

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



## **Pwani 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**

### **Pwani Region**

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Ministry of Finance  
**Dar es Salaam**

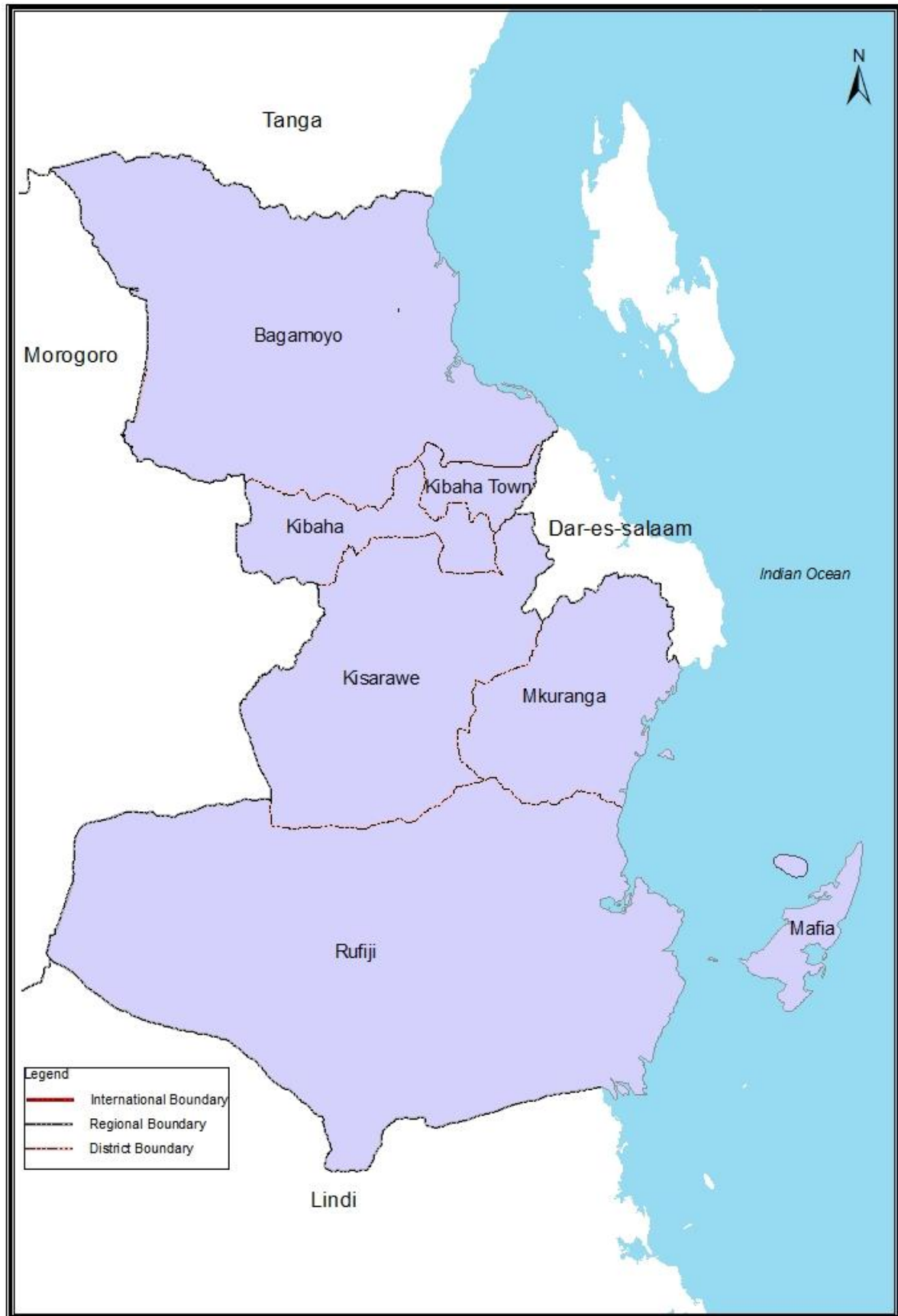
and

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

**March, 2016**



## PWANI REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## 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.

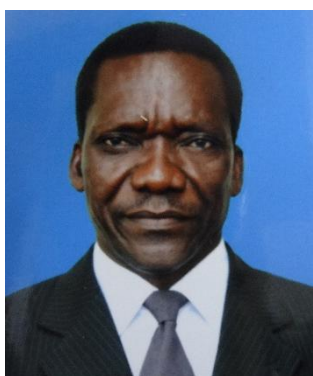
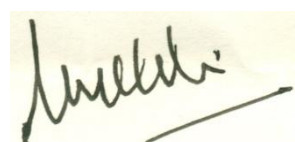
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Executive Summary**

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

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

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Pwani population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Pwani had a population of 1.1 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 96. Population of Pwani is growing at a rate of 2.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 24 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Pwani region will double in the next 32 years. Pwani population is predominantly rural with 67 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Pwani was 2.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 0.6 percent and 6.6 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Pwani increased from 1.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Pwani 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 40 percent of the population in Pwani region is aged below 15 years, and about five percent (6.2 percent) is aged 65 years and above. observation on the pyramid for that, Pwani 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. Pwani region had a total of 254,810 private households, out of which 169,937 (67 percent) were in rural areas and 84,873 (33 percent) were in urban areas. One third (31 percent) of households in Pwani region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 22.1 in 2002 Census to 33.3 in 2012. Average household size was 4.2 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.3 persons per household were 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 7.1 compared to 3.0 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Pwani region, more than half (52 percent) of the people were married and four 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, 60-64, 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 26 years for males and 22.5 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 29.9 years in 2002 to 26 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.3 years in 2002 and 22.5 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results reveals that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from Mozambique, India and Great Britain. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Kenya and China.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, fifteen (15) percent of Pwani population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher

among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven is about survival of parents. Results reveal that 65 percent of all persons in Pwani region and 92 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (1.2) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, eight (8) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9.1 percent) than rural (7.9 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 one (1) percent of total private households in Pwani region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Pwani region has 6,015 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Mozambique (18 percent) followed by South Africa ( 15 percent), Kenya (11 percent) and USA (10 percent). On remittances, results show that 19 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Pwani region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 70 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (82 percent) than the rural population (64 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 74 percent and was higher in urban areas (85 percent) than in rural areas (68 percent). Adult literacy for males (81 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (67 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 89.5 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 63.3 percent in Rufiji district

Generally, literacy increased from 55 percent in 2002 to 70 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 59 percent in 2002 to 74 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 60 percent in 2002 to 78 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (87 percent) than in rural areas (74 percent). Female NER (80 percent) was higher than that of males (76 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in 89.4 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 68.4 percent in Rufiji

district. Nine in every ten (96 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 percent) compared to rural areas (92 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 61 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that three percent of population was unemployed. A slight difference is observed with current activity where results show that 60 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 61 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Pwani resident was farming (61 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 four (4) percent of Pwani 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 53 percent compared to rural areas (83 percent). Thirty two (32) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority (43 percent) of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that 60 percent of all private households had used modern material (59.9 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 89 percent of all households had modern roofs compared to 46 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (59 percent) of households in Pwani region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material and 38 percent used cement. Majority (61 percent) of all private households in Pwani region had their houses' wall built of Poles and Mud followed by. Cement bricks (28 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 59 percent of the households in Pwani region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 36 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (11.1 percent had water piped into their houses, nine (9.9) percent piped into yard and 15 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 68 compared to 20 in rural areas. The results also show that 32 percent of households used unprotected sources.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Pwani region is uncommon, only four (4) percent of households were used that energy. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking in urban areas was higher four (4) percent compared to rural areas (0.7 percent). The majority of households (96 percent) used wood-fuel (67.2 percent firewood and 28.9 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 70 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (38 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps and lantern/Chimney (79 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 Pwani Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (29.7 percent) and Pit Latrine without Washable slab/open pit (29.5 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (13 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (9 percent). While eight (8) percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Majority of households (45 percent) reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 1.4 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 (75.2 percent), followed by house (73.4 percent), land or farm (71.7 percent), mobile phone (69.1 percent) and radio (64.9 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. 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 64 percent of all private households in Pwani region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (78 percent) while in urban areas.(22 percent), 35 percent of all private households in Pwani were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.4 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Pwani		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>738,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>360,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	537,826	49.0	365,060	49.4	172,766	47.9
Female	560,842	51.0	373,237	50.6	187,605	52.1
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	-	2.2	-	0.6	-	6.6
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>154,332</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>108,260</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>46,072</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Male	77,674	14.4	54,560	14.9	23,114	13.4
Female	76,658	13.7	53,700	14.4	22,958	12.2
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>438,640</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>307,157</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>131,483</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Male	221,357	41.2	156,302	42.8	65,055	37.7
Female	217,283	38.7	150,855	40.4	66,428	35.4
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>501,532</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>346,380</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>155,152</b>	<b>43.1</b>
Male	252,921	47.0	176,727	48.4	76,194	44.1
Female	248,611	44.3	169,653	45.5	78,958	42.1
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>93,716</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>71,626</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>22,090</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Male	44,147	8.2	34,188	9.4	9959	5.8
Female	49,569	8.8	37,438	10.0	12,131	6.5
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>68,053</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>52,665</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>15,388</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Male	31,656	5.9	25,011	6.9	6645	3.8
Female	36,397	6.5	27,654	7.4	8743	4.7
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>169,937</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>84,873</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Male Headed Households	176,902	69.4	121,306	71.4	55,596	65.5
Female Headed Households	77,908	30.6	48,631	28.6	29,277	34.5
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	3.0	-	2.9	-	3.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	7.1	-	7.6	-	6.2
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	334,562	52.2	229,363	54.4	105,199	48.0
Never Married	211,647	33.0	128,873	30.6	82,774	37.8
Living Together	37,347	5.8	23,141	5.5	14,206	6.5
Separated	5,002	0.8	3,146	0.7	1,856	0.8
Divorced	26,359	4.1	18,258	4.3	8,101	3.7
Widowed	25,821	4.0	18,784	4.5	7,037	3.2
<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	Pwani		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	1,097,227	99.9	737,486	99.89	359,741	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	1,441	0.1	811	0.1	630	0.2
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	155,348	14.5	62,049	8.6	93,299	26.8
Population with Birth Notification	67,665	6.3	44,643	6.2	23,022	6.6
<b>Orphan hood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>	40,556	8.3	26,904	7.9	13,651	9.1
Male	20,373	8.2	13,657	7.8	6,715	9.1
Female	20,183	8.3	13,247	7.9	6,936	9.1
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Male	3,653	0.7	1,779	0.5	1,874	1.1
Female	2,362	0.4	1,092	0.3	1,270	0.7
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	<b>640,401</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>329,430</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>310,971</b>	<b>65.6</b>
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	471,354	73.6	285,430	67.7	185,924	84.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	161,827	86.2	93,832	81.8	67,995	93.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	299,277	82.0	173,774	76.8	125,503	90.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	151,147	77.8	100,745	73.9	50,402	87.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	186,498	96.0	125,222	91.8	61,276	106.0
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>	358,477	100.0	214,881	100.0	143,596	100.0
Primary School	302,917	84.5	195,638	91.0	107,279	74.7
Training after Primary	2,577	0.7	1,482	0.7	1,095	0.8
Secondary School	44,162	12.3	15,482	7.2	28,680	20.0
Training after Secondary	2,889	0.8	992	0.5	1,897	1.3
University and Others	5,932	1.7	1,287	0.6	4,645	3.2
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	6,286	1.4	3,631	1.1	2,655	2.0
Professionals	7,149	1.5	2,262	0.7	4,887	3.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	18,361	4.0	10,042	3.1	8,319	6.2
Clerks	3,315	0.7	1,273	0.4	2,041	1.5
Small Business Managers	4,458	1.0	1,657	0.5	2,801	2.1
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	29,605	6.4	10,486	3.2	19,119	14.2
Street Vendors and Related Workers	14,330	3.1	4,883	1.5	9,448	7.0
Crafts and Related Workers	20,705	4.5	8,346	2.5	12,359	9.2
Farmers	283,506	61.2	236,383	71.9	47,123	35.0
Livestock Keepers	12,878	2.8	11,018	3.4	1,859	1.4
Fishermen	12,323	2.7	9,898	3.0	2,425	1.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	5,504	1.2	1,742	0.5	3,762	2.8
Elementary Occupations	28,813	6.2	17,008	5.2	11,805	8.8
Others	15,398	3.3	9,536	2.9	5,862	4.3
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	457	0.0	295	0.0	162	0.1

Indicator	Pwani		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Seeing	39,359	3.7	30,205	4.2	9,154	2.6
Hearing	16,670	1.6	12,812	1.8	3,858	1.1
Walking	21,414	2.0	16,563	2.3	4,851	1.4
Remembering	16,729	1.6	13,262	1.8	3,467	1.0
Self-Care	10,112	0.9	7,810	1.1	2,302	0.7
Other Disability	3,873	0.4	2,998	0.4	875	0.3
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	186,032	73.0	141,043	83.0	44,990	53.0
Living without Paying any Rent	15,362	6.0	10,730	6.3	4,633	5.5
Rented Privately	43,501	17.1	12,498	7.4	31,003	36.5
Rented by Employer	1,923	0.8	1,082	0.6	840	1.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,344	0.5	483	0.3	861	1.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	5,386	2.1	3,713	2.2	1,673	2.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,261	0.5	389	0.2	873	1.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	1,679	0.7	955	0.6	724	0.9
Cement Bricks	71,303	28.0	20,542	12.1	50,760	59.8
Sundried Bricks	8,294	3.3	5,140	3.0	3,154	3.7
Baked Bricks	6,726	2.6	4,265	2.5	2,461	2.9
Timber	211	0.1	128	0.1	83	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	1,152	0.5	758	0.4	393	0.5
Poles and Mud	155,091	60.9	128,366	75.5	26,725	31.5
Grass	10,053	3.9	9,518	5.6	535	0.6
Tent	300	0.1	262	0.2	38	0.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	151,304	59.4	126,092	74.2	25,212	29.7
Non Earth	103,506	40.6	43,846	25.8	59,661	70.3
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	152,337	59.8	77,366	45.5	74,970	88.3
Grass/Leaves	87,087	34.2	79,206	46.6	7,880	9.3
Mud and Leaves	13,129	5.2	12,072	7.1	1,057	1.2
Others	2,258	0.9	1,293	0.8	966	1.1
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	178,320	70.0	134,785	79.3	43,535	51.3
Electricity	43,887	17.2	11,598	6.8	32,289	38.0
Others	32,604	12.8	23,555	13.9	9,048	10.7
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	171,263	67.2	142,081	83.6	29,182	34.4
Charcoal	73,724	28.9	23,809	14.0	49,915	58.8
Kerosene	4,521	1.8	2,346	1.4	2,175	2.6
Electricity	4,019	1.6	1,085	0.6	2,935	3.5

Indicator	Pwani		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Others	1,281	0.5	616	0.4	665	0.8
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	91,759	36.0	34,032	20.0	57,726	68.0
Other Protected Sources	40,633	15.9	26,301	15.5	14,329	16.9
Unprotected Sources	122,420	48.0	109,603	64.5	12,815	15.1
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	25,759	10.1	4,629	2.7	21,130	24.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	2,265	0.9	1,062	0.6	1,204	1.4
Pit Latrine	206,871	81.2	144,978	85.3	61,893	72.9
Others	417	0.2	344	0.2	73	0.1
No Facility	19,498	7.7	18,925	11.1	573	0.7
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	6,963	2.7	275	0.2	6,688	7.9
Burnt	90,712	35.6	64,552	38.0	26,161	30.8
Roadside Dumping	2,429	1.0	1,376	0.8	1,053	1.2
Burying/Pit	115,597	45.4	72,147	42.5	43,449	51.2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	39,109	15.3	31,587	18.6	7,521	8.9
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio						
Mobile Phone	165,444	64.9	109,976	64.7	55,468	65.4
Hand Hoe	175,951	69.1	107,063	63.0	68,888	81.2
Television	191,649	75.2	141,768	83.4	49,881	58.8
Land or Farm	31,795	12.5	6,619	3.9	25,177	29.7
House	182,703	71.7	139,578	82.1	43,125	50.8
Bicycle	187,058	73.4	141,885	83.5	45,174	53.2
Motorcycle or Vespa	93,192	36.6	68,194	40.1	24,998	29.5
Power Tiller	14,021	5.5	8,352	4.9	5,669	6.7
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	12,999	5.1	6,869	4.0	6,130	7.2
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	5,200	2.0	1,932	1.1	3,268	3.9
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	94	0.0	51	0.0	43	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund ( PPF)	1,877	0.7	494	0.3	1,383	1.6
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	4,281	1.7	1,413	0.8	2,868	3.4
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,223	0.5	380	0.2	843	1.0

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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 Growth and Growth Rate**

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

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

## **Age and Sex Profile**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Household Composition**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Marital Status**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

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

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

## **Diaspora**

**Diaspora** are citizens living outside their country of birth .

## **Literacy and Education**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Economic Activity**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Household Conditions and Amenities**

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

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

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

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

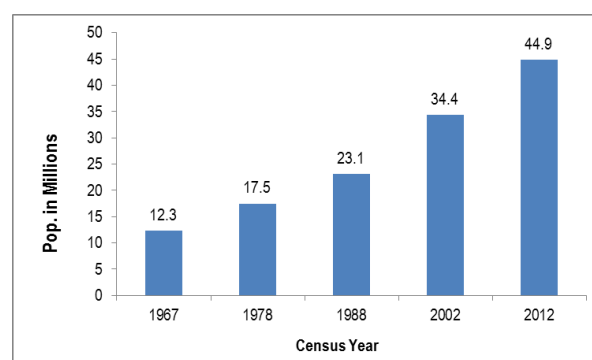
#### **1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania**

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

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

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



## 1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

## 1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

### 1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



*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**

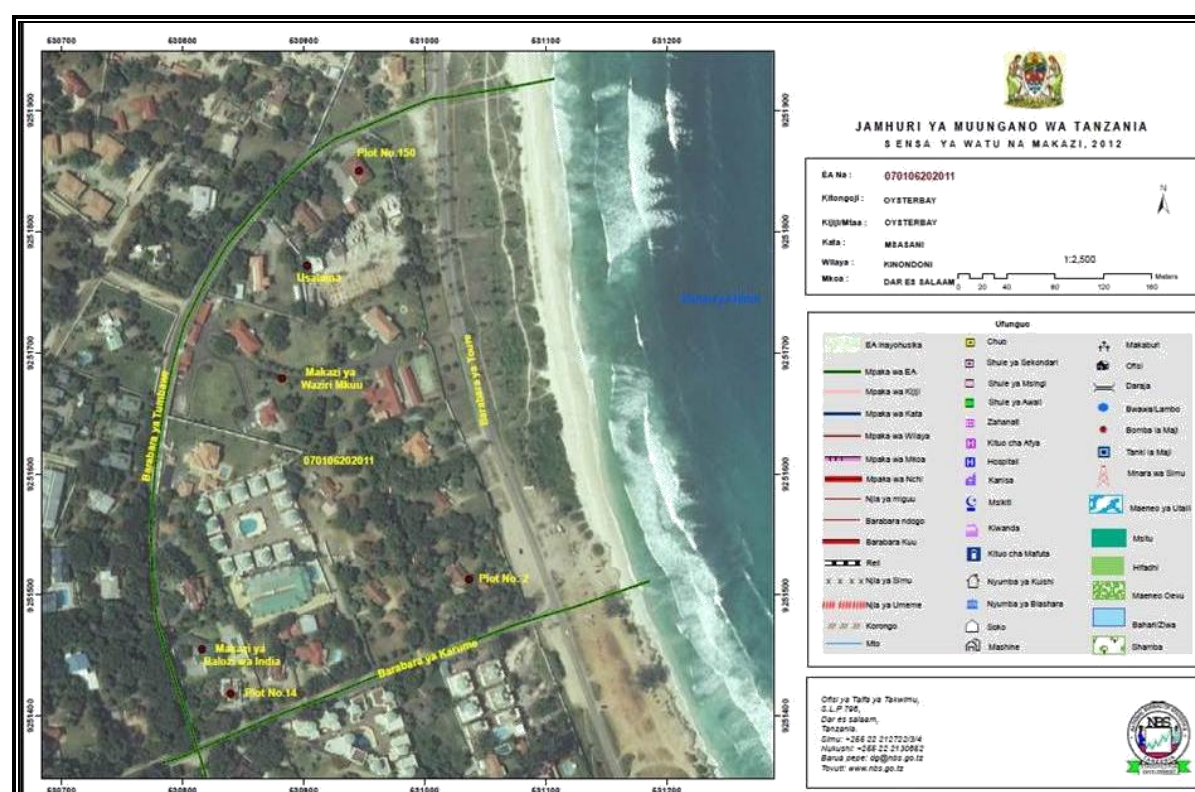
The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater 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.

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

### 1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



*A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC*

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

### **1.3.5 Pilot Census**

One of the most important aspects of the Census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration. The Pilot Census was intended to test the Census protocol for the 2012 PHC. The Pilot census started on the 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 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.

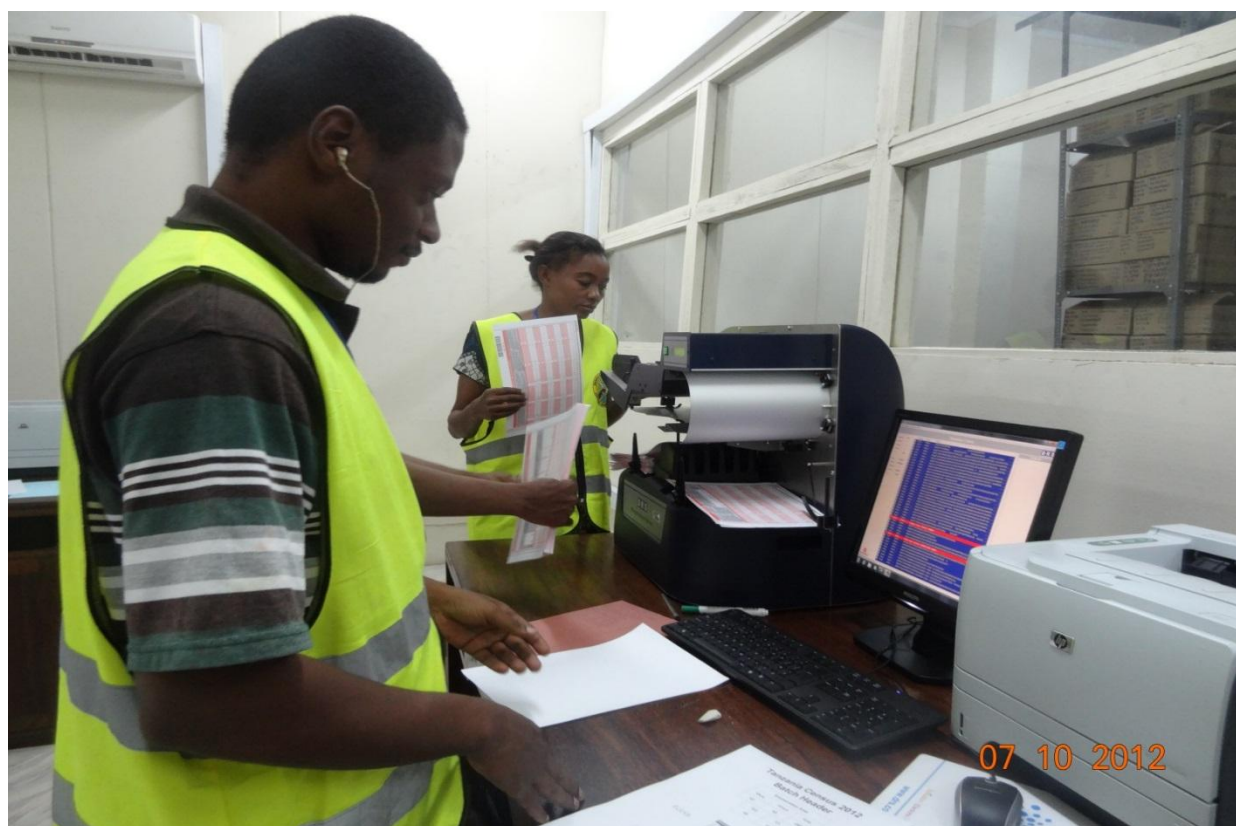
#### **1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities**

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, control forms and the

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

## 1.5 Data Processing

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>738,297</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>360,371</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,073,170	97.68	725,122	98.22	348,048	96.58
Special Institutions	588	0.05	122	0.02	466	0.13
Inmates Institutions	924	0.08	217	0.03	707	0.20
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,347	0.21	821	0.11	1,526	0.42
Refugee Camps	45	0.00	45	0.01	-	-
Homeless People	1,401	0.13	1,343	0.18	58	0.02
Travellers/In transit	641	0.06	164	0.02	477	0.13
Health Institutions/Facilities	683	0.06	204	0.03	479	0.13
Education/AI Institutions	8,270	0.75	3,039	0.41	5,231	1.45
Orphan/Age Centres	633	0.06	275	0.04	358	0.10
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,966	0.91	6,945	0.94	3,021	0.84

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,098,668 persons in Pwani Region, 1,073,170 (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 twice (738,297 persons) as much as those in urban areas (360,371 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in the females (560,842 persons) compared to males (537,826 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>537,826</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>560,842</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,073,170	97.68	523,464	97.33	549,706	98.01
Special Institutions	588	0.05	347	0.06	241	0.04
Inmates Institutions	924	0.08	909	0.17	15	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,347	0.21	1,698	0.32	649	0.12
Refugee Camps	45	0.00	17	0.00	28	0.00
Homeless People	1,401	0.13	1,045	0.19	356	0.06
Travellers/In transit	641	0.06	583	0.11	58	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	683	0.06	241	0.04	442	0.08
Education/AI Institutions	8,270	0.75	4,072	0.76	4,198	0.75
Orphan/Age Centres	633	0.06	319	0.06	314	0.06
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,966	0.91	5,131	0.95	4,835	0.86

### 2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Pwani in 2012 was 1.1 million. Out of that, 67.1 percent (0.7 million) were in rural areas and 32.8 percent (0.3 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population inter-censal growth rate of Pwani Region was 2.2 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 0.6 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 6.6 percent. The average annual growth rate of Pwani Region decreased from 2.4 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

**Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>636,103</b>	<b>885,017</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Rural	541,667	698,156	738,297	28.9	5.7	1.8	0.6	124.0
Urban	94,436	186,861	360,371	97.9	92.9	4.9	6.6	10.6

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges between 0.6 percent recorded in Kisarawe District and 5.0 percent recorded in Kibaha Town Council.

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

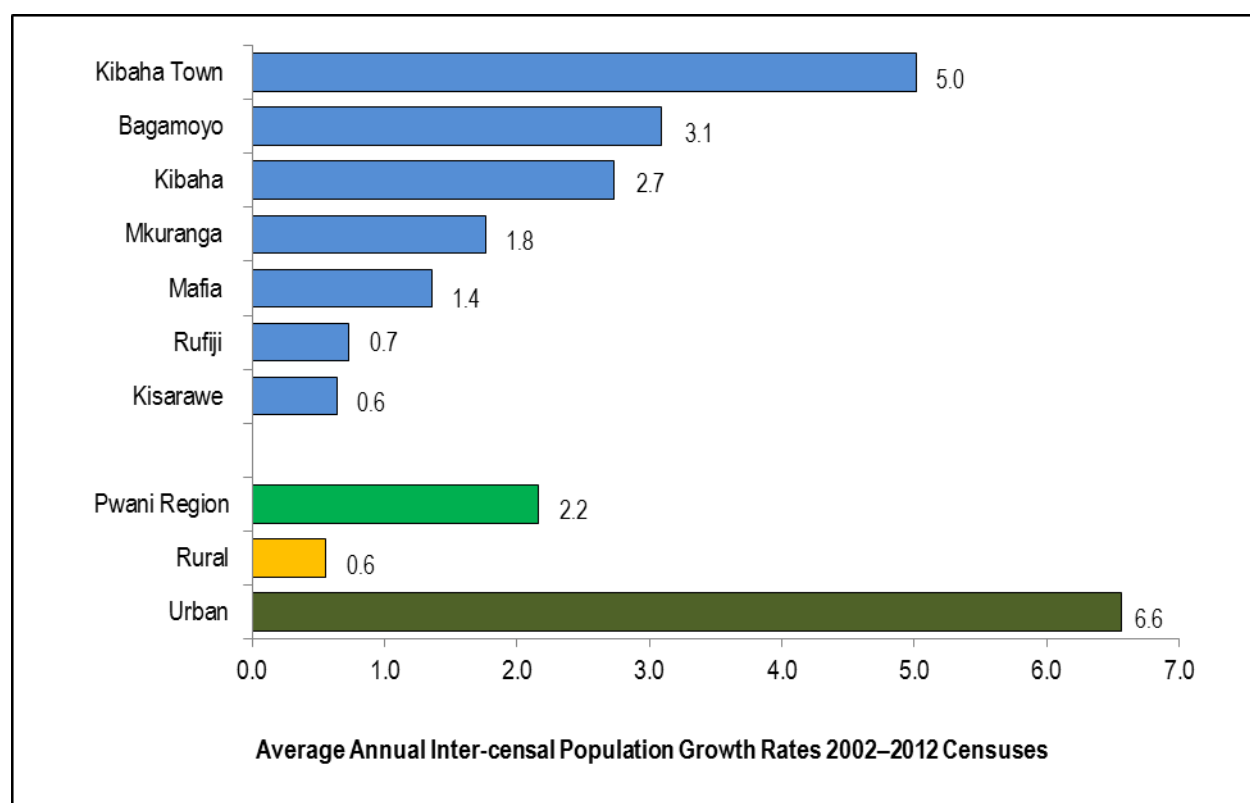


Figure 2.2 show that the population growth rate in Pwani Region increased from 0.3 percent in 1967/78 to 2.4 percent in 1988/2002 and decreased to 2.2 percent in 2002/2012.

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

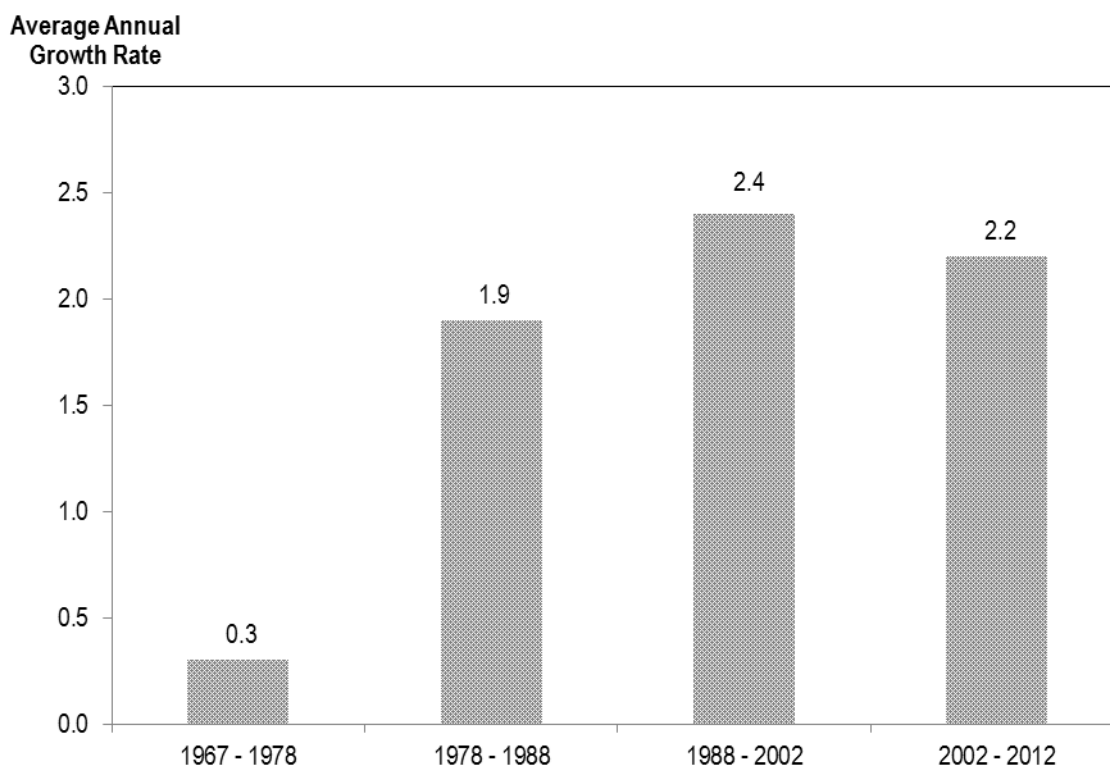


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Pwani Region has increased by 24.1 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Pwani Region has increased by 39.1 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Pwani districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Kibaha Town Council (65.1 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Kisarawe District (6.6 percent).

**Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>636,103</b>	<b>885,017</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Rural	541,667	698,156	738,297	28.9	5.7	1.8	0.6	38.2	124.0
Urban	94,436	186,861	360,371	97.9	92.9	4.9	6.6	14.2	10.6
Bagamoyo	173,871	228,967	311,740	31.7	36.2	2.0	3.1	35.3	22.5
Kibaha	81,952	53,411	70,209	- 34.8	31.5	- 3.1	2.7	-22.7	25.3
Kisarawe	193,263	95,323	101,598	- 50.7	6.6	- 5.0	0.6	-13.7	108.7
Mkuranga	N/A	186,927	222,921	N/A	19.3	N/A	1.8	N/A	39.4
Rufiji	153,938	202,001	217,274	31.2	7.6	1.9	0.7	35.7	95.1
Mafia	33,079	40,557	46,438	22.6	14.5	1.5	1.4	47.6	51.2
Kibaha Town	N/A	77,831	128,488	N/A	65.1	N/A	5.0	N/A	13.8

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Kibaha Town council is a new district

Table 2.5 shows the population distribution by district and Rural-Urban areas in Pwani Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Bagamoyo (28.4 percent) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Mafia (4.2 percent).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas was twice (738,297 persons) as much as that in urban areas (360,371 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>738,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>360,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Bagamoyo	311,740	28.4	236,952	32.1	74,788	20.8
Kibaha	70,209	6.4	38,370	5.2	31,839	8.8
Kisarawe	101,598	9.2	84,174	11.4	17,424	4.8
Mkuranga	222,921	20.3	183,426	24.8	39,495	11.0
Rufiji	217,274	19.8	161,078	21.8	56,196	15.6
Mafia	46,438	4.2	34,297	4.6	12,141	3.4
Kibaha Town	128,488	11.7	N/A	N/A	128,488	35.7

**Note:**

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

Table 2.6 presents the Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Pwani Region from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.6 million in 2002 to 0.7 million in 2012 an increase of 5.7 percent from the 2002 to 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.1 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 92.9 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>698,156</b>	<b>738,297</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>186,861</b>	<b>360,371</b>	<b>92.9</b>
Bagamoyo	187,812	236,952	26.2	41,155	74,788	81.7
Kibaha	35,407	38,370	8.4	18,004	31,839	76.8
Kisarawe	80,817	84,174	4.2	14,506	17,424	20.1
Mkuranga	165,798	183,426	10.6	21,129	39,495	86.9
Rufiji	158,301	161,078	1.8	43,700	56,196	28.6
Mafia	31,560	34,297	8.7	8,997	12,141	34.9
Kibaha Town	38,461	N/A	N/A	39,370	128,488	226.4

**Note:**

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

## **Chapter Three**

### **Age and Sex Profile**

#### **3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data**

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

In many developing countries, the quality of data on age is affected by age misreporting mainly due to ignorance of correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording, 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.

