

The United Republic of Tanzania



Mtwara Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

OCGS Vision

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

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

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Mtwara Region

National Bureau of Statistics
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and

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Zanzibar

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MTWARA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



Foreword

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

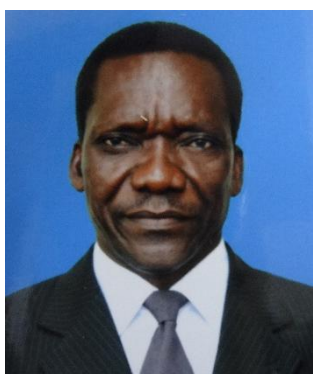
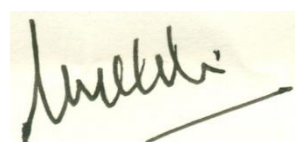
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

The Mtwara 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 past Census(es) to observe the trend over time.

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

Mtwara 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 Mtwara population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Mtwara had a population of 1.3 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 89. Population of Mtwara is growing at a rate of 1.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 13 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Mtwara region will double in the next 57 years. Mtwara population is predominantly rural with 77 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Mtwara was 1.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 0.9 percent and 2.4 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Mtwara decreased from 1.7 percent during the 1988-2002 to 1.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

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

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 39 percent of the population in Mtwara region aged below 15 years, and seven (7 percent) aged 65 years and above. Observation on the pyramid for Mtwara region pyramid shows a few persons in age group 15–39, an indication of youth out-migration to other regions or urban centres.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Mtwara region had a total of 342,165 private households, out of which 264,596 (77 percent) were in rural areas and 77,569 (23 percent) were in urban areas. One third (34 percent) of households in Mtwara region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 20.1 in 2002 Census to 22.7 in 2012. Average household size was 3.7 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 3.7 persons per household were slightly bigger than urban households (3.6 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 5.6 compared to 2.6 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents marital status for Mtwara region, more than half (54 percent) of the population were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 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 24.2 years for males and 21.5 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 24.9 years in 2002 to 24.2 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 20 years in 2002 and 21.5 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99.8 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians while the majority of foreigners were from

Mozambique. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from India, Germany and Kenya.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only seven (7) percent of Mtwara 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 deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 64 percent of all persons in Mtwara region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.91) percent of the population below 18 years of age had both parents dead. Internationally and in the Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (8.5 percent) than in rural areas (6.5 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that about two (1.5) percent of total private households in Mtwara region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census. In 2012, Mtwara region had 20,205 diaspora among the reported 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas, with most of them living in most of them were living in Mozambique (89.2 percent). On remittances, results show that 12 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above in Lindi Region was 66 percent. Literacy rate was higher among those aged between 10 and 44 years and was also higher among the urban population (78 percent) than the rural population (62 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 71 percent and was higher in urban areas (82 percent) than in rural areas (67 percent). Adult literacy for males (78 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (65 percent). Adult literacy rates range from 83.3 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council to 57.8 percent in Mtwara District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 56 percent in 2002 to 66 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 61 percent in 2002 to 71 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 65 percent in 2002 to 81 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (87 percent) than in rural areas (80 percent). Female NER (83 percent) was higher than that of males (79 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in 88.1 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council to 73.7 percent in Mtwara District. Nine in every ten (97.8 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 (105.2 percent) compared to rural areas (95.8 percent). There were differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas, with more females than males.

information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in . Chapter Ten Observation shows that 71 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas two percent of population was unemployed. With regard to current activity results show that 68 percent of the population was employed during the seven days prior to the Census night. Results further reveal that 82 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working population in Mtwara region was farming (80 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities were defined as 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 Pwani region population (3 percent). and albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 84 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 67 percent compared to 90 percent in rural areas. Forty Seven (47) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 37 percent of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC results also show that, the majority of households (59 percent) had used grass or leaves as the main roofing material, followed by iron sheet (38 percent). Usage of iron sheets was

