80 +	4,785	33.2	-	0.0	-	66.8

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (68.7 percent) compared with females, of whom only about 61 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4.2 percent) than that of female (2.8 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>752,373</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
10–14	138,491	20.5	0.9	18.3	56.6	3.6
15–19	105,975	47.9	3.1	11.0	34.8	3.1
20–24	83,243	72.4	6.4	6.2	13.8	1.2
25–29	76,689	86.6	9.0	3.4	-	1.1
30–34	73,486	90.6	5.8	2.7	-	0.9
35–39	63,143	91.6	4.6	2.8	-	1.0
40–44	50,512	91.8	4.4	3.0	-	0.8
45–49	39,091	92.4	3.8	2.4	-	1.4
50–54	32,991	92.4	3.8	2.3	-	1.6
55–59	22,073	92.1	3.1	2.4	-	2.5
60–64	21,855	87.9	3.7	3.4	-	5.0
65–69	13,626	86.9	3.1	2.8	-	7.2
70–74	13,208	80.3	2.4	3.0	-	14.2
75–79	8,043	73.2	2.5	4.1	-	20.1
80 +	9,947	58.4	-	-	-	41.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>790,820</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
10–14	137,215	17.5	0.7	20.5	58.2	3.1
15–19	106,190	44.0	2.2	20.2	31.2	2.4
20–24	101,211	66.6	4.3	20.5	7.5	1.1
25–29	91,503	74.6	5.1	19.4	-	0.8
30–34	79,568	78.3	3.9	16.9	-	0.9
35–39	63,671	80.7	3.3	15.1	-	0.9
40–44	48,697	82.1	2.8	13.9	-	1.2
45–49	37,274	83.2	2.8	12.8	-	1.2
50–54	32,379	82.9	2.3	12.3	-	2.5
55–59	21,843	82.0	2.0	12.1	-	3.9
60–64	22,452	74.6	2.2	13.2	-	10.0
65–69	14,793	71.5	1.7	12.0	-	14.7
70–74	13,913	58.8	2.0	11.1	-	28.1
75–79	7,877	53.3	2.0	11.2	-	33.5
80 +	12,234	36.7	0.0	0.0	-	63.2

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Morogoro. Results revealed that Morogoro Municipal Council had the lowest proportion of employed persons (50.7 percent) compared with other districts.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The unemployed persons ranged from two (1.6) percent of the population in Morogoro district to six (6.3) percent in Morogoro Municipal Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 11.1 percent of the population in Gairo District to 23.8 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from about nine (8.6) percent of the population in Morogoro district to 16.9 percent in Gairo District. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged between 2.8 percent of the population in Mvomero District and 4.3 percent in Gairo District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>1,543,193</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Rural	1,078,311	69.4	2.7	10.9	13.6	3.5
Urban	464,882	53.6	5.4	15.7	21.7	3.6
Male	752,373	68.7	4.2	7.2	16.9	3.1
Female	790,820	60.7	2.8	17.3	15.3	4.0
Kilosa	302,216	68.7	2.8	12.9	12.5	3.1
Morogoro	199,862	73.1	1.6	8.6	12.8	3.8
Kilombero	288,917	61.5	3.4	11.7	20.0	3.5
Ulanga	179,946	63.0	4.1	12.6	16.3	4.0
Morogoro Municipal	235,595	50.7	6.3	15.5	23.8	3.8
Mvomero	213,763	72.4	2.3	9.7	12.8	2.8
Gairo	122,894	63.5	4.2	16.9	11.1	4.3

#### 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 own agriculture (71.4 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (13.3 percent) and employee (9.0 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>996,997</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
10–14	52,387	0.1	2.9	4.7	29.2	61.8	0.3	1.0
15–19	97,557	0.3	6.5	10.7	75.3	6.1	0.7	0.4
20–24	127,692	0.3	9.1	14.1	72.9	3.1	0.4	0.2
25–29	134,727	0.3	11.2	16.4	69.6	2.1	0.2	0.2
30–34	128,863	0.4	11.1	16.8	69.8	1.6	0.1	0.2
35–39	109,209	0.4	10.1	15.9	71.6	1.7	0.1	0.2
40–44	86,329	0.4	9.8	14.7	73.6	1.3	0.1	0.1
45–49	67,134	0.4	10.5	12.7	74.7	1.5	0.0	0.1
50–54	57,301	0.4	11.5	11.4	75.0	1.4	0.1	0.1
55–59	38,226	0.4	11.2	11.4	75.3	1.5	0.1	0.2
60–64	35,964	0.3	5.1	10.3	82.5	1.5	0.1	0.2
65–69	22,430	0.4	3.8	9.0	84.8	1.7	0.2	0.1
70–74	18,792	0.3	2.1	7.8	87.8	1.5	0.1	0.3
75–79	10,087	0.3	2.2	7.8	87.4	1.9	0.1	0.2
80 +	10,300	0.4	1.5	7.8	88.0	2.0	0.1	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>996,997</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	747,880	0.3	4.0	8.1	81.2	6.1	0.1	0.2
Urban	249,116	0.5	23.9	29.1	42.2	3.5	0.5	0.4
Male	516,960	0.4	10.9	14.5	68.9	4.9	0.2	0.3
Female	480,037	0.3	6.9	12.1	74.2	6.0	0.2	0.2
Kilosa	207,607	0.4	7.5	12.6	73.8	5.4	0.2	0.2
Morogoro	146,128	0.3	4.1	9.9	79.2	6.3	0.1	0.2
Kilombero	177,621	0.3	7.0	9.5	79.4	3.4	0.2	0.2
Ulanga	113,388	0.3	3.6	6.9	83.1	5.8	0.1	0.2
Morogoro Municipal	119,376	0.4	32.8	38.8	24.0	3.0	0.6	0.4
Mvomero	154,860	0.5	6.7	9.8	75.8	6.7	0.1	0.3
Gairo	78,017	0.3	2.6	7.9	79.6	9.1	0.1	0.3

## **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 the production of goods and services, the main occupation has been broken down into 15 categories considered to cover almost all activities people are engaged in the production of goods and services in Tanzania. Major ones include administrators, professionals, technicians, farmers, small businesses, street vendors, shopkeepers, livestock keepers and fishermen.

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population in Morogoro region (71.2 percent) while fisherman categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.2 percent).

**Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>996,997</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
10–14	52,387	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.0	1.1	66.5	5.5	0.1	0.1	5.2	14.1	1.4
15–19	97,557	-	-	-	0.7	0.5	4.7	1.5	2.2	73.2	3.3	0.1	0.3	4.5	8.7	0.4
20–24	127,692	1.3	0.9	4.6	0.8	0.8	4.9	2.2	3.7	71.1	1.9	0.1	0.8	4.5	2.1	0.3
25–29	134,727	1.4	1.6	5.5	1.1	1.1	5.4	2.3	4.4	67.6	1.7	0.2	0.9	4.4	2.0	0.2
30–34	128,863	1.7	2.0	5.5	1.0	1.1	5.3	2.4	4.4	67.5	1.5	0.2	1.0	4.1	2.0	0.3
35–39	109,209	1.9	1.6	5.2	0.9	1.0	5.0	2.4	3.9	69.4	1.4	0.2	0.9	4.1	1.8	0.2
40–44	86,329	1.8	1.6	5.3	1.0	1.0	4.4	2.1	3.7	71.1	1.4	0.2	0.8	3.7	1.6	0.2
45–49	67,134	2.1	1.6	5.5	1.2	0.9	3.9	1.6	3.5	72.0	1.4	0.2	0.8	3.7	1.3	0.2
50–54	57,301	2.1	1.9	6.2	1.3	0.7	3.2	1.2	2.8	73.0	1.2	0.2	0.7	3.6	1.6	0.2
55–59	38,226	2.3	2.4	6.2	1.2	0.6	2.8	1.2	2.7	73.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	3.2	1.8	0.3
60–64	35,964	1.6	1.1	4.0	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.9	2.1	79.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	3.9	1.6	0.3
65–69	22,430	1.4	0.5	4.3	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.8	81.5	1.3	0.2	0.2	2.9	1.6	0.2
70–74	18,792	1.4	0.3	4.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.4	83.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.1
75–79	10,087	1.1	0.3	4.4	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.4	83.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.6	0.2
80+	10,300	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.6	84.1	1.4	0.1	-	2.8	2.5	0.4

**Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence and Main Occupation: Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>996,997</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Rural	747,880	1.0	0.5	3.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.8	80.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	3.5	2.7	0.2
Urban	249,116	2.6	3.6	8.3	1.9	2.2	12.3	5.1	8.0	42.3	0.6	0.4	2.2	5.6	4.4	0.5
Male	516,960	1.6	1.4	4.5	0.9	0.8	4.0	1.9	4.6	69.1	2.2	0.2	1.2	4.1	3.1	0.3
Female	480,037	1.2	1.1	4.4	0.9	0.8	4.8	1.9	1.9	73.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	4.0	3.2	0.4
Kilosa	207,607	1.0	0.8	4.4	0.6	0.8	4.3	1.4	2.8	74.6	2.7	0.1	0.5	3.1	2.7	0.2
Morogoro	146,128	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.9	1.6	81.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	2.4	0.3
Kilombero	177,621	1.4	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.4	3.1	1.9	2.9	78.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	3.1	2.3	0.1
Ulanga	113,388	1.3	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.8	83.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	3.8	1.8	0.2
Morogoro Municipal	119,376	3.1	5.4	11.2	2.7	3.5	15.9	6.7	10.3	25.2	0.7	0.6	3.1	6.4	4.8	0.6
Mvomero	154,860	1.8	0.8	5.4	1.0	0.4	2.8	1.3	2.3	71.1	3.1	0.1	0.3	4.7	4.4	0.4
Gairo	78,017	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.8	2.3	80.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	4.5	4.5	0.6

## **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 (70.7 percent) than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce (6.2 percent) and Domestic Services (3.4 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons was Information and Communication (0.3 percent).

**Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>996,997</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
10–14	52,387	67.1	6.0	3.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	5.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.8
15–19	97,557	72.7	3.3	3.3	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	5.8	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.5
20–24	127,692	70.2	2.4	3.2	2.8	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.2	6.2	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	3.8	1.4
25–29	134,727	67.1	2.1	3.4	3.3	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.8	6.5	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.5	3.0	1.6
30–34	128,863	67.2	2.1	3.5	3.1	0.5	1.1	2.0	2.8	6.7	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.5	2.6	1.5
35–39	109,209	69.0	1.8	3.4	2.8	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.5	6.9	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	2.8	1.5
40–44	86,329	70.7	2.1	3.3	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.4	6.6	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	2.5	1.2
45–49	67,134	71.4	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.9	6.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.7	2.5	1.2
50–54	57,301	72.3	1.9	3.3	2.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	5.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.5	1.3
55–59	38,226	73.0	2.4	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.6	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.6	0.9	2.6	1.3
60–64	35,964	77.8	1.6	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	6.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.9	1.1
65–69	22,430	80.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	6.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.8
70–74	18,792	81.9	1.3	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	6.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.6
75–79	10,087	81.8	1.4	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.6
80+	10,300	82.4	1.3	2.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	6.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.5

**Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>996,997</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
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
Kilosa	207,607	74.9	3.0	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.8	5.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.3	1.4
Morogoro	146,128	78.3	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	5.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	3.8	1.3
Kilombero	177,621	76.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	7.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	2.8	1.1
Ulanga	113,388	82.8	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.7
Morogoro Municipal	119,376	23.8	2.7	6.8	9.3	1.5	3.2	4.9	7.3	11.5	2.6	4.4	1.4	1.8	3.4	3.7	1.2	6.1	4.2
Mvomero	154,860	74.6	3.2	5.4	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	4.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.3
Gairo	78,017	77.5	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.1	5.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	5.5	1.9

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

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

#### **11.2 Persons with Disabilities**

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2.3 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

**Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and District; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>49,688</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>23,995</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>30,119</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>23,705</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>18,014</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8,427</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Kilosa	175	0.04	9,322	2.2	4,410	1.0	5,540	1.3	4,091	1.0	3,815	0.9	1,505	0.4
Morogoro	101	0.04	9,751	3.4	4,854	1.7	6,673	2.4	4,904	1.7	3,716	1.3	1,887	0.7
Kilombero	217	0.05	8,092	2.0	4,127	1.0	4,468	1.1	3,626	0.9	2,677	0.7	1,225	0.3
Ulanga	134	0.05	6,099	2.4	3,112	1.2	3,417	1.3	3,079	1.2	2,419	0.9	1,102	0.4
Morogoro Municipal	130	0.04	5,828	1.9	2,268	0.7	3,394	1.1	2,328	0.8	1,445	0.5	654	0.2
Mvomero	139	0.05	7,936	2.6	3,744	1.2	5,057	1.6	4,161	1.4	2,727	0.9	1,458	0.5
Gairo	51	0.03	2,660	1.4	1,480	0.8	1,570	0.8	1,516	0.8	1,215	0.6	596	0.3

### 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 2,175,011 persons enumerated in Morogoro region, 947 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (217) were in Kilombero district followed by 175 in Kilosa district. 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>2,175,011</b>	<b>1,067,719</b>	<b>1,107,292</b>
0 – 4	100	0.03	57	0.04	43	0.03	320,953	159,740	161,213
5 – 9	104	0.03	65	0.04	39	0.03	310,818	155,581	155,237
10 – 14	103	0.04	58	0.04	45	0.03	275,706	138,491	137,215
15 – 19	91	0.04	53	0.05	38	0.04	212,165	105,975	106,190
20 – 24	117	0.06	54	0.06	63	0.06	184,454	83,243	101,211
25 – 29	62	0.04	38	0.05	24	0.03	168,192	76,689	91,503
30 – 34	79	0.05	44	0.06	35	0.04	153,054	73,486	79,568
35 – 39	38	0.03	23	0.04	15	0.02	126,814	63,143	63,671
40 – 44	55	0.06	30	0.06	25	0.05	99,209	50,512	48,697
45 – 49	35	0.05	14	0.04	21	0.06	76,365	39,091	37,274
50 – 54	28	0.04	14	0.04	14	0.04	65,370	32,991	32,379
55 – 59	21	0.05	12	0.05	9	0.04	43,916	22,073	21,843
60 – 64	28	0.06	13	0.06	15	0.07	44,329	21,855	22,474
65 – 69	16	0.06	8	0.06	8	0.05	28,432	13,639	14,793
70 – 74	22	0.08	10	0.08	12	0.09	27,121	13,208	13,913
75 – 79	14	0.09	8	0.10	6	0.08	15,932	8,055	7,877
80+	34	0.15	20	0.20	14	0.11	22,181	9,947	12,234

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1,558,113</b>	<b>772,160</b>	<b>785,953</b>
0 – 4	70	0.03	42	0.03	28	0.02	243,447	121,176	122,271
5 – 9	79	0.03	48	0.04	31	0.03	236,355	118,721	117,634
10 – 14	67	0.03	36	0.03	31	0.03	203,146	103,445	99,701
15 – 19	57	0.04	34	0.05	23	0.03	142,290	73,657	68,633
20 – 24	64	0.05	33	0.06	31	0.05	121,002	55,082	65,920
25 – 29	40	0.04	26	0.05	14	0.02	111,171	51,326	59,845
30 – 34	55	0.05	32	0.06	23	0.04	103,341	49,805	53,536
35 – 39	25	0.03	16	0.04	9	0.02	87,819	43,936	43,883
40 – 44	39	0.06	19	0.05	20	0.06	70,129	35,696	34,433
45 – 49	27	0.05	13	0.05	14	0.05	54,626	28,049	26,577
50 – 54	17	0.04	9	0.04	8	0.03	47,207	23,892	23,315
55 – 59	17	0.05	10	0.06	7	0.04	31,962	15,942	16,020
60 – 64	18	0.05	7	0.04	11	0.07	33,161	16,286	16,875
65 – 69	12	0.06	7	0.07	5	0.04	21,705	10,393	11,312
70 – 74	16	0.08	7	0.07	9	0.08	20,991	10,387	10,604
75 – 79	10	0.08	6	0.09	4	0.07	12,365	6,392	5,973
80+	21	0.12	13	0.16	8	0.08	17,396	7,975	9,421

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>616,898</b>	<b>295,559</b>	<b>321,339</b>
0 – 4	30	0.04	15	0.04	15	0.04	77,506	38,564	38,942
5 – 9	25	0.03	17	0.05	8	0.02	74,463	36,860	37,603
10 – 14	36	0.05	22	0.06	14	0.04	72,560	35,046	37,514
15 – 19	34	0.05	19	0.06	15	0.04	69,875	32,318	37,557
20 – 24	53	0.08	21	0.07	32	0.09	63,452	28,161	35,291
25 – 29	22	0.04	12	0.05	10	0.03	57,021	25,363	31,658
30 – 34	24	0.05	12	0.05	12	0.05	49,713	23,681	26,032
35 – 39	13	0.03	7	0.04	6	0.03	38,995	19,207	19,788
40 – 44	16	0.06	11	0.07	5	0.04	29,080	14,816	14,264
45 – 49	8	0.04	1	0.01	7	0.07	21,739	11,042	10,697
50 – 54	11	0.06	5	0.05	6	0.07	18,163	9,099	9,064
55 – 59	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	11,954	6,131	5,823
60 – 64	10	0.09	6	0.11	4	0.07	11,168	5,569	5,599
65 – 69	4	0.06	1	0.03	3	0.09	6,727	3,246	3,481
70 – 74	6	0.10	3	0.11	3	0.09	6,130	2,821	3,309
75 – 79	4	0.11	2	0.12	2	0.11	3,567	1,663	1,904
80+	13	0.27	7	0.35	6	0.21	4,785	1,972	2,813