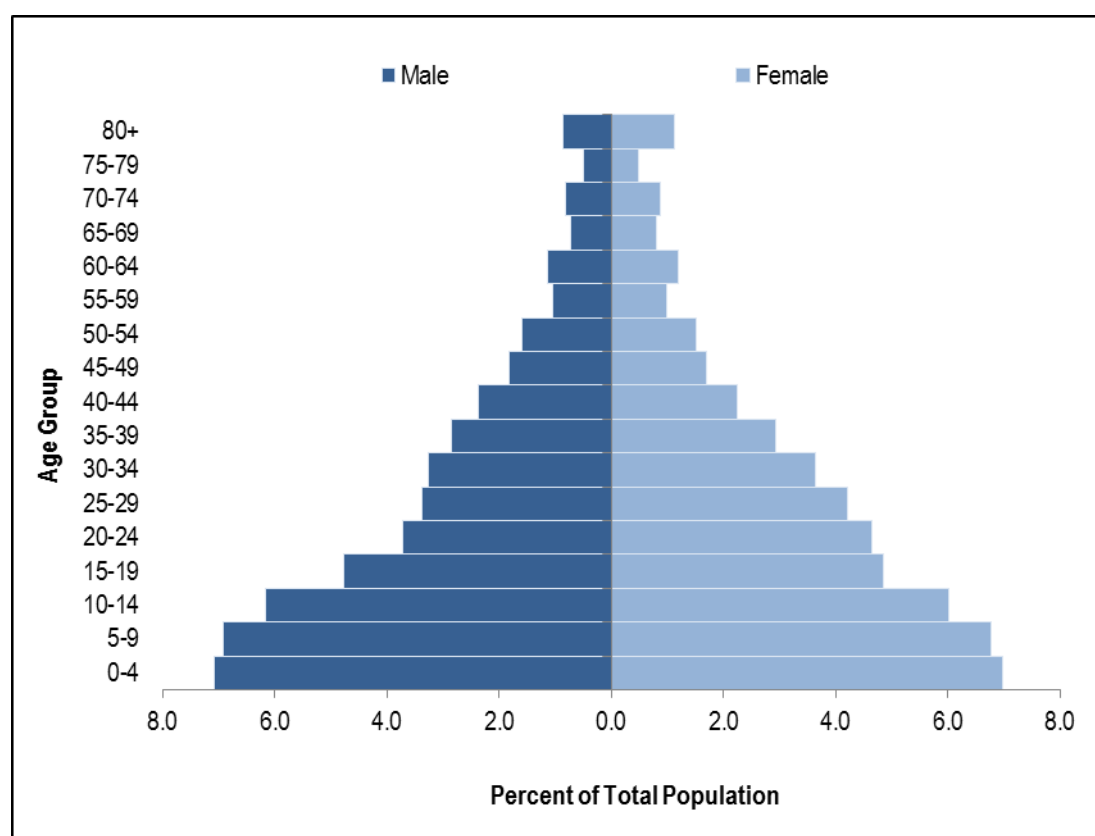
This chapter provides highlights of the Census data on age and sex distributions. The detailed findings are presented in Volume II: Population Distribution by Age and Sex in single and 5-year age groups.

## 3.2 Age and Sex Profile

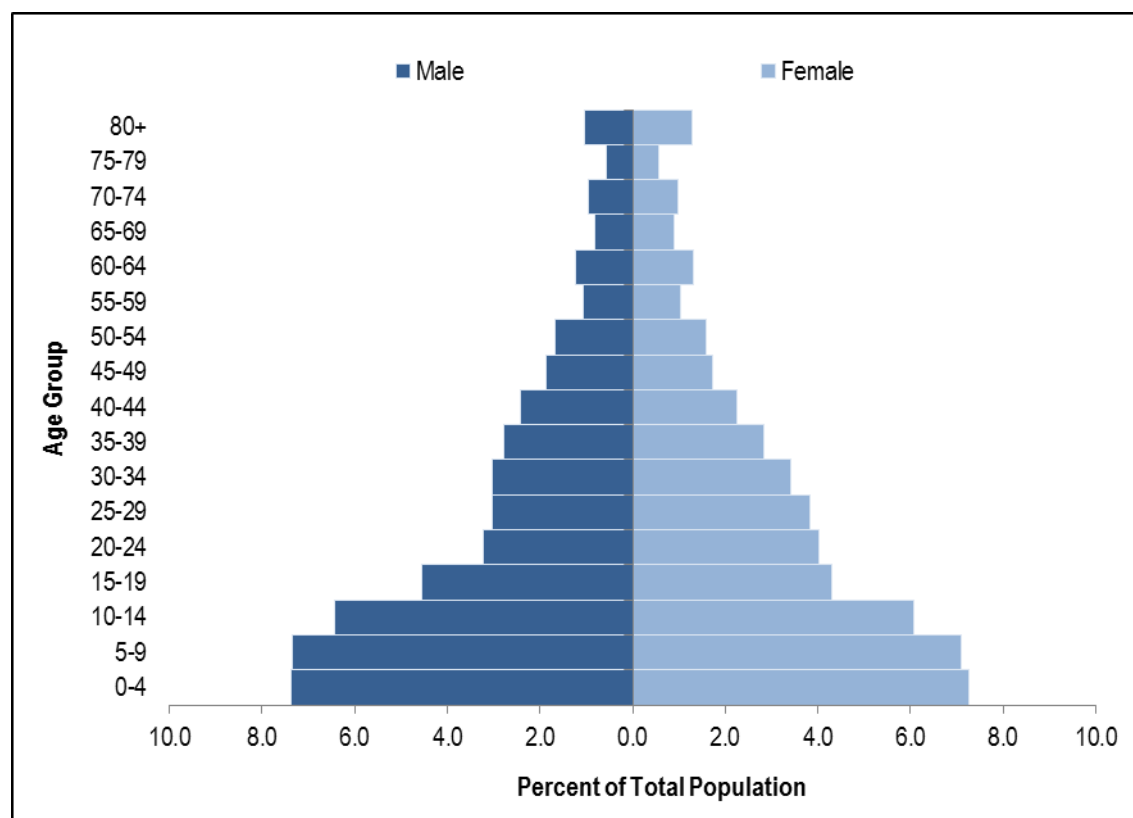
### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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 of Pwani 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 Pwani urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

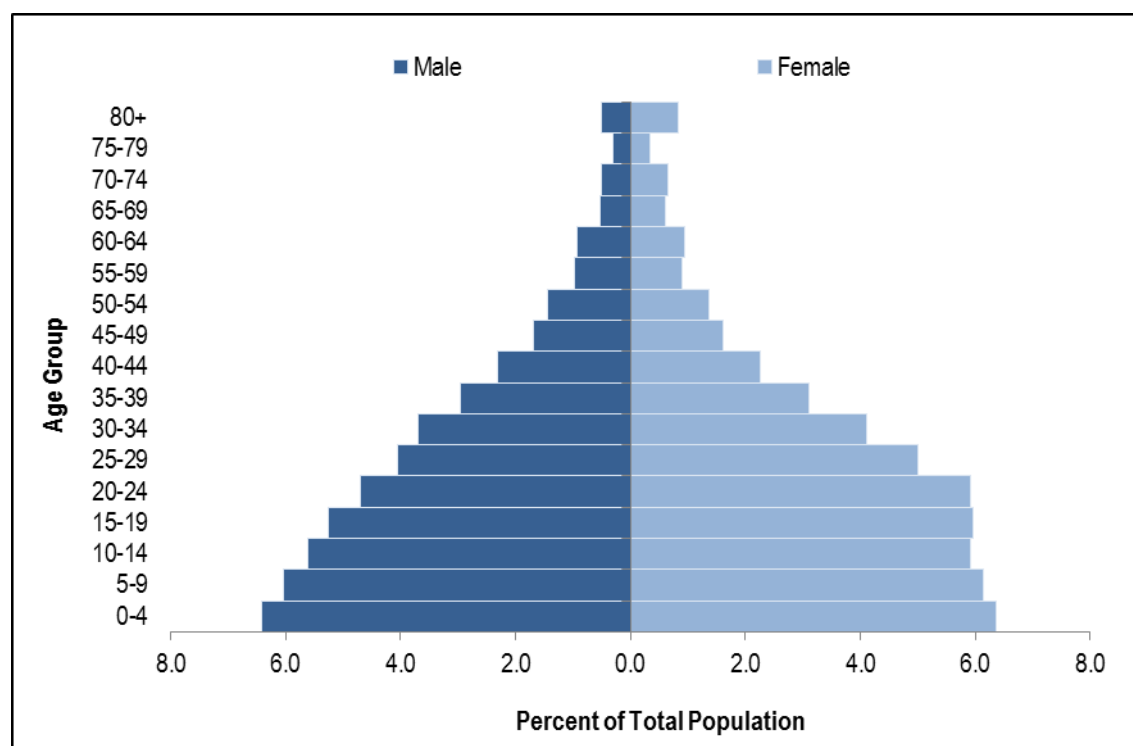
**Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Pwani Region, 2012 Census**



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



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed that 40 percent of the Pwani population was comprised of a young population below age 15 years and the old population aged 65 years and above constituted about six percent of the total population of Pwani Region (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many Sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

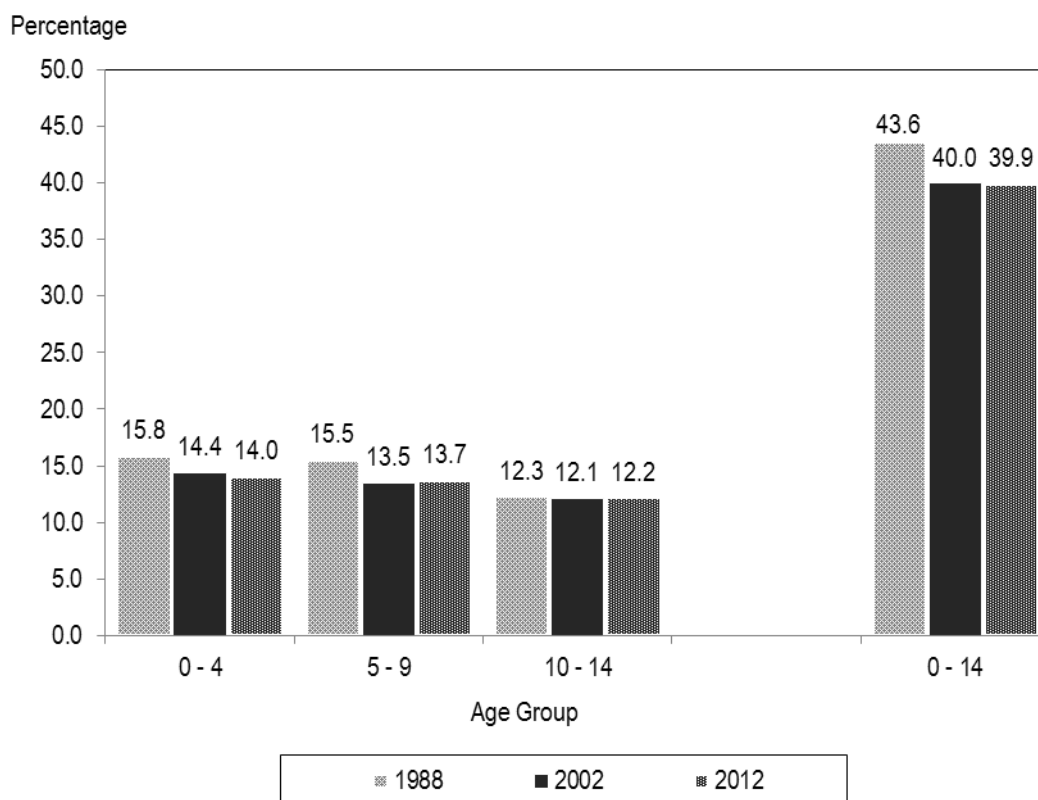
**Table 3.1: Population by Key Age Groups; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

Population Group	Pwani		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>738,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>360,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	537,826	49.0	365,060	49.4	172,766	47.9
Female	560,842	51.0	373,237	50.6	187,605	52.1
<b>Children (Under 1 year)</b>	<b>32,830</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>22,631</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Male	16,394	3.0	11,289	3.1	5,105	3.0
Female	16,436	2.9	11,342	3.0	5,094	2.7
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>154,332</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>108,260</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>46,072</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Male	77,674	14.4	54,560	14.9	23,114	13.4
Female	76,658	13.7	53,700	14.4	22,958	12.2
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>438,640</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>307,157</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>131,483</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Male	221,357	41.2	156,302	42.8	65,055	37.7
Female	217,283	38.7	150,855	40.4	66,428	35.4
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>501,532</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>346,380</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>155,152</b>	<b>43.1</b>
Male	252,921	47.0	176,727	48.4	76,194	44.1
Female	248,611	44.3	169,653	45.5	78,958	42.1
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>197,623</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>118,875</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>78,748</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Male	93,226	17.3	57,311	15.7	35,915	20.8
Female	104,397	18.6	61,564	16.5	42,833	22.8
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>379,646</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>232,913</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>146,733</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Male	177,359	33.0	109,866	30.1	67,493	39.1
Female	202,287	36.1	123,047	33.0	79,240	42.2
<b>School-Age Population</b>						
<b>Primary school (7–13 years)</b>	<b>196,973</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>137,975</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>58,998</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Male	99,564	18.5	70,522	19.3	29,042	16.8
Female	97,409	17.4	67,453	18.1	29,956	16.0
<b>Secondary School (14–17 years)</b>	<b>86,543</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>54,874</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>31,669</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Male	43,268	8.0	28,449	7.8	14,819	8.6
Female	43,275	7.7	26,425	7.1	16,850	9.0
<b>Working Age Population (15–64 years)</b>	<b>591,975</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>378,475</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>213,500</b>	<b>59.2</b>
Male	284,813	53.0	183,747	50.3	101,066	58.5
Female	307,162	54.8	194,728	52.2	112,434	59.9
<b>Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)</b>	<b>266,491</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>165,605</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>100,886</b>	<b>53.8</b>
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>93,716</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>71,626</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>22,090</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Male	44,147	8.2	34,188	9.4	9,959	5.8
Female	49,569	8.8	37,438	10.0	12,131	6.5
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>68,053</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>52,665</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>15,388</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Male	31,656	5.9	25,011	6.9	6,645	3.8
Female	36,397	6.5	27,654	7.4	8,743	4.7
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>		<b>86</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>69</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 40 percent in 2002 and 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); Pwani Region  
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

The overall sex ratio for Pwani Region was 96 males for every 100 females, 98 for Pwani rural and 92 for Pwani urban, indicating an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios for the population aged below 15 years and 40 to 59 years were above 100 indicating an excess of

males over females in those particular age groups for Pwani Region. For Pwani rural, sex ratio is above 100 for persons below the age of 20 and 40 to 59. On the other hand, Pwani urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged below five (5) years and 40 to 59 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>537,826</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>560,842</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>
0–4	154,332	14.0	77,674	14.4	76,658	13.7	101.3
5–9	150,537	13.7	75,981	14.1	74,556	13.3	101.9
10–14	133,771	12.2	67,702	12.6	66,069	11.8	102.5
15–19	105,814	9.6	52,484	9.8	53,330	9.5	98.4
20–24	91,809	8.4	40,742	7.6	51,067	9.1	79.8
25–29	83,530	7.6	37,098	6.9	46,432	8.3	79.9
30–34	75,877	6.9	35,786	6.7	40,091	7.1	89.3
35–39	63,522	5.8	31,346	5.8	32,176	5.7	97.4
40–44	50,879	4.6	26,116	4.9	24,763	4.4	105.5
45–49	38,503	3.5	19,871	3.7	18,632	3.3	106.6
50–54	34,216	3.1	17,515	3.3	16,701	3.0	104.9
55–59	22,162	2.0	11,364	2.1	10,798	1.9	105.2
60–64	25,663	2.3	12,491	2.3	13,172	2.3	94.8
65–69	16,802	1.5	7,959	1.5	8,843	1.6	90.0
70–74	18,498	1.7	8,912	1.7	9,586	1.7	93.0
75–79	10,791	1.0	5,320	1.0	5,471	1.0	97.2
80+	21,962	2.0	9,465	1.8	12,497	2.2	75.7

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>738,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>365,060</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>373,237</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>
0–4	108,260	14.7	54,560	14.9	53,700	14.4	101.6
5–9	106,634	14.4	54,244	14.9	52,390	14.0	103.5
10–14	92,263	12.5	47,498	13.0	44,765	12.0	106.1
15–19	65,399	8.9	33,540	9.2	31,859	8.5	105.3
20–24	53,476	7.2	23,771	6.5	29,705	8.0	80.0
25–29	50,840	6.9	22,465	6.2	28,375	7.6	79.2
30–34	47,728	6.5	22,471	6.2	25,257	6.8	89.0
35–39	41,632	5.6	20,638	5.7	20,994	5.6	98.3
40–44	34,381	4.7	17,786	4.9	16,595	4.4	107.2
45–49	26,590	3.6	13,770	3.8	12,820	3.4	107.4
50–54	24,022	3.3	12,273	3.4	11,749	3.1	104.5
55–59	15,446	2.1	7,856	2.2	7,590	2.0	103.5
60–64	18,961	2.6	9,177	2.5	9,784	2.6	93.8
65–69	12,720	1.7	6,056	1.7	6,664	1.8	90.9
70–74	14,320	1.9	7,073	1.9	7,247	1.9	97.6
75–79	8,443	1.1	4,240	1.2	4,203	1.1	100.9
80+	17,182	2.3	7,642	2.1	9,540	2.6	80.1

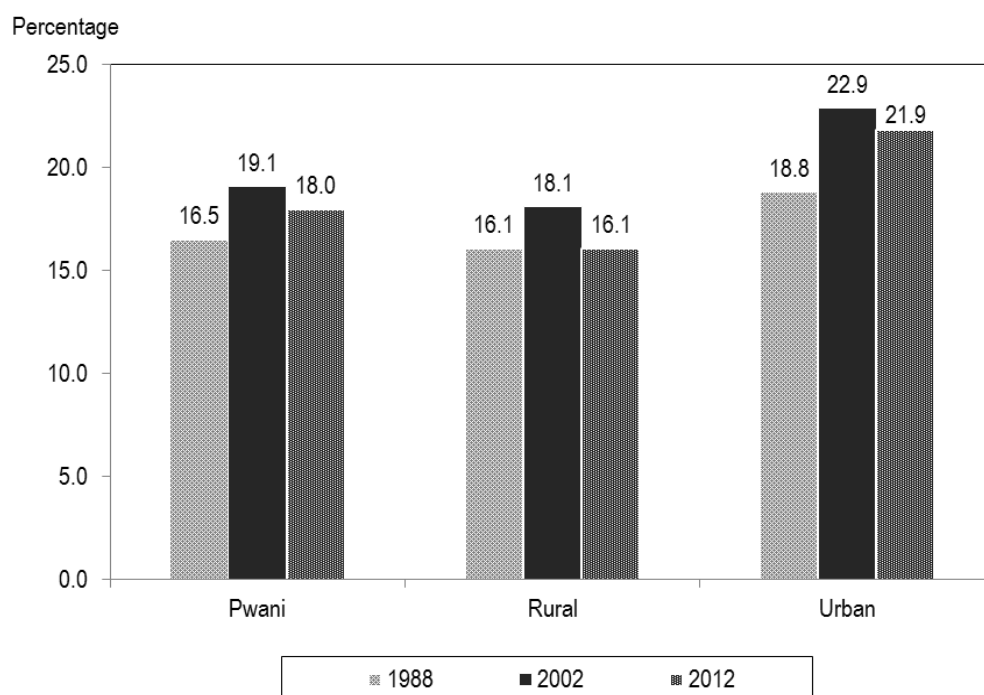
**Table 3.4: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Pwani Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>360,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>172,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>187,605</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.1</b>
0–4	46,072	12.8	23,114	13.4	22,958	12.2	100.7
5–9	43,903	12.2	21,737	12.6	22,166	11.8	98.1
10–14	41,508	11.5	20,204	11.7	21,304	11.4	94.8
15–19	40,415	11.2	18,944	11.0	21,471	11.4	88.2
20–24	38,333	10.6	16,971	9.8	21,362	11.4	79.4
25–29	32,690	9.1	14,633	8.5	18,057	9.6	81.0
30–34	28,149	7.8	13,315	7.7	14,834	7.9	89.8
35–39	21,890	6.1	10,708	6.2	11,182	6.0	95.8
40–44	16,498	4.6	8,330	4.8	8,168	4.4	102.0
45–49	11,913	3.3	6,101	3.5	5,812	3.1	105.0
50–54	10,194	2.8	5,242	3.0	4,952	2.6	105.9
55–59	6,716	1.9	3,508	2.0	3,208	1.7	109.4
60–64	6,702	1.9	3,314	1.9	3,388	1.8	97.8
65–69	4,082	1.1	1,903	1.1	2,179	1.2	87.3
70–74	4,178	1.2	1,839	1.1	2,339	1.2	78.6
75–79	2,348	0.7	1,080	0.6	1,268	0.7	85.2
80+	4,780	1.3	1,823	1.1	2,957	1.6	61.7

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

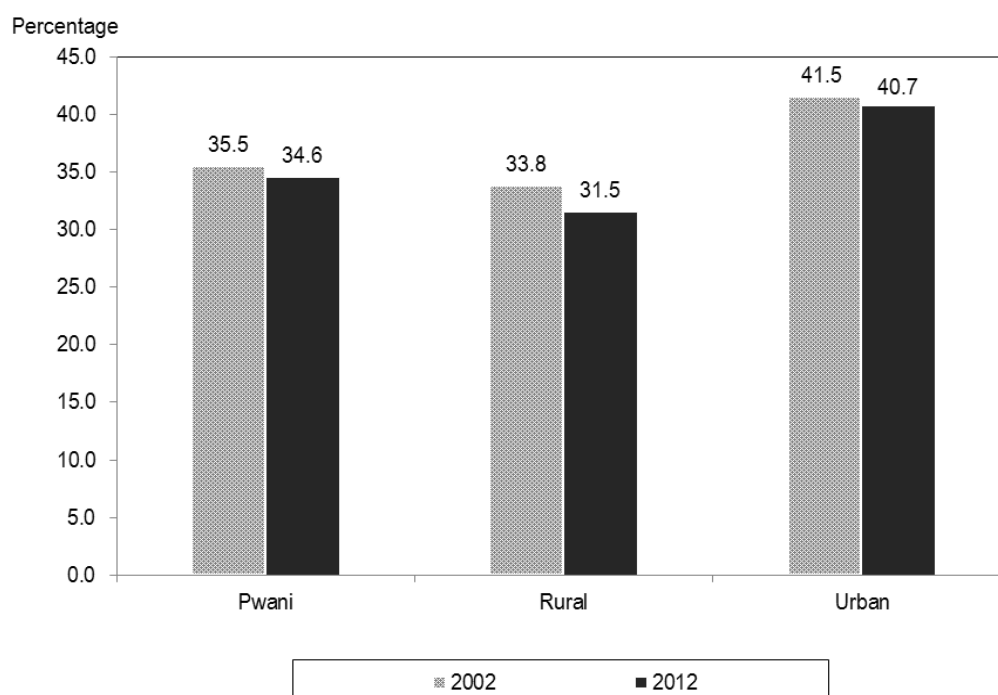
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Pwani Region, Pwani rural and Pwani urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Pwani Region increased from 17 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 2002 and then decreased to 18 percent in 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas has remained about the same at 16 percent from 1988 to 2012 censuses though it had increased to 18 percent in 2002. The proportion of the youth in Pwani urban increased from 19 percent in 1988 to 23 percent in 2012 census and decreased to 22 percent in the 2012 PHC.

**Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Pwani 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 for Pwani Region. The same pattern is observed in Pwani rural and urban areas (Figure 3.6).

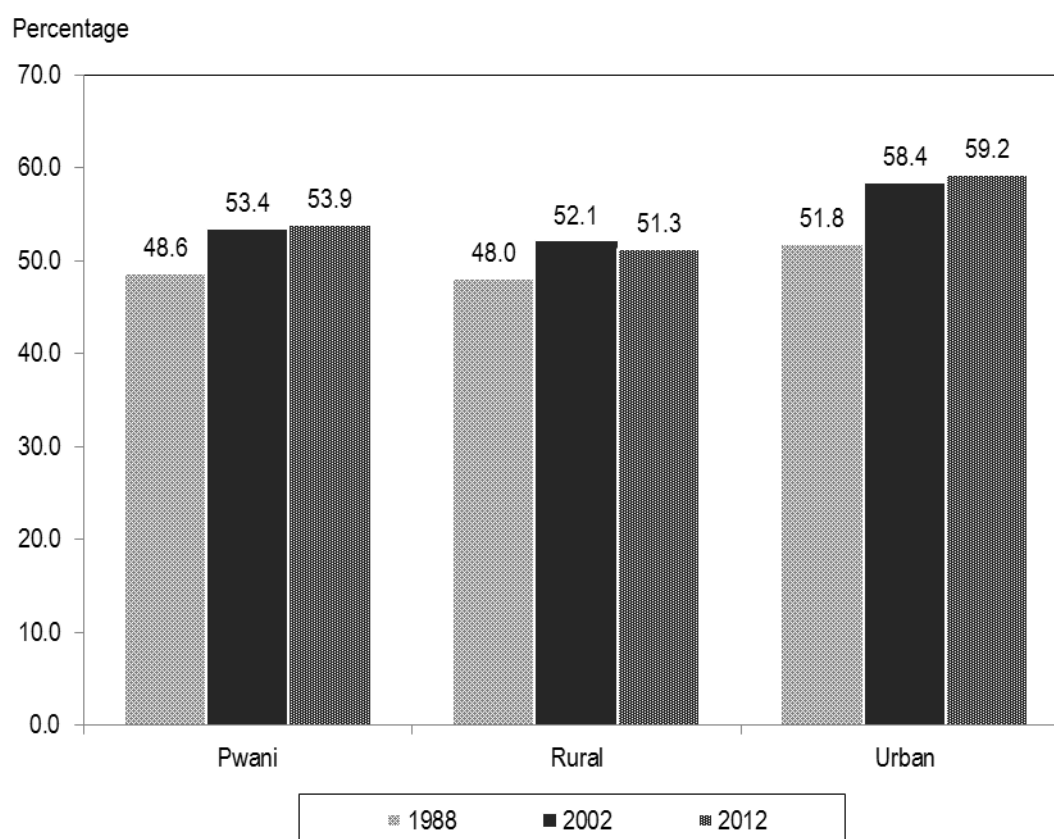
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Pwani Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

The percentage of Pwani's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 49 percent in 1988 Census to 54 percent in 2012 and increased from 48 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in 2012 Census for Pwani rural and from 52 to 59 percent for Pwani urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

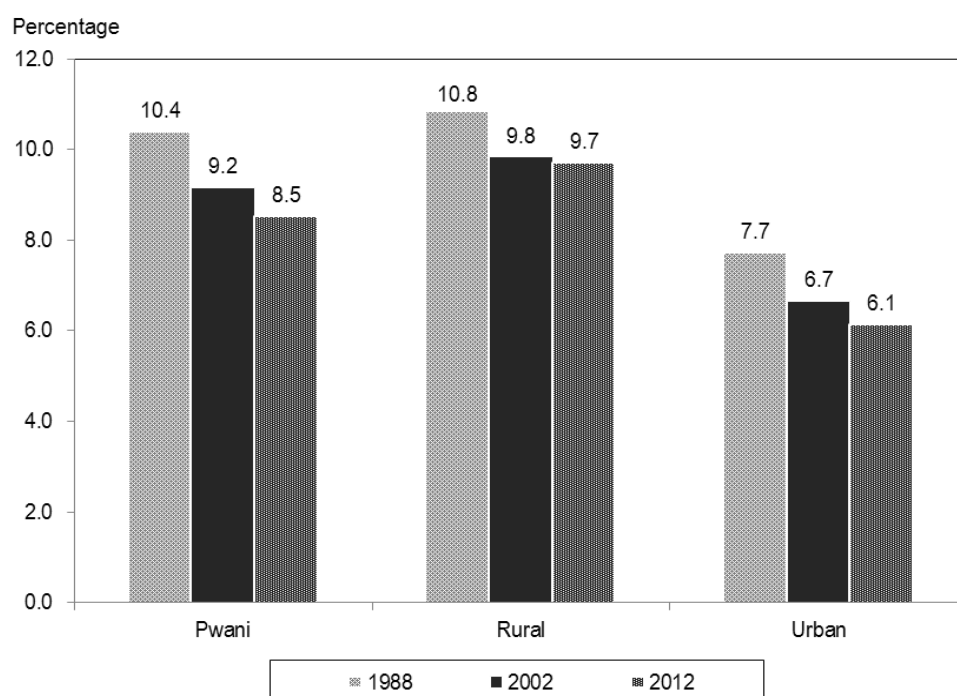
**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Pwani Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Pwani Region has decreased from 10 percent in 1988 to nine (9) percent in the 2012 PHC. The same trend is observed in Pwani rural and Pwani urban (Figure 3.8).

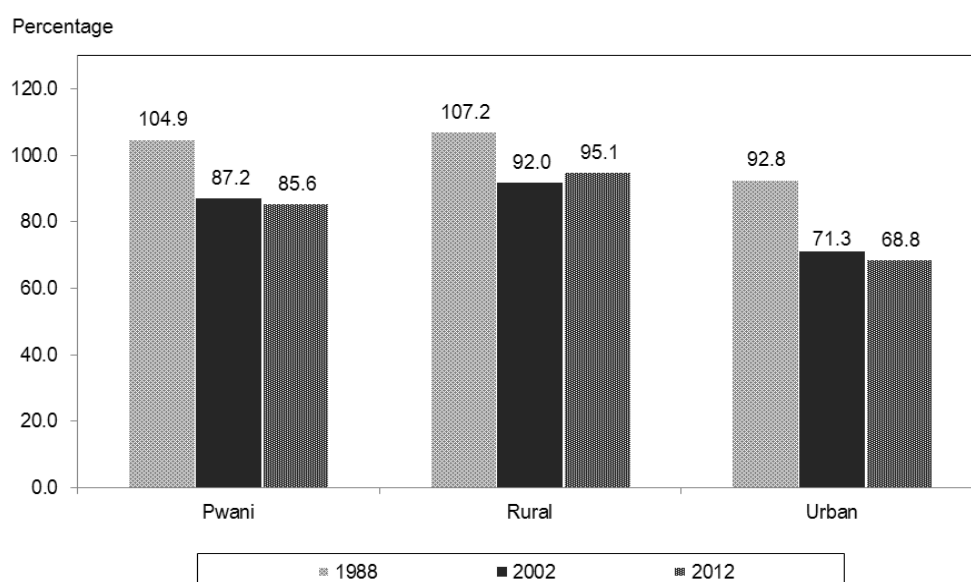
**Figure 3.8: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Pwani Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Pwani age dependency ratio was 86 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 86 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Pwani urban from 1988 to the 2012 PHC. However, the age dependency ratio in Pwani rural decreased from 107 in 1988 to 92 in 2002 and then increased to 95 in the 2012 Census.

**Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Pwani 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.

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (257,511) covered by the Census.

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

According to the 2012 PHC, Pwani Region had a total of 254,810 private households. Sixty seven (67) percent of the private households (169,937 households) were in rural areas and 33.3 percent (84,873 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Forty nine (69) percent and 31 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; Pwani 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	254,810	176,902	69.4	77,908	30.6	169,937	66.7	121,306	68.6	48,631	62.4	84,873	33.3	55,596	31.4	29,277	37.6	
< 10	311	183	58.8	128	41.2	205	65.9	129	70.5	76	59.4	106	34.1	54	29.5	52	40.6	
10-14	582	332	57.0	250	43.0	368	63.2	223	67.2	145	58.0	214	36.8	109	32.8	105	42.0	
15-19	3,977	2,529	63.6	1,448	36.4	2,321	58.4	1,627	64.3	694	47.9	1,656	41.6	902	35.7	754	52.1	
20-24	15,002	9,760	65.1	5,242	34.9	8,514	56.8	6,027	61.8	2,487	47.4	6,488	43.2	3,733	38.2	2,755	52.6	
25-29	27,447	19,572	71.3	7,875	28.7	16,022	58.4	12,007	61.3	4,015	51.0	11,425	41.6	7,565	38.7	3,860	49.0	
30-34	32,909	23,910	72.7	8,999	27.3	19,964	60.7	15,088	63.1	4,876	54.2	12,945	39.3	8,822	36.9	4,123	45.8	
35-39	31,257	23,058	73.8	8,199	26.2	20,061	64.2	15,288	66.3	4,773	58.2	11,196	35.8	7,770	33.7	3,426	41.8	
40-44	27,485	20,047	72.9	7,438	27.1	18,364	66.8	13,763	68.7	4,601	61.9	9,121	33.2	6,284	31.3	2,837	38.1	
45-49	21,948	15,931	72.6	6,017	27.4	14,899	67.9	11,067	69.5	3,832	63.7	7,049	32.1	4,864	30.5	2,185	36.3	
50-54	20,601	14,449	70.1	6,152	29.9	14,209	69.0	10,121	70.0	4,088	66.4	6,392	31.0	4,328	30.0	2,064	33.6	
55-59	13,953	9,653	69.2	4,300	30.8	9,503	68.1	6,676	69.2	2,827	65.7	4,450	31.9	2,977	30.8	1,473	34.3	
60-64	16,201	10,645	65.7	5,556	34.3	11,823	73.0	7,862	73.9	3,961	71.3	4,378	27.0	2,783	26.1	1,595	28.7	
65-69	10,762	6,866	63.8	3,896	36.2	8,150	75.7	5,247	76.4	2,903	74.5	2,612	24.3	1,619	23.6	993	25.5	
70-74	12,102	7,616	62.9	4,486	37.1	9,426	77.9	6,071	79.7	3,355	74.8	2,676	22.1	1,545	20.3	1,131	25.2	
75-79	7,094	4,555	64.2	2,539	35.8	5,653	79.7	3,693	81.1	1,960	77.2	1,441	20.3	862	18.9	579	22.8	
80+	13,179	7,796	59.2	5,383	40.8	10,455	79.3	6,417	82.3	4,038	75.0	2,724	20.7	1,379	17.7	1,345	25.0	

Table 4.2 reveals that Bagamoyo, being the District with the largest population, had 28 percent of the total number of private households in Pwani Region while Mafia District had the smallest population of the private households (5 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Kisarawe (84 percent) followed by Mkuranga (83 percent) while in urban area the largest number of private households was Kibaha Town (100 percent).