very high in urban areas whereby 67 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 29 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (83 percent) of households in Mtwara region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. Majority (40 percent) of all private households in Mtwara region had their houses' wall built of Poles and Mud, followed those use Sundried Bricks (35 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 59 percent of the households in Mtwara region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 28 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (8.1 percent had water piped into their houses, two (2.8) percent piped into yard and 18 percent used public tap), followed with those used Unprotected dug well (22 percent) In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 52 compared to 22 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Mtwara region is uncommon, with less than one (0.6) percent of households using that source of energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel 87 percent used firewood and 11 percent used charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. With regard to As for source of energy for lighting, only eight (8) percent of all households used electricity for lighting, majority 63 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from three (3) percent in 2002 to eight (8) percent in 2012.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, the most common type of toilet facilities used in Mtwara Region were are most common toilet facilities in Mtwara Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (45 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (36.7 percent) while three (3) percent of the households had no toilet facilities. The main method of refuse disposal used by the majority of households reported burying/pit (51 percent) ., Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only one percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset by private households were house (87 percent), followed by land or farm (86.3 percent), hand hoe (84.8 percent), radio (53.6 percent) and bicycles (49.2 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 than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 75 percent of all private households in Mtwara region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, (84 percent of households in rural areas) and 12 percent of household in urban areas. Forty (40) percent of all private households in Mtwara were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.3 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Mtwara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,270,85	100.0	979,350	100.0	291,504	100.0
Male	599,648	47.2	462,639	47.2	137,009	47.0
Female	671,206	52.8	516,711	52.8	154,495	53.0
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	1.2	-	0.9	-	2.4
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	168,655	13.3	134,389	13.7	34,266	11.8
Male	84,093	14.0	66,880	14.5	17,213	12.6
Female	84,562	12.6	67,509	13.1	17,053	11.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	489,475	38.5	386,966	39.5	102,509	35.2
Male	245,275	40.9	194,576	42.1	50,699	37.0
Female	244,200	36.4	192,390	37.2	51,810	33.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	554,771	43.7	434,290	44.3	120,481	41.3
Male	278,799	46.5	219,513	47.4	59,286	43.3
Female	275,972	41.1	214,777	41.6	61,195	39.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	120,384	9.5	98,757	10.1	21,627	7.4
Male	54,574	9.1	44,555	9.6	10019	7.3
Female	65,810	9.8	54,202	10.5	11,608	7.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	84,786	6.7	70,112	7.2	14,674	5.0
Male	38,242	6.4	31,556	6.8	6686	4.9
Female	46,544	6.9	38,556	7.5	7988	5.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	342,165	100.0	264,596	77.3	77569	22.7
Male Headed Households	224,476	65.6	175,977	66.5	48499	62.5
Female Headed Households	117,689	34.4	88,619	33.5	29070	37.5
Average Household Size ¹	-	3.7	-	3.7	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	2.6	-	2.6	-	2.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	5.6	-	5.8	-	5.2
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	413,300	53.9	324,259	55.3	89,041	49.2
Never Married	214,850	28.0	153,102	26.1	61,748	34.1
Living Together	70,441	9.2	54,696	9.3	15,745	8.7
Separated	7,446	1.0	5,775	1.0	1,671	0.9
Divorced	36,606	4.8	28,785	4.9	7,821	4.3
Widowed	24,856	3.2	19,788	3.4	5,068	2.8
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

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

Indicator	Mtwara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag
Tanzanians	1,267,711	99.8	977,162	99.8	290,551	99.7
Non-Tanzanians	3,141	0.3	2,188	0.2	953	0.3
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	89,683	7.2	36,674	3.8	53,009	18.8
Population with Birth Notification	35,779	2.9	26,592	2.7	9,187	3.3
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	37,807	6.9	27,675	6.5	10,132	8.5
Male	18,946	6.9	14,008	6.5	4,937	8.4
Female	18,861	6.9	13,666	6.5	5,195	8.6
Diaspora						
Total	20,205	1.6	16,126	1.7	4,079	1.4
Male	10,990	1.9	8,725	1.9	2,265	1.7
Female	9,215	1.4	7,401	1.4	1,814	1.2
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	714,602	66.0	519,851	62.3	194,751	78.4
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	543,629	70.8	394,882	67.2	148,747	82.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	108,477	81.2	82,954	79.0	25,523	89.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	202,371	75.0	154,799	72.5	47,572	84.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	181,539	81.2	139,861	79.5	41,678	87.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	218,773	97.8	168,572	95.8	50,201	105.2
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	440,335	100.0	323,296	100.0	117,039	100.0
Primary School	396,642	90.1	302,710	93.6	93,932	80.3
Training after Primary	2,952	0.7	2,093	0.6	859	0.7
Secondary School	35,226	8.0	17,083	5.3	18,143	15.5
Training after Secondary	1,898	0.4	712	0.2	1,186	1.0
University and Others	3,617	0.8	698	0.2	2,919	2.5
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	6,810	1.1	3,960	0.8	2,850	2.3
Professionals	5,159	0.8	2,224	0.4	2,935	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	22,178	3.5	15,943	3.2	6,236	5.1
Clerks	4,799	0.8	2,467	0.5	2,332	1.9
Small Business Managers	1,723	0.3	534	0.1	1,190	1.0
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	12,320	2.0	3,954	0.8	8,366	6.8
Street Vendors and Related Workers	7,279	1.2	2,837	0.6	4,442	3.6
Crafts and Related Workers	16,629	2.6	8,046	1.6	8,582	7.0
Farmers	499,418	79.6	430,808	85.4	68,610	55.6
Livestock Keepers	856	0.1	519	0.1	336	0.3
Fishermen	5,134	0.8	4,177	0.8	957	0.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	2,416	0.4	349	0.1	2,066	1.7
Elementary Occupations	26,235	4.2	17,926	3.6	8,309	6.7
Others	14,591	2.3	9,212	1.8	5,379	4.4
Disability						
Type of Disability						