### 11.3 Persons with Disabilities

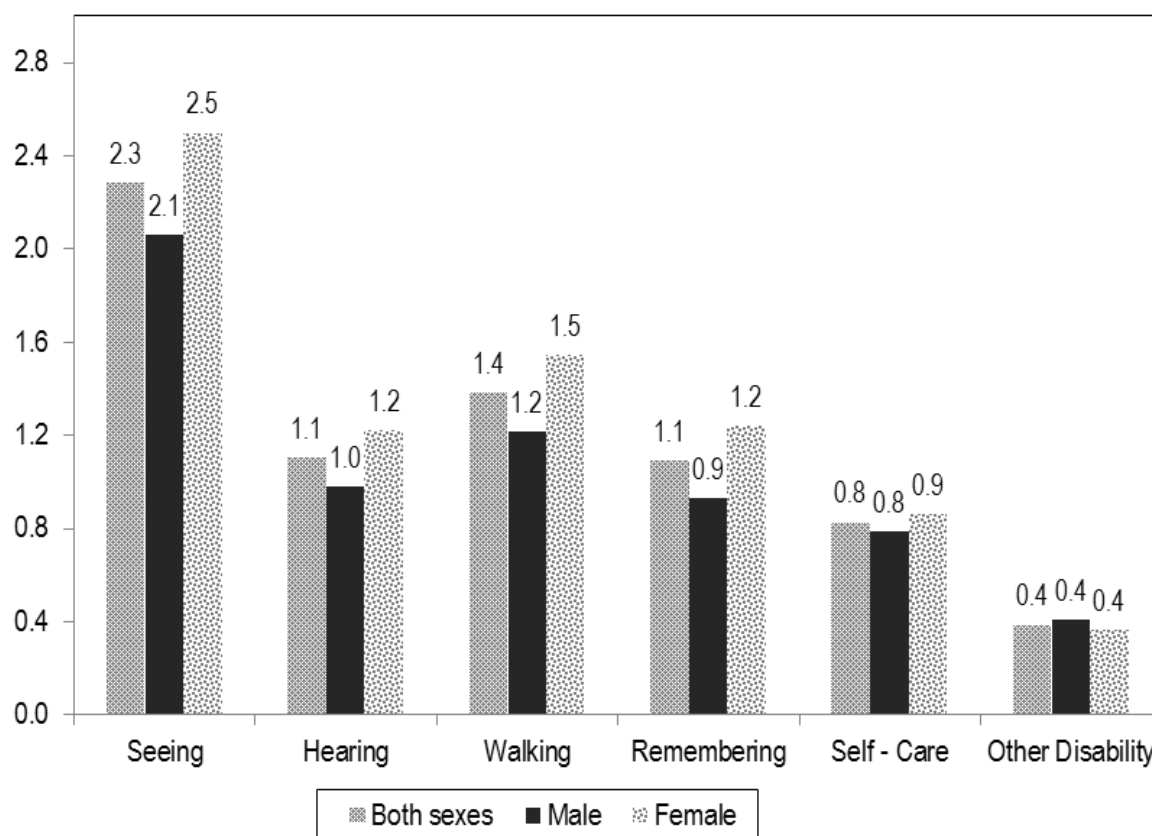
Table 11.5 shows the proportion of persons with disability by age and sex and , type of disability for Morogoro Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (2.3 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.4 percent) and difficulty in hearing and remembering (1.1 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 22 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

**Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.2
10 – 19	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
20 – 29	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	3.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	4.6	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.6
50 – 59	7.0	1.9	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.6	6.1	1.5	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	8.0	2.3	4.0	2.5	0.8	0.6
60 – 69	12.4	3.8	6.6	3.6	1.5	0.9	11.2	2.9	4.9	2.6	1.2	0.8	13.6	4.5	8.2	4.5	1.8	0.9
70+	22.9	9.0	15.2	9.4	6.1	1.2	22.9	7.8	13.3	7.5	4.8	1.2	22.8	10.1	16.9	11.1	7.2	1.2

**Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Percentage



Tables 11.6 and 11.7 show percentage distribution of the population with disabilities by age groups and place of residence in Morogoro 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, Sex and Type of Disability: Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2
10 – 19	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
20 – 29	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4
30 – 39	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5
40 – 49	3.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	4.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.6
50 – 59	7.3	2.1	3.3	2.1	0.7	0.7	6.3	1.7	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.8	8.3	2.6	4.1	2.7	0.8	0.7
60 – 69	12.7	4.0	6.5	3.7	1.6	0.9	11.6	3.1	5.0	2.8	1.2	0.9	13.7	4.8	8.0	4.6	1.9	1.0
70+	23.2	9.3	15.0	9.5	6.2	1.3	23.4	8.0	13.4	7.6	5.0	1.2	23.0	10.6	16.6	11.2	7.5	1.4

**Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Morogoro 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
10–19	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
20–29	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
30–39	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
40–49	3.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3
50–59	6.4	1.3	2.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	5.5	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	7.3	1.7	3.6	2.2	0.7	0.4
60–69	11.5	3.1	6.7	3.3	1.4	0.6	9.8	2.4	4.7	2.2	1.2	0.5	13.2	3.8	8.6	4.3	1.5	0.7
70+	21.8	7.8	15.9	9.0	5.6	0.9	21.3	6.8	13.2	7.1	4.4	0.9	22.3	8.6	18.1	10.6	6.5	0.8

## Chapter Twelve

### Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

#### 12.1 Introduction

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

#### 12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household in Morogoro Region. The Census results indicate that 72.9 percent of private households in Morogoro Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (83.6 percent) than in urban areas (48.1 percent).

**Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling by Rural and Urban; Morogoro 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)
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	350,458	83.6	4.7	9.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2
Urban	151,336	48.1	4.6	41.7	1.6	1.3	2.2	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (55 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 15 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

**Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Tenure Status: Morogoro 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)
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Below 15	1,924	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0
15 – 19	8,314	1.4	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
20 – 24	34,823	5.2	10.5	12.3	10.3	13.5	7.3	11.9
25 – 29	61,033	9.4	14.4	21.6	15.6	16.6	13.0	17.1
30 – 34	71,520	12.1	15.7	21.6	18.2	21.4	15.0	13.5
35 – 39	66,083	12.6	12.6	15.4	15.7	16.3	13.4	13.2
40 – 44	56,200	11.6	10.2	9.8	11.5	10.8	11.3	9.7
45 – 49	43,931	9.5	8.0	5.9	8.1	7.1	11.8	9.5
50 – 54	40,360	9.2	6.2	4.1	7.0	3.8	10.4	9.0
55 – 59	28,126	6.5	4.5	2.4	5.4	3.8	6.1	4.8
60 – 64	29,756	7.2	4.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	4.1	3.2
65+	59,725	15.0	9.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	5.4	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 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. About one-third of the households had no legal right over the land and only 10 percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership of land was customary (50.1 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 28 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with five (5) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>365,814</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Rural	292,955	5.3	1.0	1.4	55.8	4.0	0.0	32.5
Urban	72,859	28.3	6.0	10.4	27.1	3.9	0.0	24.2

## 12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 64.8 percent of private households in Morogoro Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (29.7 percent) and mud and leaves (4.5 percent). About 93 percent of the private households in Urban Areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 54 percent in Rural Areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of private households with modern roofing materials ranged between 42 percent in Ulanga district and 98 percent in Morogoro Municipal.

**Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	350,458	53.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	40.0	6.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	151,336	91.8	0.8	0.1	0.6	5.7	1.0	0.2	0.0
Kilosa	102,443	60.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	32.5	5.2	0.1	0.1
Morogoro	67,671	53.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	41.1	5.0	0.1	0.1
Kilombero	93,331	64.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	31.3	3.2	0.2	0.1
Ulanga	53,290	41.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	50.8	7.1	0.2	0.1
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	96.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Mvomero	72,013	62.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	33.1	4.2	0.1	0.1
Gairo	37,007	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.7	10.5	0.1	0.1

## 12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling and district for Geita Region. The Table indicates that 64.3 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (34 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (68.8 percent), followed by earth or sand (28.4 percent). On the other hand, 79.9 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (18.9 percent). Across districts, about 85 percent of the total private households in Morogoro Municipal were using modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by Kilombero District (35 percent) and Kilosa (31 percent).

**Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Main Material Used for Flooring; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	350,458	18.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	79.9	0.1
Urban	151,336	68.8	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.4	0.0
Kilosa	102,443	30.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	68.4	0.0
Morogoro	67,671	17.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	81.4	0.2
Kilombero	93,331	34.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	64.0	0.1
Ulanga	53,290	15.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	82.5	0.1
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	80.4	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.1	0.0
Mvomero	72,013	26.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	71.8	0.1
Gairo	37,007	15.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	83.0	0.0

## 12.6 Wall Materials

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 45.1 percent of all private households in Morogoro Region had their house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for walls were poles and mud (28.6 percent) and sundried bricks (13.5 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the Urban Areas used baked bricks (53 percent) as wall materials, followed by cement bricks (30 percent), while in Rural Areas the main wall materials used were baked bricks (42 percent), followed by poles and mud (38 percent).

**Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Wall Materials Used; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	350,458	0.3	1.8	15.9	41.6	0.1	0.2	37.5	2.5	0.1
Urban	151,336	0.5	29.7	7.9	53.2	0.0	0.2	8.1	0.4	0.0
Kilosa	102,443	0.1	3.8	15.1	47.4	0.0	0.3	31.0	2.2	0.1
Morogoro	67,671	0.6	2.4	16.7	33.6	0.1	0.1	44.0	2.6	0.0
Kilombero	93,331	0.4	3.1	6.8	69.1	0.1	0.1	18.5	2.0	0.0
Ulanga	53,290	0.2	0.8	6.4	50.8	0.1	0.1	38.7	2.8	0.1
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	0.6	50.8	7.2	37.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.0
Mvomero	72,013	0.2	3.8	22.4	40.9	0.1	0.2	30.1	2.2	0.1
Gairo	37,007	0.1	2.4	26.4	15.8	0.5	0.4	53.1	1.1	0.1

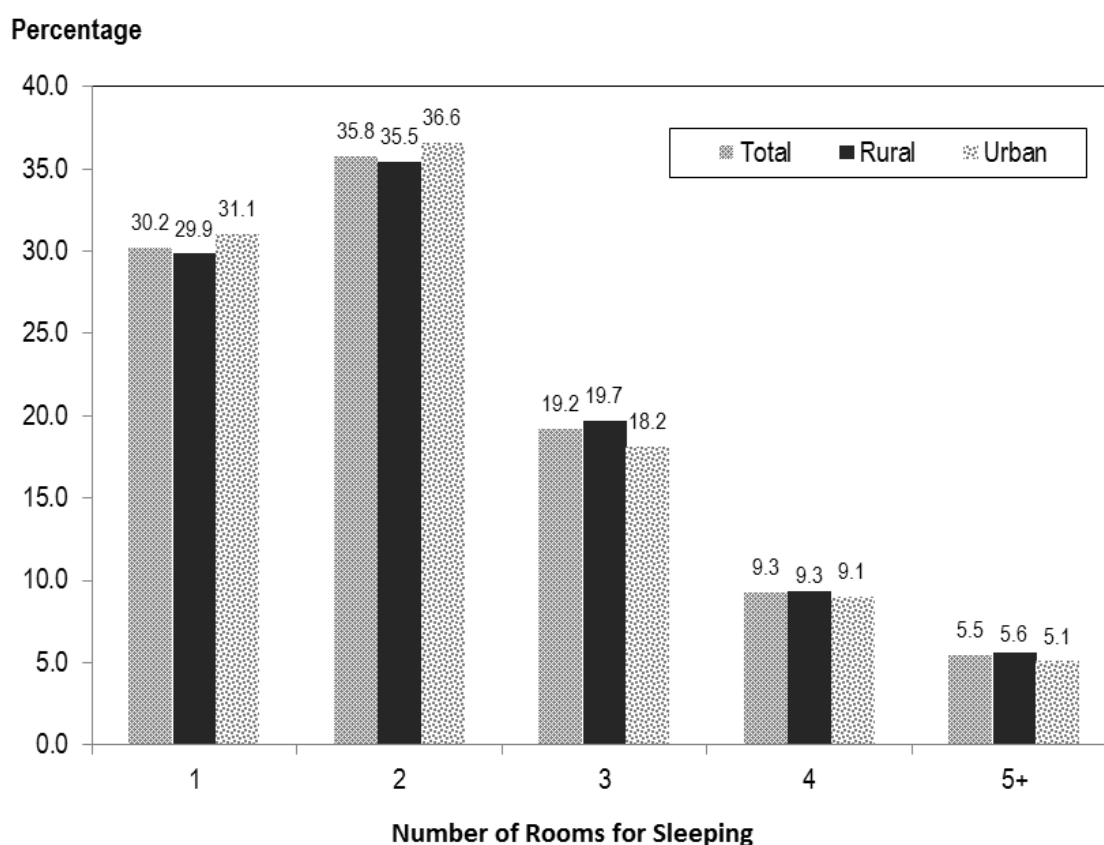
## 12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 66 percent of the households in Morogoro region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 19 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 15 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (31.1 percent) than rural areas (29.9 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**



**Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence, Average Household Size and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Morogoro 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	
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male headed household	3.1	348,709	26.8	39.4	19.9	9.1	4.8	2.3
Female headed household	7.2	153,085	38.1	27.5	17.7	9.7	7.0	2.3
Rural	4.4	350,458	29.9	35.5	19.7	9.3	5.6	2.2
Urban	4.1	151,336	31.1	36.6	18.2	9.1	5.1	2.5
Kilosa	4.2	102,443	30.8	37.4	19.6	7.6	4.5	2.4
Morogoro	4.2	67,671	19.6	42.9	18.7	13.7	5.1	2.2
Kilombero	4.3	93,331	32.9	33.7	18.9	7.8	6.7	2.3
Ulanga	4.9	53,290	22.3	39.9	21.5	9.4	6.9	2.5
Morogoro Municipal	4.0	76,039	41.5	25.0	17.2	10.2	6.2	2.4
Mvomero	4.3	72,013	28.9	35.4	20.8	10.2	4.8	2.2
Gairo	5.2	37,007	32.3	41.1	18.1	5.3	3.2	2.0

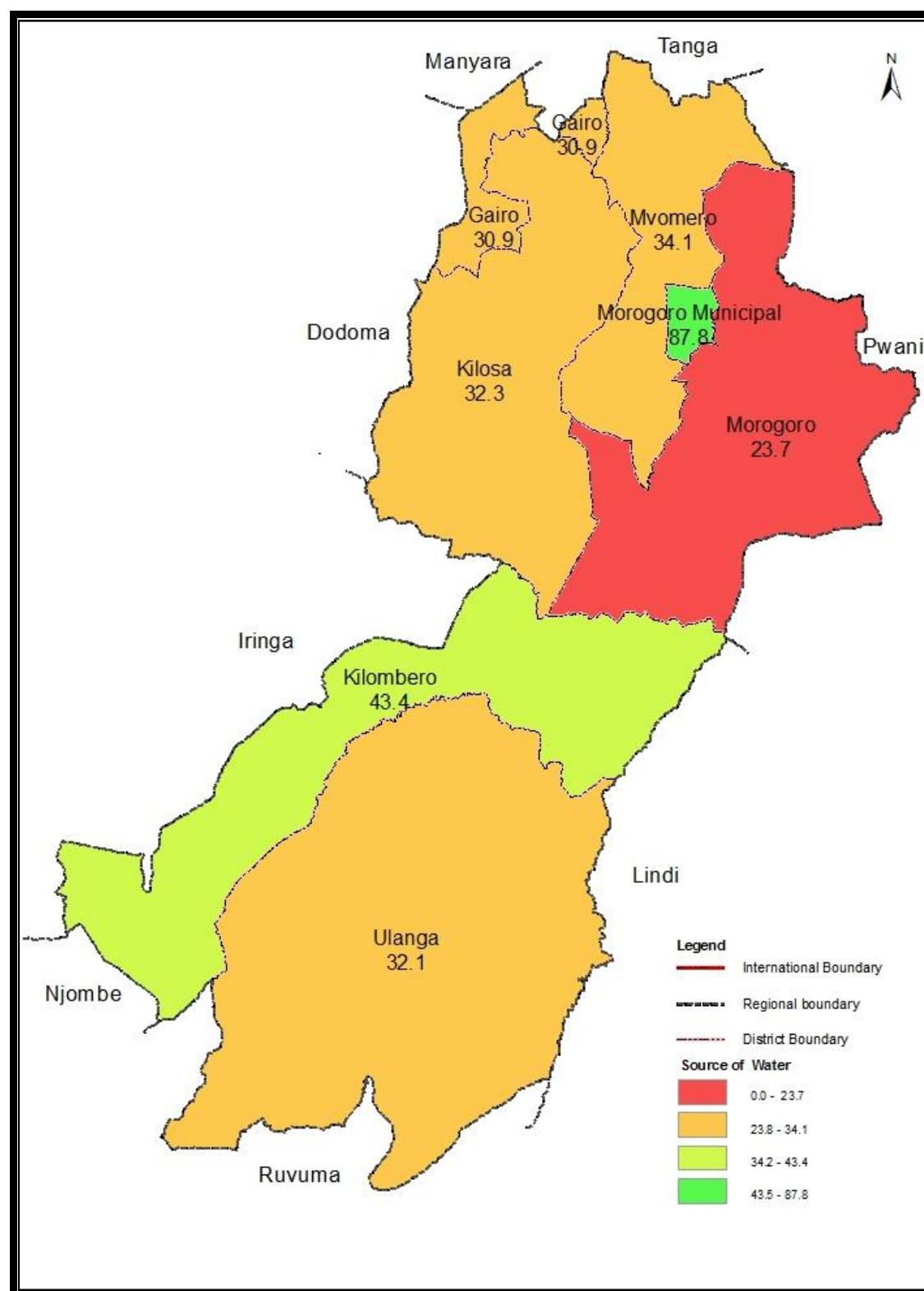
## 12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall about 42 percent of private households in Morogoro Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (13 percent had water piped into their houses, nine percent piped into yard and 20 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 73 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 28 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of private households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 24 percent in Morogoro District to 88 percent in Morogoro Municipal.

**Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Main Source of Drinking Water; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

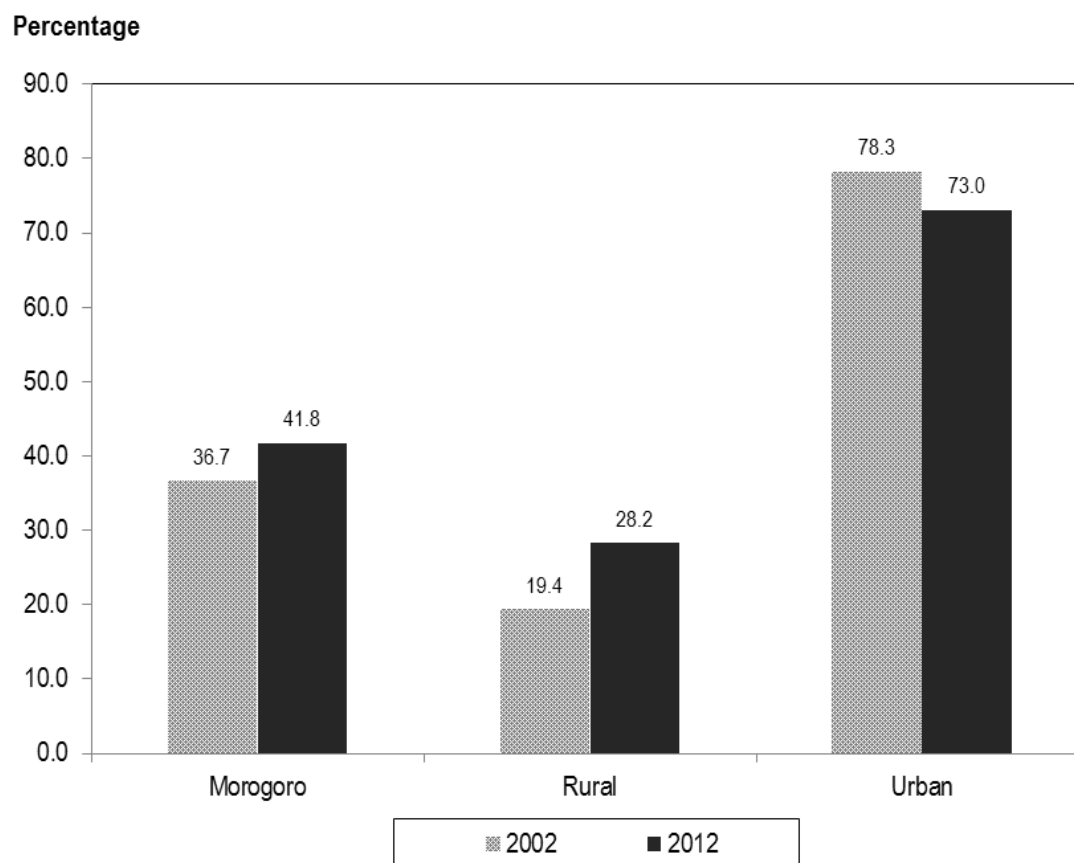
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>
Male headed	348,709	12.5	8.9	19.2	12.9	7.1	0.4	61.0	16.0	7.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	12.8	39.1
Female headed	153,085	13.8	9.7	21.0	13.8	7.3	0.3	65.9	13.5	7.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	10.8	34.2
Rural	350,458	6.1	3.3	18.8	14.7	8.2	0.4	51.5	20.5	10.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	16.2	48.4
Urban	151,336	28.7	22.6	21.8	9.5	4.5	0.2	87.3	3.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	12.8
Kilosa	102,443	8.0	5.8	18.6	17.5	9.3	0.4	59.6	11.4	7.8	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	18.7	40.5
Morogoro	67,671	5.8	2.1	15.9	8.0	7.5	0.4	39.7	20.4	12.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	25.0	60.4
Kilombero	93,331	12.0	7.4	24.0	17.6	10.0	0.3	71.3	23.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	28.7
Ulanga	53,290	6.7	3.3	22.1	30.8	7.0	0.6	70.5	17.3	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	29.5
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	40.9	34.1	12.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	88.4	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.7	5.1	2.5	11.6
Mvomero	72,013	8.1	4.9	21.2	10.3	7.7	0.4	52.6	12.9	12.7	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	20.2	47.5
Gairo	37,007	2.9	0.6	27.3	5.8	6.4	0.4	43.4	25.8	21.8	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.1	6.9	56.5

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



Overall, 42 percent of private households in Morogoro Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Morogoro urban areas (73 percent) than in rural areas (28 percent). The proportion of private households in Morogoro urban areas decreased from 78 percent in 2002 to 73 percent in 2012.

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



## 12.9 Source of Energy

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

### 12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 12.9. The results underscore the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Morogoro Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only six (6) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (96 percent) reported using wood-fuel (67 percent firewood and 29 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Morogoro district (9.9 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 11.7 percent in Gairo district to 30.9 percent in Kilombero district).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male headed household	348,709	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	28.0	67.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
Female headed household	153,085	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	30.3	66.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Rural	350,458	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	13.1	85.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Urban	151,336	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	64.8	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kilosa	102,443	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	25.7	71.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Morogoro	67,671	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	9.9	89.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kilombero	93,331	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	30.9	65.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
Ulanga	53,290	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	17.7	80.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	5.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.2	70.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mvomero	72,013	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	20.1	77.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gairo	37,007	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	11.7	85.1	2.3	0.0	0.3

## 12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that about 65 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (TanESCO/Zesco) (16 percent). Only 17 percent of households in Morogoro 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 kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (51 percent), followed by electricity (42 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas where kerosene was the main source (71 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (17 percent).

**Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Morogoro 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
Morogoro Region	501,794	15.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	18.8	45.9	0.9	1.1	13.4
Male headed household	348,709	15.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	18.7	44.8	1.0	1.1	14.3
Female headed household	153,085	15.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	18.9	48.2	0.9	1.1	11.2
Rural	350,458	5.3	0.9	0.6	0.01	0.02	0.0	2.9	14.9	55.8	0.9	1.5	17.1
Urban	151,336	40.4	0.7	0.7	0.04	0.0	0.03	1.9	27.6	22.9	1.0	0.2	4.6
Kilosa	102,443	11.7	0.7	1.1	0.02	0.01	0.0	2.7	20.3	51.5	0.8	1.1	10.0
Morogoro	67,671	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.01	0.0	0.00	2.6	12.6	66.9	0.8	1.6	10.2
Kilombero	93,331	14.4	0.7	1.2	0.01	0.03	0.1	2.8	15.1	46.2	1.2	1.0	17.3
Ulanga	53,290	4.7	1.0	0.7	0.03	0.05	0.05	2.6	17.0	40.8	1.1	1.7	30.3
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	52.0	0.8	0.2	0.01	0.00	0.03	1.5	28.7	13.6	0.8	0.2	2.2
Mvomero	72,013	9.7	0.6	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.02	3.0	21.1	55.6	1.0	1.3	7.3
Gairo	37,007	6.0	2.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.04	3.0	12.6	45.3	0.8	1.3	28.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across district (Map 12.2). Morogoro Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (53 percent) followed by Kilombero district Council (16 percent) and Kilosa district Council (14 percent).