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

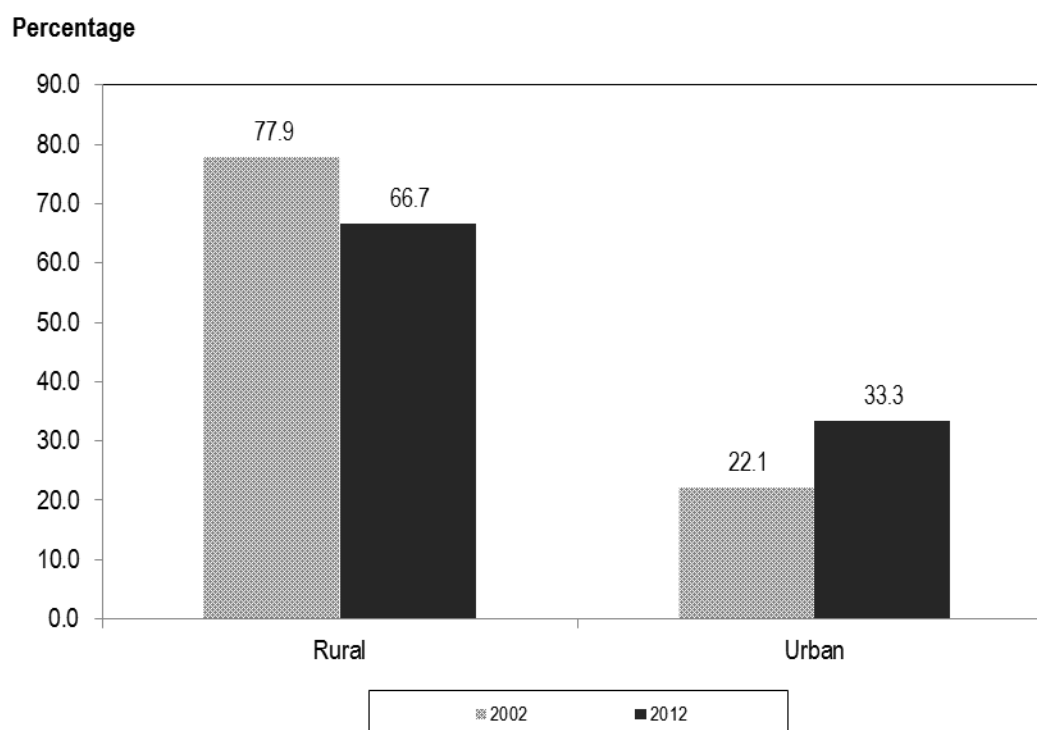
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>169,937</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>84,873</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Bagamoyo	70,312	27.6	53,035	75.4	17,277	24.6
Kibaha	16,892	6.6	9,434	55.8	7,458	44.2
Kisarawe	25,475	10.0	21,346	83.8	4,129	16.2
Mkuranga	51,101	20.1	42,360	82.9	8,741	17.1
Rufiji	48,164	18.9	35,115	72.9	13,049	27.1
Mafia	11,774	4.6	8,647	73.4	3,127	26.6
Kibaha Town	31,092	12.2	N/A	N/A	31,092	100.0

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Kibaha Town councils do not have a rural component

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Pwani from 22 percent in 2002 to 33 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease in rural households from 78 percent to 67 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.

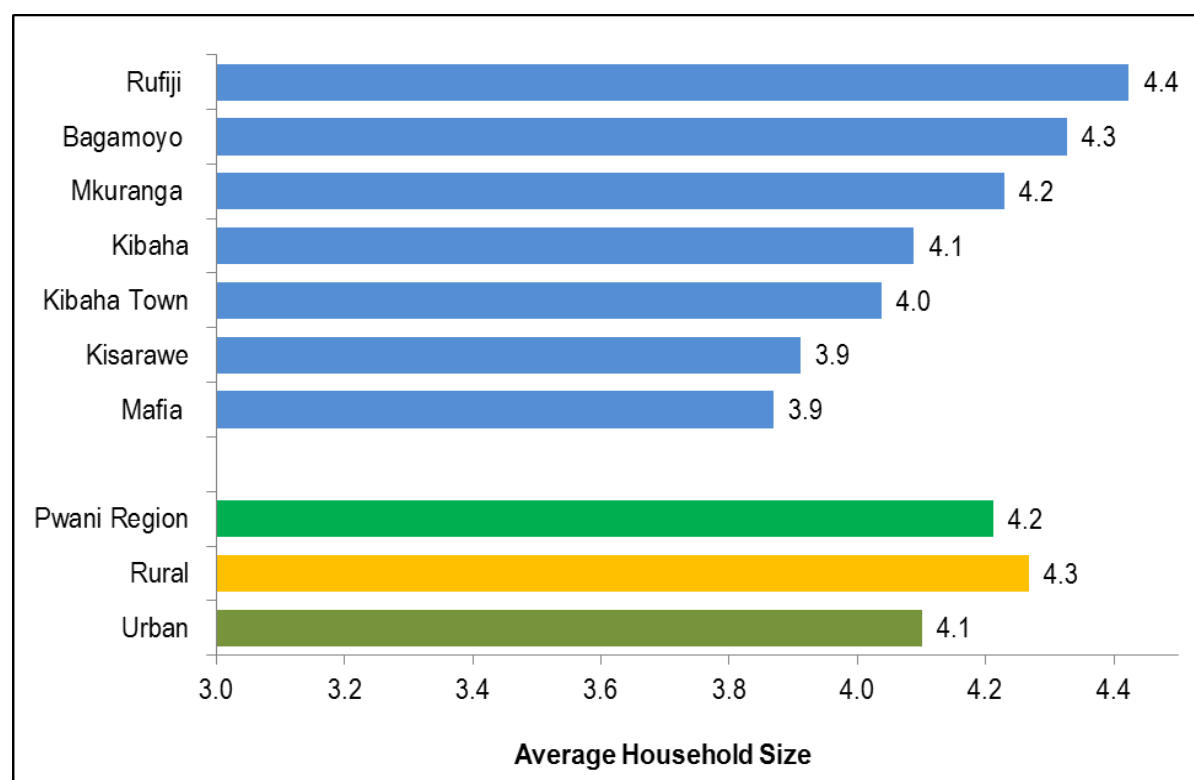
**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Pwani Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 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 Pwani Region in the 2002 PHC was 4.3 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 4.2 persons in the 2012 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.3 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban one (4.1 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.9 persons in Mafia District to 4.4 persons in Rufiji.

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



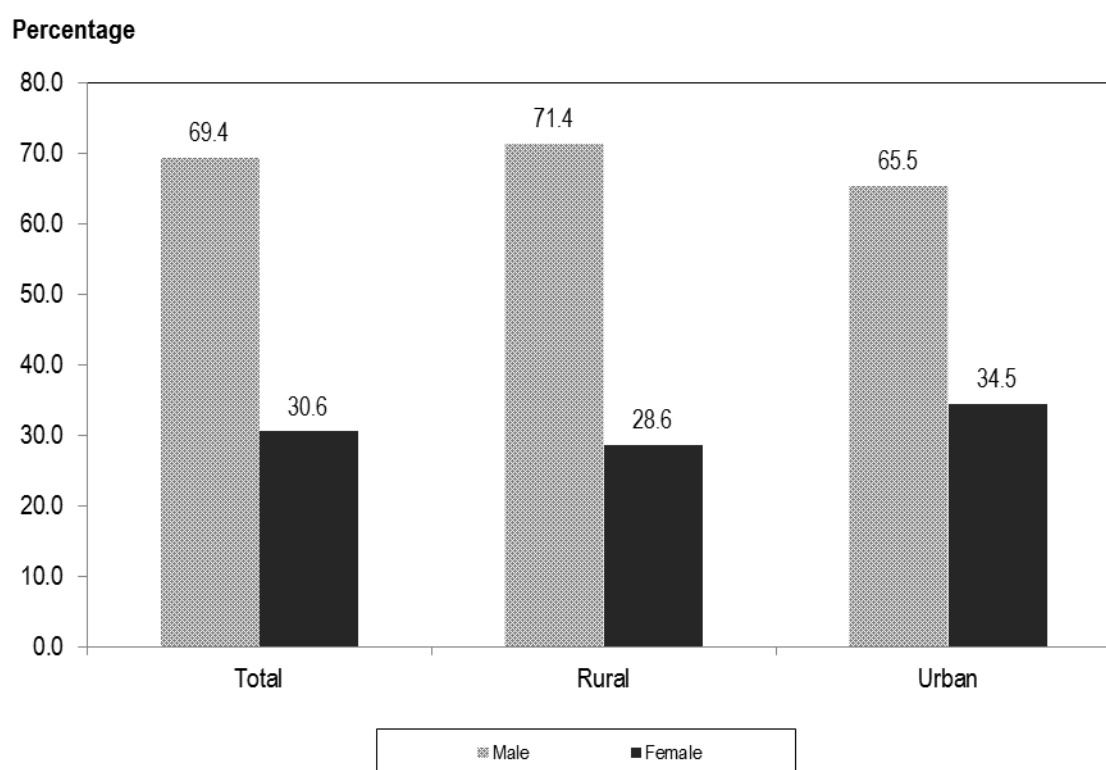
**Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Pwani Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Area	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Pwani Region	870,647	1,073,170	203,605	254,810	4.3	4.2
Rural	687,881	725,122	158,518	169,937	4.3	4.3
Urban	182,766	348,048	45,086	84,873	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 two-thirds (69 percent) of the total private households in Pwani Region were headed by males and about a third (31 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has decreased from 71 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 69 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 29 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; Pwani Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Pwani Region	70.8	29.2	69.4	30.6
Rural	72.4	27.6	71.4	28.6
Urban	65.5	34.5	65.5	34.5

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 7.1 compared with 3.0 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; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>176,902</b>	<b>77,908</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Rural	169,937	121,306	48,631	4.3	2.9	7.6
Urban	84,873	55,596	29,277	4.1	3.0	6.2
Bagamoyo	70,312	49,916	20,396	4.3	3.0	7.6
Kibaha	16,892	11,561	5,331	4.1	2.9	6.6
Kisarawe	25,475	18,324	7,151	3.9	2.7	7.0
Mkuranga	51,101	34,988	16,113	4.2	3.0	6.9
Rufiji	48,164	32,576	15,588	4.4	3.1	7.1
Mafia	11,774	8,330	3,444	3.9	2.7	6.7
Kibaha Town	31,092	21,207	9,885	4.0	2.9	6.5

## **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. Six categories adopted to classify marital status of persons were: never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

#### **5.2 Marital Status**

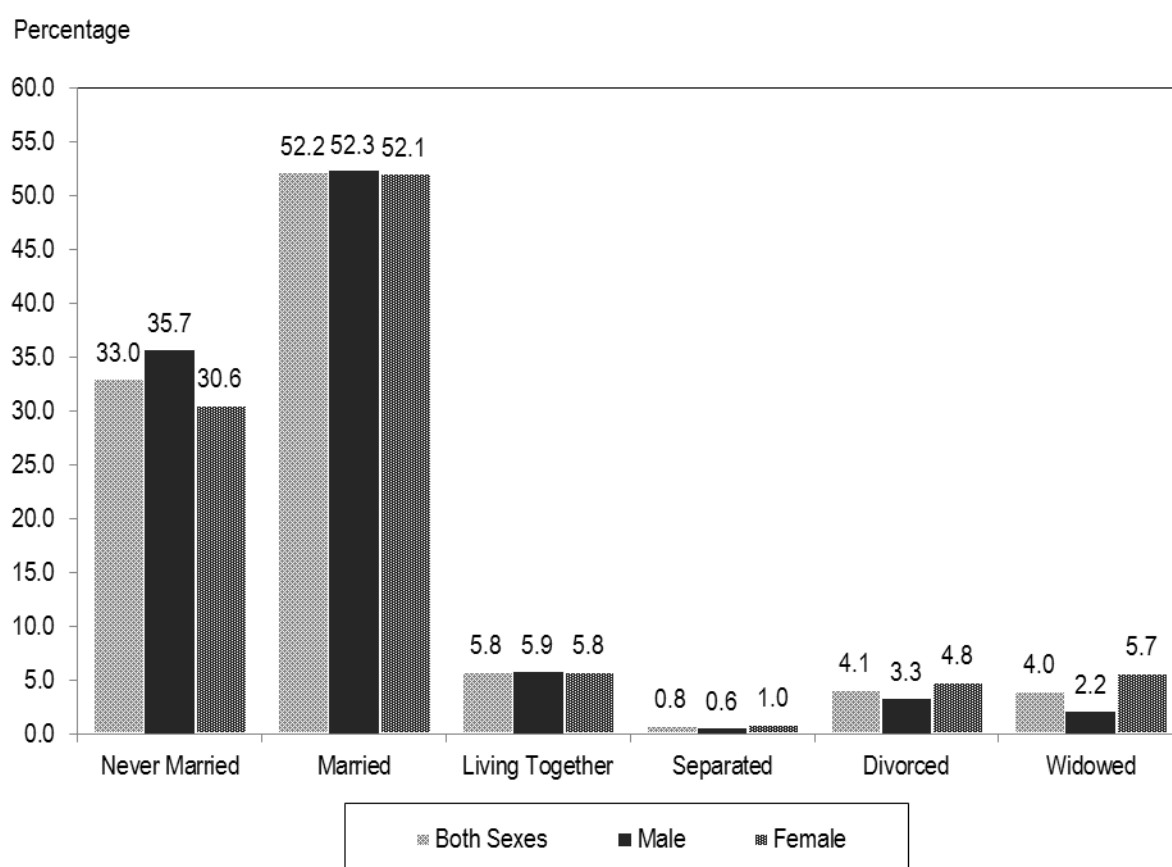
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Pwani Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 33 percent of the people in Pwani aged 15 years and above had never married; 87 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 52 percent of the people were married and four (4) 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 57 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 12 percent for those of age 80 years and above. This is 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; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>640,738</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>
15–19	99,290	87.4	11.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	88,423	56.5	35.4	5.4	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	81,187	31.5	57.2	9.5	1.5	0.3	0.0
30–34	74,024	20.1	65.6	8.3	5.3	0.6	0.1
35–39	62,091	15.2	70.0	7.8	5.8	0.9	0.2
40–44	49,769	12.6	73.0	6.9	4.5	1.2	1.8
45–49	37,772	9.3	73.3	6.0	5.2	1.4	4.8
50–54	33,654	9.9	72.3	4.9	6.0	1.6	5.3
55–59	21,810	9.9	66.2	6.6	9.0	1.8	6.4
60–64	25,328	11.2	65.7	5.3	8.3	1.8	7.7
65–69	16,613	7.6	63.9	7.0	8.6	1.8	11.1
70–74	18,306	10.8	57.1	4.9	8.7	1.7	16.7
75–79	10,700	9.5	47.0	2.7	6.6	1.8	32.5
80+	21,771	12.1	36.4	1.9	5.7	1.3	42.7

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Pwani 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 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (31 percent).while, the proportion of the widowed females (6 percent) was thrice more than that of widowed males (2 percent). Also The tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>305,113</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
15-19	49,317	92.4	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	38,771	70.4	23.5	3.2	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	35,564	38.9	50.1	9.7	1.1	0.2	0.0
30-34	34,499	22.3	63.1	9.1	4.9	0.5	0.1
35-39	30,338	16.0	69.2	8.8	5.1	0.7	0.2
40-44	25,338	12.5	74.0	7.8	3.3	0.7	1.7
45-49	19,348	8.8	74.9	6.8	4.2	1.1	4.1
50-54	17,145	8.2	76.6	5.7	4.3	1.2	3.9
55-59	11,147	7.2	74.2	6.7	6.4	1.3	4.1
60-64	12,307	7.1	75.9	6.0	5.8	1.1	4.2
65-69	7,867	5.3	75.0	6.9	5.9	1.3	5.5
70-74	8,815	6.4	74.8	5.1	5.4	1.3	7.0
75-79	5,272	4.7	70.5	3.8	4.9	1.8	14.2
80+	9,385	5.8	66.3	3.3	4.4	1.3	18.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,625</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>
15-19	49,973	82.5	15.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	49,652	45.6	44.7	7.0	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	45,623	25.7	62.7	9.3	1.8	0.4	0.0
30-34	39,525	18.2	67.7	7.6	5.6	0.8	0.1
35-39	31,753	14.5	70.7	6.9	6.6	1.1	0.2
40-44	24,431	12.8	72.0	5.9	5.8	1.6	1.9
45-49	18,424	9.8	71.5	5.2	6.2	1.7	5.5
50-54	16,509	11.7	67.8	4.0	7.8	2.1	6.7
55-59	10,663	12.8	57.9	6.5	11.8	2.2	8.8
60-64	13,021	15.2	56.0	4.7	10.6	2.5	11.1
65-69	8,746	9.6	54.0	7.2	10.9	2.2	16.2
70-74	9,491	14.9	40.8	4.6	11.8	2.1	25.7
75-79	5,428	14.1	24.1	1.5	8.1	1.9	50.2
80+	12,386	16.8	13.8	0.7	6.6	1.3	60.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,565</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
15-19	62,531	86.7	12.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	52,108	54.0	38.6	4.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	49,722	29.5	60.5	8.2	1.5	0.3	0.0
30-34	46,716	18.9	67.7	7.5	5.3	0.6	0.1
35-39	40,838	14.3	71.4	7.4	5.9	0.8	0.2
40-44	33,711	11.9	74.0	6.8	4.6	1.0	1.8
45-49	26,151	8.9	73.4	6.4	5.3	1.3	4.7
50-54	23,674	9.7	72.3	5.3	6.2	1.5	5.1
55-59	15,227	9.5	66.5	7.2	9.0	1.5	6.2
60-64	18,727	10.9	66.2	5.5	8.4	1.6	7.5
65-69	12,573	7.3	64.4	7.3	8.6	1.8	10.6
70-74	14,184	10.3	58.5	5.0	8.7	1.5	15.9
75-79	8,368	9.2	48.6	2.9	6.6	1.8	30.8
80+	17,035	11.4	38.1	2.0	5.8	1.3	41.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,254</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
15-19	32,301	92.3	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	22,969	68.9	25.2	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	21,731	37.4	52.9	8.2	1.3	0.2	0.1
30-34	21,771	22.0	64.3	7.8	5.3	0.5	0.1
35-39	20,093	16.2	69.7	7.8	5.4	0.7	0.2
40-44	17,328	12.7	74.0	7.5	3.4	0.6	1.8
45-49	13,461	9.1	74.0	7.0	4.6	1.1	4.2
50-54	12,048	8.6	75.5	6.1	4.6	1.2	4.0
55-59	7,727	7.3	73.0	7.3	6.9	1.2	4.3
60-64	9,060	7.1	75.5	6.1	6.1	1.0	4.2
65-69	5,985	5.0	75.0	7.1	6.3	1.3	5.3
70-74	7,002	6.0	75.2	5.2	5.4	1.1	7.1
75-79	4,198	4.9	71.3	4.1	4.9	1.7	13.0
80+	7,580	5.3	67.8	3.5	4.7	1.3	17.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,311</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>
15-19	30,230	80.7	17.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	29,139	42.3	49.2	5.9	2.4	0.1	0.1
25-29	27,991	23.3	66.4	8.1	1.8	0.4	0.0
30-34	24,945	16.1	70.6	7.2	5.3	0.6	0.1
35-39	20,745	12.5	73.0	7.0	6.4	0.9	0.2
40-44	16,383	11.1	73.9	6.1	5.8	1.3	1.7
45-49	12,690	8.7	72.7	5.8	6.0	1.6	5.2
50-54	11,626	10.8	68.9	4.5	7.7	1.8	6.3
55-59	7,500	11.8	59.9	7.0	11.3	1.9	8.1
60-64	9,667	14.4	57.6	4.9	10.5	2.1	10.6
65-69	6,588	9.4	54.9	7.4	10.8	2.2	15.4
70-74	7,182	14.6	42.3	4.8	11.9	1.9	24.6
75-79	4,170	13.5	25.8	1.7	8.4	1.8	48.8
80+	9,455	16.3	14.4	0.8	6.8	1.3	60.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>219,173</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
15-19	36,759	88.7	10.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	36,315	59.9	30.8	6.5	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	31,465	34.7	52.0	11.5	1.4	0.4	0.0
30-34	27,308	22.2	62.0	9.7	5.3	0.8	0.1
35-39	21,253	17.0	67.3	8.7	5.7	1.1	0.2
40-44	16,058	14.2	71.1	6.9	4.3	1.6	1.9
45-49	11,621	10.2	73.0	5.2	5.0	1.7	5.0
50-54	9,980	10.5	72.3	3.8	5.7	2.0	5.7
55-59	6,583	10.8	65.6	5.4	9.0	2.3	6.8
60-64	6,601	12.3	64.1	4.8	8.0	2.4	8.4
65-69	4,040	8.3	62.4	6.3	8.3	1.8	12.8
70-74	4,122	12.4	52.5	4.3	8.9	2.4	19.5
75-79	2,332	10.5	41.1	1.8	6.3	2.1	38.3
80+	4,736	14.4	30.3	1.2	5.1	1.3	47.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,859</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
15-19	17,016	92.6	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	15,802	72.4	20.9	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.1
25-29	13,833	41.4	45.7	12.0	0.7	0.2	0.0
30-34	12,728	22.9	61.0	11.2	4.3	0.5	0.1
35-39	10,245	15.7	68.2	10.7	4.4	0.8	0.2
40-44	8,010	12.1	74.0	8.6	2.9	0.8	1.6
45-49	5,887	8.1	77.1	6.3	3.3	1.2	4.0
50-54	5,097	7.4	79.2	4.8	3.6	1.2	3.8
55-59	3,420	6.9	77.1	5.4	5.3	1.7	3.5
60-64	3,247	7.1	77.0	5.6	5.0	1.2	4.2
65-69	1,882	6.1	75.3	6.3	4.9	1.4	6.1
70-74	1,813	7.9	73.2	4.6	5.3	2.0	6.9
75-79	1,074	3.9	67.5	2.6	5.2	2.1	18.6
80+	1,805	7.9	60.1	2.5	3.5	1.4	24.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,314</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>
15-19	19,743	85.3	12.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	20,513	50.3	38.4	8.6	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	17,632	29.5	56.9	11.2	1.9	0.5	0.0
30-34	14,580	21.6	62.8	8.3	6.1	1.1	0.1
35-39	11,008	18.3	66.5	6.8	6.9	1.4	0.2
40-44	8,048	16.2	68.1	5.3	5.8	2.3	2.3
45-49	5,734	12.3	68.7	4.1	6.7	2.1	6.0
50-54	4,883	13.8	65.1	2.7	7.9	2.7	7.7
55-59	3,163	15.0	53.1	5.4	13.0	3.0	10.4
60-64	3,354	17.4	51.6	4.1	10.8	3.5	12.5
65-69	2,158	10.3	51.2	6.3	11.3	2.2	18.7
70-74	2,309	16.0	36.1	4.1	11.7	2.7	29.3
75-79	1,258	16.1	18.5	1.0	7.2	2.0	55.1
80+	2,931	18.5	11.9	0.4	6.1	1.3	61.8

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 30.8 percent in Mkuranga district council to 38.8 percent in Kibaha Town council. For the married category, the range was from 45.6 percent in Kibaha Town council to 58.9 percent in Rufiji district council. The proportion of the separated is 0.4 percent in Mafia district council and one (1) percent for the remaining districts. Widowed category ranged from 2.9 percent in Mafia district council to 5.6 percent in Kisarawe district.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>640,738</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Rural	421,565	30.6	54.4	5.5	0.7	4.3	4.5
Urban	219,173	37.8	48.0	6.5	0.8	3.7	3.2
Bagamoyo	182,538	33.6	49.0	8.6	0.9	4.2	3.8
Kibaha	43,531	35.9	46.5	9.0	0.9	3.8	3.9
Kisarawe	62,727	31.1	49.3	8.6	1.0	4.3	5.6
Mkuranga	124,695	30.8	56.9	2.8	0.7	4.5	4.3
Rufiji	117,278	31.0	58.9	1.3	0.5	4.0	4.3
Mafia	28,338	31.2	58.7	1.5	0.4	5.3	2.9
Kibaha Town	81,631	38.8	45.6	8.4	1.0	3.2	3.0

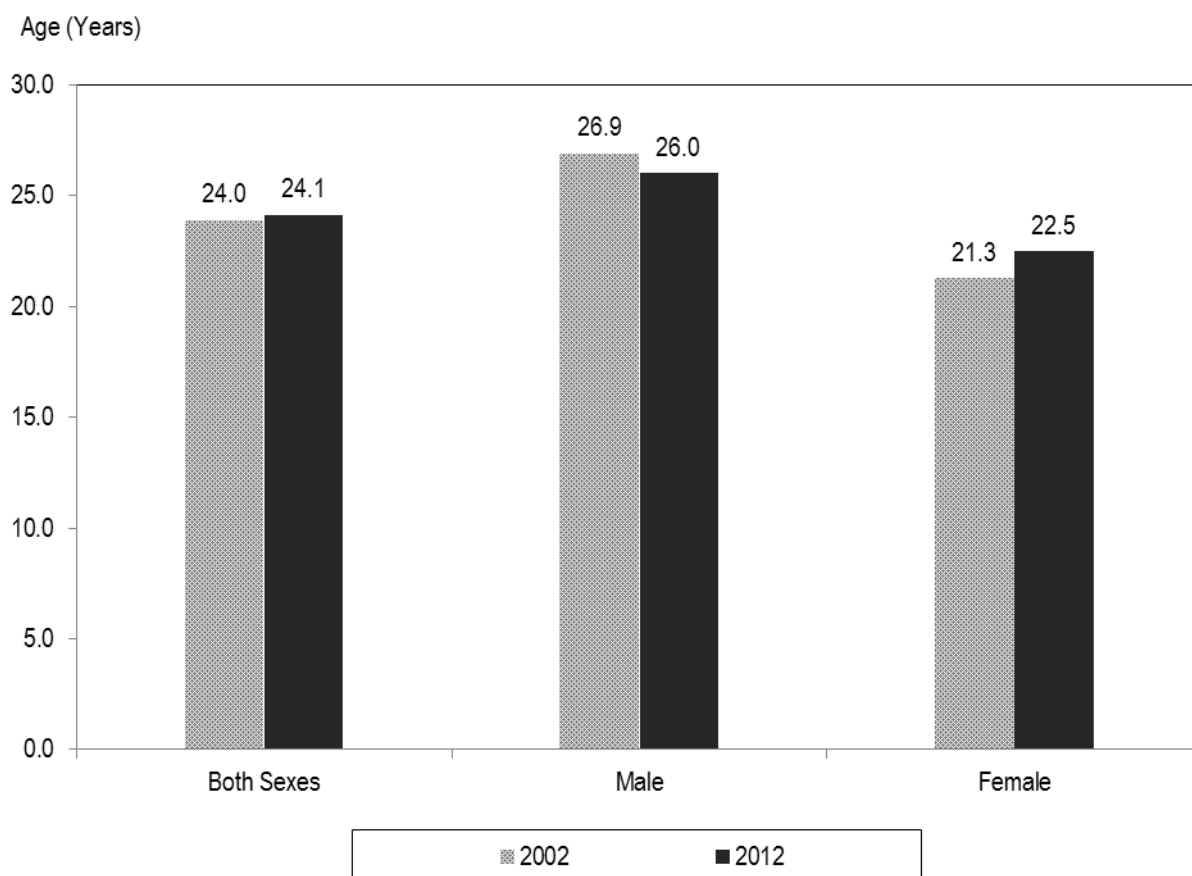
### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

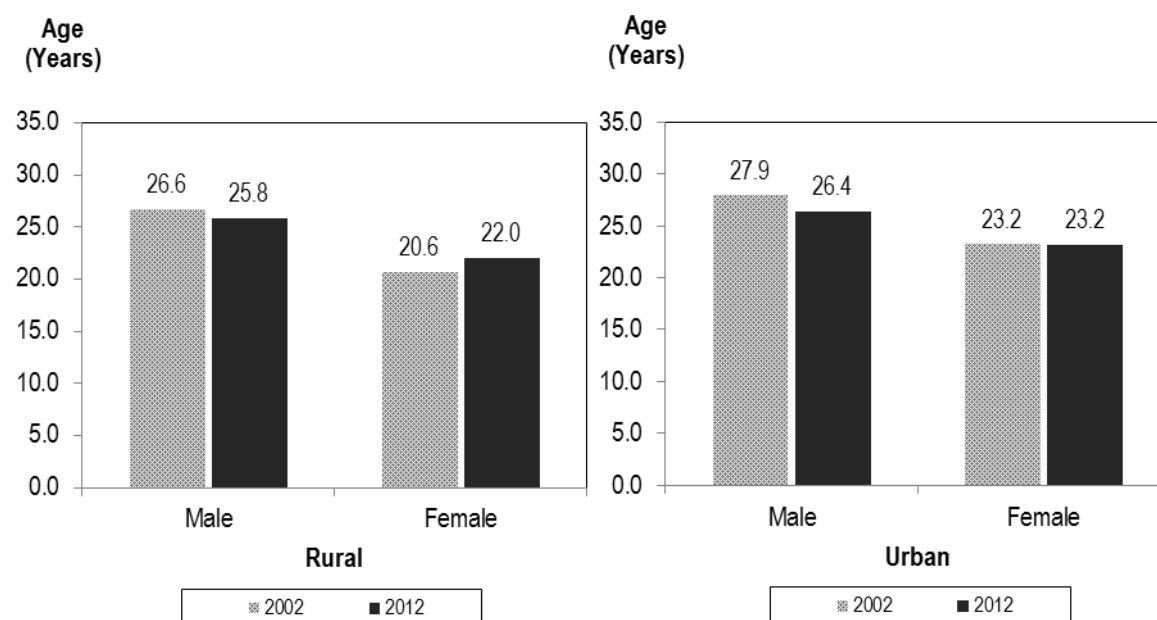
The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increases from 21.3 years in 2002 to 22.5 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26.9 years in 2002 Census to 26.0 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, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas remained the same at 23.2 years and that of males decreased from 27.9 to 26.4 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for

females increased from 20.6 to 22.0 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 26.6 to 25.8 years.

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



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

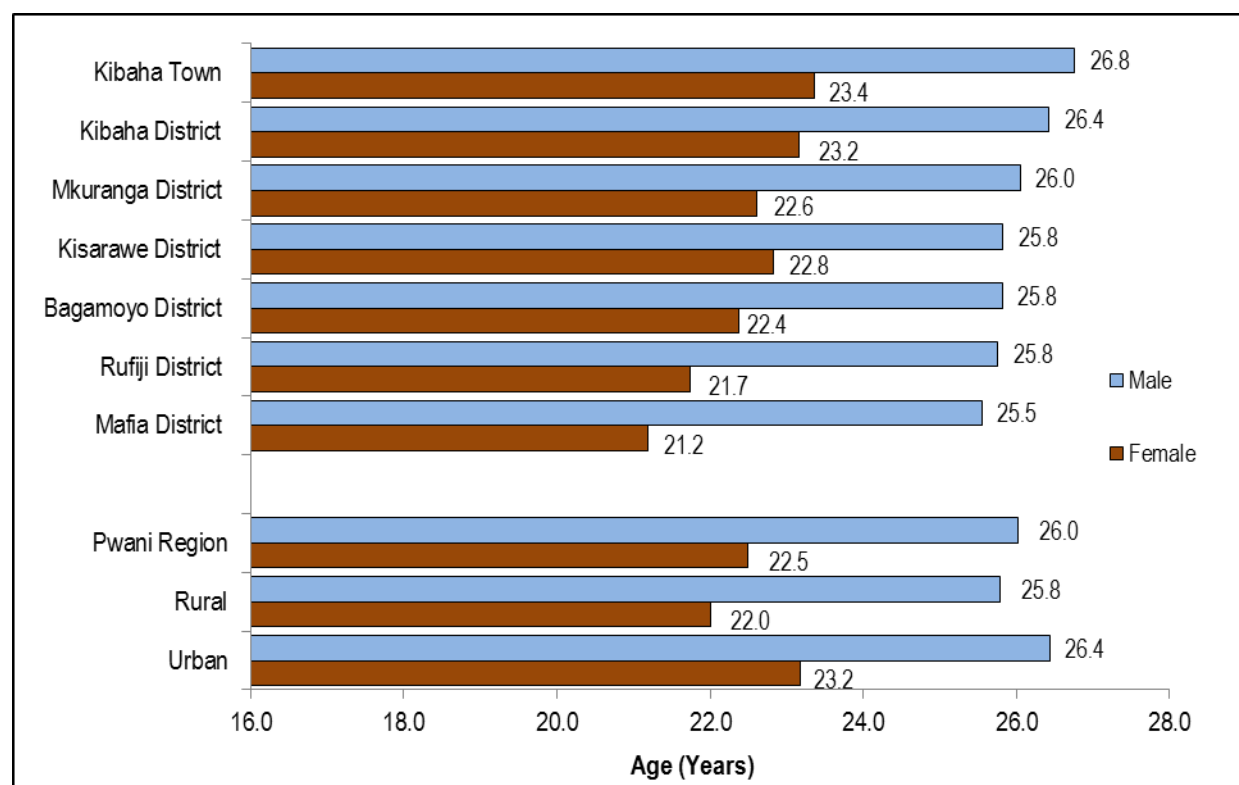


District variations in age at first marriage mean age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. Kibaha Town council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.8 years and 23.4 years respectively) followed by Kibaha district council (26.4 for males and 23.2 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Mafia district council (25.5 years for males and 21.2 for females).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Rural	23.5	23.8	26.6	25.8	20.6	22.0
Urban	25.4	24.7	27.9	26.4	23.2	23.2
Bagamoyo	23.6	24.0	26.5	25.8	21.1	22.4
Kibaha	25.1	24.8	27.9	26.4	22.5	23.2
Kisarawe	24.8	24.2	27.5	25.8	22.0	22.8
Mkuranga	23.3	24.1	26.5	26.0	20.6	22.6
Rufiji	23.2	23.6	26.4	25.8	20.5	21.7
Mafia	23.8	23.2	27.3	25.5	20.6	21.2
Kibaha Town	26.1	25.0	28.4	26.8	23.8	23.4

**Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**



## **Chapter Six**

### **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

#### **6.1 Citizenship**

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

**Table 6.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Pwani 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>1,098,668</b>	<b>537,826</b>	<b>560,842</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>738,297</b>	<b>365,060</b>	<b>373,237</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>360,371</b>	<b>172,766</b>	<b>187,605</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,097,227</b>	<b>536,896</b>	<b>560,331</b>	<b>99.87</b>	<b>737,486</b>	<b>364,573</b>	<b>372,913</b>	<b>99.89</b>	<b>359,741</b>	<b>172,323</b>	<b>187,418</b>	<b>99.83</b>
Angola	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Botswana	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Burundi	11	10	1	0.00	6	5	1	0.00	5	5	0	0.00
Comoro	8	5	3	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	8	5	3	0.00
Kenya	101	65	36	0.01	17	13	4	0.00	84	52	32	0.02
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Malawi	34	21	13	0.00	15	7	8	0.00	19	14	5	0.01
Mauritius	9	4	5	0.00	5	3	2	0.00	4	1	3	0.00
Mozambique	316	153	163	0.03	291	141	150	0.04	25	12	13	0.01
Namibia	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Rwanda	12	7	5	0.00	2	2	0	0.00	10	5	5	0.00
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Somalia	25	21	4	0.00	6	2	4	0.00	19	19	0	0.01
Swaziland	8	3	5	0.00	7	3	4	0.00	1	0	1	0.00
South Africa	13	7	6	0.00	12	6	6	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Uganda	30	22	8	0.00	7	4	3	0.00	23	18	5	0.01
DRC	11	8	3	0.00	3	3	0	0.00	8	5	3	0.00
Zimbabwe	4	1	3	0.00	1	0	1	0.00	3	1	2	0.00
Zambia	14	8	6	0.00	11	5	6	0.00	3	3	0	0.00
<b>Other African Countries</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.04</b>
China	82	67	15	0.01	47	42	5	0.01	35	25	10	0.01
India	164	118	46	0.01	96	82	14	0.01	68	36	32	0.02
Pakistan	8	7	1	0.00	4	4	0	0.00	4	3	1	0.00
<b>Other Asian Countries</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Italy	61	33	28	0.01	41	24	17	0.01	20	9	11	0.01
Nordic Countries	21	14	7	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	20	13	7	0.01
Great Britain	112	59	53	0.01	89	48	41	0.01	23	11	12	0.01

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	47	25	22	0.00	28	19	9	0.00	19	6	13	0.01
<b>Other European Countries</b>	56	39	17	0.01	34	26	8	0.00	22	13	9	0.01
Canada	7	3	4	0.00	3	1	2	0.00	4	2	2	0.00
USA	50	26	24	0.00	42	21	21	0.01	8	5	3	0.00
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	79	54	25	0.01	33	21	12	0.00	46	33	13	0.01

## 6.2 Birth Certificate

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

## 6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that fifteen (15) percent of Pwani population had birth certificates while five (6) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (76 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

**Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Pwani 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>14.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
0 - 4	17.0	17.2	16.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	63.1	62.9	63.3	1.9	1.8	1.9
5 - 9	17.8	17.7	17.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	68.9	69.1	68.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
10 - 14	17.1	16.6	17.5	7.7	7.9	7.5	72.5	72.8	72.1	2.8	2.6	2.9
15 - 19	18.9	18.1	19.6	4.9	5.2	4.7	73.1	73.5	72.7	3.1	3.2	3.0
20 - 24	20.0	22.5	18.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	74.0	70.8	76.5	3.0	3.5	2.7
25 - 29	16.1	18.0	14.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	78.7	75.9	81.0	3.2	4.1	2.5
30 - 34	13.1	14.7	11.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	82.0	79.5	84.1	3.3	4.1	2.5
35 - 39	11.2	12.1	10.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	84.1	82.4	85.7	3.3	4.1	2.6
40 - 44	9.5	10.3	8.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	86.0	84.4	87.7	3.3	4.0	2.5
45 - 49	8.2	9.2	7.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	87.5	86.2	88.9	3.0	3.4	2.7
50 - 54	7.1	8.4	5.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	88.7	87.0	90.4	3.0	3.4	2.7
55 - 59	6.8	8.2	5.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	89.0	87.5	90.6	3.1	3.2	3.0
60 - 64	4.3	5.5	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	91.4	90.2	92.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
65 - 69	3.1	3.9	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	92.0	91.5	92.6	3.9	3.6	4.2
70 - 74	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.5	92.6	92.4	4.2	3.9	4.5
75 - 79	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	92.4	92.8	92.1	4.1	3.6	4.7
80+	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	91.2	92.2	90.5	5.8	4.9	6.5

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Pwani urban Areas (27 percent) was three times that of Pwani rural Areas (9 percent).

**Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Pwani 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>8.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
0 - 4	11.6	11.7	11.4	16.3	16.4	16.3	70.2	70.0	70.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
5 - 9	11.6	11.6	11.6	10.5	10.6	10.5	75.5	75.5	75.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
10 - 14	10.3	10.1	10.6	7.9	8.1	7.7	79.1	79.3	79.0	2.6	2.6	2.7
15 - 19	10.4	10.0	10.9	5.3	5.5	5.0	81.5	81.6	81.4	2.8	2.9	2.7
20 - 24	10.5	11.9	9.4	3.1	3.5	2.9	83.7	81.7	85.2	2.7	2.9	2.5
25 - 29	8.9	10.3	7.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	86.4	84.4	87.9	2.8	3.4	2.4
30 - 34	7.4	8.5	6.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	88.2	86.6	89.7	2.8	3.3	2.4
35 - 39	6.3	7.1	5.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	2.8	3.3	2.4
40 - 44	5.2	6.2	4.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	90.9	89.2	92.7	2.9	3.4	2.3
45 - 49	4.3	4.9	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	91.8	91.0	92.6	2.7	2.9	2.5
50 - 54	3.5	4.2	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	92.8	91.8	93.8	2.7	2.9	2.5
55 - 59	3.4	4.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	92.7	91.8	93.7	3.0	3.0	3.1
60 - 64	2.5	3.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	93.5	93.0	94.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
65 - 69	2.1	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	93.3	93.0	93.6	3.8	3.5	4.0
70 - 74	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	93.3	93.6	93.1	4.0	3.7	4.3
75 - 79	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	93.5	93.8	93.1	4.0	3.5	4.5
80+	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	92.1	93.0	91.4	5.5	4.6	6.1

**Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Pwani 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>26.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
0 - 4	29.8	30.0	29.5	22.0	22.2	21.8	46.4	46.0	46.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
5 - 9	32.9	33.0	32.7	11.5	11.4	11.7	53.0	53.1	53.0	2.6	2.5	2.6
10 - 14	32.3	32.4	32.2	7.3	7.5	7.1	57.3	57.3	57.4	3.0	2.8	3.3
15 - 19	33.3	33.6	33.1	4.4	4.7	4.1	58.8	58.1	59.4	3.5	3.6	3.4
20 - 24	33.7	37.9	30.5	2.7	3.0	2.5	60.0	54.9	64.0	3.6	4.3	3.0
25 - 29	27.4	30.1	25.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	66.7	62.6	69.9	3.7	5.2	2.6
30 - 34	22.9	25.2	20.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	71.3	67.5	74.6	4.0	5.5	2.7
35 - 39	20.5	22.0	19.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	73.7	70.9	76.3	4.2	5.5	2.9
40 - 44	18.5	19.1	17.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	75.7	73.9	77.5	4.1	5.4	2.9
45 - 49	17.1	19.1	15.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	77.9	75.0	80.8	3.8	4.5	3.1
50 - 54	15.8	18.3	13.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	78.9	75.8	82.1	3.8	4.6	3.1
55 - 59	14.6	16.7	12.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	80.6	78.0	83.3	3.3	3.7	2.8
60 - 64	9.4	11.9	6.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	85.3	82.5	88.1	3.8	3.9	3.7
65 - 69	6.1	7.8	4.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	88.1	86.7	89.4	4.5	4.1	4.8
70 - 74	4.8	5.5	4.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	89.6	88.7	90.2	4.8	4.6	4.9
75 - 79	5.2	5.6	4.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	88.6	88.6	88.5	4.5	3.8	5.2
80+	3.5	4.2	3.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	88.2	88.8	87.8	7.2	6.2	7.7

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Pwani 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 Kibaha Town Council (31 percent) and the lowest was Rufiji District Council (9 percent).

**Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Bagamoyo	12.1	12.4	11.8	5.0	5.2	4.8	80.4	79.6	81.2	2.5	2.8	2.2
Kibaha	19.3	20.4	18.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	73.5	72.0	74.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
Kisarawe	14.3	14.7	13.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	76.1	75.5	76.7	3.3	3.5	3.2
Mkuranga	10.5	11.0	10.0	8.0	8.3	7.7	78.3	77.4	79.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Rufiji	8.8	9.3	8.3	6.4	6.8	6.0	81.9	80.9	82.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Mafia	22.3	22.7	21.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	65.3	64.2	66.5	4.4	5.2	3.7
Kibaha Town	31.4	32.4	30.5	6.5	6.7	6.4	59.0	57.7	60.3	3.0	3.2	2.8

## **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 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 and age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 65 percent of all persons in Pwani Region and 92 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the Proportion 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; Pwani 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>1,073,170</b>	<b>694,776</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>55,188</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>156,475</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>166,732</b>	<b>15.5</b>
< 1	32,426	31,742	97.9	241	0.7	297	0.9	146	0.5
1–4	120,207	115,999	96.5	1,313	1.1	2,315	1.9	580	0.5
5–9	148,863	139,334	93.6	2,593	1.7	5,662	3.8	1,274	0.9
10–14	130,936	115,641	88.3	4,196	3.2	9,040	6.9	2,060	1.6
15–19	99,290	78,559	79.1	5,448	5.5	11,575	11.7	3,707	3.7
20–24	88,423	60,886	68.9	6,692	7.6	15,372	17.4	5,473	6.2
25–29	81,187	48,382	59.6	7,292	9.0	18,107	22.3	7,407	9.1
30–34	74,024	36,854	49.8	7,228	9.8	20,587	27.8	9,355	12.6
35–39	62,091	26,070	42.0	5,970	9.6	19,504	31.4	10,547	17.0
40–44	49,769	16,517	33.2	4,632	9.3	16,503	33.2	12,117	24.3
45–49	37,772	9,658	25.6	3,326	8.8	12,880	34.1	11,907	31.5
50–54	33,654	5,812	17.3	2,562	7.6	9,951	29.6	15,329	45.5
55–59	21,810	2,706	12.4	1,344	6.2	5,510	25.3	12,250	56.2
60–64	25,328	2,434	9.6	1,124	4.4	4,571	18.0	17,199	67.9
65+	67,390	4,181	6.2	1,228	1.8	4,600	6.8	57,380	85.1
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>491,158</b>	<b>450,603</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>11,197</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>23,437</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>1.2</b>

**Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Pwani 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>523,464</b>	<b>343,230</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>75,101</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>78,403</b>	<b>15.0</b>
<1	16,190	15,859	98.0	115	0.7	142	0.9	74	0.5
1–4	60,623	58,450	96.4	666	1.1	1,183	2.0	324	0.5
5–9	75,139	70,247	93.5	1,368	1.8	2,885	3.8	640	0.9
10–14	66,399	58,717	88.4	2,133	3.2	4,575	6.9	974	1.5
15–19	49,317	39,266	79.6	2,699	5.5	5,512	11.2	1,840	3.7
20–24	38,771	27,221	70.2	2,858	7.4	6,530	16.8	2,161	5.6
25–29	35,564	21,643	60.9	2,990	8.4	7,828	22.0	3,103	8.7
30–34	34,499	17,436	50.5	3,431	9.9	9,337	27.1	4,295	12.4
35–39	30,338	12,997	42.8	2,860	9.4	9,387	30.9	5,094	16.8
40–44	25,338	8,875	35.0	2,442	9.6	8,303	32.8	5,719	22.6
45–49	19,348	5,024	26.0	1,793	9.3	6,700	34.6	5,831	30.1
50–54	17,145	3,191	18.6	1,390	8.1	5,210	30.4	7,354	42.9
55–59	11,147	1,464	13.1	743	6.7	2,952	26.5	5,988	53.7
60–64	12,307	1,203	9.8	625	5.1	2,422	19.7	8,057	65.5
65+	31,339	1,638	5.2	616	2.0	2,136	6.8	26,949	86.0
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>247,975</b>	<b>227,602</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11,715</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>1.2</b>

**Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Pwani 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>549,706</b>	<b>351,546</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>28,457</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>81,374</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>88,329</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<1	16,236	15,883	97.8	126	0.8	155	1.0	72	0.4
1–4	59,584	57,549	96.6	647	1.1	1,132	1.9	256	0.4
5–9	73,724	69,088	93.7	1,225	1.7	2,777	3.8	634	0.9
10–14	64,537	56,924	88.2	2,062	3.2	4,465	6.9	1,086	1.7
15–19	49,973	39,293	78.6	2,750	5.5	6,063	12.1	1,868	3.7
20–24	49,652	33,665	67.8	3,833	7.7	8,842	17.8	3,311	6.7
25–29	45,623	26,739	58.6	4,302	9.4	10,279	22.5	4,303	9.4
30–34	39,525	19,418	49.1	3,797	9.6	11,250	28.5	5,060	12.8
35–39	31,753	13,073	41.2	3,109	9.8	10,118	31.9	5,453	17.2
40–44	24,431	7,642	31.3	2,190	9.0	8,200	33.6	6,399	26.2
45–49	18,424	4,635	25.2	1,533	8.3	6,180	33.5	6,076	33.0
50–54	16,509	2,621	15.9	1,172	7.1	4,741	28.7	7,975	48.3
55–59	10,663	1,242	11.6	600	5.6	2,559	24.0	6,262	58.7
60–64	13,021	1,232	9.5	499	3.8	2,149	16.5	9,142	70.2
65+	36,051	2,544	7.1	612	1.7	2,464	6.8	30,431	84.4
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>243,183</b>	<b>223,000</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11,722</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show the distribution of survival of parents by region, rural-urban and sex distribution. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was almost the same for urban and rural areas (65 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Rufiji (68.3 percent) and Bagamoyo (65.0 percent) District Councils. The least proportion was observed in Mkuranga District (64.8 percent) followed Kibaha Town Council (64.7 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (14.6 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (5.1 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Kisarawe District Council (20.8 percent) followed by Kibaha District Council (16.5percent) and the lowest was in Kibaha Town (14.1 percent)

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>1,073,170</b>	<b>694,776</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>55,188</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>156,475</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>166,732</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Rural	725,122	468,012	64.5	35,053	4.8	103,477	14.3	118,581	16.4
Urban	348,048	226,764	65.2	20,135	5.8	52,998	15.2	48,151	13.8
Bagamoyo	304,220	197,716	65.0	16,468	5.4	45,016	14.8	45,020	14.8
Kibaha	69,060	42,928	62.2	3,896	5.6	10,814	15.7	11,422	16.5
Kisarawe	99,635	58,497	58.7	5,246	5.3	15,192	15.2	20,700	20.8
Mkuranga	216,106	140,019	64.8	10,621	4.9	30,410	14.1	35,056	16.2
Rufiji	213,069	145,446	68.3	9,088	4.3	28,286	13.3	30,249	14.2
Mafia	45,545	28,967	63.6	2,227	4.9	7,755	17.0	6,596	14.5
Kibaha Town	125,535	81,203	64.7	7,642	6.1	19,002	15.1	17,688	14.1

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>523,464</b>	<b>343,230</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>75,101</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>78,403</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Rural	357,804	234,048	65.4	17,044	4.8	50,281	14.1	56,430	15.8
Urban	165,660	109,182	65.9	9,686	5.8	24,820	15.0	21,972	13.3
Bagamoyo	150,209	98,543	65.6	7,842	5.2	22,229	14.8	21,595	14.4
Kibaha	33,882	21,271	62.8	1,988	5.9	5,269	15.6	5,353	15.8
Kisarawe	49,477	29,580	59.8	2,590	5.2	7,606	15.4	9,701	19.6
Mkuranga	104,313	68,591	65.8	5,125	4.9	14,108	13.5	16,489	15.8
Rufiji	102,381	71,542	69.9	4,243	4.1	12,987	12.7	13,609	13.3
Mafia	22,327	14,192	63.6	1,077	4.8	3,852	17.3	3,205	14.4
Kibaha Town	60,875	39,512	64.9	3,864	6.3	9,049	14.9	8,450	13.9

**Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>549,706</b>	<b>351,546</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>28,457</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>81,374</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>88,329</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Rural	367,318	233,964	63.7	18,009	4.9	53,195	14.5	62,150	16.9
Urban	182,388	117,582	64.5	10,449	5.7	28,178	15.4	26,179	14.4
Bagamoyo	154,011	99,173	64.4	8,626	5.6	22,787	14.8	23,425	15.2
Kibaha	35,178	21,657	61.6	1,908	5.4	5,544	15.8	6,069	17.3
Kisarawe	50,158	28,917	57.7	2,656	5.3	7,586	15.1	10,999	21.9
Mkuranga	111,793	71,429	63.9	5,496	4.9	16,302	14.6	18,566	16.6
Rufiji	110,688	73,904	66.8	4,845	4.4	15,299	13.8	16,640	15.0
Mafia	23,218	14,775	63.6	1,150	5.0	3,903	16.8	3,391	14.6
Kibaha Town	64,660	41,691	64.5	3,777	5.8	9,953	15.4	9,238	14.3

**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>725,122</b>	<b>468,012</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>35,053</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>103,477</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>118,581</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Male	357,804	234,048	65.4	17,044	4.8	50,281	14.1	56,430	15.8
Female	367,318	233,964	63.7	18,009	4.9	53,195	14.5	62,150	16.9
Bagamoyo	232,119	151,326	65.2	11,960	5.2	33,720	14.5	35,113	15.1
Kibaha	37,745	22,415	59.4	2,045	5.4	5,916	15.7	7,369	19.5
Kisarawe	82,848	47,903	57.8	4,282	5.2	12,631	15.2	18,032	21.8
Mkuranga	180,724	116,020	64.2	8,683	4.8	25,479	14.1	30,542	16.9
Rufiji	158,019	109,220	69.1	6,513	4.1	19,986	12.6	22,300	14.1
Mafia	33,667	21,128	62.8	1,570	4.7	5,745	17.1	5,224	15.5
Kibaha Town	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Note:**

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

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>348,048</b>	<b>226,764</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>20,135</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>52,998</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>48,151</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Male	165,660	109,182	65.9	9,686	5.8	24,820	15.0	21,972	13.3
Female	182,388	117,582	64.5	10,449	5.7	28,178	15.4	26,179	14.4
Bagamoyo	72,101	46,390	64.3	4,508	6.3	11,295	15.7	9,907	13.7
Kibaha	31,315	20,513	65.5	1,851	5.9	4,898	15.6	4,053	12.9
Kisarawe	16,787	10,594	63.1	964	5.7	2,561	15.3	2,668	15.9
Mkuranga	35,382	23,999	67.8	1,938	5.5	4,931	13.9	4,514	12.8
Rufiji	55,050	36,226	65.8	2,575	4.7	8,300	15.1	7,949	14.4
Mafia	11,878	7,839	66.0	657	5.5	2,010	16.9	1,372	11.6
Kibaha Town	125,535	81,203	64.7	7,642	6.1	19,002	15.1	17,688	14.1

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 increase with age. A similar trend is observed for both males and females (Table 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban populations (Table 7.12 and 7.13).

**Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Pwani 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>1,073,170</b>	<b>694,776</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>55,188</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>156,475</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>166,732</b>	<b>15.5</b>
< 1	32,426	31,742	97.9	241	0.7	297	0.9	146	0.5
1-4	120,207	115,999	96.5	1,313	1.1	2,315	1.9	580	0.5
5-9	148,863	139,334	93.6	2,593	1.7	5,662	3.8	1,274	0.9
10-14	130,936	115,641	88.3	4,196	3.2	9,040	6.9	2,060	1.6
15-19	99,290	78,559	79.1	5,448	5.5	11,575	11.7	3,707	3.7
20-24	88,423	60,886	68.9	6,692	7.6	15,372	17.4	5,473	6.2
25+	453,025	152,615	33.7	34,705	7.7	112,214	24.8	153,492	33.9

**Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; 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>523,464</b>	<b>343,230</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>75,101</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>78,403</b>	<b>15.0</b>
< 1	16,190	15,859	98.0	115	0.7	142	0.9	74	0.5
1-4	60,623	58,450	96.4	666	1.1	1,183	2.0	324	0.5
5-9	75,139	70,247	93.5	1,368	1.8	2,885	3.8	640	0.9
10-14	66,399	58,717	88.4	2,133	3.2	4,575	6.9	974	1.5
15-19	49,317	39,266	79.6	2,699	5.5	5,512	11.2	1,840	3.7
20-24	38,771	27,221	70.2	2,858	7.4	6,530	16.8	2,161	5.6
25+	217,025	73,470	33.9	16,890	7.8	54,274	25.0	72,390	33.4

**Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Pwani 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>549,706</b>	<b>351,546</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>28,457</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>81,374</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>88,329</b>	<b>16.1</b>
< 1	16,236	15,883	97.8	126	0.8	155	1.0	72	0.4
1-4	59,584	57,549	96.6	647	1.1	1,132	1.9	256	0.4
5-9	73,724	69,088	93.7	1,225	1.7	2,777	3.8	634	0.9
10-14	64,537	56,924	88.2	2,062	3.2	4,465	6.9	1,086	1.7
15-19	49,973	39,293	78.6	2,750	5.5	6,063	12.1	1,868	3.7
20-24	49,652	33,665	67.8	3,833	7.7	8,842	17.8	3,311	6.7
25+	236,000	79,145	33.5	17,814	7.5	57,939	24.6	81,102	34.4

**Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Pwani 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>725,122</b>	<b>468,012</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>35,053</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>103,477</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>118,581</b>	<b>16.4</b>
< 1	22,380	21,902	97.9	173	0.8	207	0.9	97	0.4
1–4	84,751	81,766	96.5	987	1.2	1,623	1.9	375	0.4
5–9	105,570	99,013	93.8	1,761	1.7	4,000	3.8	796	0.8
10–14	90,856	80,569	88.7	2,767	3.0	6,259	6.9	1,261	1.4
15–19	62,531	50,103	80.1	3,260	5.2	7,118	11.4	2,050	3.3
20–24	52,108	36,248	69.6	3,798	7.3	9,090	17.4	2,973	5.7
25+	306,926	98,410	32.1	22,308	7.3	75,179	24.5	111,028	36.2

**Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Pwani 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>348,048</b>	<b>226,764</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>20,135</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>52,998</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>48,151</b>	<b>13.8</b>
< 1	10,046	9,840	97.9	68	0.7	90	0.9	49	0.5
1–4	35,456	34,233	96.6	326	0.9	692	2.0	205	0.6
5–9	43,293	40,322	93.1	832	1.9	1,661	3.8	478	1.1
10–14	40,080	35,072	87.5	1,429	3.6	2,780	6.9	799	2.0
15–19	36,759	28,456	77.4	2,188	6.0	4,457	12.1	1,658	4.5
20–24	36,315	24,638	67.8	2,894	8.0	6,283	17.3	2,500	6.9
25+	146,099	54,205	37.1	12,397	8.5	37,034	25.3	42,463	29.1

### 7.3 Orphans in Pwani Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage Distribution of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Figure 7.1 shows that one percent (1.21 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about eight (8) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly higher for female children (8.30 percent) compared with male children (8.22 percent).

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

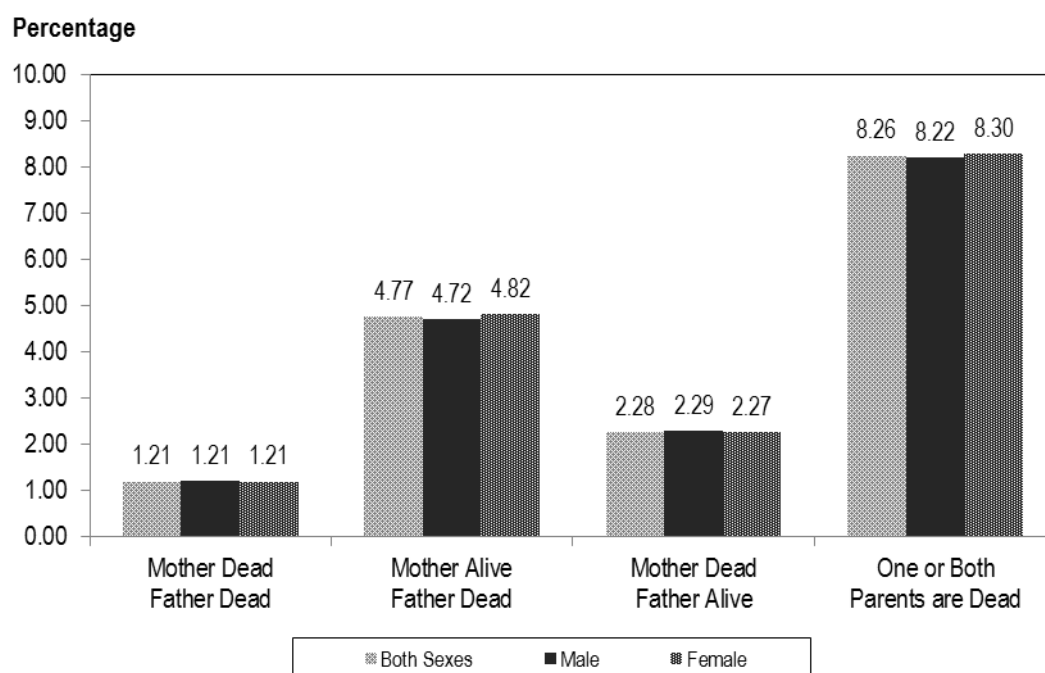


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Kibaha District (10.3 percent) followed by Kisarawe (9.1 percent) and Kibaha Town (9.0 percent) Councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Rufiji District (7.1 percent). Generally, in Pwani Region, there were slightly more child orphans in rural areas (7.9 percent) than in urban areas (9.1 percent).

**Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>491,158</b>	<b>247,975</b>	<b>243,183</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Rural	340,984	174,231	166,753	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.7	4.6	4.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	7.9	7.8	7.9
Urban	150,174	73,744	76,430	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.0	4.9	5.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
Bagamoyo	138,024	69,553	68,471	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.5	8.4	8.6
Kibaha	29,437	14,710	14,727	2.5	2.7	2.4	6.0	5.8	6.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	10.3	10.3	10.2
Kisarawe	41,742	21,441	20,301	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.0	5.3	4.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	9.1	9.5	8.7
Mkuranga	103,086	52,377	50,709	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	7.9	7.6	8.2
Rufiji	107,044	54,453	52,591	1.9	1.9	1.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	7.1	7.0	7.2
Mafia	19,853	9,871	9,982	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.2	5.6	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	8.1	8.6	7.6
Kibaha Town	51,972	25,570	26,402	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	9.0	9.4	8.6

# Chapter Eight

## Diaspora

### 8.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of Tanzanians living outside the country (Diaspora) and whether households received any remittances from them. Information was collected by asking a direct question to the head of household if there was any former household member of the household but 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 lived and if that particular household receiving any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

### 8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one of the household members living outside the country by district. One (1) percent of total private households in Pwani Region reported to have at least one member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with members living in diaspora was higher in urban (1.1 percent) than in rural areas (0.5 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Kibaha Town council (1.3 percent).

**Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>169,937</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>84,873</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Bagamoyo	70,312	411	0.6	53,035	266	0.5	17,277	145	0.8
Kibaha	16,892	153	0.9	9,434	43	0.5	7,458	110	1.5
Kisarawe	25,475	163	0.6	21,346	121	0.6	4,129	42	1.0
Mkuranga	51,101	348	0.7	42,360	280	0.7	8,741	68	0.8
Rufiji	48,164	213	0.4	35,115	123	0.4	13,049	90	0.7
Mafia	11,774	94	0.8	8,647	46	0.5	3127	48	1.5
Kibaha Town	31,092	410	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,092	410	1.3

**Note:**

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

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (75 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; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Bagamoyo	411	324	78.8	79	19.2	7	1.7	1	0.2
Kibaha	153	119	77.8	32	20.9	2	1.3	0	0.0
Kisarawe	163	120	73.6	40	24.5	2	1.2	1	0.6
Mkuranga	348	245	70.4	93	26.7	7	2.0	3	0.9
Rufiji	213	165	77.5	40	18.8	8	3.8	0	0.0
Mafia	94	66	70.2	22	23.4	4	4.3	2	2.1
Kibaha Town	410	312	76.1	87	21.2	11	2.7	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Pwani Region. Results show that 48 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 52 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>52.3</b>
Angola	7	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.2
Botswana	48	0.8	14	0.5	34	1.1
Burundi	21	0.3	12	0.4	9	0.3
Comoro	14	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.3
Kenya	666	11.1	217	7.6	449	14.3
Lesotho	4	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0
Malawi	114	1.9	45	1.6	69	2.2
Mauritius	19	0.3	12	0.4	7	0.2
Mozambique	1,051	17.5	875	30.5	176	5.6
Namibia	36	0.6	30	1.0	6	0.2
Rwanda	30	0.5	14	0.5	16	0.5
Seychelles	13	0.2	3	0.1	10	0.3
Somalia	22	0.4	15	0.5	7	0.2
Swaziland	61	1.0	6	0.2	55	1.7
South Africa	873	14.5	457	15.9	416	13.2
Uganda	160	2.7	49	1.7	111	3.5
Republic of Congo	112	1.9	62	2.2	50	1.6
Zimbabwe	9	0.1	2	0.1	7	0.2
Zambia	101	1.7	37	1.3	64	2.0
Other African Countries	300	5.0	128	4.5	172	5.5
China	28	0.5	12	0.4	16	0.5
India	121	2.0	91	3.2	30	1.0
Pakistan	24	0.4	5	0.2	19	0.6
Other Asian Countries	349	5.8	164	5.7	185	5.9
Italy	95	1.6	66	2.3	29	0.9
Nordic Countries	128	2.1	33	1.1	95	3.0
Great Britain	577	9.6	175	6.1	402	12.8
Germany	159	2.6	18	0.6	141	4.5
Other European Countries	144	2.4	50	1.7	94	3.0
Canada	112	1.9	59	2.1	53	1.7
USA	615	10.2	209	7.3	406	12.9
Not Reported	2	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Pwani Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 6,015 persons who were living outside the country from Pwani region at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Mozambique (18 percent) followed by South Africa ( 15 percent), Kenya (11 percent) and USA (10 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; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>39.3</b>
Angola	7	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1
Botswana	48	0.8	30	0.8	18	0.8
Burundi	21	0.3	15	0.4	6	0.3
Comoro	14	0.2	10	0.3	4	0.2
Kenya	666	11.1	366	10.0	300	12.7
Lesotho	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Malawi	114	1.9	45	1.2	69	2.9
Mauritius	19	0.3	8	0.2	11	0.5
Mozambique	1,051	17.5	599	16.4	452	19.1
Namibia	36	0.6	21	0.6	15	0.6
Rwanda	30	0.5	19	0.5	11	0.5
Seychelles	13	0.2	9	0.2	4	0.2
Somalia	22	0.4	21	0.6	1	0.0
Swaziland	61	1.0	29	0.8	32	1.4
South Africa	873	14.5	690	18.9	183	7.7
Uganda	160	2.7	90	2.5	70	3.0
DRC	112	1.9	76	2.1	36	1.5
Zimbabwe	9	0.1	7	0.2	2	0.1
Zambia	101	1.7	62	1.7	39	1.7
Other African Countries	300	5.0	190	5.2	110	4.7
China	28	0.5	15	0.4	13	0.6
India	121	2.0	80	2.2	41	1.7
Pakistan	24	0.4	14	0.4	10	0.4
Other Asian Countries	349	5.8	182	5.0	167	7.1
Italy	95	1.6	62	1.7	33	1.4
Nordic Countries	128	2.1	70	1.9	58	2.5
Great Britain	577	9.6	305	8.3	272	11.5
Germany	159	2.6	136	3.7	23	1.0
Other European Countries	144	2.4	97	2.7	47	2.0
Canada	112	1.9	60	1.6	52	2.2
USA	615	10.2	338	9.3	277	11.7
Not Reported	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that 19 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date. There was at least one person remitting among the diaspora from the different countries of residence apart from diaspora in Lesotho.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Angola	7	3	42.9
Botswana	48	12	25.0
Burundi	21	7	33.3
Comoro	14	9	64.3
Kenya	666	96	14.4
Lesotho	4	0	0.0
Malawi	114	17	14.9
Mauritius	19	5	26.3
Mozambique	1,051	56	5.3
Namibia	36	10	27.8
Rwanda	30	6	20.0
Seychelles	13	1	7.7
Somalia	22	2	9.1
Swaziland	61	12	19.7
South Africa	873	201	23.0
Uganda	160	23	14.4
Republic of Congo	112	19	17.0
Zimbabwe	9	6	66.7
Zambia	101	31	30.7
Other African Countries	300	39	13.0
China	28	8	28.6
India	121	28	23.1
Pakistan	24	6	25.0
Other Asian Countries	349	107	30.7
Italy	95	23	24.2
Nordic Countries	128	32	25.0
Great Britain	577	138	23.9
Germany	159	17	10.7
Other European Countries	144	44	30.6
Canada	112	28	25.0
USA	615	133	21.6
Not Reported	2	0	0.0

## **Chapter Nine**

### **Literacy and Education**

#### **9.1 Literacy**

##### **9.1.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

##### **9.1.2 Literacy Status in Pwani Region**

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 920,537 persons age 5 years and above, 640,401 (69.6 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (73.8 percent) than females (65.6 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 76.1 to 83.3 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 81.6 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas (63.7 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; Pwani 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>920,537</b>	<b>446,651</b>	<b>473,886</b>	<b>640,401</b>	<b>329,430</b>	<b>310,971</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>
5-9	148,863	75,139	73,724	59,931	28,642	31,289	40.3	38.1	42.4
10-14	130,936	66,399	64,537	109,116	54,066	55,050	83.3	81.4	85.3
15-19	99,290	49,317	49,973	87,774	43,421	44,353	88.4	88.0	88.8
20-24	88,423	38,771	49,652	74,053	33,806	40,247	83.7	87.2	81.1
25-29	81,187	35,564	45,623	63,514	29,707	33,807	78.2	83.5	74.1
30-34	74,024	34,499	39,525	57,461	28,655	28,806	77.6	83.1	72.9
35-39	62,091	30,338	31,753	48,278	25,237	23,041	77.8	83.2	72.6
40-44	49,769	25,338	24,431	38,695	21,310	17,385	77.7	84.1	71.2
45-49	37,772	19,348	18,424	28,732	16,403	12,329	76.1	84.8	66.9
50-54	33,654	17,145	16,509	22,416	14,047	8,369	66.6	81.9	50.7
55-59	21,810	11,147	10,663	13,554	8,928	4,626	62.1	80.1	43.4
60-64	25,328	12,307	13,021	13,132	8,861	4,271	51.8	72.0	32.8
65-69	16,613	7,867	8,746	7,629	5,290	2,339	45.9	67.2	26.7
70-74	18,306	8,815	9,491	6,907	4,907	2,000	37.7	55.7	21.1
75-79	10,700	5,272	5,428	3,776	2,693	1,083	35.3	51.1	20.0
80+	21,771	9,385	12,386	5,433	3,457	1,976	25.0	36.8	16.0

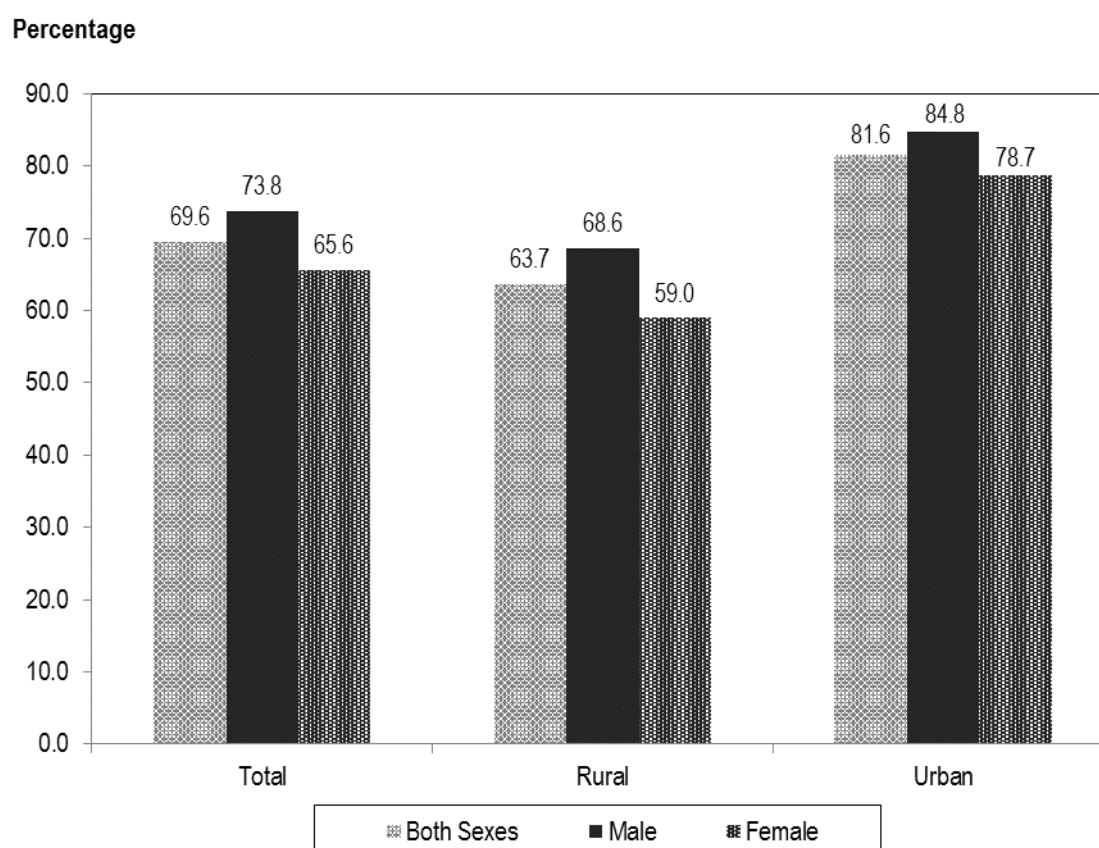
**Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Pwani Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>617,991</b>	<b>303,823</b>	<b>314,168</b>	<b>393,569</b>	<b>208,322</b>	<b>185,247</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>59.0</b>
5-9	105,570	53,696	51,874	35,821	17,168	18,653	33.9	32.0	36.0
10-14	90,856	46,873	43,983	72,318	36,325	35,993	79.6	77.5	81.8
15-19	62,531	32,301	30,230	53,095	27,338	25,757	84.9	84.6	85.2
20-24	52,108	22,969	29,139	40,737	18,915	21,822	78.2	82.4	74.9
25-29	49,722	21,731	27,991	35,692	16,976	18,716	71.8	78.1	66.9
30-34	46,716	21,771	24,945	33,591	17,065	16,526	71.9	78.4	66.2
35-39	40,838	20,093	20,745	29,752	15,907	13,845	72.9	79.2	66.7
40-44	33,711	17,328	16,383	24,743	13,995	10,748	73.4	80.8	65.6
45-49	26,151	13,461	12,690	18,791	11,008	7,783	71.9	81.8	61.3
50-54	23,674	12,048	11,626	14,628	9,484	5,144	61.8	78.7	44.2
55-59	15,227	7,727	7,500	8,585	5,892	2,693	56.4	76.3	35.9
60-64	18,727	9,060	9,667	8,848	6,159	2,689	47.2	68.0	27.8
65-69	12,573	5,985	6,588	5,335	3,834	1,501	42.4	64.1	22.8
70-74	14,184	7,002	7,182	4,992	3,674	1,318	35.2	52.5	18.4
75-79	8,368	4,198	4,170	2,739	2,004	735	32.7	47.7	17.6
80+	17,035	7,580	9,455	3,902	2,578	1,324	22.9	34.0	14.0