Indicator	Mtwara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag
Albinism	438	0.0	307	0.03	131	0.05
Seeing	40,485	3.2	33,748	3.49	6,737	2.39
Hearing	17,630	1.4	14,969	1.55	2,661	0.94
Walking	20,901	1.7	17,198	1.78	3,703	1.31
Remembering	19,720	1.6	16,997	1.76	2,723	0.96
Self-Care	16,091	1.3	13,595	1.41	2,496	0.88
Other Disability	5,437	0.4	4,516	0.47	921	0.33
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	288,557	84.3	236,829	89.5	51,728	66.7
Living without Paying any Rent	24,757	7.2	19,103	7.2	5,654	7.3
Rented Privately	23,936	7.0	5,761	2.2	18,175	23.4
Rented by Employer	1,130	0.3	487	0.2	644	0.8
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	933	0.3	338	0.1	595	0.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	2,354	0.7	1,818	0.7	536	0.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	497	0.1	260	0.1	237	0.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	1,748	0.5	889	0.3	859	1.1
Cement Bricks	23,108	6.8	5,457	2.1	17,651	22.8
Sundried Bricks	121,259	35.4	102,788	38.8	18,471	23.8
Baked Bricks	52,096	15.2	34,811	13.2	17,284	22.3
Timber	200	0.1	138	0.1	62	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	502	0.1	349	0.1	154	0.2
Poles and Mud	137,038	40.1	114,781	43.4	22,257	28.7
Grass	6,102	1.8	5,296	2	806	1
Tent	111	0.0	86	0	25	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	282,259	82.5	239,391	90.5	42,868	55.3
Non Earth	59,807	17.5	25,124	9.5	34,682	44.7
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	128,623	37.6	76,797	29	51,826	66.8
Grass/Leaves	202,055	59.1	178,859	67.6	23,196	29.9
Mud and Leaves	8,400	2.5	7,249	2.7	1,151	1.5
Others	3,088	0.9	1,690	0.6	1,396	1.8
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	216,593	63.3	170,919	64.6	45,675	58.9
Electricity	27,433	8.0	9,235	3.5	18,200	23.5
Others	98,138	28.7	84,444	31.9	13,695	17.7
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	296,387	86.6	253,843	95.9	42,544	54.8
Charcoal	38,161	11.2	6,516	2.5	31,645	40.8

Indicator	Mtwara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag	Numbe	Percentag
Kerosene	3,851	1.1	2,756	1	1,095	1.4
Electricity	2,151	0.6	503	0.2	1,648	2.1
Others	1,615	0.5	978	0.4	637	0.8
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	97,245	28.4	56,889	21.5	40,356	52
Other Protected Sources	28,413	8.3	19,455	7.4	8,959	11.5
Unprotected Sources	216,506	63.3	188,252	71.1	28,254	36.4
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	13,024	3.8	2,186	0.8	10,838	14
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	2,104	0.6	627	0.2	1,478	1.9
Pit Latrine	315,517	92.2	251,387	95	64,130	82.7
Others	1,029	0.3	730	0.3	299	0.4
No Facility	10,491	3.1	9,666	3.7	825	1.1
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	4,980	1.5	320	0.1	4,660	6
Burnt	78,164	22.8	62,433	23.6	15,731	20.3
Roadside Dumping	4,203	1.2	2,775	1	1,428	1.8
Burying/Pit	173,919	50.8	127,854	48.3	46,065	59.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	80,900	23.6	71,214	26.9	9,686	12.5
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	183,514	53.6	137,099	51.8	46,415	59.8
Mobile Phone	143,398	41.9	93,442	35.3	49,956	64.4
Hand Hoe	290,205	84.8	236,425	89.4	53,779	69.3
Television	17,105	5.0	3,559	1.3	13,546	17.5
Land or Farm	295,197	86.3	245,906	92.9	49,291	63.5
House	296,497	86.7	243,858	92.2	52,639	67.9
Bicycle	168,256	49.2	133,194	50.3	35,062	45.2
Motorcycle or Vespa	12,546	3.7	7,024	2.7	5,522	7.1
Power Tiller	1,969	0.6	1,375	0.5	594	0.8
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	12,173	3.6	6,339	2.4	5,834	7.5
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	4,168	1.2	2,213	0.8	1,955	2.5
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	118	0.0	98	0.04	23	0.03
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	1,173	0.3	475	0.2	698	0.9
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	3,138	0.9	778	0.3	2,360	3
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,327	0.4	608	0.2	719	0.9