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

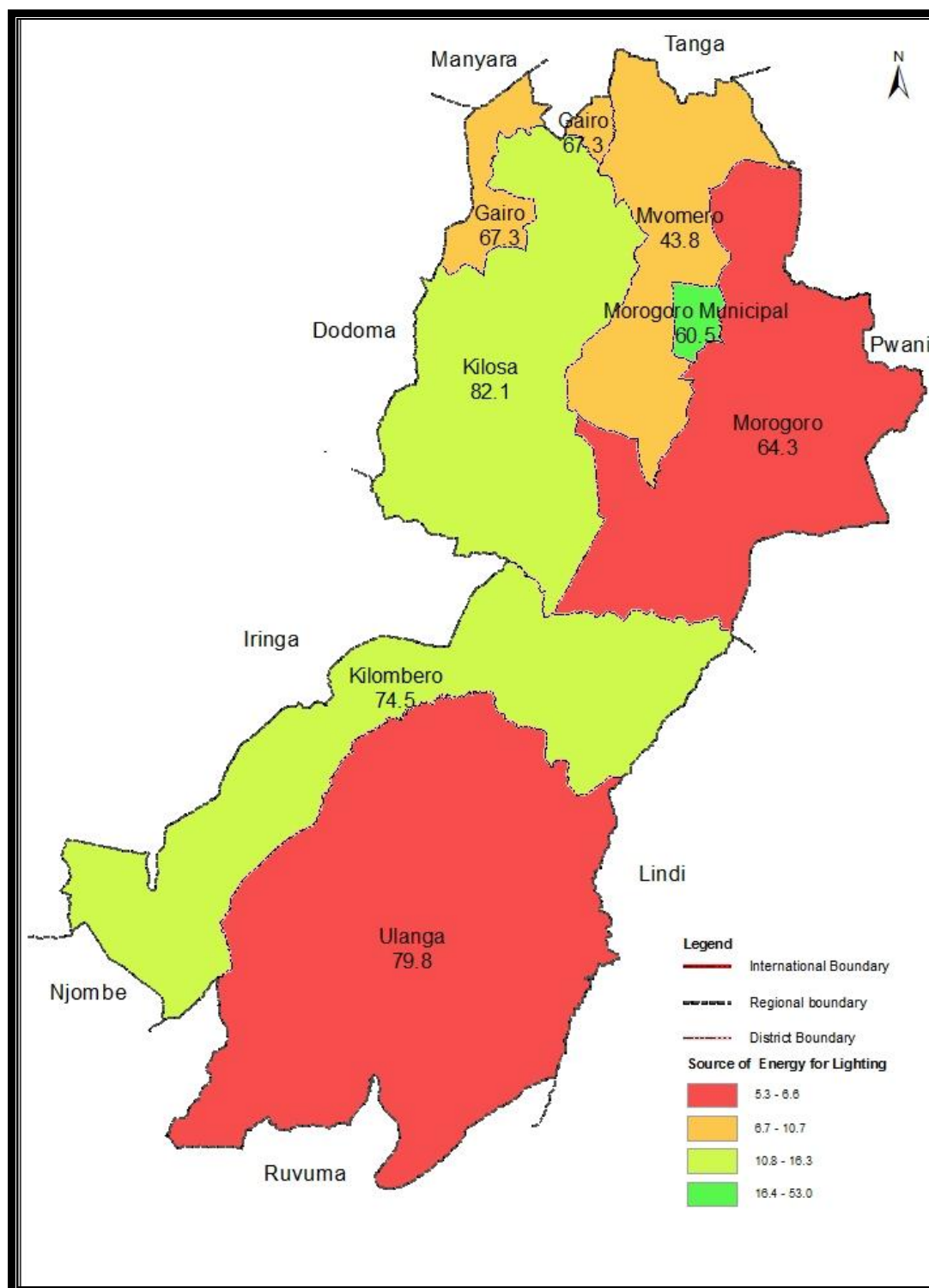
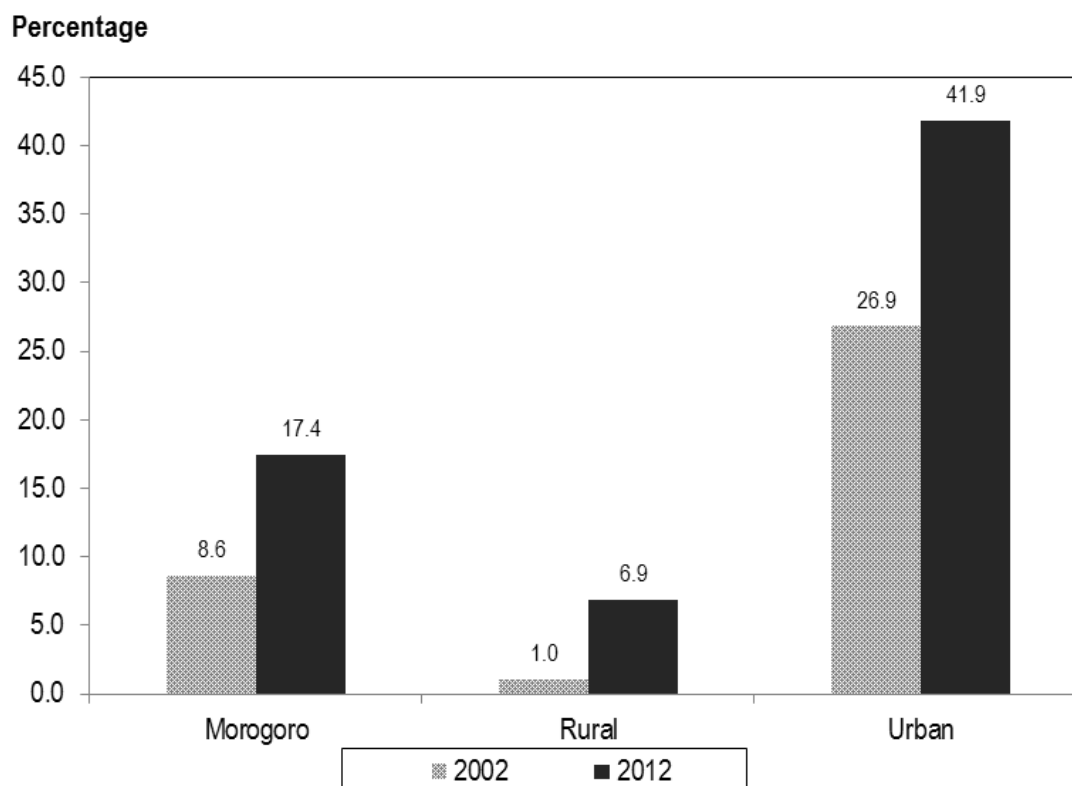


Figure 12.3 indicates that 17 percent of households in Morogoro Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (42 percent) compared with rural households (7 percent).

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



### 12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

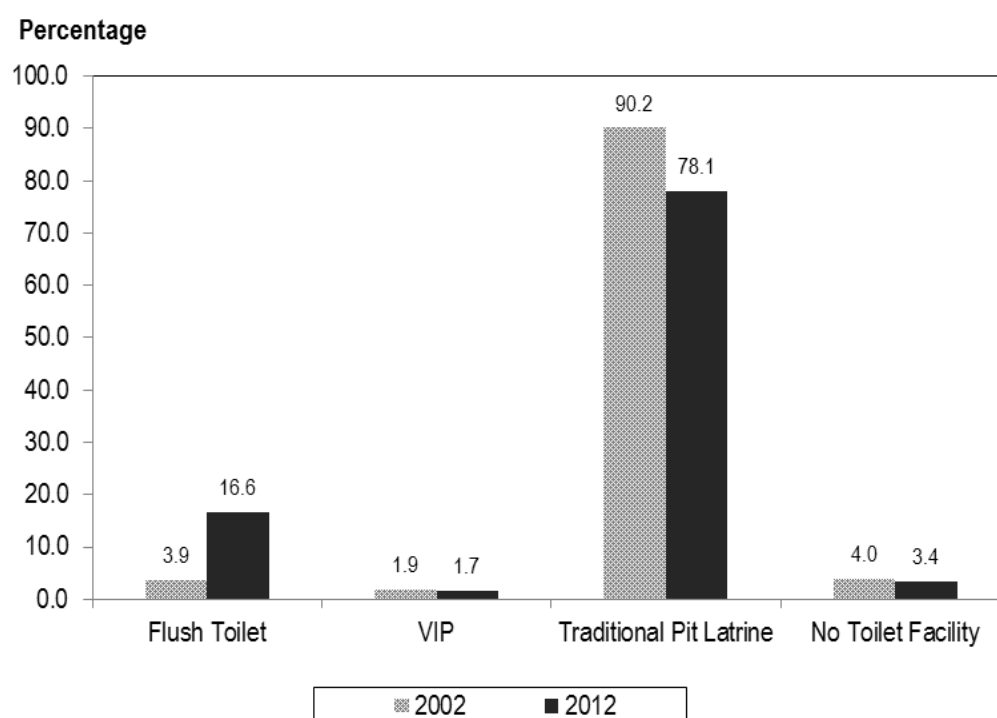
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Morogoro Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (34.2 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (29.4 percent). About 3.4 percent of households in Morogoro Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Gairo (6.8 percent), followed by Ulanga and Mvomero district (4.9 percent).

**Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Type of Toilet Facility; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non-Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>68.3</b>
Male headed household	348,709	2.0	4.7	8.2	1.7	6.5	7.9	0.2	31.2	1.3	34.6	29.6	0.0	3.2	68.7
Female headed household	153,085	2.2	5.3	8.7	1.7	6.5	8.3	0.2	32.9	1.3	33.2	28.8	0.0	3.8	67.1
Rural	350,458	0.4	1	3.7	1.0	3.7	5.8	0.2	15.8	0.6	42.0	36.9	0.0	4.7	84.2
Urban	151,336	5.9	14	19.1	3.2	13.0	13.3	0.1	68.6	3.0	16.1	11.8	0.0	0.5	31.4
Kilosa	102,443	1.2	2.5	6.1	1.5	5.9	7.0	0.1	24.3	1.3	37.2	32.4	0.0	4.8	75.7
Morogoro	67,671	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	3.1	5.3	0.2	10.9	0.3	49.4	36.2	-	3.2	89.1
Kilombero	93,331	1.4	5.1	14.2	4.0	5.8	6.9	0.2	37.6	2.2	26.1	32.9	0.0	1.2	62.4
Ulanga	53,290	0.4	1.4	7.7	1.6	2.0	4.7	0.2	18.0	1.2	39.7	36.0	0.0	4.9	81.8
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	9.1	19.9	18.2	2.1	16.2	14.9	0.1	80.5	2.0	10.0	7.2	0.0	0.3	19.5
Mvomero	72,013	0.6	1.1	2.3	0.4	6.5	8.9	0.3	20.1	0.8	43.0	31.3	0.0	4.9	80.0
Gairo	37,007	0.5	0.9	5.8	0.5	2.3	7.7	0.2	17.9	0.5	42.8	32.0	-	6.8	82.1

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Morogoro Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 90 percent in 2002 to 78 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from four (4) percent to 17 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 4 percent in 2002 to 3 percent in 2012.