**Table 9.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Pwani 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>302,546</b>	<b>142,828</b>	<b>159,718</b>	<b>246,832</b>	<b>121,108</b>	<b>125,724</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>78.7</b>
5-9	43,293	21,443	21,850	24,110	11,474	12,636	55.7	53.5	57.8
10-14	40,080	19,526	20,554	36,798	17,741	19,057	91.8	90.9	92.7
15-19	36,759	17,016	19,743	34,679	16,083	18,596	94.3	94.5	94.2
20-24	36,315	15,802	20,513	33,316	14,891	18,425	91.7	94.2	89.8
25-29	31,465	13,833	17,632	27,822	12,731	15,091	88.4	92.0	85.6
30-34	27,308	12,728	14,580	23,870	11,590	12,280	87.4	91.1	84.2
35-39	21,253	10,245	11,008	18,526	9,330	9,196	87.2	91.1	83.5
40-44	16,058	8,010	8,048	13,952	7,315	6,637	86.9	91.3	82.5
45-49	11,621	5,887	5,734	9,941	5,395	4,546	85.5	91.6	79.3
50-54	9,980	5,097	4,883	7,788	4,563	3,225	78.0	89.5	66.0
55-59	6,583	3,420	3,163	4,969	3,036	1,933	75.5	88.8	61.1
60-64	6,601	3,247	3,354	4,284	2,702	1,582	64.9	83.2	47.2
65-69	4,040	1,882	2,158	2,294	1,456	838	56.8	77.4	38.8
70-74	4,122	1,813	2,309	1,915	1,233	682	46.5	68.0	29.5
75-79	2,332	1,074	1,258	1,037	689	348	44.5	64.2	27.7
80+	4,736	1,805	2,931	1,531	879	652	32.3	48.7	22.2

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



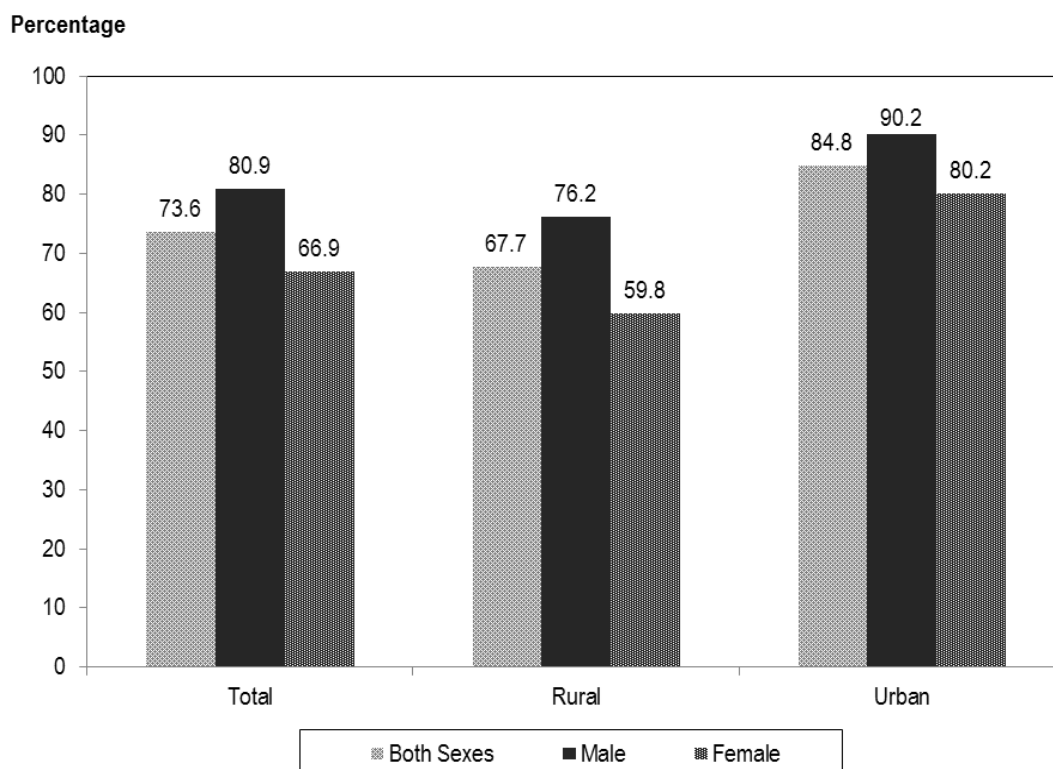
### 9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Pwani Region stands at 73.6 percent and was higher in urban areas (84.8 percent) than in rural areas (67.7 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

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

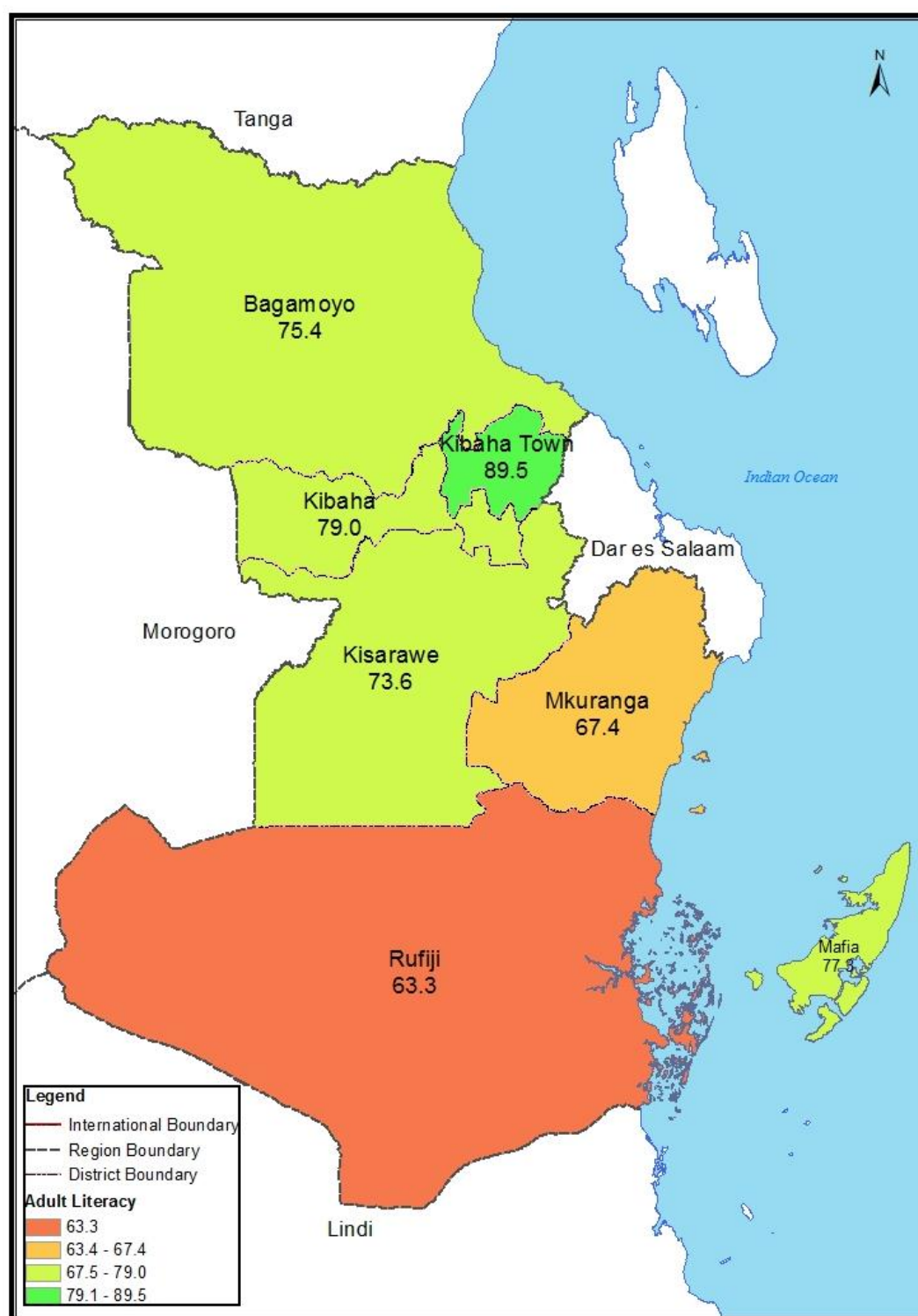
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>80.2</b>
15–19	88.4	88.0	88.8	84.9	84.6	85.2	94.3	94.5	94.2
20–24	83.7	87.2	81.1	78.2	82.4	74.9	91.7	94.2	89.8
25–29	78.2	83.5	74.1	71.8	78.1	66.9	88.4	92.0	85.6
30–34	77.6	83.1	72.9	71.9	78.4	66.2	87.4	91.1	84.2
35–39	77.8	83.2	72.6	72.9	79.2	66.7	87.2	91.1	83.5
40–44	77.7	84.1	71.2	73.4	80.8	65.6	86.9	91.3	82.5
45–49	76.1	84.8	66.9	71.9	81.8	61.3	85.5	91.6	79.3
50–54	66.6	81.9	50.7	61.8	78.7	44.2	78.0	89.5	66.0
55–59	62.1	80.1	43.4	56.4	76.3	35.9	75.5	88.8	61.1
60–64	51.8	72.0	32.8	47.2	68.0	27.8	64.9	83.2	47.2
65–69	45.9	67.2	26.7	42.4	64.1	22.8	56.8	77.4	38.8
70–74	37.7	55.7	21.1	35.2	52.5	18.4	46.5	68.0	29.5
75–79	35.3	51.1	20.0	32.7	47.7	17.6	44.5	64.2	27.7
80+	25.0	36.8	16.0	22.9	34.0	14.0	32.3	48.7	22.2

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 89.5 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 63.3 percent in Rufiji district (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Kibaha district Council (79 percent), Mafia District (77.3 percent), Bagamoyo District (75.4 percent) and Kisarawe (73.6 percent).

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



Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is slight increase in adult literacy rates in Pwani Region from 58.7 percent in 2002 to 73.6 percent in 2012. At the district level, Mkuranga district recorded an increase from 47.3 percent in 2002 to 67.4 percent in 2012. Other

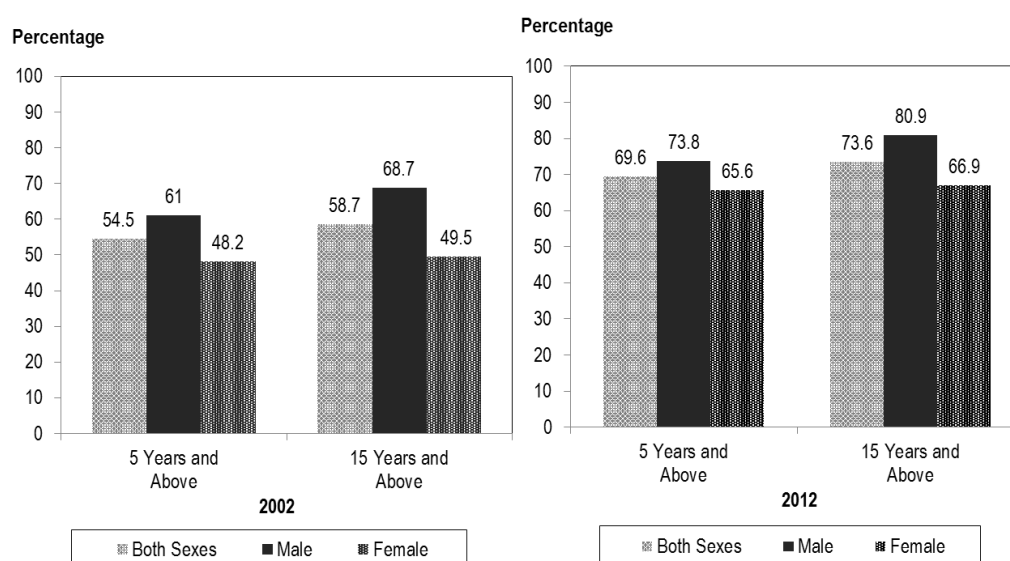
districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census; the percentage change in these districts ranges between 9.6 percent in Kibaha district and 20.1 percent in Mkuranga district.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3) literacy rate increased from 54 percent to 69.6 percent for persons of age 5 years and above; and from 58.7 percent to 73.6 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 61 percent to 73.8 percent for males and from 48.2 percent to 65.6 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literacy Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Pwani Region</b>	58.7	68.7	49.5	73.6	80.9	66.9	25.3	17.6	35.3
Rural	54.5	65.2	44.7	67.7	76.2	59.8	24.1	16.9	33.9
Urban	73.2	81.5	65.8	84.8	90.2	80.2	15.8	10.7	21.7
Bagamoyo	63.1	72.6	54.1	75.4	82.0	69.1	19.5	13.0	27.9
Kibaha	69.4	79.5	59.8	79.0	85.4	73.0	13.9	7.4	22.1
Kisarawe	60.5	70.5	50.7	73.6	81.1	66.5	21.6	15.1	31.0
Mkuranga	47.3	57.7	38.0	67.4	76.3	59.7	42.6	32.3	57.1
Rufiji	50.8	62.0	41.2	63.3	72.6	55.4	24.6	17.0	34.6
Mafia	65.5	73.7	57.3	77.3	83.1	71.8	18.0	12.8	25.4
Kibaha Town	78.5	85.3	72.1	89.5	93.1	86.2	13.9	9.1	19.5

**Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Pwani 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 (58.6 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (10.1 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	58.6	0.6	10.1	0.2	69.6	30.4	920,537
5-9	38.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	40.3	59.7	148,863
10-14	76.8	0.4	6.1	0.1	83.3	16.7	130,936
15-19	64.9	1.5	21.9	0.1	88.4	11.6	99,290
20-24	61.8	1.2	20.6	0.2	83.7	16.3	88,423
25-29	64.3	0.7	13.0	0.2	78.2	21.8	81,187
30-34	66.0	0.5	10.9	0.2	77.6	22.4	74,024
35-39	66.7	0.5	10.3	0.3	77.8	22.2	62,091
40-44	67.7	0.5	9.3	0.3	77.7	22.3	49,769
45-49	66.3	0.5	9.0	0.3	76.1	23.9	37,772
50-54	55.9	0.5	9.8	0.4	66.6	33.4	33,654
55-59	49.5	0.7	11.6	0.4	62.1	37.9	21,810
60-64	43.0	0.5	7.9	0.5	51.8	48.2	25,328
65-69	38.8	0.4	6.2	0.5	45.9	54.1	16,613
70-74	33.1	0.2	3.7	0.7	37.7	62.3	18,306
75-79	31.3	0.3	3.2	0.6	35.3	64.7	10,700
80+	22.1	0.2	1.9	0.9	25.0	75.0	21,771

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

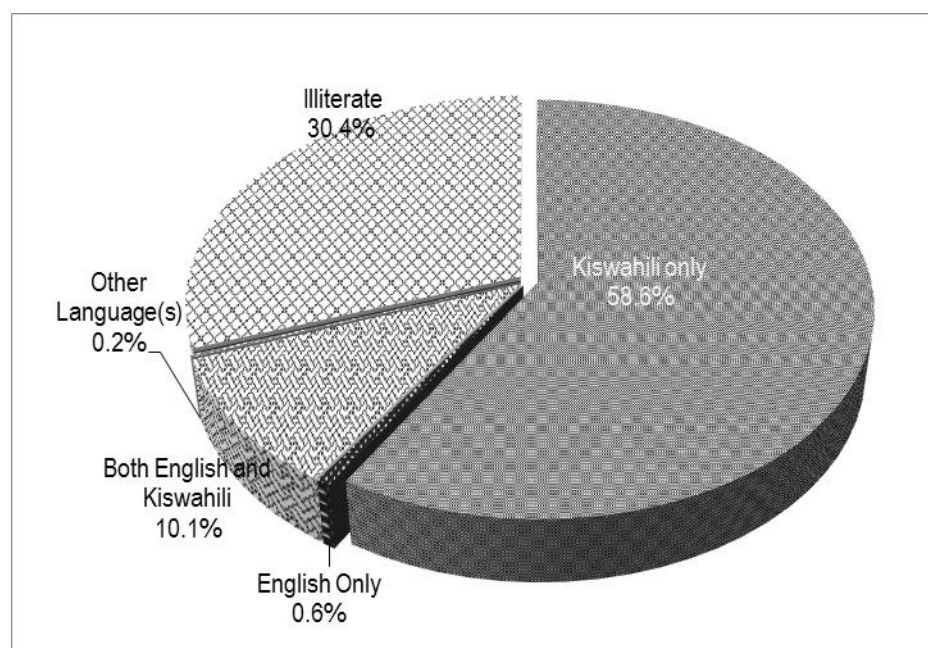
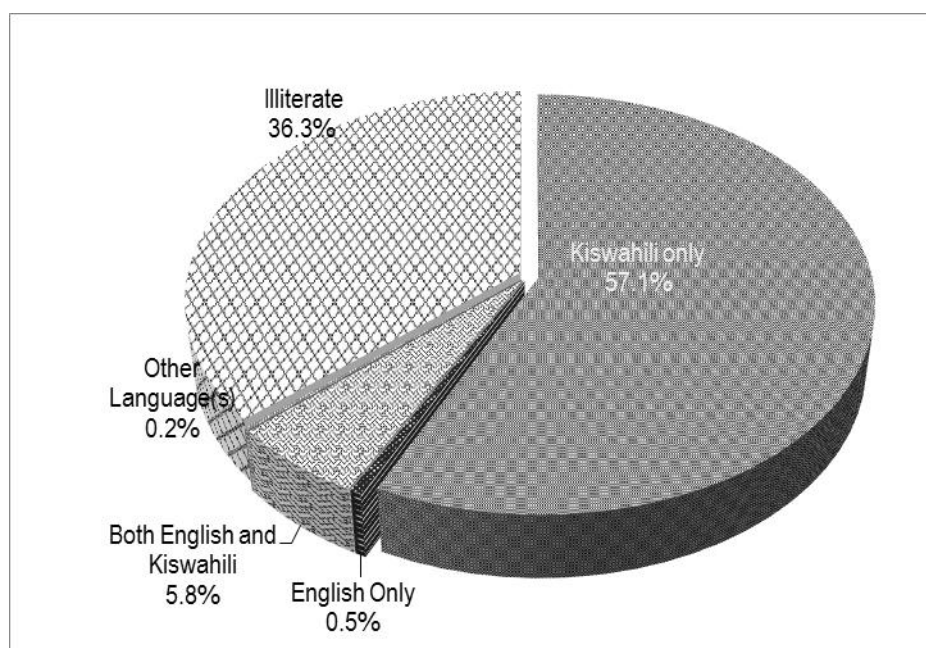


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (61.7percent) than in rural areas (57.1 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (61.1 percent) compared with females (56.2percent).

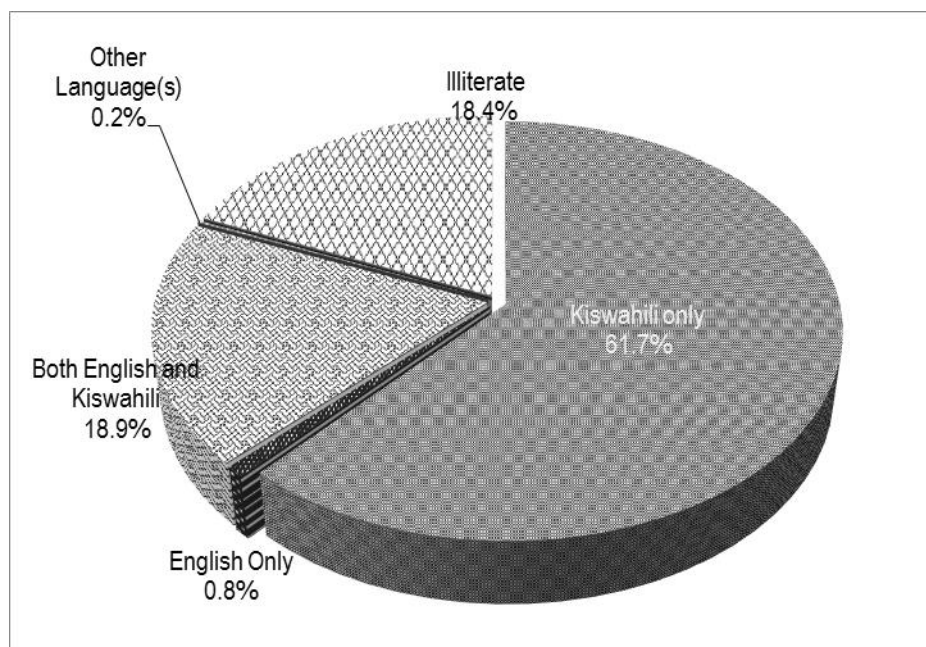
**Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Literacy Status and Residence; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>920,537</b>
Male	61.1	0.7	11.6	0.3	73.8	26.2	446,651
Female	56.2	0.5	8.7	0.2	65.6	34.4	736,969
<b>Pwani Rural</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>938,483</b>
Male	60.7	0.6	7	0.3	68.6	31.4	303,823
Female	53.6	0.4	4.8	0.2	59	41	314,168
<b>Pwani Urban</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>302,546</b>
Male	62	0.9	21.6	0.2	84.8	15.2	142,828
Female	61.4	0.7	16.4	0.1	78.7	21.3	159,718

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



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



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Pwani Region. The District council with the highest illiteracy rate was Rufiji District council (41.1 percent) followed by Mkuranga (35.5 percent) and Bagamoyo (29.4 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Kibaha District council (23.6 percent) and Kibaha Town Council (13.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Pwani Region	58.6	0.6	10.1	0.2	69.6	30.4	920,537	
Bagamoyo	59.6	0.6	10.3	0.1	70.6	29.4	259,679	
Kibaha	60.6	0.4	15.2	0.1	76.4	23.6	60,035	
Kisarawe	61.6	0.3	9.1	0.1	71.1	28.9	86,537	
Mkuranga	57.1	0.4	6.7	0.3	64.5	35.5	184,759	
Rufiji	52.6	0.4	5.4	0.5	58.9	41.1	179,995	
Mafia	63.4	0.8	9.6	0.3	74.1	25.9	39,540	
Kibaha Town	63.6	1.3	21.5	0.1	86.6	13.4	109,992	

## 9.2 Education

### 9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

### **9.2.2 School Attendance Status**

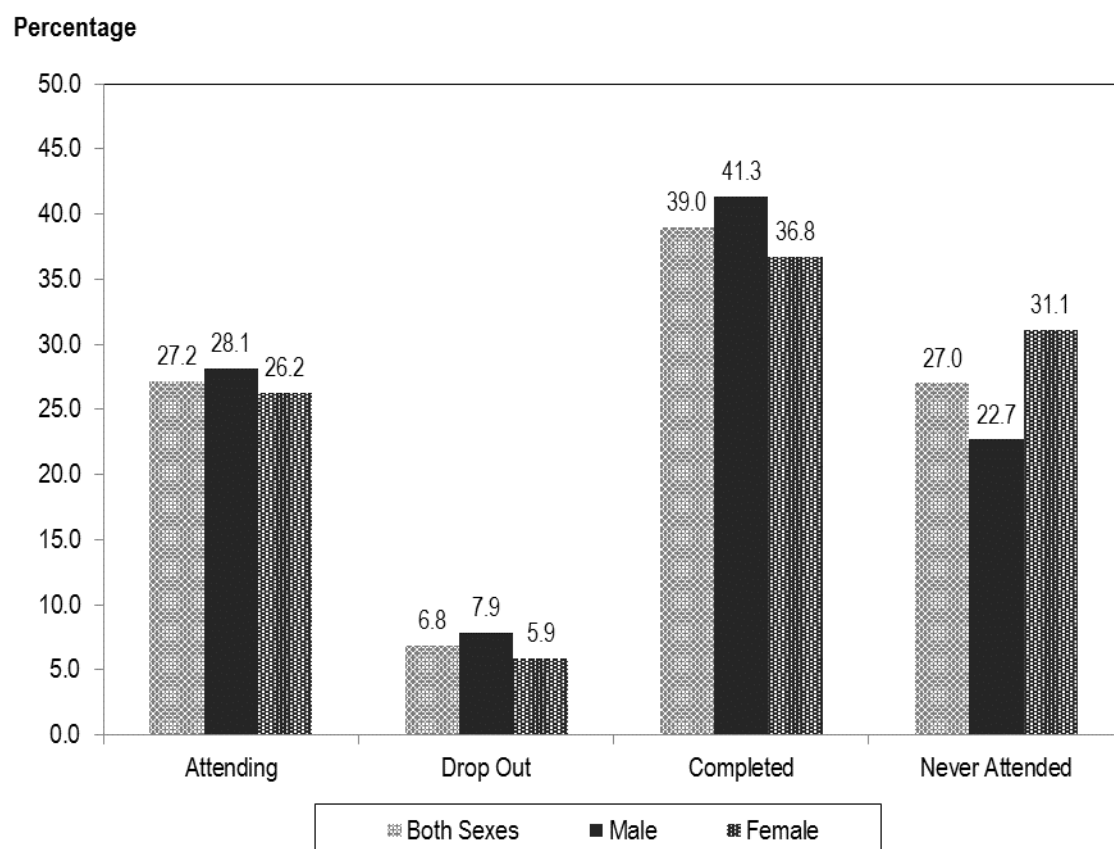
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. Twenty-seven (27) percent of people in Pwani Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (31.1 percent) having never been to school compared with males (22.7 percent). Thirty nine percent of population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 27.2 percent were attending and 6.8 percent had dropped out.

**Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Pwani 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>920,537</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>446,651</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>473,886</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>31.1</b>
5	31,142	32.5	0.1	0.5	66.9	15,932	32.1	0.1	0.5	67.2	15,210	32.9	0.1	0.4	66.5
6	31,871	41.2	0.2	0.4	58.2	16,145	39.4	0.2	0.4	60.0	15,726	43.1	0.1	0.5	56.3
5-6	63,013	36.9	0.1	0.5	62.5	32,077	35.8	0.2	0.5	63.6	30,936	38.1	0.1	0.5	61.3
7	32,815	59.3	0.3	0.8	39.7	16,648	56.2	0.3	0.8	42.7	16,167	62.5	0.3	0.7	36.5
8	27,495	73.0	0.5	0.7	25.9	13,797	70.8	0.5	0.7	28.0	13,698	75.2	0.4	0.6	23.8
9	25,540	81.0	1.0	0.7	17.3	12,617	78.8	1.1	0.8	19.3	12,923	83.2	0.8	0.7	15.3
10	30,279	83.0	1.5	0.7	14.8	15,551	81.3	1.8	0.8	16.1	14,728	84.7	1.2	0.7	13.4
11	22,053	86.5	1.9	1.0	10.5	10,956	85.1	2.5	0.9	11.5	11,097	88.0	1.4	1.1	9.6
12	32,601	84.2	3.4	1.9	10.5	16,817	82.1	4.4	2.0	11.5	15,784	86.4	2.3	1.8	9.5
13	23,420	82.4	4.3	4.2	9.1	11,822	81.0	5.3	3.8	9.8	11,598	83.8	3.2	4.6	8.4
7-13	194,203	77.8	1.8	1.4	19.0	98,208	75.8	2.2	1.4	20.6	95,995	79.9	1.3	1.4	17.3
14	22,583	76.1	5.4	10.4	8.1	11,253	74.6	7.1	9.5	8.8	11,330	77.5	3.7	11.3	7.4
15	21,358	62.5	7.0	20.6	9.9	11,070	61.7	8.8	18.8	10.8	10,288	63.4	5.1	22.5	9.1
16	19,535	54.5	7.4	29.4	8.7	9,652	55.4	8.6	27.1	8.9	9,883	53.6	6.3	31.7	8.4
17	17,833	45.8	9.0	36.4	8.8	8,902	47.6	10.2	33.0	9.1	8,931	44.0	7.7	39.8	8.4
14 – 17	81,309	60.7	7.1	23.4	8.9	40,877	60.7	8.6	21.3	9.4	40,432	60.7	5.6	25.4	8.3
18	23,299	32.5	9.9	46.3	11.4	11,692	36.8	11.5	41.4	10.3	11,607	28.1	8.2	51.2	12.4
19	17,265	26.0	10.4	53.4	10.2	8,001	31.9	11.6	47.8	8.7	9,264	20.9	9.4	58.1	11.5
18 – 19	40,564	29.7	10.1	49.3	10.9	19,693	34.8	11.6	44.0	9.7	20,871	24.9	8.7	54.3	12.0
20	25,995	14.5	10.6	58.2	16.7	11,257	20.0	12.2	54.5	13.4	14,738	10.4	9.3	61.1	19.2
21	13,942	14.3	10.8	62.1	12.7	6,367	19.7	11.9	58.3	10.1	7,575	9.8	9.9	65.4	14.9
22	20,903	9.8	10.8	63.7	15.6	9,230	13.6	12.3	62.5	11.6	11,673	6.8	9.7	64.7	18.8
23	13,447	7.8	10.5	65.8	15.9	5,835	10.9	11.8	65.2	12.1	7,612	5.4	9.6	66.3	18.7
24	14,136	6.0	10.4	67.0	16.6	6,082	8.4	12.1	67.3	12.2	8,054	4.2	9.1	66.8	19.9
20 – 24	88,423	11.0	10.6	62.7	15.7	38,771	15.2	12.1	60.7	12.0	49,652	7.7	9.5	64.3	18.5
25+	453,025	1.0	8.9	57.7	32.4	217,025	1.0	10.3	65.5	23.1	236,000	1.0	7.5	50.5	41.0

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 32.6 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 15.7 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (7.3 percent) than in urban areas (5.9 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (47.5 percent) than in the rural areas (34.8 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 30.9 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 25.4 percent in the rural areas.

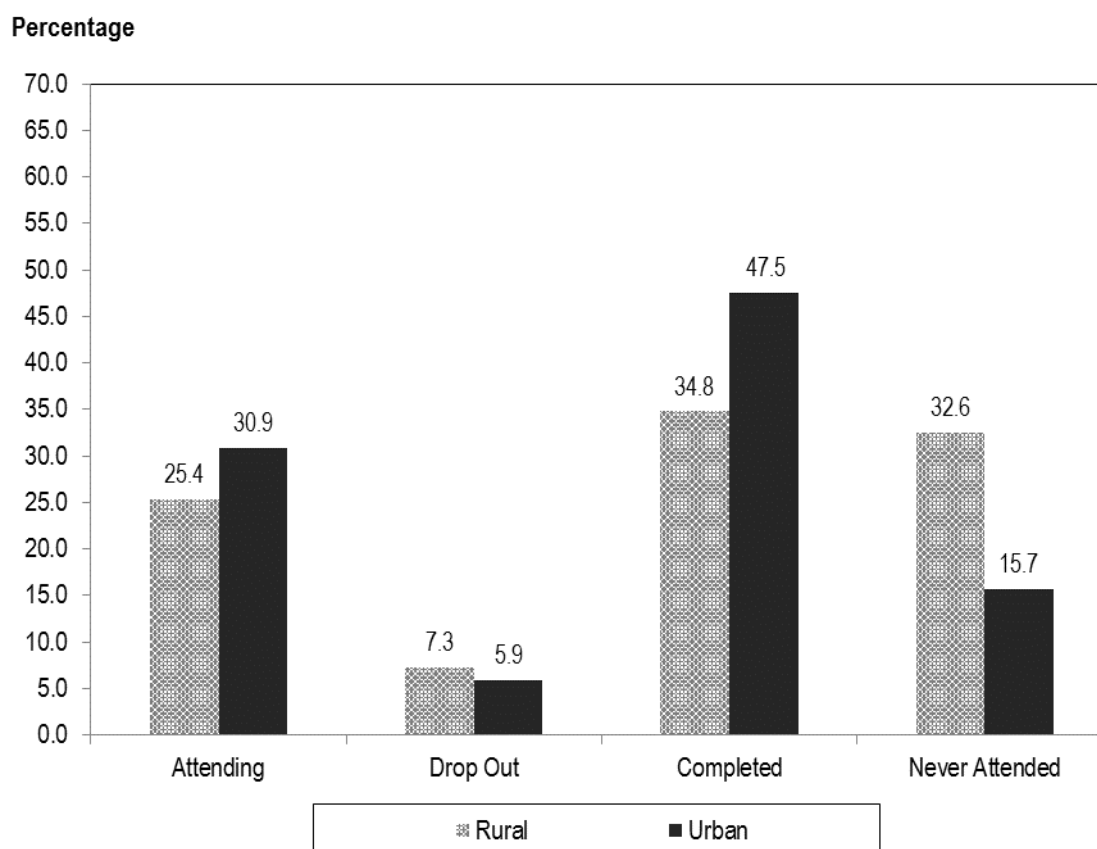
**Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Pwani Rural, 2012 Census**

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>617,991</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>303,823</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>314,168</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>
5	22,143	25.5	0.1	0.5	73.9	11,357	25.0	0.1	0.5	74.3	10,786	26.0	0.1	0.4	73.5
6	22,693	33.0	0.2	0.4	66.5	11,607	31.4	0.2	0.3	68.1	11,086	34.6	0.1	0.4	64.8
5-6	44,836	29.3	0.1	0.4	70.1	22,964	28.3	0.2	0.4	71.1	21,872	30.4	0.1	0.4	69.1
7	23,312	52.2	0.3	0.6	46.9	11,947	49.2	0.3	0.6	49.9	11,365	55.4	0.3	0.6	43.7
8	19,452	67.8	0.5	0.6	31.0	9,830	65.5	0.6	0.7	33.2	9,622	70.2	0.4	0.6	28.9
9	17,970	77.3	1.1	0.6	21.1	8,955	74.7	1.2	0.6	23.4	9,015	79.9	0.9	0.5	18.7
10	21,541	79.8	1.6	0.6	17.9	11,146	78.0	1.9	0.7	19.5	10,395	81.7	1.3	0.6	16.3
11	15,274	84.0	2.2	0.9	12.9	7,673	82.4	2.9	0.9	13.8	7,601	85.6	1.5	0.9	12.0
12	22,757	81.6	3.7	1.7	13.0	11,941	79.0	4.9	1.9	14.2	10,816	84.4	2.4	1.5	11.7
13	16,094	80.1	4.6	3.7	11.6	8,269	78.1	5.9	3.6	12.4	7,825	82.3	3.3	3.8	10.6
7-13	136,400	73.9	1.9	1.2	23.0	69,761	71.6	2.5	1.2	24.7	66,639	76.3	1.4	1.1	21.2
14	15,190	73.9	6.0	9.9	10.2	7,844	71.6	8.0	9.5	10.9	7,346	76.4	3.9	10.3	9.4
15	14,225	59.7	7.8	20.1	12.4	7,624	57.5	9.9	19.4	13.2	6,601	62.2	5.5	20.9	11.4
16	12,321	50.6	8.5	29.7	11.1	6,378	50.4	10.0	28.4	11.2	5,943	50.9	7.0	31.1	10.9
17	10,881	40.4	10.4	37.6	11.6	5,679	41.0	11.7	35.4	11.9	5,202	39.8	9.0	40.0	11.2
14 - 17	52,617	57.7	8.0	23.0	11.3	27,525	56.5	9.7	22.0	11.8	25,092	59.0	6.1	24.2	10.7
18	14,812	27.1	11.3	46.6	15.0	7,722	30.8	13.4	42.5	13.3	7,090	23.1	9.1	51.0	16.8
19	10,292	21.2	12.0	53.1	13.7	4,898	26.6	13.9	48.0	11.5	5,394	16.3	10.3	57.7	15.7
18 - 19	25,104	24.7	11.6	49.3	14.5	12,620	29.1	13.6	44.7	12.6	12,484	20.2	9.6	53.9	16.3
20	16,163	10.9	11.9	55.7	21.5	7,086	15.2	14.4	53.0	17.4	9,077	7.5	10.0	57.8	24.6
21	8,009	10.4	12.6	59.5	17.5	3,657	14.7	14.4	56.5	14.4	4,352	6.9	11.1	62.0	20.1
22	12,321	6.7	12.5	59.4	21.4	5,450	9.9	14.6	59.2	16.4	6,871	4.2	10.8	59.6	25.4
23	7,570	4.7	12.3	61.2	21.8	3,324	7.0	15.0	61.2	16.8	4,246	2.9	10.2	61.1	25.8
24	8,045	3.6	11.9	62.0	22.4	3,452	5.2	14.3	63.3	17.2	4,593	2.5	10.1	61.0	26.4
20 - 24	52,108	7.8	12.2	58.9	21.0	22,969	11.2	14.5	57.8	16.6	29,139	5.2	10.4	59.9	24.6
25+	306,926	0.7	9.4	51.5	38.4	147,984	0.7	11.3	59.9	28.0	158,942	0.7	7.6	43.6	48.0

**Table 9.11: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Pwani 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>302,546</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>142,828</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>159,718</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>
5	8,999	49.8	0.2	0.5	49.6	4,575	49.8	0.2	0.5	49.5	4,424	49.8	0.1	0.5	49.6
6	9,178	61.6	0.2	0.6	37.7	4,538	59.9	0.2	0.6	39.4	4,640	63.3	0.1	0.6	35.9
5-6	18,177	55.7	0.2	0.5	43.6	9,113	54.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	9,064	56.7	0.1	0.6	42.6
7	9,503	76.6	0.3	1.2	22.0	4,701	73.9	0.3	1.3	24.5	4,802	79.2	0.3	1.0	19.5
8	8,043	85.4	0.4	0.9	13.4	3,967	83.7	0.4	0.9	15.1	4,076	87.0	0.3	0.9	11.8
9	7,570	89.8	0.8	1.1	8.4	3,662	88.7	0.8	1.3	9.3	3,908	90.8	0.7	1.0	7.5
10	8,738	90.8	1.2	1.0	7.0	4,405	89.8	1.5	1.0	7.7	4,333	91.9	0.9	0.9	6.4
11	6,779	92.2	1.4	1.3	5.2	3,283	91.3	1.6	1.0	6.1	3,496	93.0	1.1	1.5	4.3
12	9,844	90.2	2.6	2.4	4.7	4,876	89.6	3.1	2.4	4.9	4,968	90.9	2.2	2.4	4.5
13	7,326	87.3	3.5	5.4	3.8	3,553	87.8	4.1	4.3	3.8	3,773	86.8	3.0	6.4	3.8
7-13	57,803	87.2	1.4	1.8	9.5	28,447	86.1	1.7	1.7	10.6	29,356	88.3	1.2	2.0	8.5
14	7,393	80.5	4.2	11.5	3.9	3,409	81.5	5.2	9.3	4.0	3,984	79.6	3.3	13.3	3.8
15	7,133	68.1	5.3	21.5	5.1	3,446	70.9	6.3	17.4	5.3	3,687	65.5	4.3	25.4	4.8
16	7,214	61.1	5.5	28.9	4.5	3,274	65.1	5.9	24.5	4.5	3,940	57.8	5.2	32.6	4.5
17	6,952	54.3	6.7	34.6	4.4	3,223	59.4	7.5	28.9	4.2	3,729	49.9	6.0	39.5	4.6
14 - 17	28,692	66.2	5.4	24.0	4.5	13,352	69.4	6.2	19.9	4.5	15,340	63.4	4.7	27.5	4.4
18	8,487	41.9	7.4	45.8	5.0	3,970	48.5	7.9	39.1	4.5	4,517	36.0	6.9	51.6	5.5
19	6,973	33.1	8.1	53.8	5.1	3,103	40.3	8.0	47.5	4.3	3,870	27.4	8.1	58.8	5.7
18 - 19	15,460	37.9	7.7	49.4	5.0	7,073	44.9	7.9	42.8	4.4	8,387	32.0	7.5	54.9	5.6
20	9,832	20.5	8.3	62.3	8.9	4,171	28.1	8.3	57.1	6.5	5,661	15.0	8.2	66.2	10.6
21	5,933	19.6	8.4	65.7	6.3	2,710	26.5	8.5	60.7	4.3	3,223	13.8	8.3	69.9	8.0
22	8,582	14.2	8.5	69.9	7.4	3,780	18.9	9.0	67.4	4.7	4,802	10.4	8.2	71.9	9.5
23	5,877	11.7	8.3	71.8	8.2	2,511	16.0	7.6	70.5	5.9	3,366	8.6	8.8	72.7	9.9
24	6,091	9.1	8.4	73.6	8.8	2,630	12.5	9.2	72.7	5.7	3,461	6.6	7.8	74.4	11.2
20 - 24	36,315	15.5	8.4	68.1	8.0	15,802	21.1	8.5	64.9	5.5	20,513	11.3	8.3	70.6	9.9
25+	146,099	1.6	7.8	70.7	19.9	69,041	1.7	8.2	77.4	12.6	77,058	1.5	7.3	64.7	26.5

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It shows that attendance status differs among districts in Pwani Region. The District council with the highest attendance rate was Kibaha Town (30.2 percent) followed by Kibaha District council (29.4 percent) and Mafia district Council (28.5 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Rufiji District Council (26.1 percent) and Bagamoyo (26.0 percent).

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

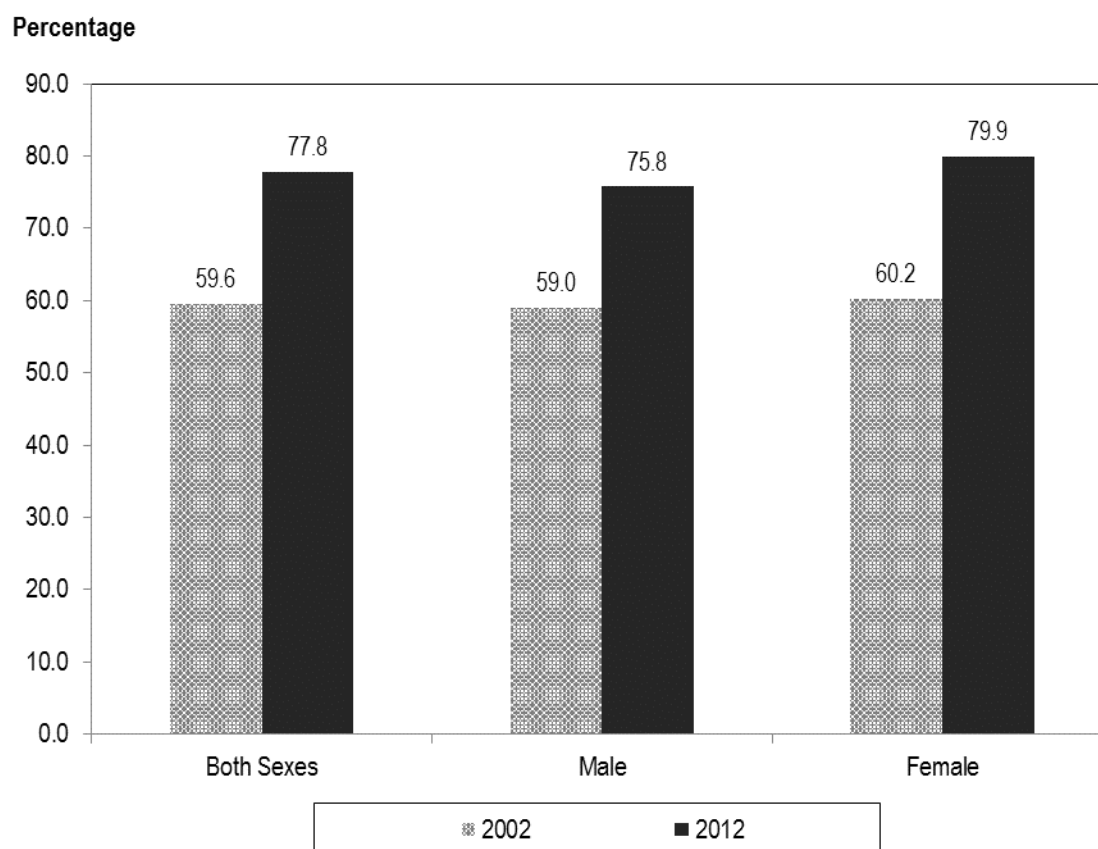
District/Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>920,537</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>446,651</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>473,886</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Bagamoyo	259,679	26.0	7.3	41.2	25.5	127,788	26.4	8.4	43.8	21.3	131,891	25.5	6.3	38.6	29.6
Kibaha	60,035	29.4	6.4	44.3	19.9	29,269	30.3	7.0	47.0	15.7	30,766	28.5	5.7	41.8	24.0
Kisarawe	86,537	26.4	7.9	40.7	25.0	42,884	27.4	9.2	43.4	20.0	43,653	25.4	6.6	38.1	29.8
Mkuranga	184,759	27.5	7.2	33.1	32.2	88,540	28.7	8.3	35.8	27.2	96,219	26.4	6.1	30.7	36.7
Rufiji	179,995	26.1	6.4	29.8	37.7	85,799	27.7	7.5	31.8	33.0	94,196	24.6	5.4	28.0	42.0
Mafia	39,540	28.5	6.0	43.4	22.2	19,359	28.6	7.7	45.5	18.3	20,181	28.4	4.3	41.3	26.0
Kibaha Town	109,992	30.2	5.6	52.5	11.6	53,012	31.4	5.9	53.4	9.3	56,980	29.1	5.5	51.7	13.8

### 9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

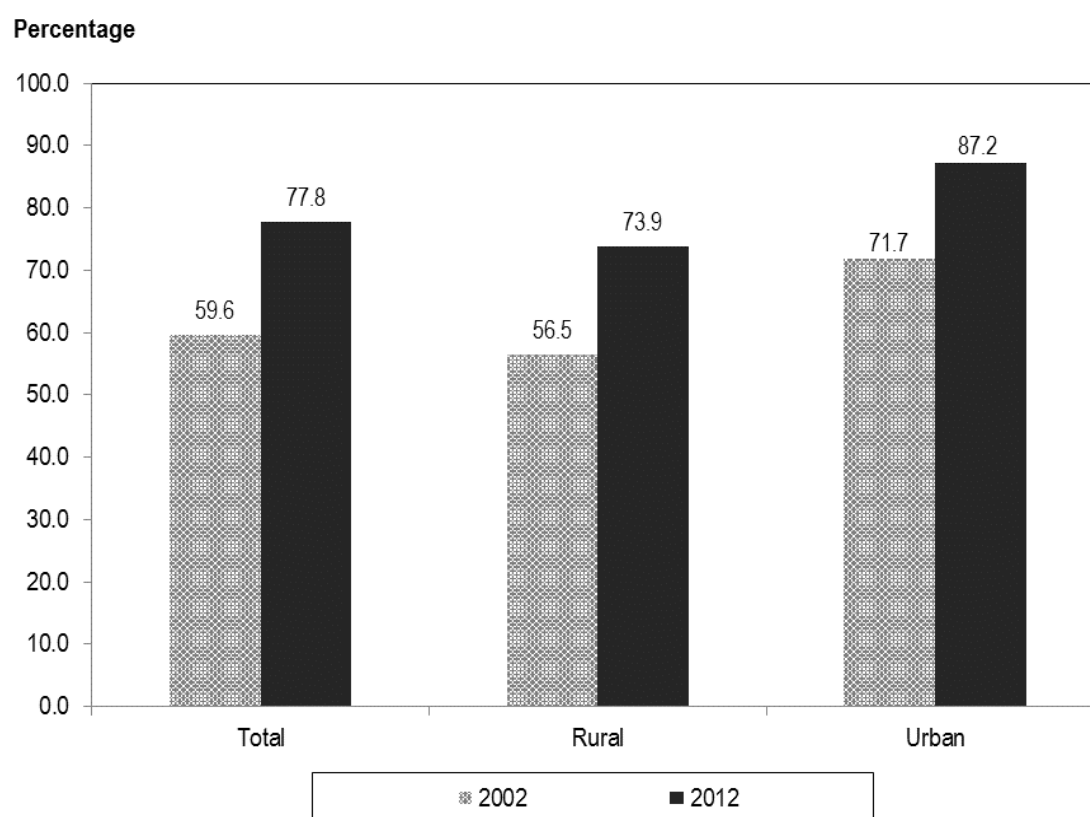
Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 59.6 percent in the 2002 Census to 77.8 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 60.2 to 79.9 percent) compared with males (from 59.0 to 75.8 percent). The urban NER increased from 71.7 percent in 2002 to 87.2 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 56.5 to 73.9 percent respectively.

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



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



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least nine in every ten (96 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 percent) than in rural areas (91.8 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment rates between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

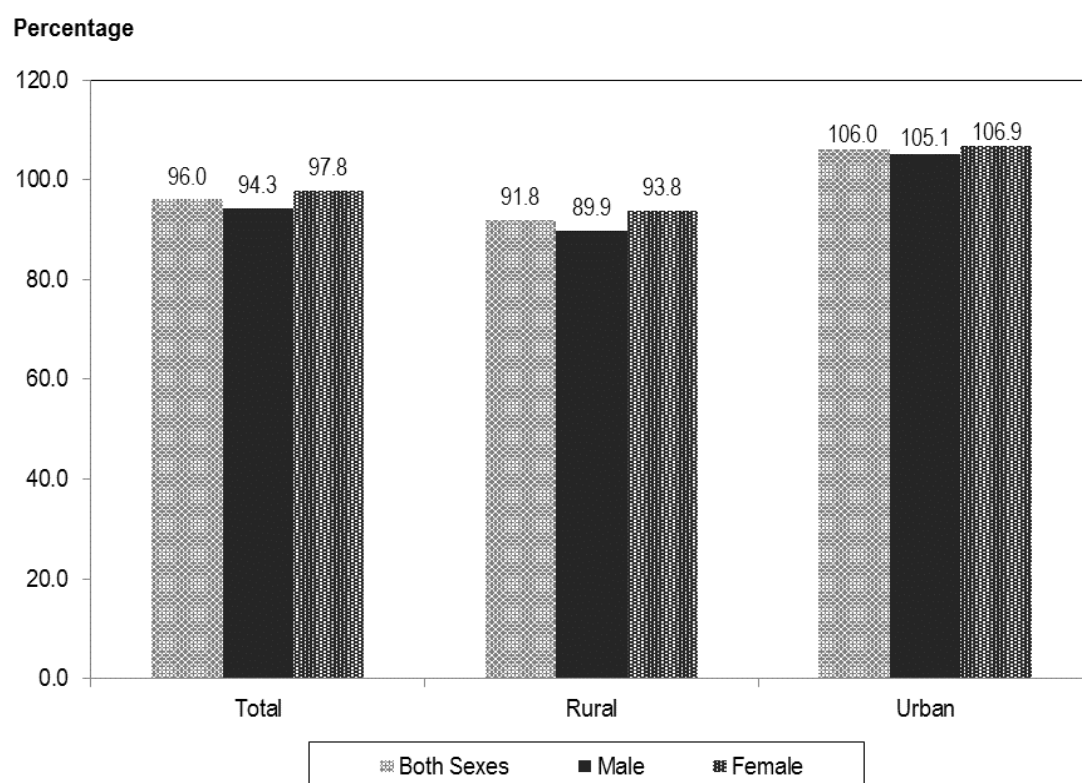


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts. The results revealed that, there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 89.4 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 68.4 percent in Rufiji district. Districts with NER of 75 percent and above are Mafia (87.5 percent), Kibaha (84.7 percent) and Kisarawe District council (84.6 percent).Mkuranga and Bagamoyo districts reported the lowest NER of 77.1 and 77 percent.

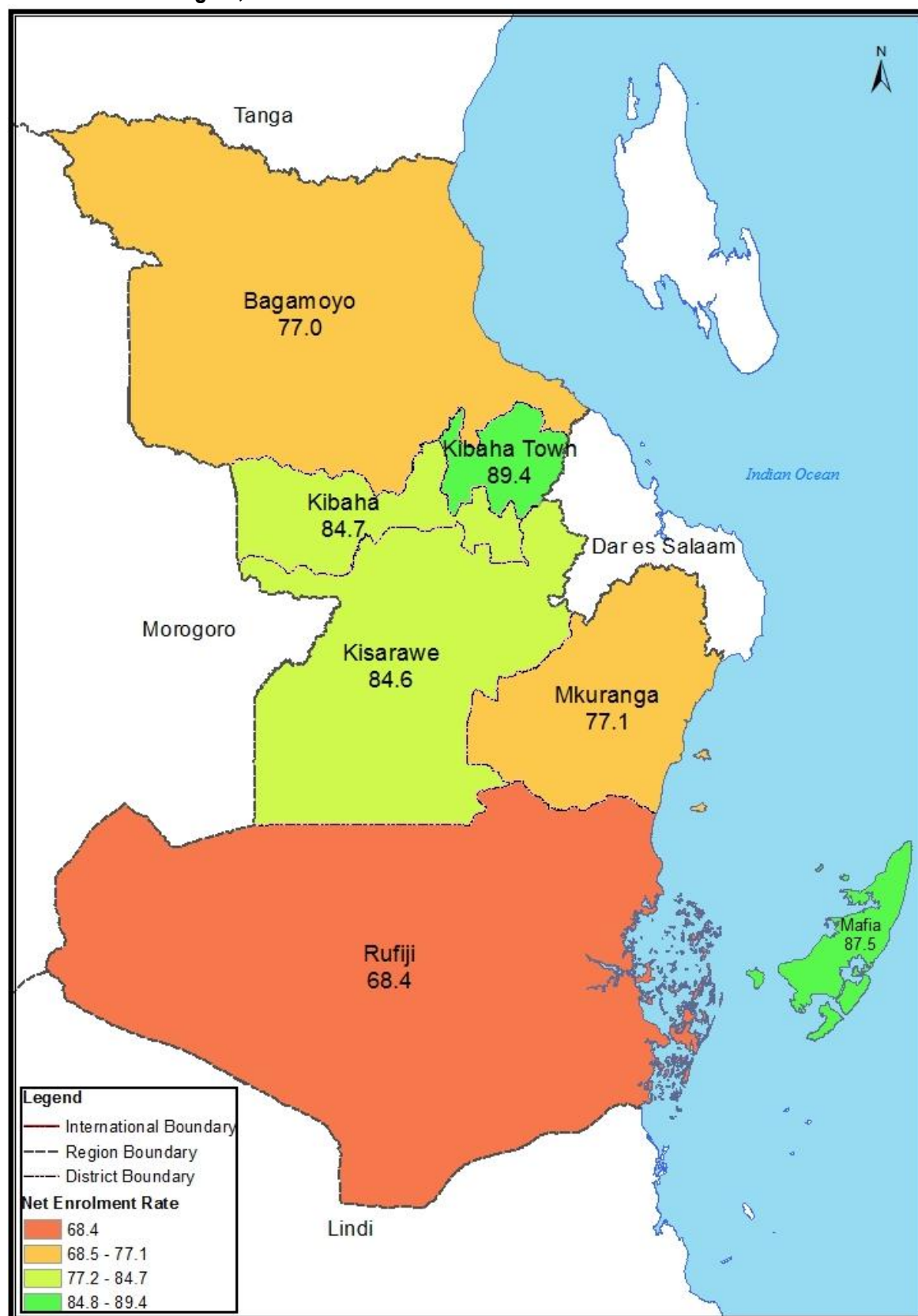
**Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District and Sex: Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>
Bagamoyo	77.0	75.2	78.9	74.5	72.5	76.4	85.8	84.7	86.9
Kibaha	84.7	83.9	85.5	78.0	77.4	78.6	93.3	92.8	93.7
Kisarawe	84.6	82.6	86.7	82.5	80.4	84.9	95.6	95.3	95.9
Mkuranga	77.1	74.4	79.8	75.4	72.6	78.3	87.0	85.9	88.1
Rufiji	68.4	65.8	71.0	64.8	62.2	67.5	79.4	77.1	81.6
Mafia	87.5	85.1	89.9	86.5	83.8	89.1	90.9	89.5	92.3
Kibaha Town	89.4	88.7	90.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.4	88.7	90.0

**Note:**

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

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



### 9.2.4 Education Attainment

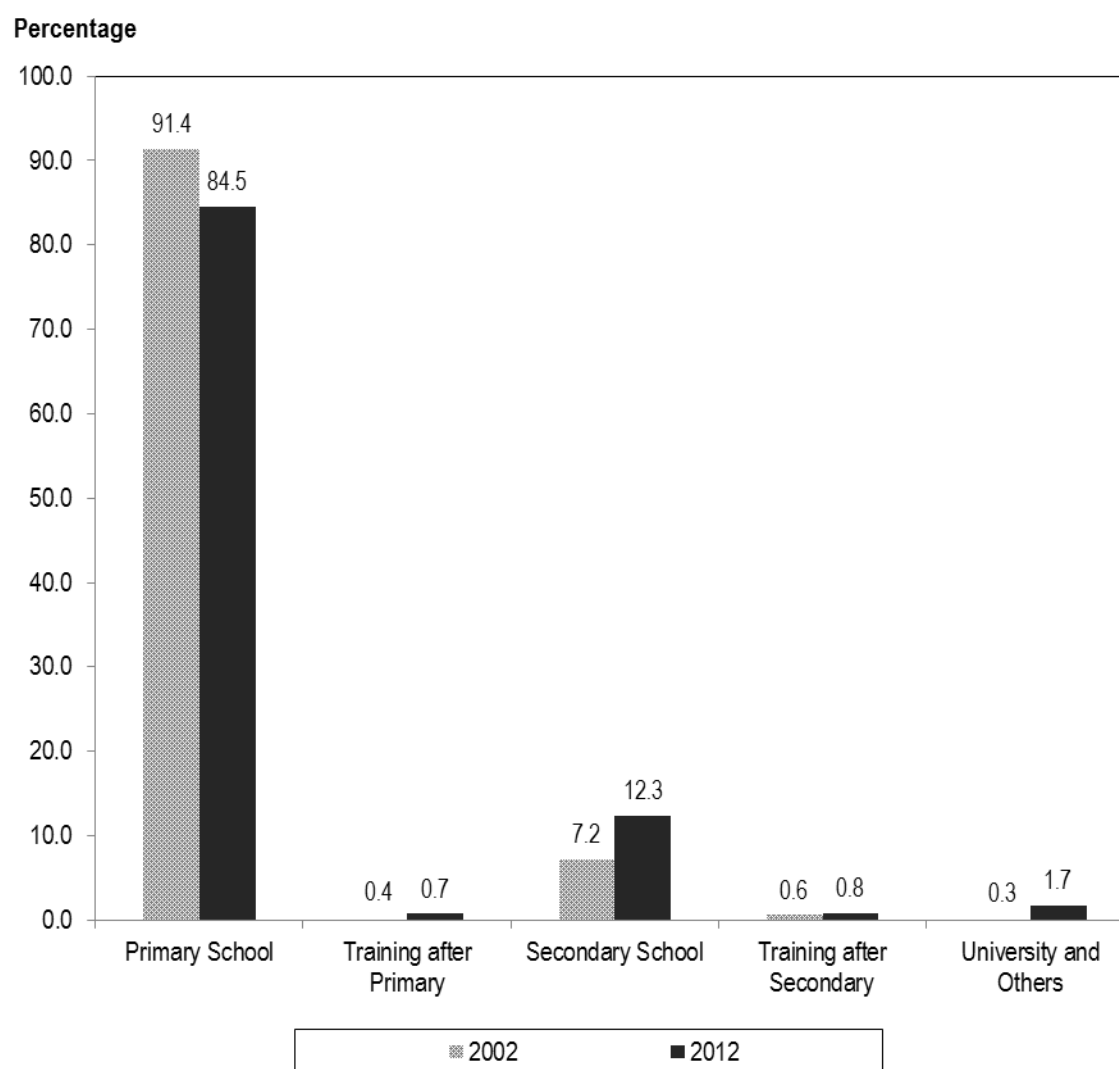
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 358,477 persons who attained any level of education, 184,386 (51.4 percent) were males and 174,091 (48.6 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 84.5 percent, followed by secondary education (12.3 percent), university and others (1.7 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (86 percent) compared with males (83 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,477</b>	<b>184,386</b>	<b>174,091</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Primary School	302,917	153,126	149,791	84.5	83.0	86.0
Training after Primary	2,577	1,255	1,322	0.7	0.7	0.8
Secondary School	44,162	24,589	19,573	12.3	13.3	11.2
Training after Secondary	2,889	1,541	1,348	0.8	0.8	0.8
University and Others	5,932	3,875	2,057	1.7	2.1	1.2

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 7.15 percent to 12.3 percent and from 0.26 percent to 1.7 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

**Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Pwani 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 is perceived as any activity in which the respondent had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census night for the production of goods and services.

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 472,011 (61 percent) out of 771,674 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 299,663 people (39 percent) aged 10 years and above did

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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

not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 23,244 persons (3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 19.8 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 11.6 and four (4) percent of the population aged 10 years and above, respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>771,674</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>
10–14	130,936	9.8	0.5	11.1	75.7	2.9
15–19	99,290	35.4	3.3	15.3	43.5	2.5
20–24	88,423	63.0	5.7	18.2	12.3	0.9
25–29	81,187	77.2	6.7	15.3	-	0.8
30–34	74,024	82.9	3.8	12.5	-	0.8
35–39	62,091	86.0	2.8	10.4	-	0.8
40–44	49,769	87.9	2.9	8.2	-	1.0
45–49	37,772	89.2	2.2	7.5	-	1.1
50–54	33,654	88.5	1.8	7.5	-	2.2
55–59	21,810	87.8	1.8	7.0	-	3.4
60–64	25,328	83.8	1.7	7.1	-	7.4
65–69	16,613	79.8	1.2	6.6	-	12.4
70–74	18,306	71.6	1.4	6.1	-	20.9
75–79	10,700	65.3	1.2	6.3	-	27.3
80 +	21,771	46.0	0.0	0.1	-	53.8

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 (about 66 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (52 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (5 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (2 percent). Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (67 percent) compared with females (55 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; Pwani Rural, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>512,421</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
10–14	90,856	12.0	0.5	12.7	71.4	3.3
15–19	62,531	43.4	2.5	14.5	37.3	2.3
20–24	52,108	73.5	3.8	14.3	7.4	1.0
25–29	49,722	83.3	3.9	11.9	-	0.9
30–34	46,716	87.0	2.4	9.8	-	0.8
35–39	40,838	89.1	1.9	8.1	-	0.9
40–44	33,711	90.3	2.1	6.6	-	1.0
45–49	26,151	91.6	1.6	5.8	-	1.0
50–54	23,674	90.4	1.3	6.1	-	2.2
55–59	15,227	89.6	1.2	6.0	-	3.1
60–64	18,727	87.1	1.0	5.7	-	6.1
65–69	12,573	82.9	1.0	5.9	-	10.2
70–74	14,184	76.2	1.2	5.2	-	17.5
75–79	8,368	69.9	0.8	5.5	-	23.8
80 +	17,035	49.3	-	0.1	-	50.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,253</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>
10–14	40,080	4.6	0.6	7.5	85.3	2.0
15–19	36,759	21.9	4.7	16.6	54.1	2.7
20–24	36,315	47.8	8.4	23.7	19.3	0.8
25–29	31,465	67.5	11.2	20.7	-	0.7
30–34	27,308	76.0	6.1	17.2	-	0.7
35–39	21,253	80.0	4.6	14.7	-	0.6
40–44	16,058	82.9	4.5	11.5	-	1.1
45–49	11,621	83.8	3.5	11.4	-	1.3
50–54	9,980	84.0	2.8	10.8	-	2.3
55–59	6,583	83.8	3.1	9.2	-	3.9
60–64	6,601	74.4	3.4	11.1	-	11.1
65–69	4,040	70.1	1.9	8.7	-	19.3
70–74	4,122	55.9	2.0	9.4	-	32.8
75–79	2,332	48.6	2.6	8.8	-	40.0
80 +	4,736	34.2	0.1	0.1	-	65.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,512</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
10–14	66,399	10.9	0.7	10.6	74.5	3.3
15–19	49,317	38.6	4.1	8.0	46.3	3.0
20–24	38,771	69.4	7.5	5.0	17.0	1.1
25–29	35,564	87.8	8.7	2.5	-	1.0
30–34	34,499	92.8	4.6	1.8	-	0.8
35–39	30,338	94.4	3.3	1.5	-	0.8
40–44	25,338	94.2	3.4	1.4	-	1.0
45–49	19,348	94.9	2.7	1.5	-	0.9
50–54	17,145	94.6	2.2	1.5	-	1.7
55–59	11,147	94.5	2.3	1.5	-	1.8
60–64	12,307	92.0	2.0	1.5	-	4.5
65–69	7,867	89.0	1.5	1.8	-	7.7
70–74	8,815	83.3	1.6	1.7	-	13.4
75–79	5,272	77.9	1.1	1.8	-	19.2
80 +	9,385	61.2	-	-	-	38.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,162</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>
10–14	64,537	8.6	0.4	11.7	76.9	2.5
15–19	49,973	32.3	2.5	22.5	40.8	1.9
20–24	49,652	58.0	4.2	28.5	8.6	0.8
25–29	45,623	68.9	5.1	25.2	-	0.7
30–34	39,525	74.3	3.0	21.9	-	0.7
35–39	31,753	78.0	2.4	18.8	-	0.8
40–44	24,431	81.4	2.3	15.3	-	1.1
45–49	18,424	83.2	1.7	13.9	-	1.2
50–54	16,509	82.1	1.4	13.7	-	2.8
55–59	10,663	80.9	1.3	12.7	-	5.0
60–64	13,021	76.1	1.3	12.4	-	10.2
65–69	8,746	71.4	1.0	10.9	-	16.6
70–74	9,491	60.7	1.1	10.2	-	28.0
75–79	5,428	53.0	1.3	10.6	-	35.2
80 +	12,386	34.6	0.1	0.2	-	65.2

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 Pwani Region. Results revealed that Kisarawe districts had the highest proportion of employed persons (about 69 percent) while Kibaha Town Council had the lowest proportion (52 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from one (1) percent of the population in Mafia district to four (4) percent in Mkuranga district while persons who were full-time students ranged from 17 percent of the population in Mkuranga District to 21 percent in Kibaha District. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from eight (8) percent of the population in Kisarawe to 15 percent in Kibaha Town Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3) percent of the population in Mafia District Council to five (5) percent in Rufiji District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>771,674</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Rural	512,421	65.6	2.0	10.0	18.0	4.5
Urban	259,253	52.4	5.1	14.9	23.6	4.0
Male	371,512	67.2	3.7	4.4	21.2	3.5
Female	400,162	55.6	2.4	18.3	18.5	5.2
Bagamoyo	218,346	63.1	2.8	11.5	18.7	3.9
Kibaha	51,418	61.4	2.8	11.1	20.8	3.9
Kisarawe	73,925	68.9	2.1	7.7	16.6	4.8
Mkuranga	152,773	57.3	4.0	13.3	20.3	5.1
Rufiji	146,092	63.5	2.0	10.0	19.3	5.2
Mafia	33,864	64.1	1.5	10.3	21.0	3.0
Kibaha Town	95,256	52.3	4.8	15.4	24.0	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 771,674 persons aged 10 years and above, 463,429 (60.1 percent) were employed while the remaining 40 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 18 percent of the population, about 14 percent were home maintenance workers and four (4) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for three (3) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>771,674</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
10–14	130,936	10.2	0.6	15.7	70.4	3.1
15–19	99,290	35.5	3.5	18.2	40.2	2.6
20–24	88,423	62.0	6.2	19.6	11.2	0.9
25–29	81,187	75.6	7.0	16.6	-	0.8
30–34	74,024	81.0	4.3	13.8	-	0.9
35–39	62,091	84.0	3.6	11.6	-	0.8
40–44	49,769	85.8	3.5	9.5	-	1.1
45–49	37,772	87.2	2.7	9.0	-	1.2
50–54	33,654	86.2	2.4	9.1	-	2.3
55–59	21,810	86.0	2.4	8.1	-	3.5
60–64	25,328	81.6	2.3	9.0	-	7.1
65–69	16,613	78.3	1.3	8.0	-	12.3
70–74	18,306	69.8	1.6	7.5	-	21.1
75–79	10,700	64.0	1.5	8.0	-	26.5
80 +	21,771	45.1	-	0.1	-	54.7

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (64 percent) than in urban areas (52 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was five (5) percent in urban areas and two (2) percent in rural areas.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>512,421</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
10–14	90,856	12.4	0.6	17.7	65.7	3.5
15–19	62,531	43.0	2.7	18.0	33.8	2.4
20–24	52,108	71.9	4.3	16.1	6.6	1.1
25–29	49,722	81.1	4.4	13.6	-	0.9
30–34	46,716	84.7	3.0	11.4	-	0.9
35–39	40,838	86.6	2.6	9.8	-	0.9
40–44	33,711	87.9	2.8	8.2	-	1.1
45–49	26,151	89.3	2.1	7.6	-	1.0
50–54	23,674	87.9	2.0	7.9	-	2.2
55–59	15,227	87.4	1.7	7.6	-	3.3
60–64	18,727	84.6	1.7	7.7	-	5.9
65–69	12,573	81.4	1.2	7.4	-	10.0
70–74	14,184	74.3	1.6	6.4	-	17.8
75–79	8,368	68.4	1.1	7.3	-	23.2
80 +	17,035	48.6	-	0.1	-	51.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,253</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
10–14	40,080	5.1	0.6	11.0	81.0	2.3
15–19	36,759	22.7	4.8	18.6	51.1	2.9
20–24	36,315	47.9	8.8	24.7	17.9	0.7
25–29	31,465	66.9	11.2	21.3	-	0.7
30–34	27,308	74.7	6.6	18.0	-	0.8
35–39	21,253	78.9	5.3	15.2	-	0.6
40–44	16,058	81.4	5.1	12.3	-	1.2
45–49	11,621	82.5	4.0	12.0	-	1.5
50–54	9,980	82.3	3.4	11.8	-	2.5
55–59	6,583	82.9	3.8	9.3	-	4.0
60–64	6,601	72.9	4.0	12.5	-	10.6
65–69	4,040	68.7	1.8	9.9	-	19.6
70–74	4,122	54.2	1.8	11.2	-	32.7
75–79	2,332	48.4	3.1	10.5	-	38.1
80 +	4,736	32.6	-	0.2	-	67.1