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



### 12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percentage distribution of private households by type of refuse disposal in Morogorois presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 43.9 percent of the private households in Morogoro Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burnt (24.9 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 18.4 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>
Male headed household	348,709	5.3	1.9	24.9	0.9	44.2	22.7
Female headed household	153,085	6.3	2.2	25.0	1.1	43.2	22.3
Rural	350,458	0.1	0.1	26.7	1.0	43.1	29.0
Urban	151,336	18.4	6.3	20.8	1.0	45.7	7.9
Kilosa	102,443	0.8	0.6	27.8	1.2	47.4	22.2
Morogoro	67,671	0.1	0.0	28.5	1.0	31.8	38.7
Kilombero	93,331	0.8	0.4	22.0	0.8	67.5	8.5
Ulanga	53,290	0.2	0.1	29.8	0.6	54.8	14.5
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	34.1	11.4	19.1	0.6	28.8	6.0
Mvomero	72,013	0.7	0.2	25.7	1.4	30.8	41.1
Gairo	37,007	0.1	0.1	21.3	1.2	37.7	39.6

## 12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets was aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by about 81 percent of all private households, followed by house (73.5 percent), land or farm (70.8 percent), radio (63.4 percent) and mobile phone (61.4 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (64.6 percent) than female headed households (54.2 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 69.7 percent of male headed households compared with 48.9 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 44.3 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (29.1 percent) compared with male headed households (51 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Male headed household	348,709	69.7	1.0	64.6	51.0	2.1	6.0
Female headed household	153,085	48.9	0.8	54.2	29.1	1.4	2.9
Rural	350,458	61.9	0.7	53.1	44.9	0.6	3.8
Urban	151,336	66.7	1.6	80.8	42.9	4.9	7.9
Kilosa	102,443	62.9	0.6	59.4	49.0	1.1	5.1
Morogoro	67,671	60.7	0.5	50.4	28.9	0.4	3.2
Kilombero	93,331	65.3	1.0	68.8	61.4	1.1	4.2
Ulanga	53,290	63.9	0.8	53.5	51.9	0.6	3.2
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	68.1	2.1	85.6	32.8	7.4	8.4
Mvomero	72,013	64.1	1.0	53.0	38.7	1.0	5.4
Gairo	37,007	52.8	0.4	46.6	39.9	0.8	5.6

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male headed household	348,709	0.2	0.2	12.3	7.0	18.1	2.3
Female headed household	153,085	0.2	0.2	11.0	7.1	14.7	2.2
Rural	350,458	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.3	13.1	0.4
Urban	151,336	0.3	0.4	32.0	20.3	26.1	6.7
Kilosa	102,443	0.1	0.1	9.1	4.5	17.5	1.6
Morogoro	67,671	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.9	12.3	0.3
Kilombero	93,331	0.3	0.2	10.1	5.2	18.4	1.9
Ulanga	53,290	0.1	0.1	4.1	2.0	14.4	0.5
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	0.3	0.5	41.9	28.1	26.5	9.1
Mvomero	72,013	0.2	0.2	5.4	2.9	14.5	0.9
Gairo	37,007	0.2	0.1	3.2	1.3	10.6	0.3

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Male headed household	348,709	5.8	2.3	2.4	2.4
Female headed household	153,085	5.9	1.7	2.1	1.4
Rural	350,458	1.1	0.4	1.0	2.8
Urban	151,336	16.9	6.1	5.3	0.5
Kilosa	102,443	4.0	1.1	1.9	1.0
Morogoro	67,671	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.6
Kilombero	93,331	4.3	1.4	1.2	3.3
Ulanga	53,290	1.3	0.8	1.4	4.8
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	23.6	9.1	7.9	0.2
Mvomero	72,013	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.3
Gairo	37,007	0.5	0.4	1.5	8.1

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>70.8</b>
Male headed household	348,709	0.7	82.0	2.3	2.8	1.0	74.2	71.9
Female headed household	153,085	0.7	78.2	1.5	1.8	0.8	71.7	68.2
Rural	350,458	0.7	89.2	1.6	3.2	1.2	84.3	81.1
Urban	151,336	0.8	61.5	3.0	0.7	0.3	48.4	46.9
Kilosa	102,443	0.5	85.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	74.9	69.7
Morogoro	67,671	0.5	88.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	87.1	83.5
Kilombero	93,331	0.8	85.3	1.3	3.7	0.5	69.2	69.9
Ulanga	53,290	0.9	88.7	1.8	5.1	0.8	85.7	86.9
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	0.8	47.8	3.8	0.3	0.3	42.7	35.9
Mvomero	72,013	0.7	84.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	79.0	77.0
Gairo	37,007	1.0	91.9	6.1	9.7	2.7	90.0	89.1

### 12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 11 percent of all private households in Morogoro 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 five (5) 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; Morogoro Municipal (20 percent) followed by Ulanga District (14 percent) and Kilombero District (10 percent).

**Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Rural	7.2	1.0	0.02	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	4.4	1.4
Urban	18.5	6.6	0.08	3.5	3.5	0.5	0.8	7.3	1.2
Kilosa	9.0	2.3	0.02	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.1	0.7
Morogoro	8.7	0.6	0.01	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	1.0
Kilombero	9.5	2.7	0.03	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.5
Ulanga	14.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	11.6	1.4
Morogoro Municipal	19.8	8.0	0.11	4.6	3.9	0.6	0.9	6.5	0.9
Mvomero	6.7	2.1	0.03	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.4
Gairo	4.8	0.3	0.01	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.3

# Chapter Thirteen

## Agriculture and Livestock

### 13.1 Introduction

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

### 13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

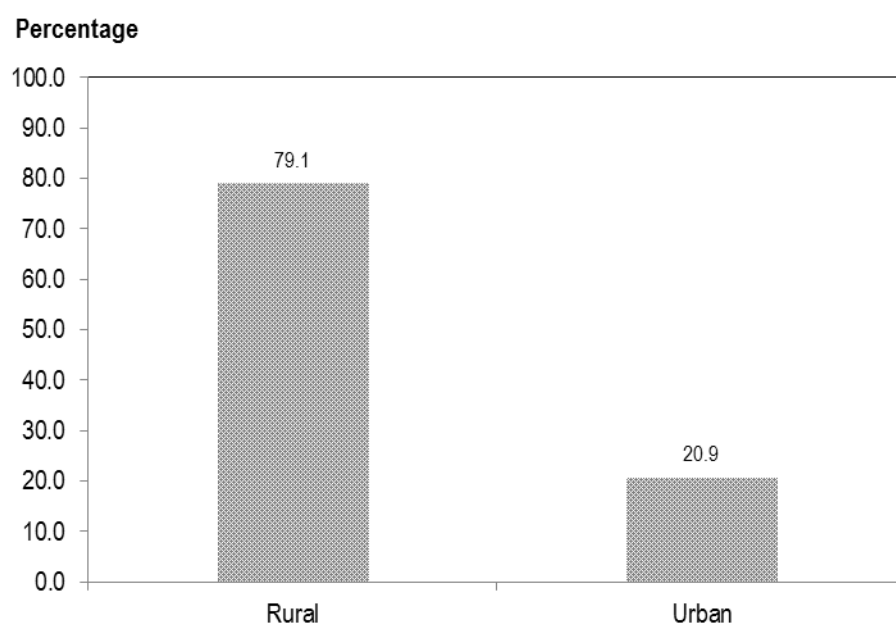
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. About 375,838 out of 501,794 households (about 75 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Kilosa District Council (80,772 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 20.9 percent of households (78,414 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that district proportion of households involved in agriculture ranged from 36.8 percent in Morogoro Municipal to 87.8 percent in Gairo District Council.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>375,838</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Kilosa	102,443	80,772	78.8	75.4	24.6
Morogoro	67,671	56,675	83.8	96.2	3.8
Kilombero	93,331	75,047	80.4	79.2	20.8
Ulanga	53,290	45,098	84.6	87.4	12.6
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	27,949	36.8	5.7	94.3
Mvomero	72,013	57,806	80.3	90.7	9.3
Gairo	37,007	32,491	87.8	89.5	10.5

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Morogoro (rural and urban) Region. This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (311,115 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; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census**