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (about 67 percent) compared with females, of whom only 54 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was four (4) percent while female was two (2) 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; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,512</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
10–14	66,399	11.3	0.8	14.9	69.4	3.6
15–19	49,317	39.0	4.4	10.6	42.9	3.1
20–24	38,771	69.1	8.3	5.9	15.6	1.0
25–29	35,564	86.8	9.2	3.1	-	0.9
30–34	34,499	91.2	5.4	2.4	-	0.9
35–39	30,338	93.1	4.0	2.1	-	0.8
40–44	25,338	92.7	4.3	1.9	-	1.1
45–49	19,348	93.5	3.4	2.1	-	1.0
50–54	17,145	93.2	3.0	2.0	-	1.8
55–59	11,147	93.2	2.9	1.9	-	2.0
60–64	12,307	90.0	2.9	2.6	-	4.5
65–69	7,867	88.2	1.4	2.5	-	7.9
70–74	8,815	82.2	1.8	2.4	-	13.5
75–79	5,272	76.7	1.6	2.8	-	19.0
80 +	9,385	60.0	-	-	-	40.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,162</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
10–14	64,537	9.0	0.4	16.5	71.4	2.7
15–19	49,973	32.1	2.6	25.7	37.6	2.0
20–24	49,652	56.5	4.5	30.4	7.8	0.8
25–29	45,623	66.8	5.4	27.1	-	0.7
30–34	39,525	72.0	3.3	23.8	-	0.8
35–39	31,753	75.3	3.1	20.7	-	0.8
40–44	24,431	78.7	2.7	17.5	-	1.2
45–49	18,424	80.5	1.9	16.2	-	1.3
50–54	16,509	79.0	1.8	16.4	-	2.8
55–59	10,663	78.6	1.8	14.6	-	5.1
60–64	13,021	73.6	1.8	15.0	-	9.7
65–69	8,746	69.4	1.3	13.0	-	16.3
70–74	9,491	58.2	1.5	12.2	-	28.2
75–79	5,428	51.7	1.5	13.0	-	33.7
80 +	12,386	33.9	-	0.2	-	65.9

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 Pwani Region. Results revealed that Kibaha Town Council had the lowest proportion of employed persons (52.0 percent) compared with other districts.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from two (2) percent of the population in Mafia district to six (6) percent in Kibaha Town Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 16 percent of the population in Kisarawe District to 23 percent in Kibaha Town Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged between nine (9) percent of the population in Kisarawe district and 17 percent in Mkuranga District. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3) percent of the population in Mafia District Council to five (5) percent in Mkuranga and Rufiji 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; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>771,674</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Rural	512,421	64.1	2.4	12.4	16.5	4.6
Urban	259,253	52.0	5.4	16.3	22.3	4.1
Male	371,512	66.5	4.2	6.0	19.7	3.6
Female	400,162	54.1	2.6	20.8	17.2	5.2
Bagamoyo	218,346	62.5	2.9	13.1	17.6	3.8
Kibaha	51,418	61.7	2.9	11.4	20.1	3.9
Kisarawe	73,925	68.8	2.2	8.6	15.7	4.7
Mkuranga	152,773	54.6	4.9	16.5	18.7	5.3
Rufiji	146,092	61.8	2.3	13.7	16.9	5.3
Mafia	33,864	62.4	2.0	13.2	19.2	3.2
Kibaha Town	95,256	52.0	5.5	15.9	22.9	3.7

#### 10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is agriculture (61.1 percent), followed by

Own non-agriculture (23.5 percent) and employee (11.1 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.1 percent of the working population

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>463,430</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
10–14	13,327	0.0	4.7	8.6	26.4	57.9	0.3	2.1
15–19	35,249	0.3	10.7	22.7	60.0	5.1	0.6	0.5
20–24	54,860	0.3	12.9	28.4	55.1	2.8	0.3	0.3
25–29	61,372	0.4	14.4	30.0	53.1	1.9	0.1	0.2
30–34	59,934	0.4	13.3	29.1	55.3	1.7	0.1	0.2
35–39	52,148	0.5	12.1	27.4	58.3	1.5	0.0	0.1
40–44	42,708	0.4	11.7	24.4	62.0	1.3	0.0	0.1
45–49	32,930	0.4	11.4	20.9	65.8	1.2	0.0	0.1
50–54	29,020	0.4	12.1	18.3	67.7	1.2	0.0	0.2
55–59	18,765	0.4	12.8	17.0	68.7	1.0	0.0	0.1
60–64	20,656	0.5	5.1	14.9	78.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
65–69	13,014	0.6	3.8	12.8	81.5	1.3	0.0	0.1
70–74	12,770	0.3	2.7	12.9	82.3	1.6	0.0	0.1
75–79	6,849	0.4	1.5	11.3	85.0	1.5	0.1	0.0
80 +	9,829	0.3	1.7	8.9	86.7	2.2	-	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>463,430</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Rural	328,641	0.3	5.9	17.5	72.0	3.9	0.1	0.2
Urban	134,788	0.5	23.8	38.0	34.6	2.6	0.2	0.3
Male	247,046	0.4	13.9	25.4	57.1	2.8	0.1	0.3
Female	216,384	0.3	7.8	21.3	65.8	4.4	0.1	0.2
Bagamoyo	136,506	0.3	11.1	25.1	59.1	3.8	0.1	0.4
Kibaha	31,731	0.3	13.0	32.0	49.9	4.3	0.1	0.3
Kisarawe	50,892	0.2	7.2	14.1	75.8	2.5	0.1	0.1
Mkuranga	83,426	0.5	8.4	19.6	68.1	3.2	0.1	0.2
Rufiji	90,212	0.4	4.6	15.2	74.6	4.9	0.1	0.2
Mafia	21,132	0.4	10.0	38.6	47.2	3.4	0.1	0.3
Kibaha Town	49,530	0.5	30.4	38.3	28.5	1.8	0.2	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 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 Pwani people (61 percent) while clerks category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.7 percent).

**Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Pwani 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>463,430</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
10–14	13,327	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	1.6	1.4	61.9	8.0	1.9	0.4	7.5	11.6	1.1
15–19	35,249	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	6.9	2.7	3.5	59.9	5.4	3.5	0.8	7.5	8.4	0.3
20–24	54,860	1.2	0.9	4.0	0.7	1.3	8.2	3.8	5.5	54.9	4.1	3.1	1.3	7.4	3.3	0.2
25–29	61,372	1.3	2.1	5.1	0.9	1.4	8.8	4.2	6.0	52.3	3.1	3.3	1.7	7.0	2.8	0.1
30–34	59,934	1.5	2.2	4.8	0.8	1.4	8.3	4.2	5.9	54.5	2.5	3.0	1.5	6.9	2.4	0.1
35–39	52,148	1.4	2.0	4.9	0.8	1.1	7.3	4.1	5.2	57.4	2.2	3.0	1.8	6.2	2.6	0.1
40–44	42,708	1.6	2.1	4.3	0.8	1.0	6.3	3.4	4.6	61.0	1.9	2.9	1.4	6.0	2.5	0.2
45–49	32,930	2.0	1.9	4.2	0.8	0.7	5.6	2.8	3.7	64.7	1.8	2.4	1.3	5.6	2.4	0.1
50–54	29,020	2.4	2.5	4.7	0.8	0.7	5.0	2.1	3.6	66.6	1.8	2.2	0.7	4.7	2.2	0.1
55–59	18,765	2.2	2.6	5.5	1.0	0.6	3.6	1.8	3.3	67.3	1.7	1.6	0.9	5.1	2.7	0.1
60–64	20,656	1.3	0.5	4.0	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.3	2.7	75.5	1.8	1.5	0.3	4.6	2.4	0.1
65–69	13,014	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.2	78.5	1.8	1.3	0.3	4.8	2.5	0.1
70–74	12,770	1.2	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.5	2.2	80.5	1.1	1.7	0.3	4.3	2.5	0.1
75–79	6,849	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.7	84.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.1
80+	9,829	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.1	83.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.3	2.8	-

**Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>463,430</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	328,641	1.1	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.5	2.5	71.9	3.4	3.0	0.5	5.2	2.9	0.1
Urban	134,788	2.0	3.6	6.2	1.5	2.1	14.2	7.0	9.2	35.0	1.4	1.8	2.8	8.8	4.3	0.2
Male	247,046	1.6	1.7	4.1	0.6	1.0	5.7	2.8	6.3	57.4	3.2	4.2	2.1	6.2	3.1	0.2
Female	216,384	1.1	1.3	3.8	0.8	1.0	7.2	3.5	2.4	65.5	2.3	0.9	0.1	6.2	3.6	0.2
Bagamoyo	136,506	1.1	1.3	3.9	0.8	1.2	6.6	3.7	4.1	57.8	5.0	1.9	1.2	7.8	3.4	0.2
Kibaha	31,731	3.6	1.9	8.8	0.9	0.9	8.8	3.8	4.4	47.2	5.8	0.1	1.5	6.8	5.4	0.2
Kisarawe	50,892	1.3	1.1	4.0	0.4	0.6	3.1	1.5	2.6	78.7	2.3	0.1	0.8	2.3	1.1	0.0
Mkuranga	83,426	1.1	1.0	3.3	0.5	0.8	5.3	2.1	3.9	68.5	0.5	1.9	0.9	6.3	3.9	0.2
Rufiji	90,212	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	3.9	1.2	2.6	77.1	1.3	3.7	0.5	3.0	1.8	0.1
Mafia	21,132	0.8	1.4	3.4	0.6	1.1	5.8	2.7	4.5	43.4	0.5	22.4	0.8	7.2	5.0	0.2
Kibaha Town	49,530	2.0	4.4	5.7	1.6	2.1	14.2	8.1	11.8	27.7	2.7	0.1	3.5	10.7	5.3	0.2

## 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 (63.0 percent), than any other industry, followed by Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related and Trade and Commerce (about 5 percent each);. The industries that employed the least number of persons included Electricity Gas and Steam and Information and Communication (0.3 percent each).

**Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Pwani 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>463,430</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
10–14	13,327	63.1	10.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.9	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	5.6
15–19	35,249	61.6	8.7	1.6	2.2	0.2	1.0	1.8	3.3	5.0	1.5	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.5
20–24	54,860	56.8	7.2	1.8	3.6	0.3	1.2	2.9	4.9	6.0	1.7	3.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	4.1	2.0
25–29	61,372	54.5	6.2	2.0	3.8	0.4	1.3	3.6	5.3	5.8	1.9	3.9	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	0.6	3.1	2.0
30–34	59,934	56.3	5.5	1.9	3.5	0.4	1.2	3.6	5.1	5.9	1.9	3.6	0.4	1.0	2.0	2.3	0.6	2.8	1.9
35–39	52,148	59.1	5.1	2.1	3.0	0.3	1.0	3.3	4.7	6.0	2.1	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.7	2.3	2.0
40–44	42,708	62.7	4.7	1.7	2.8	0.3	1.0	3.0	4.2	5.3	1.8	3.0	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.7
45–49	32,930	66.7	4.3	1.6	2.3	0.3	1.0	2.2	3.6	4.8	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.8	2.5	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.6
50–54	29,020	68.6	4.1	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.6	4.7	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.6
55–59	18,765	69.3	3.5	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.3	5.0	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4
60–64	20,656	76.8	3.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	4.8	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.2
65–69	13,014	80.3	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	3.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.2
70–74	12,770	83.0	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.8
75–79	6,849	85.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.9
80+	9,829	85.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.9

**Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricit y 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>463,430</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Rural	328,641	73.9	6.2	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.9	4.6	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.3	1.1
Urban	134,788	36.7	3.6	2.0	6.1	0.7	1.9	5.7	8.6	7.1	2.9	4.7	0.9	1.8	3.6	3.3	1.3	5.1	4.0
Male	247,046	59.7	7.2	1.9	3.0	0.4	0.9	3.9	3.9	5.7	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.4	1.9	2.2
Female	216,384	66.9	3.4	1.6	2.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	3.8	4.8	0.5	4.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.8	4.4	1.7
Bagamoyo	136,506	61.1	7.0	1.7	2.3	0.4	1.3	2.5	3.8	6.4	1.4	2.5	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	3.1	2.1
Kibaha	31,731	50.1	5.4	5.2	2.7	0.3	2.3	2.8	5.6	9.6	3.4	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.5	2.9	2.2
Kisarawe	50,892	75.9	2.6	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.9	5.8	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.1
Mkuranga	83,426	71.9	2.5	1.5	2.8	0.2	0.5	2.0	3.2	3.7	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.8	1.8
Rufiji	90,212	77.6	5.8	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.8	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.9
Mafia	21,132	44.7	17.8	1.2	2.7	0.2	0.8	2.0	5.3	4.0	1.1	10.7	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.4	3.8	1.9
Kibaha Town	49,530	29.7	3.0	1.8	7.2	0.6	1.8	8.3	8.1	7.0	3.9	4.0	1.1	2.0	5.2	3.5	1.5	6.4	4.7

## **Chapter Eleven**

### **Disability**

#### **11.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **11.2 Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups)**

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (4 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

**Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability: Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>39,359</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>16,670</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>21,414</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>16,729</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>10,112</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Bagamoyo	117	0.04	11,675	3.8	5,218	1.7	6,154	2.0	5,257	1.7	2,765	0.9	1,298	0.4
Kibaha	28	0.04	2,502	3.6	1,015	1.5	1,368	2.0	967	1.4	669	1.0	247	0.4
Kisarawe	50	0.05	4,655	4.7	1,796	1.8	2,884	2.9	2,062	2.1	1,548	1.6	436	0.4
Mkuranga	121	0.06	9,167	4.2	3,640	1.7	4,853	2.2	4,084	1.9	2,293	1.1	821	0.4
Rufiji	71	0.03	6,643	3.1	3,056	1.4	3,719	1.7	2,672	1.3	1,830	0.9	601	0.3
Mafia	14	0.03	1,596	3.5	692	1.5	746	1.6	456	1.0	232	0.5	137	0.3
Kibaha Town	56	0.04	3,121	2.5	1,253	1.0	1,690	1.3	1,231	1.0	775	0.6	333	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 1,073,170 persons enumerated in Pwani Region, a total 457 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (121) were in Mkuranga district followed by Bagamoyo district council (117). 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; Pwani 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>457</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1,073,170</b>	<b>523,464</b>	<b>549,706</b>
0 – 4	44	0.03	26	0.03	18	0.02	152,633	76,813	75,820
5 – 9	61	0.04	42	0.06	19	0.03	148,863	75,139	73,724
10 – 14	57	0.04	30	0.05	27	0.04	130,936	66,399	64,537
15 – 19	49	0.05	25	0.05	24	0.05	99,290	49,317	49,973
20 – 24	47	0.05	19	0.05	28	0.06	88,423	38,771	49,652
25 – 29	35	0.04	12	0.03	23	0.05	81,187	35,564	45,623
30 – 34	22	0.03	11	0.03	11	0.03	74,024	34,499	39,525
35 – 39	20	0.03	13	0.04	7	0.02	62,091	30,338	31,753
40 – 44	16	0.03	8	0.03	8	0.03	49,769	25,338	24,431
45 – 49	13	0.03	7	0.04	6	0.03	37,772	19,348	18,424
50 – 54	19	0.06	11	0.06	8	0.05	33,654	17,145	16,509
55 – 59	8	0.04	4	0.04	4	0.04	21,810	11,147	10,663
60 – 64	12	0.05	6	0.05	6	0.05	25,328	12,307	13,021
65 – 69	14	0.08	6	0.08	8	0.09	16,613	7,867	8,746
70 – 74	13	0.07	6	0.07	7	0.07	18,306	8,815	9,491
75 – 79	8	0.07	3	0.06	5	0.09	10,700	5,272	5,428
80+	19	0.09	12	0.13	7	0.06	21,771	9,385	12,386

**Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Pwani 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>295</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>725,122</b>	<b>357,804</b>	<b>367,318</b>
0 – 4	29	0.03	18	0.03	11	0.02	107,131	53,981	53,150
5 – 9	43	0.04	28	0.05	15	0.03	105,570	53,696	51,874
10 – 14	39	0.04	23	0.05	16	0.04	90,856	46,873	43,983
15 – 19	37	0.06	23	0.07	14	0.05	62,531	32,301	30,230
20 – 24	21	0.04	7	0.03	14	0.05	52,108	22,969	29,139
25 – 29	20	0.04	4	0.02	16	0.06	49,722	21,731	27,991
30 – 34	10	0.02	5	0.02	5	0.02	46,716	21,771	24,945
35 – 39	8	0.02	5	0.02	3	0.01	40,838	20,093	20,745
40 – 44	9	0.03	6	0.03	3	0.02	33,711	17,328	16,383
45 – 49	11	0.04	5	0.04	6	0.05	26,151	13,461	12,690
50 – 54	15	0.06	8	0.07	7	0.06	23,674	12,048	11,626
55 – 59	6	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.04	15,227	7,727	7,500
60 – 64	10	0.05	6	0.07	4	0.04	18,727	9,060	9,667
65 – 69	11	0.09	5	0.08	6	0.09	12,573	5,985	6,588
70 – 74	10	0.07	4	0.06	6	0.08	14,184	7,002	7,182
75 – 79	4	0.05	2	0.05	2	0.05	8,368	4,198	4,170
80+	12	0.07	8	0.11	4	0.04	17,035	7,580	9,455

**Table 11.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Pwani 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>162</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>348,048</b>	<b>165,660</b>	<b>182,388</b>
0 – 4	15	0.03	8	0.04	7	0.03	45,502	22,832	22,670
5 – 9	18	0.04	14	0.07	4	0.02	43,293	21,443	21,850
10 – 14	18	0.04	7	0.04	11	0.05	40,080	19,526	20,554
15 – 19	12	0.03	2	0.01	10	0.05	36,759	17,016	19,743
20 – 24	26	0.07	12	0.08	14	0.07	36,315	15,802	20,513
25 – 29	15	0.05	8	0.06	7	0.04	31,465	13,833	17,632
30 – 34	12	0.04	6	0.05	6	0.04	27,308	12,728	14,580
35 – 39	12	0.06	8	0.08	4	0.04	21,253	10,245	11,008
40 – 44	7	0.04	2	0.02	5	0.06	16,058	8,010	8,048
45 – 49	2	0.02	2	0.03	0	0.00	11,621	5,887	5,734
50 – 54	4	0.04	3	0.06	1	0.02	9,980	5,097	4,883
55 – 59	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03	6,583	3,420	3,163
60 – 64	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.06	6,601	3,247	3,354
65 – 69	3	0.07	1	0.05	2	0.09	4,040	1,882	2,158
70 – 74	3	0.07	2	0.11	1	0.04	4,122	1,813	2,309
75 – 79	4	0.17	1	0.09	3	0.24	2,332	1,074	1,258
80+	7	0.15	4	0.22	3	0.10	4,736	1,805	2,931

### 11.3 Persons with Disabilities

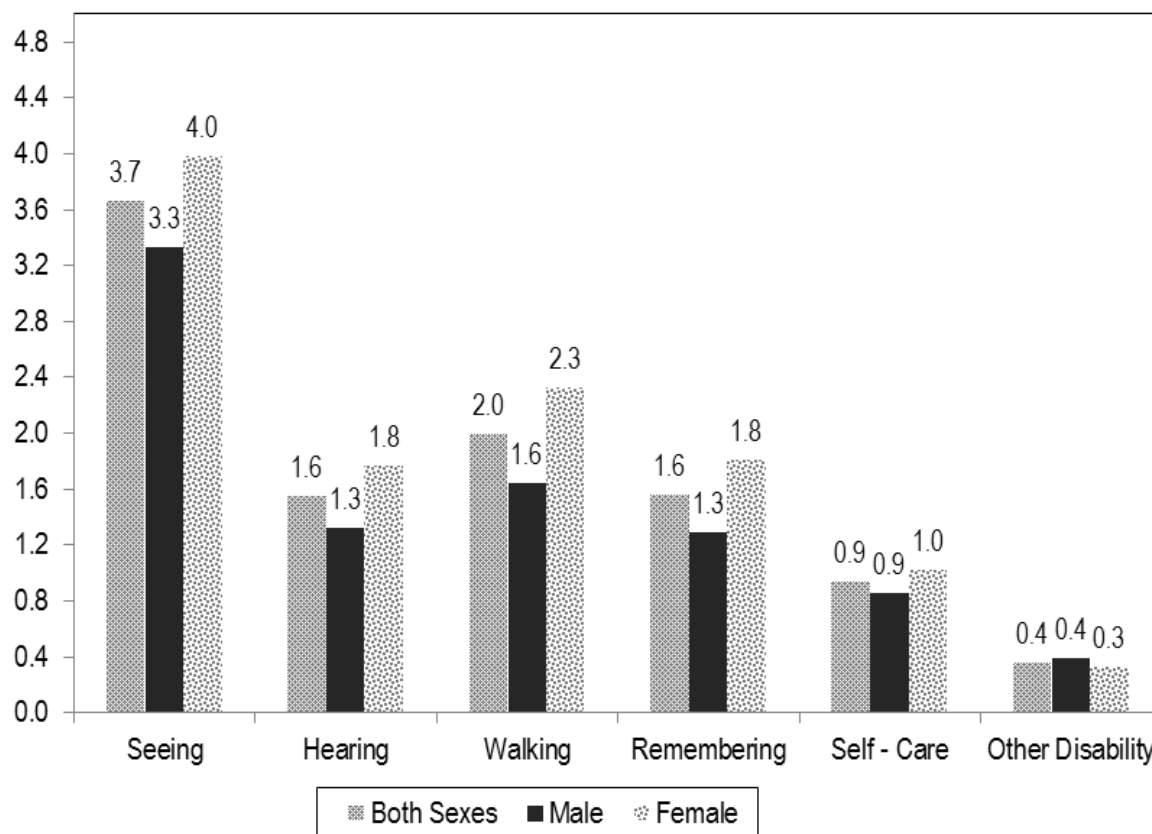
Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (3.7 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (2.0 percent) and difficulty in hearing and remembering (1.6 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 29 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: Pwani 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>3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2
10 – 19	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
20 – 29	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3
30 – 39	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	5.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	3.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	6.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.4
50 – 59	10.1	2.3	4.1	2.7	0.7	0.5	8.6	1.7	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	11.5	2.9	5.4	3.5	0.9	0.5
60 – 69	16.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	1.7	0.7	15.3	2.9	5.9	3.4	1.2	0.7	17.8	5.1	10.1	6.0	2.1	0.7
70+	29.6	10.4	19.3	12.0	7.2	1.0	30.2	8.9	16.5	9.8	5.6	1.1	29.1	11.7	21.7	13.9	8.6	1.0

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

Percentage



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

**Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Pwani 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>4.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2
10 – 19	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
20 – 29	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4
30 – 39	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	5.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.4	0.5	4.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	6.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.4	0.4
50 – 59	10.9	2.5	4.4	3.1	0.8	0.6	9.6	1.8	3.0	2.3	0.6	0.6	12.3	3.2	5.8	3.9	0.9	0.5
60 – 69	17.6	4.4	8.4	5.2	1.7	0.8	16.3	3.1	6.1	3.7	1.3	0.8	18.8	5.6	10.6	6.6	2.1	0.7
70+	31.3	11.1	20.0	12.8	7.5	1.2	31.7	9.4	17.1	10.4	5.7	1.2	30.9	12.5	22.6	15.0	9.1	1.1

**Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Pwani 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>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
0–9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
10–19	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
20–29	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
30–39	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2
40–49	4.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.2	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.3
50–59	8.1	1.8	3.4	1.9	0.7	0.3	6.4	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	9.9	2.2	4.5	2.6	0.7	0.3
60–69	13.6	3.2	6.9	3.4	1.6	0.5	12.1	2.6	5.1	2.5	1.1	0.5	14.9	3.9	8.5	4.3	2.1	0.5
70+	23.6	8.2	16.8	9.2	6.3	0.6	23.8	6.8	13.9	7.5	5.1	0.7	23.5	9.1	18.8	10.5	7.1	0.6

## Chapter Twelve

### Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

#### 12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator on household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services; including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, 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 Pwani Region. The Census results indicate that 73 percent of private households in Pwani Region lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (83 percent) than in urban areas (53 percent).

**Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Pwani 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)
Pwani Region	254,810	73.0	6.0	17.1	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.5
Rural	169,937	83.0	6.3	7.4	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.2
Urban	84,873	53.0	5.5	36.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (50 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 21 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: Pwani 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>254,810</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Below 15	843	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 – 19	3,992	1.1	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.4	1.9
20 – 24	15,158	3.8	9.1	13.2	10.7	10.9	8.9	7.5
25 – 29	27,686	7.6	13.7	22.3	18.4	18.4	17.3	19.2
30 – 34	32,830	10.5	16.2	21.1	15.7	18.4	15.8	13.9
35 – 39	31,289	11.5	12.7	14.8	14.6	13.8	15.5	10.8
40 – 44	27,709	11.3	11.1	9.0	11.4	13.2	10.7	10.9
45 – 49	21,559	9.2	7.5	5.7	7.4	5.1	7.6	14.1
50 – 54	20,588	9.1	7.5	3.8	7.0	8.9	7.7	7.5
55 – 59	14,457	6.6	4.5	2.2	3.5	4.6	5.6	7.0
60 – 64	16,026	7.6	4.5	1.9	4.3	2.0	2.9	2.9
65+	42,671	21.2	10.4	2.7	3.5	1.4	5.2	3.9
<b>Total Age Groups</b>	<b>254,810</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 of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About one-third of the households had no legal right over the land and only 10 percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (43 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 20 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with seven (7) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>186,032</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>
Rural	141,043	7.1	0.7	1.1	47.4	9.0	0.0	34.7
Urban	44,990	20.2	4.3	4.9	29.1	17.7	0.1	23.7

## 12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that about 60 percent (59.8) of private households in Pwani Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (34.2 percent) and mud and leaves (5.2 percent). About eighty nine percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 46 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. Percentage of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 19 percent in Mafia district to 96 percent in Kibaha Town.

**Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	169,937	45.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	46.6	7.1	0.1	0.2
Urban	84,873	88.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	9.3	1.2	0.1	0.0
Bagamoyo	70,312	64.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.2	5.4	0.1	0.3
Kibaha	16,892	74.9	0.4	0.0	1.2	18.3	5.0	0.1	0.1
Kisarawe	25,475	64.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	29.3	4.8	0.1	0.2
Mkuranga	51,101	54.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	39.4	5.8	0.1	0.1
Rufiji	48,164	38.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	53.2	8.1	0.1	0.1
Mafia	11,774	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	78.3	2.5	0.0	0.0
Kibaha Town	31,092	94.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.1

## 12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The Table indicates 59.4 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (37.8 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (67.4 percent), followed by earth or sand (29.7 percent). On the other hand, 74.2 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (23.1 percent). Across districts, about 76 percent of the total private households in Kibaha Town used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 51 percent in Kibaha District and 40 percent in Mafia District.

**Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	169,937	23.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	74.2	0.1
Urban	84,873	67.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	29.7	0.0
Bagamoyo	70,312	38.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	58.7	0.1
Kibaha	16,892	49.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	47.9	0.3
Kisarawe	25,475	29.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	67.9	0.1
Mkuranga	51,101	32.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	65.9	0.0
Rufiji	48,164	19.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	1.8	76.0	0.0
Mafia	11,774	39.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	59.6	0.0
Kibaha Town	31,092	72.7	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.6	0.0

## 12.6 Building Materials for Walls

Table 12.6 shows that 60.9 percent of all private households in Pwani Region had their house walls built of poles and mud. Other materials commonly used for building walls were cement (28 percent) and grass (3.9 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement bricks (59.8 percent) as wall materials, followed by poles and mud (31.5 percent), while in rural areas the main wall materials used were poles and mud (75.5 percent), followed by cement bricks (12.1 percent).

**Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	169,937	0.6	12.1	3.0	2.5	0.1	0.4	75.5	5.6	0.2
Urban	84,873	0.9	59.8	3.7	2.9	0.1	0.5	31.5	0.6	0.0
Bagamoyo	70,312	0.5	23.4	2.3	6.6	0.1	0.5	63.5	2.9	0.2
Kibaha	16,892	0.6	47.7	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	45.2	3.3	0.1
Kisarawe	25,475	0.2	20.4	5.2	1.9	0.0	0.3	68.4	3.5	0.1
Mkuranga	51,101	0.5	24.4	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	67.0	3.3	0.1
Rufiji	48,164	0.4	11.6	3.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	73.0	9.6	0.1
Mafia	11,774	5.5	13.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	77.1	1.8	0.0
Kibaha Town	31,092	0.4	71.0	3.9	1.2	0.2	1.0	22.1	0.2	0.1

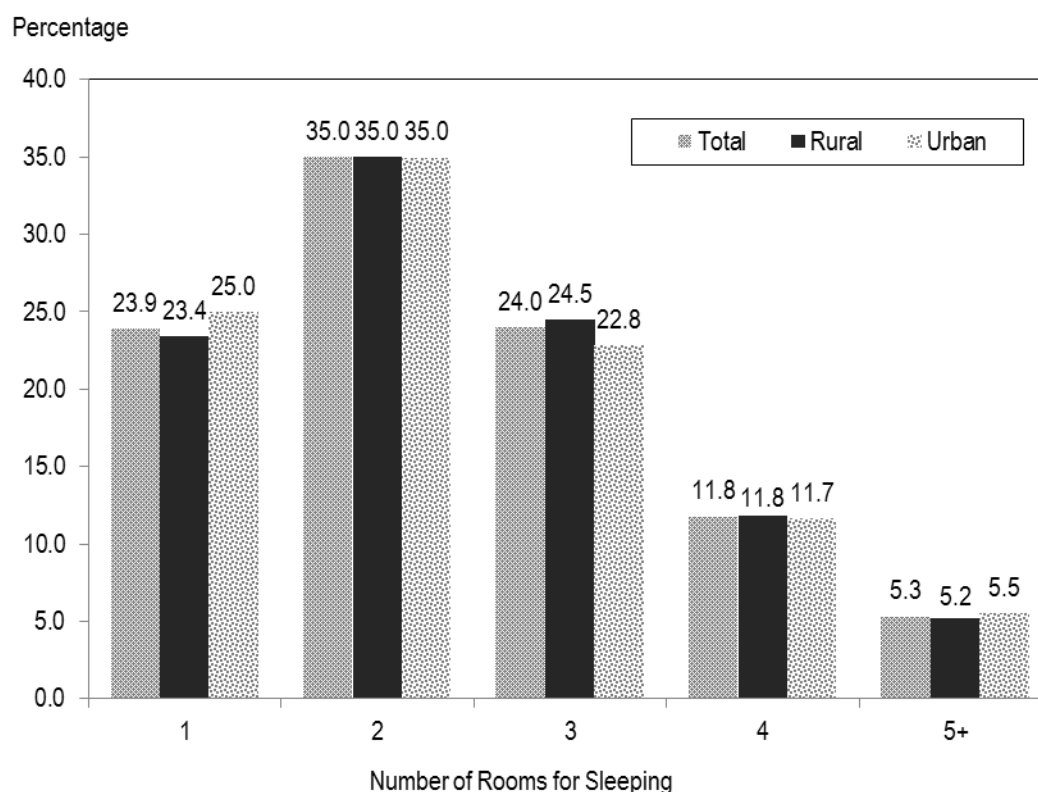
## 12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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 it is currently used by the household members 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 59 percent of the households in Pwani Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 24 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 17 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban areas (25 percent) than rural areas (23.4 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; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**



**Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Male headed household	3.0	176,902	19.3	39.6	25.7	11.5	3.9	2.5
Female headed household	7.1	77,908	33.1	25.8	20.6	12.4	8.1	2.4
Rural	4.3	169,937	23.4	35.0	24.5	11.8	5.2	2.4
Urban	4.1	84,873	25.0	35.0	22.8	11.7	5.5	2.5
Bagamoyo	4.3	70,312	29.3	35.2	18.6	10.8	6.0	2.4
Kibaha	4.1	16,892	29.8	33.0	20.3	10.6	6.2	2.4
Kisarawe	3.9	25,475	19.1	36.1	28.2	11.9	4.7	2.5
Mkuranga	4.2	51,101	18.5	40.2	26.1	10.8	4.4	2.5
Rufiji	4.4	48,164	18.1	34.3	26.3	15.8	5.6	2.6
Mafia	3.9	11,774	17.5	34.4	34.8	9.2	4.2	2.5
Kibaha Town	4.0	31,092	32.7	27.4	23.7	10.8	5.3	2.3

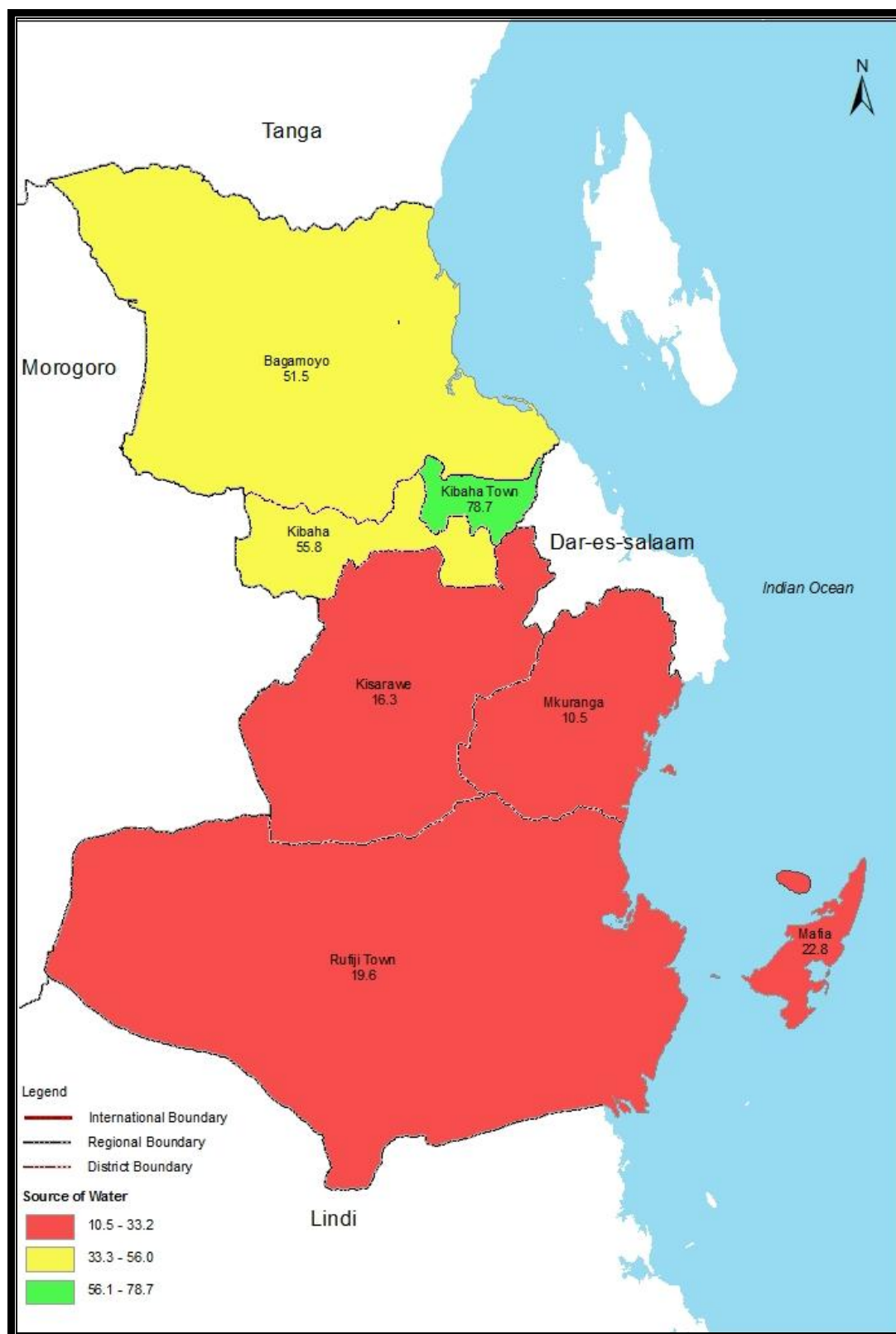
## 12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 36 percent of private households in Pwani Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (11 percent had water piped into their houses, 10 percent piped into yard and 15 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 68 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 20 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage distribution of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged between 11 percent in Mkuranga District and 79 percent in Kibaha Town.