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Morogoro Households</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>350,458</b>	<b>151,336</b>
Engaged in Agriculture	375,838	297,424	78,414
<b>Crop types</b>			
Household Grows Maize	311,115	250,147	60,968
Household Grows Paddy	205,924	164,520	41,404
Household Grows Cassava	118,561	106,586	11,975
Household Grows Banana	112,823	101,586	11,237
Household Grows Other Crops	194,304	169,477	24,827

**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 determines the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on the 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 501,794 households in Morogoro Region, 37.8 percent (189,794 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 159,654 households (84.1 percent) were in rural areas and 30,140 households (15.9 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Kilosa District (37.8 percent) and the smallest district was Morogoro Municipal Council (15.9 percent) of its total households.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>189,794</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Kilosa	102,443	39,706	38.8	82.3	17.7
Morogoro	67,671	31,160	46.0	96.7	3.3
Kilombero	93,331	34,427	36.9	86.4	13.6
Ulanga	53,290	22,460	42.1	89.1	10.9
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	12,060	15.9	6.6	93.4
Mvomero	72,013	31,970	44.4	92.2	7.8
Gairo	37,007	18,011	48.7	93.4	6.6

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

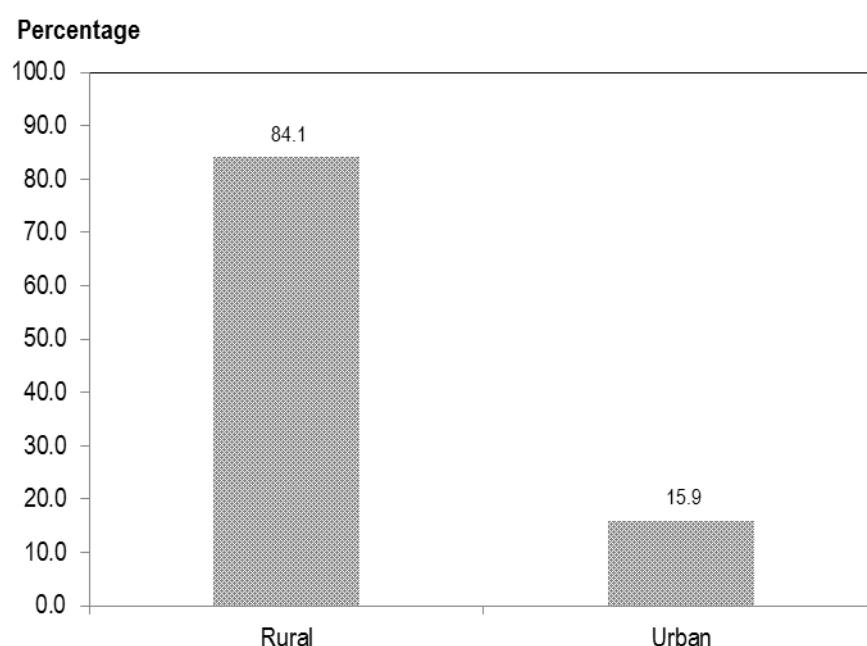


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle, sheep, goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. Poultry constituted the largest type of livestock that is reared in Morogoro Region when is compared to other types of livestock kept in the region. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Morogoro Households</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>350,458</b>	<b>151,336</b>
Engaged in Raising Livestock	<b>189,794</b>	<b>159,654</b>	<b>30,140</b>
<b>Type of Livestock</b>			
Cattle	24,889	22,115	2,774
Goats	39,019	35,165	3,854
Sheep	12,170	11,329	841
Poultry	178,836	150,927	27,909

**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 owned by livestock keeping households as of 26<sup>th</sup> August 2012. Morogoro Region had 881,766 cattle, out of which 650,576 (73.8 percent) were kept in male headed households and 231,190 (26.2 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Morogoro as of the Census night was 128,360, of which 75 percent (95,698 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 25 percent (32,662 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 75 percent of goats (368,510 goats) in Morogoro were kept in male headed households, while 25 percent of goats Region were kept in female headed households. Out of the 2,077,975 poultry owned by households, 77 percent (1,595,322 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 23 percent (482,653 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>881,766</b>	<b>489,060</b>	<b>128,360</b>	<b>2,077,975</b>	<b>650,576</b>	<b>368,510</b>	<b>95,698</b>	<b>1,595,322</b>	<b>231,190</b>	<b>120,550</b>	<b>32,662</b>	<b>482,653</b>
Kilosa	192,548	121,467	27,400	398,567	136,280	89,435	18,230	301,657	56,268	32,032	9,170	96,910
Morogoro	129,195	88,211	20,623	330,210	87,341	67,484	15,845	252,595	41,854	20,727	4,778	77,615
Kilombero	133,791	27,081	15,002	401,591	112,317	22,623	11,310	311,201	21,474	4,458	3,692	90,390
Ulanga	123,691	37,054	28,942	278,034	107,905	29,502	23,307	220,695	15,786	7,552	5,635	57,339
Morogoro Municipal	24,509	18,074	2,742	223,726	12,181	14,880	2,116	161,016	12,328	3,194	626	62,710
Mvomero	172,705	124,925	23,603	322,644	110,576	86,079	17,054	254,819	62,129	38,846	6,549	67,825
Gairo	105,327	72,248	10,048	123,203	83,976	58,507	7,836	93,339	21,351	13,741	2,212	29,864

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 89 percent of the cattle (793,257 cattle) kept in Morogoro Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>881,766</b>	<b>489,060</b>	<b>128,360</b>	<b>2,077,975</b>	<b>793,257</b>	<b>444,611</b>	<b>120,918</b>	<b>1,664,454</b>	<b>88,509</b>	<b>44,449</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>413,521</b>
Kilosa	192,548	121,467	27,400	398,567	173,356	108,420	25,013	315,412	19,192	13,047	2,387	83,155
Morogoro	129,195	88,211	20,623	330,210	125,352	83,772	19,942	318,246	3,843	4,439	681	11,964
Kilombero	133,791	27,081	15,002	401,591	110,449	25,332	14,517	353,881	23,342	1,749	485	47,710
Ulanga	123,691	37,054	28,942	278,034	121,147	35,292	28,321	252,473	2,544	1,762	621	25,561
Morogoro Municipal	24,509	18,074	2,742	223,726	373	967	25	9,980	24,136	17,107	2,717	213,746
Mvomero	172,705	124,925	23,603	322,644	160,359	121,843	23,235	300,745	12,346	3,082	368	21,899
Gairo	105,327	72,248	10,048	123,203	102,221	68,985	9,865	113,717	3,106	3,263	183	9,486

### 13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 501,794 households in Morogoro Region, only 2,334 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 about 81 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 19 percent were in urban areas.

**Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Morogoro 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
<b>Morogoro Region</b>	<b>501,794</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Kilosa	102,443	337	0.3	78.0	22.0
Morogoro	67,671	594	0.9	97.8	2.2
Kilombero	93,331	428	0.5	81.3	18.7
Ulanga	53,290	339	0.6	85.8	14.2
Morogoro Municipal	76,039	203	0.3	5.9	94.1
Mvomero	72,013	370	0.5	89.5	10.5
Gairo	37,007	63	0.2	92.1	7.9

## References

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## Annexes: Questionnaires

### Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

# **D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS**

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

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

Yes = 1

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> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> </table>			Cattle	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Goats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Sheeps	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Poultry	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
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Goats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>																																																	
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Poultry	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>																																																	

## F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

10<sup>th</sup> HH Member

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

☐

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

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

☐

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

☐

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

☐

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

10<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

**G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS**

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

**H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

**Total**

--	--	--	--



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

--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--

## Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

[illegible]

[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)			
								<b>YES NO</b>			
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system =01				Regularly collected =1				Radio 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to septic tank =02				Irregularly collected =2				Telephone (Land Line) 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to covered pit =03				Burnt =3				Mobile Phone 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to somewhere else =04				Roadside dumping =4				Bicycle 1 2			
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine =05				Burying/pit =5				Motor vehicle 1 2			
Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid =06				Other dumping =6				Motorcycle/Vespa 1 2			
Pit latrine with washable slab without lid =07								Tricycle (Guta) 1 2			
Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab =08								Tri motorcycle (Bajaj) 1 2			
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit =09								Television 1 2			
Composting/ ecosan latrine =10								Electric Iron 1 2			
Bucket =11								Charcoal Iron 1 2			
No facility/bush/field/ beach =12								Cooker (Electric or Gas) 1 2			
								Refrigerator/Freezer 1 2			
Improved 1								Computer /Laptop 1 2			
Non improved 0								Internet Facility 1 2			
								Plough 1 2			
Regarded as sanitation								Power tiller 1 2			
								Hand hoe 1 2			
								Wheelbarrow 1 2			
								Oxen 1 2			
								Donkey/Camel 1 2			
								House 1 2			
								Land/Farm 1 2			
								1 At least two items out of the listed assets			
								0 Less than two items from the listed assets			

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																														
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																				
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow?          					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>																										
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Other Crops	1		2																																											

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																												
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																													
<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?				<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Males</td> <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> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Males					Females					Total									
	M	F																											
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DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																													
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>																													
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																													
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<b>J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS</b>																													
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;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></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;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></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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