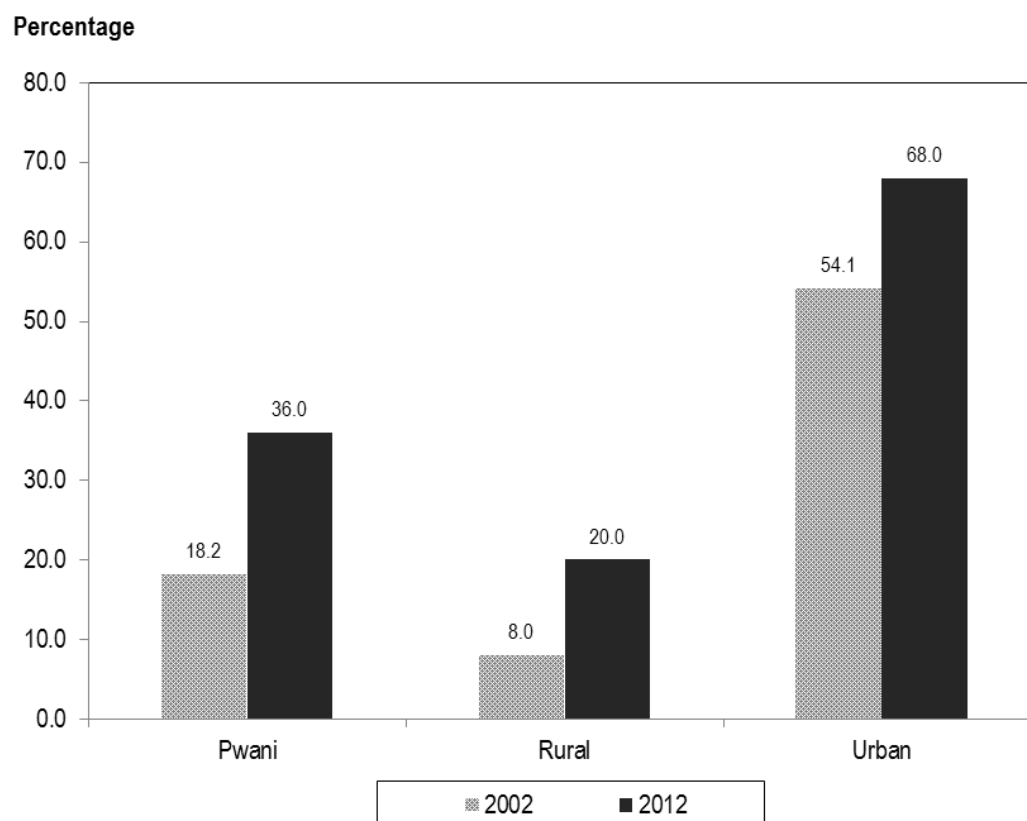
**Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Drinking Water; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>49.3</b>
Male headed	176,902	10.6	9.4	14.6	4.7	9.2	0.4	48.9	32.8	3.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.4	11.5	51.1
Female headed	77,908	12.3	11.0	15.9	4.8	10.1	0.3	54.4	31.3	2.8	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.2	8.6	45.6
Rural	169,937	3.8	2.2	14.0	4.5	9.2	0.4	34.1	42.6	4.5	0.8	0.1	1.3	1.4	15.2	65.9
Urban	84,873	25.7	25.3	17.0	5.3	10.1	0.2	83.6	11.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	16.6
Bagamoyo	70,312	11.9	9.0	30.7	2.0	2.7	0.2	56.5	13.0	3.0	0.4	0.2	2.7	2.8	21.6	43.7
Kibaha	16,892	26.8	20.1	9.0	0.2	4.9	0.8	61.8	12.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.6	23.2	38.2
Kisarawe	25,475	4.6	3.0	8.6	4.8	13.7	0.7	35.4	49.0	7.8	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	5.3	64.5
Mkuranga	51,101	1.0	1.3	8.2	10.5	18.2	0.4	39.6	55.3	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	60.4
Rufiji	48,164	5.7	2.5	11.4	5.7	14.4	0.2	39.9	46.5	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	10.1	60.1
Mafia	11,774	7.9	5.4	9.6	10.7	7.0	0.9	41.5	37.9	8.6	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.5	58.5
Kibaha Town	31,092	32.3	39.4	7.0	0.1	2.9	0.2	81.9	11.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	2.3	2.3	18.1

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



**Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Pwani 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).

### 12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore use of modern source of energy for cooking in Pwani Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage distribution of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only four (4) 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 Rufiji district (17 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 20.7 percent in Kisarawe district to 53.5 percent in Kibaha town district).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male headed household	176,902	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	28.1	67.9	0.1	0.0	0.4
Female headed household	77,908	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	30.8	65.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural	169,937	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	14.0	83.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Urban	84,873	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.2	58.8	34.4	0.1	0.0	0.6
Bagamoyo	70,312	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	32.7	62.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Kibaha	16,892	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	39.7	55.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
Kisarawe	25,475	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	20.7	76.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mkuranga	51,101	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	22.3	75.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rufiji	48,164	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	17.1	80.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mafia	11,774	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	21.4	76.9	0.1	0.0	0.4
Kibaha Town	31,092	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.1	53.5	40.4	0.1	0.0	0.6

## 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 70 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) (15 percent). Only 17 percent of households in Pwani 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 (38 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas where kerosene was the main source (79 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (9 percent).

**Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Pwani 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
Pwani Region	254,810	15.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	11.8	58.2	1.2	0.9	7.6
Male headed household	176,902	14.9	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	11.8	57.6	1.2	0.9	8.2
Female headed household	77,908	15.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	11.6	59.7	1.1	0.9	6.1
Rural	169,937	4.5	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.7	70.6	0.9	1.2	8.5
Urban	84,873	36.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	17.8	33.5	1.8	0.4	5.8
Bagamoyo	70,312	15.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.1	52.7	1.2	0.9	12.5
Kibaha	16,892	25.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	12.7	46.1	0.9	1.8	8.3
Kisarawe	25,475	9.2	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	11.2	64.3	1.1	0.9	5.6
Mkuranga	51,101	7.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	9.5	70.6	0.8	0.9	5.3
Rufiji	48,164	8.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.4	7.2	74.4	0.8	0.9	3.3
Mafia	11,774	15.2	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.2	60.1	0.7	0.3	6.6
Kibaha Town	31,092	35.3	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	22.6	26.1	2.8	0.6	8.5

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Kibaha Town had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (38 percent) followed by Kibaha district Council (26 percent) and Mafia district Council (21 percent).

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

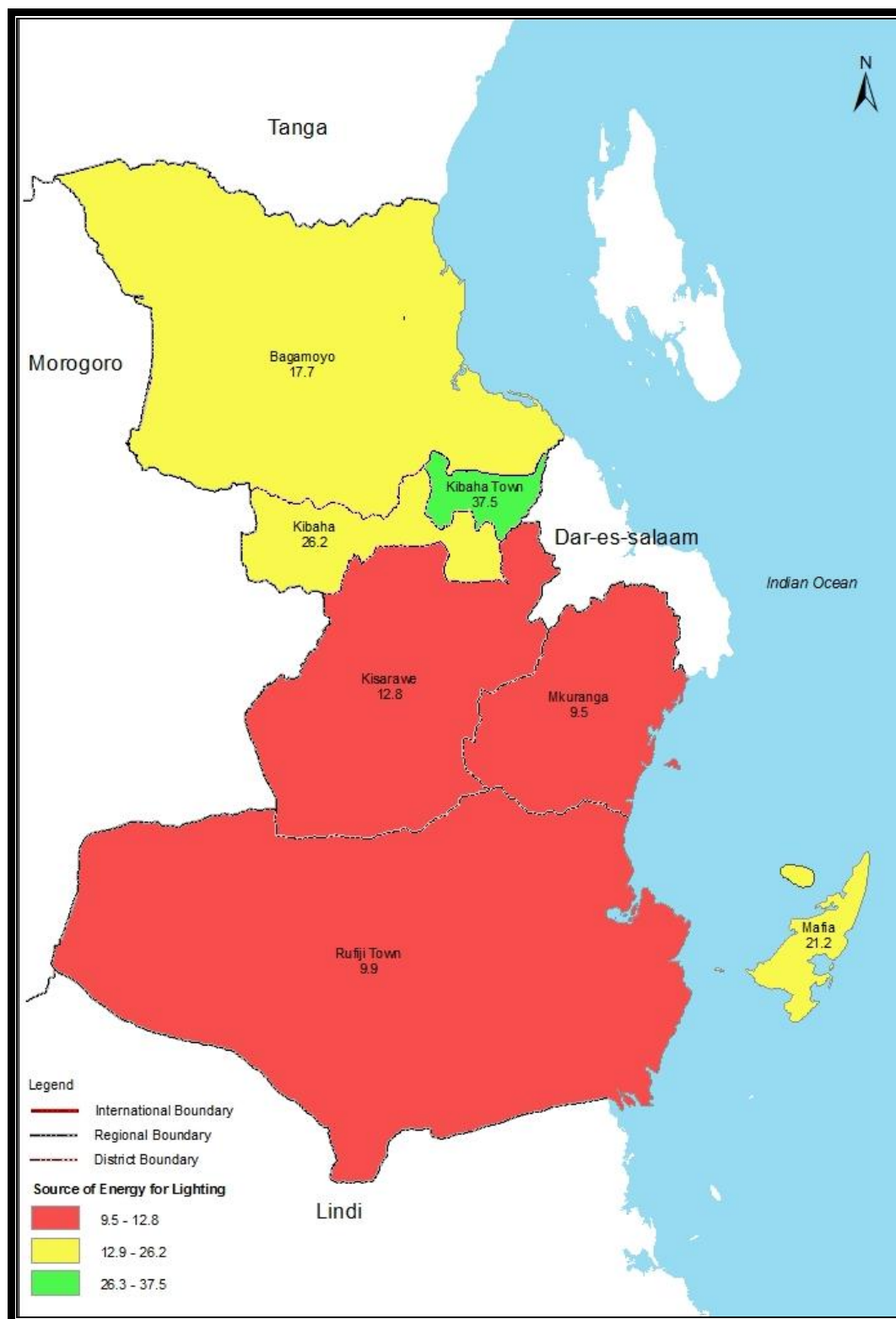
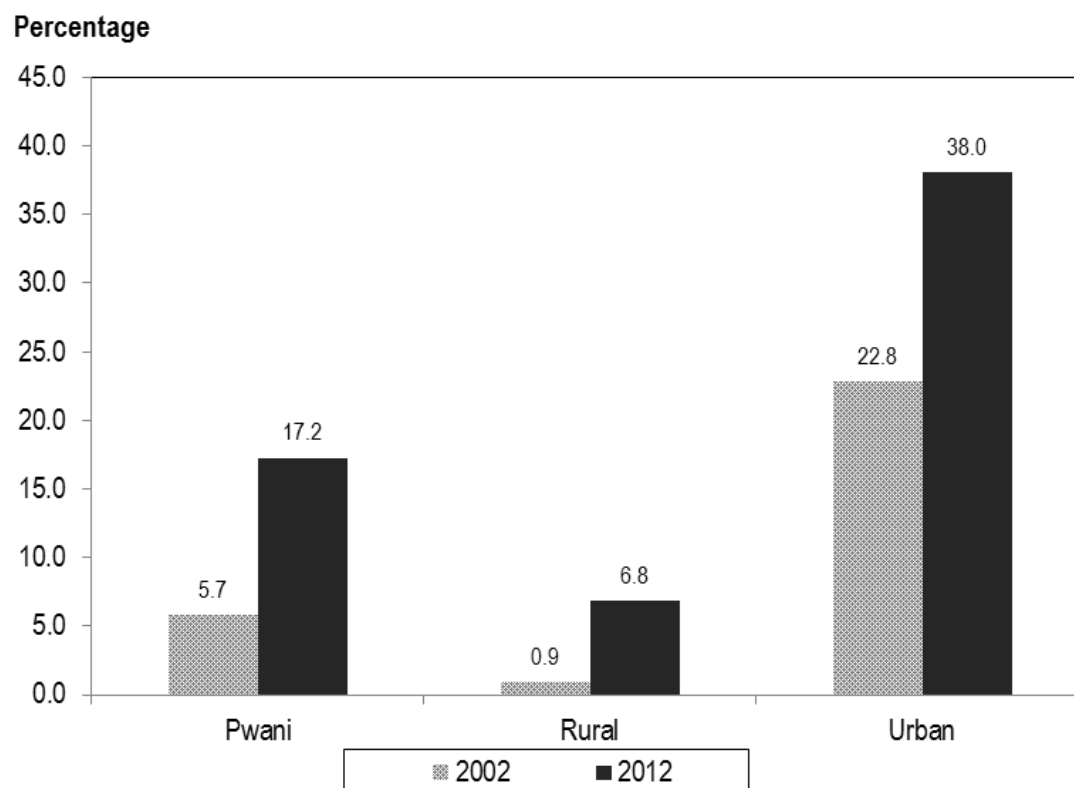


Figure 12.3 indicates that 17 percent of households in Pwani Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (38 percent) compared with rural households (7 percent).

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



### 12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

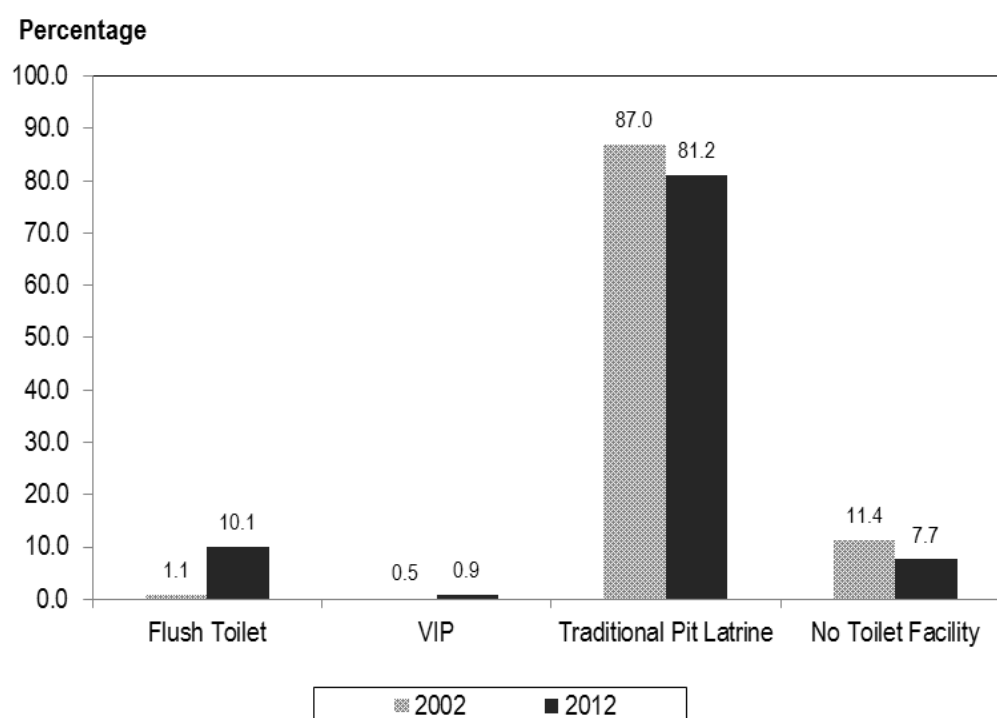
Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Pwani Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (29.7 percent) and Pit Latrine without Washable slab/open pit (29.5 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (13 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (9 percent). About 7.7 percent of households in Pwani Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Mafia (28.2 percent), followed by Rufiji district (12.5 percent).

**Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Toilet Facility; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>
Male headed household	176,902	0.9	3.6	4.4	0.9	9.1	12.8	0.2	31.9	1.0	29.8	29.8	0.0	7.5	68.1
Female headed household	77,908	0.9	3.9	4.9	0.8	8.7	13.6	0.1	32.9	0.9	29.4	28.8	0.0	7.9	67.0
Rural	169,937	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	5.4	9.1	0.2	17.6	0.4	34.3	36.5	0.0	11.1	82.3
Urban	84,873	2.3	9.7	10.8	1.4	16.1	20.8	0.1	61.2	2.1	20.4	15.5	0.0	0.7	38.7
Bagamoyo	70,312	0.7	2.2	4.1	0.7	9.0	13.7	0.1	30.5	1.0	28.3	32.1	0.0	7.9	69.3
Kibaha	16,892	1.5	5.4	7.7	2.1	10.6	15.2	0.1	42.6	1.4	19.7	27.7	-	8.6	57.4
Kisarawe	25,475	0.3	2.6	2.5	1.7	7.4	10.5	0.2	25.2	0.9	38.2	32.6	0.0	3.2	74.9
Mkuranga	51,101	0.3	1.6	4.3	0.8	7.9	12.6	0.2	27.7	1.0	36.3	31.0	0.0	4.0	72.3
Rufiji	48,164	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.4	6.0	8.2	0.3	17.0	0.4	31.0	39.0	0.0	12.5	82.9
Mafia	11,774	0.3	1	2.4	0.7	12.1	13.8	0.0	30.3	0.6	30.0	10.9	0.0	28.2	69.7
Kibaha Town	31,092	3.7	16.5	11.9	0.8	14.5	20.1	0.0	67.5	1.6	18.3	11.9	-	0.8	32.6

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Pwani Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 87 percent in 2002 to 81.2 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from one (1) percent to 10.1 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a decrease in households with no toilet facility from 11.4 percent in 2002 to 7.7 percent in 2012.

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



### 12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percent distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 45.4 percent of the private households in Pwani Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burnt method (35.6 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only four (4) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Male headed household	176,902	1.2	1.2	35.8	0.9	45.4	15.4
Female headed household	77,908	1.7	1.6	35.2	1.0	45.2	15.3
Rural	169,937	0.0	0.1	38.0	0.8	42.5	18.6
Urban	84,873	4.0	3.8	30.8	1.2	51.2	8.9
Bagamoyo	70,312	2.4	2.8	41.2	1.0	39.5	13.1
Kibaha	16,892	1.4	1.2	26.7	1.1	50.8	18.9
Kisarawe	25,475	1.8	1.1	41.9	0.6	40.1	14.5
Mkuranga	51,101	0.6	0.3	28.3	0.7	54.0	16.1
Rufiji	48,164	0.2	0.3	32.3	0.7	47.8	18.7
Mafia	11,774	0.0	0.1	42.2	2.1	29.9	25.7
Kibaha Town	31,092	2.2	2.4	37.1	1.5	47.8	9.0

## 12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned household asset. It was owned by 75.2 percent of all private households, followed by house (73.4 percent), land or farm (71.7 percent), mobile phone (69.1 percent) and radio (64.9 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 (73 percent) than female headed households (60 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 71 percent of male headed households compared with 52 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (37 percent) of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (21 percent) compared with male headed households (44 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Male headed household	176,902	70.6	0.9	72.9	43.6	2.2	6.6
Female headed household	77,908	52.0	0.9	60.3	20.7	1.5	3.1
Rural	169,937	64.7	0.7	63.0	40.1	0.9	4.9
Urban	84,873	65.4	1.4	81.2	29.5	4.0	6.7
Bagamoyo	70,312	65.7	0.8	70.6	38.8	2.0	7.1
Kibaha	16,892	61.0	0.8	69.9	35.5	2.4	5.9
Kisarawe	25,475	67.4	0.6	64.3	39.4	1.9	6.2
Mkuranga	51,101	66.5	0.8	66.4	31.5	1.2	4.4
Rufiji	48,164	58.5	1.1	61.1	42.3	0.7	3.2
Mafia	11,774	64.7	0.7	67.3	40.7	1.2	4.2
Kibaha Town	31,092	70.9	1.3	86.2	27.5	5.1	7.1

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male headed household	176,902	0.2	0.2	13.0	7.3	18.1	2.3
Female headed household	77,908	0.1	0.1	11.4	7.6	15.1	2.3
Rural	169,937	0.1	0.1	3.9	1.7	13.8	0.6
Urban	84,873	0.3	0.4	29.7	18.9	23.9	5.7
Bagamoyo	70,312	0.2	0.3	12.5	6.9	15.7	2.0
Kibaha	16,892	0.2	0.2	18.1	9.5	19.7	2.7
Kisarawe	25,475	0.1	0.1	9.1	5.4	18.2	2.1
Mkuranga	51,101	0.2	0.2	7.0	3.8	16.4	1.1
Rufiji	48,164	0.1	0.1	5.0	2.6	12.1	0.4
Mafia	11,774	0.1	0.3	12.2	5.7	13.4	1.2
Kibaha Town	31,092	0.4	0.3	32.7	23.1	29.0	8.3

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male headed household	176,902	5.9	2.3	3.6	0.3
Female headed household	77,908	6.0	1.8	2.9	0.2
Rural	169,937	1.4	0.6	2.1	0.3
Urban	84,873	14.9	5.3	6.0	0.2
Bagamoyo	70,312	6.1	1.9	3.7	0.2
Kibaha	16,892	8.2	2.6	1.9	0.4
Kisarawe	25,475	4.1	2.0	2.5	0.3
Mkuranga	51,101	2.9	1.0	1.2	0.1
Rufiji	48,164	1.9	0.7	2.6	0.6
Mafia	11,774	5.6	1.8	3.5	0.4
Kibaha Town	31,092	17.0	6.6	8.9	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>
Male headed household	176,902	0.6	77.0	2.8	0.7	0.7	74.4	73.3
Female headed household	77,908	0.6	71.2	2.0	0.6	0.6	71.1	68.1
Rural	169,937	0.6	83.4	1.6	0.8	0.9	83.5	82.1
Urban	84,873	0.6	58.8	4.4	0.3	0.2	53.2	50.8
Bagamoyo	70,312	0.6	75.1	1.8	0.8	0.7	71.2	71.0
Kibaha	16,892	0.5	68.7	3.3	1.2	1.1	63.6	62.3
Kisarawe	25,475	0.5	86.1	2.2	0.5	0.5	82.6	85.6
Mkuranga	51,101	0.5	74.7	2.7	0.2	0.4	77.4	72.5
Rufiji	48,164	0.7	82.0	1.9	0.8	0.6	81.7	86.2
Mafia	11,774	0.5	70.4	1.8	0.9	3.5	77.1	62.7
Kibaha Town	31,092	0.7	62.3	4.9	0.3	0.2	55.4	46.6

### 12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, nine (9) percent of all private households in Pwani 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; Kibaha district (18 percent) followed by Kibaha town (16 percent) and Mafia District (14 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Rural	6.1	0.8	0.03	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.8
Urban	13.6	3.4	0.05	1.6	3.9	0.5	1.0	7.2	1.2
Bagamoyo	6.4	1.7	0.04	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.3	3.5	0.5
Kibaha	18.3	2.2	0.06	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.4	14.1	1.5
Kisarawe	11.5	1.4	0.04	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.5	6.9	2.8
Mkuranga	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	2.4	0.4
Rufiji	5.5	0.9	0.03	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.5	3.8	0.5
Mafia	13.5	1.7	0.03	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.2	9.0	1.4
Kibaha Town	16.0	4.3	0.05	2.7	4.2	0.5	0.7	7.4	1.6

# Chapter Thirteen

## Agriculture and Livestock

### 13.1 Introduction

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

### 13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 162,626 out of 254,810 households (equivalent to 64 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Bagamoyo District Council (46,524 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 21.8 percent of households (35,503 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was further revealed that at the district level, the proportion of households involved in agriculture ranged from 36.5 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 77.1 percent in Kisarawe District Councils.

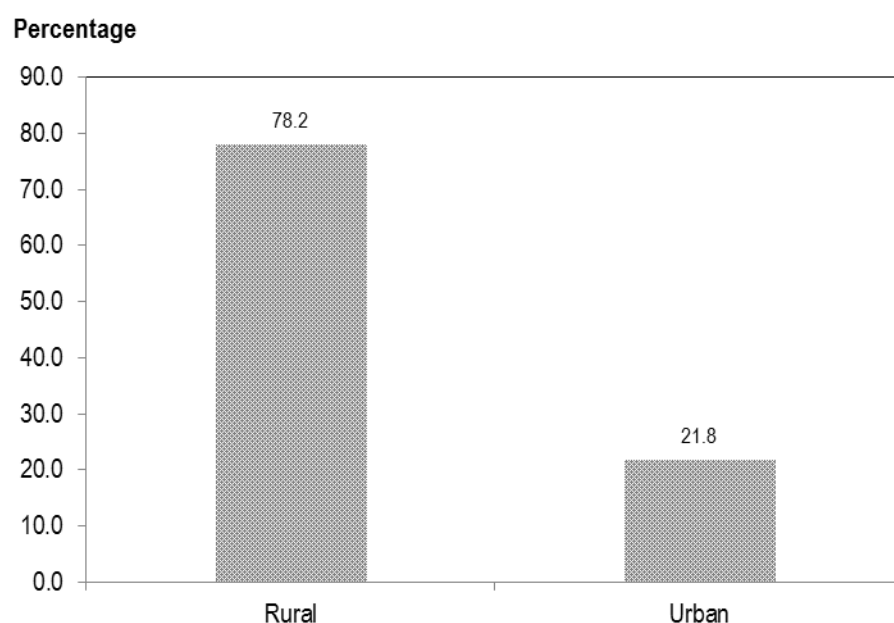
**Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Pwani Region</b>	254,810	162,626	63.8	78.2	21.8
Bagamoyo	70,312	46,524	66.2	83.6	16.4
Kibaha	16,892	9,596	56.8	71.8	28.2
Kisarawe	25,475	19,631	77.1	90.4	9.6
Mkuranga	51,101	32,043	62.7	91.6	8.4
Rufiji	48,164	36,344	75.5	76.5	23.5
Mafia	11,774	7,143	60.7	89.8	10.2
Kibaha Town	31,092	11,345	36.5	N/A	100.0

**Note:**

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

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Pwani (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (114,084 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year followed by cassava growing (103,073 households) 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; Pwani Region, 2012 Census**

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Pwani Households</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>169,937</b>	<b>84,873</b>
<b>Engaged in Agriculture</b>	<b>162,626</b>	<b>127,123</b>	<b>35,503</b>
<b>Crop types</b>			
Household Grows Maize	114,084	89,994	24,090
Household Grows Paddy	77,114	59,907	17,207
Household Grows Cassava	103,073	84,241	18,832
Household Grows Banana	41,793	35,486	6,307
Household Grows Other Crops	97,946	81,370	16,576

**Note:**

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

### 13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Pwani Region. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and 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 254,810 households in Pwani, 35.2 percent (89,591 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 73,189 households (81.7 percent) were in rural areas and 16,402 households (18.3 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Bagamoyo District (27,559 households) with proportion of 39.2 percent of its total households and the smallest district was Kibaha District Council (4,771 households) with proportion of 28.2 percent of its total household.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>89,591</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Bagamoyo	70,312	27,559	39.2	89.4	10.6
Kibaha	16,892	4,771	28.2	80.7	19.3
Kisarawe	25,475	12,275	48.2	88.6	11.4
Mkuranga	51,101	17,610	34.5	95.3	4.7
Rufiji	48,164	14,973	31.1	84.7	15.3
Mafia	11,774	4,753	40.4	91.7	8.3
Kibaha Town	31,092	7,650	24.6	N/A	100.0

**Note:**

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Kibaha Town council has no rural component.

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

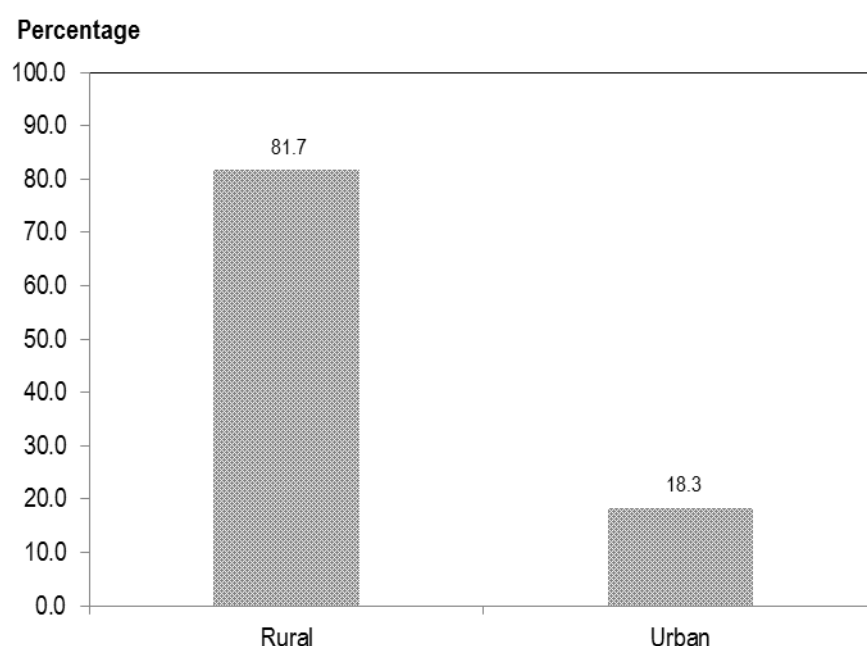


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were higher numbers of poultry reared (179,244 poultry) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern was observed in rural and urban areas.

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

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

**Note:**

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26<sup>th</sup> August 2012. Pwani had a total of 535,289 cattle, out of which 398,315 cattle (74 percent) were kept in male headed households and 136,974 (26 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Pwani as of the Census night was 43,395, of which 75 percent (32,674 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 25 percent (10,721 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 79 percent of goats (398,315 goats) in Pwani were kept in male headed households, while 21 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,271,132 poultry owned by households, 78 percent (994,534 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 22 percent (276,598 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>535,289</b>	<b>191,472</b>	<b>43,395</b>	<b>1,271,132</b>	<b>398,315</b>	<b>152,211</b>	<b>32,674</b>	<b>994,534</b>	<b>136,974</b>	<b>39,261</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>276,598</b>
Bagamoyo	224,387	101,489	22,051	405,627	172,947	82,997	16,886	326,430	51,440	18,492	5,165	79,197
Kibaha	56,115	24,024	7,377	71,600	37,800	15,944	4,982	54,474	18,315	8,080	2,395	17,126
Kisarawe	55,755	16,313	2,550	169,904	49,219	14,178	2,139	135,487	6,536	2,135	411	34,417
Mkuranga	36,587	8,975	2,138	223,183	17,908	7,384	1,645	172,013	18,679	1,591	493	51,170
Rufiji	120,717	27,715	7,254	220,835	81,918	21,051	5,353	171,570	38,799	6,664	1,901	49,265
Mafia	24,839	1,679	146	29,624	22,718	1,365	117	23,657	2,121	314	29	5,967
Kibaha Town	16,889	11,277	1,879	150,359	15,805	9,292	1,552	110,903	1,084	1,985	327	39,456

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the cattle (485,664 cattle) kept in Pwani are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in sheep while for goats and poultry the percentage is slightly lower (86 percent and 78 percent respectively).

**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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>535,289</b>	<b>191,472</b>	<b>43,395</b>	<b>1,271,132</b>	<b>485,664</b>	<b>164,488</b>	<b>39,772</b>	<b>992,780</b>	<b>49,625</b>	<b>26,984</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>278,352</b>
Bagamoyo	224,387	101,489	22,051	405,627	207,687	93,982	21,222	362,524	16,700	7,507	829	43,103
Kibaha	56,115	24,024	7,377	71,600	53,721	22,423	7,063	54,770	2,394	1,601	314	16,830
Kisarawe	55,755	16,313	2,550	169,904	54,689	13,708	2,293	146,718	1,066	2,605	257	23,186
Mkuranga	36,587	8,975	2,138	223,183	36,472	8,675	2,089	210,199	115	300	49	12,984
Rufiji	120,717	27,715	7,254	220,835	109,019	24,395	6,990	191,615	11,698	3,320	264	29,220
Mafia	24,839	1,679	146	29,624	24,076	1,305	115	26,954	763	374	31	2,670
Kibaha Town	16,889	11,277	1,879	150,359	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,889	11,277	1,879	150,359

**Note:**

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

### 13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 254,810 households in Pwani, only 1,129 households (0.4 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 69.7 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 30.3 percent were in urban areas.

**Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Pwani 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>Pwani Region</b>	<b>254,810</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>
Bagamoyo	70,312	298	0.4	73.2	26.8
Kibaha	16,892	59	0.3	35.6	64.4
Kisarawe	25,475	97	0.4	70.1	29.9
Mkuranga	51,101	283	0.6	83.0	17.0
Rufiji	48,164	235	0.5	81.7	18.3
Mafia	11,774	67	0.6	79.1	20.9
Kibaha Town	31,092	90	0.3	N/A	100.0

**Note:**



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

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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										<input type="text"/>

**B: ALL PERSONS**

No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES		MARITAL STATUS	CITIZENSHIP	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	BIRTH CERTIFICATE					
11A)	Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following?  READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		What is current marital status of [NAME]?  READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT  Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	[NAME] is a citizen of which country?  IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT  WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live?  WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA.	Where do you spend most of your time during a day?  WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA  CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification?  Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4					
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED									
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal 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 border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
	Yes	No																																																				
Maize	1	2																																																				
Paddy	1	2																																																				
Cassava	1	2																																																				
Banana	1	2																																																				
Other Crops	1	2																																																				
Cattle																																																						
Goats																																																						
Sheeps																																																						
Poultry																																																						

## F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

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

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

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

**G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS**

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS															
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?			
(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING				Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01						
				Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02						
				Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03						
				Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04						
				Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05						
				Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06						
				Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07						
				Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08						
				Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09						
				Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10						
				Cart with small tank/drum	=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11						
				Tanker truck	=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12						
				Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13	Not Applicable	=13								
				Improved cooking fuel		Have electricity									
				Non improved cooking fuel		Have no electricity									
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-left: auto;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-left: auto;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-left: auto;"></div>							
Improved source															
Non improved source															

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

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

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																						
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																																							
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">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: 50%;">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: 10%;"></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																			
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 20px;" 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 style="width: 20px;" 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; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">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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