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

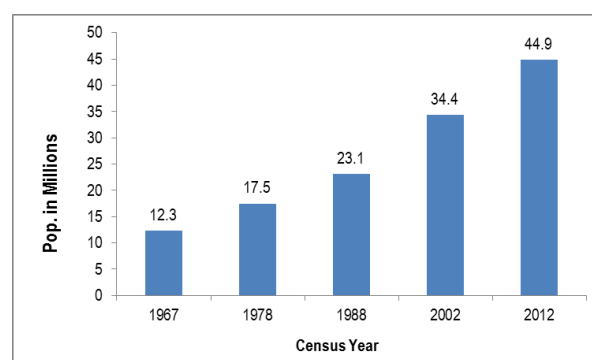
Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions and hence the title Population and Housing Census.

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas



(EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population in the country were living in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship. For the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania. Diplomats were enumerated. Data collected by the censuses show that Tanzania’s population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average annual growth rate however, has decreased from 3.3 percent between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.

1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, the responsibility was vested to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners were formed in each region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions and districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

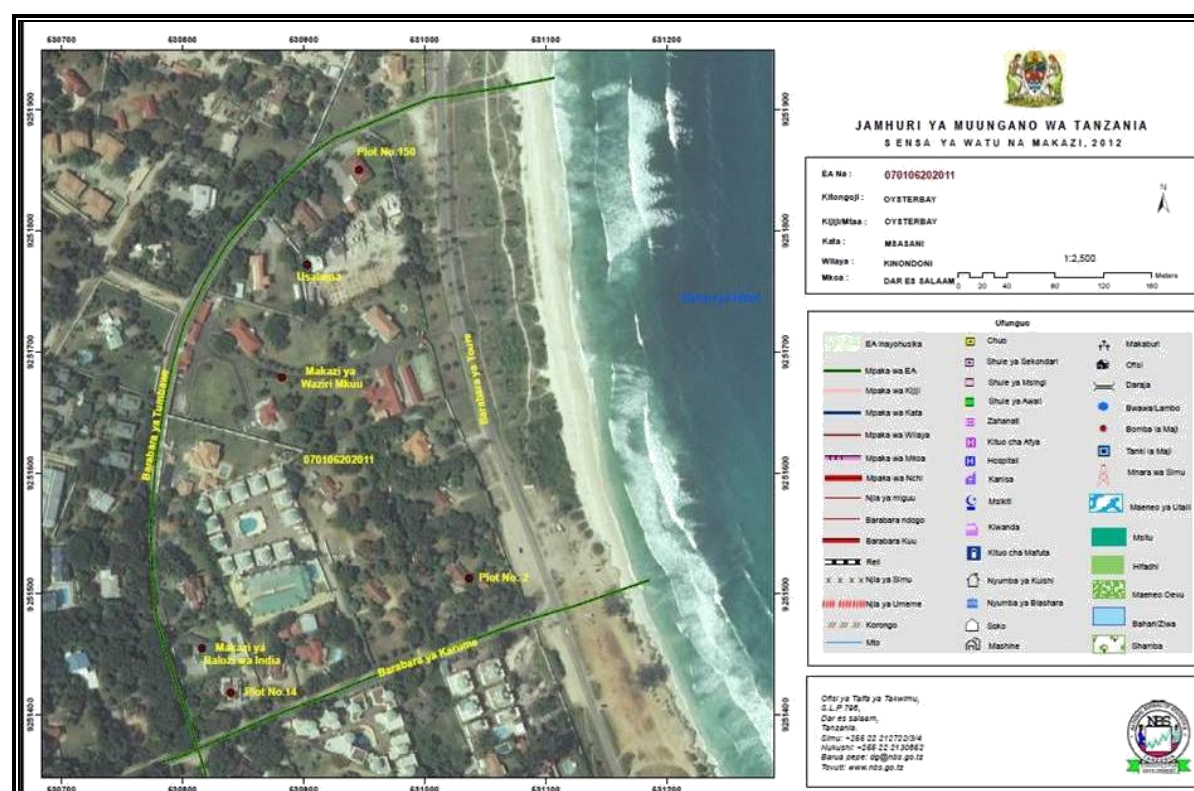
Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Schemes. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had all the short questionnaire topics together with extra topics/questions on Marital Status, Citizenship, Survival of Parents, Place of Residence, Economic Activity Fertility, Diaspora Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and

2). Other questionnaires used during the census include the questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All the 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of the 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 System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

The Government's collaboration with a private media consulting firm facilitated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17th August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event

provided, not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

The duration for enumeration as per the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26th August to 8th September, 2012. In most areas, the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26th August to 1st September, 2012. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the first 7 days period due to various reasons. Most of these areas were those where the long questionnaire was administered and in some of the EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

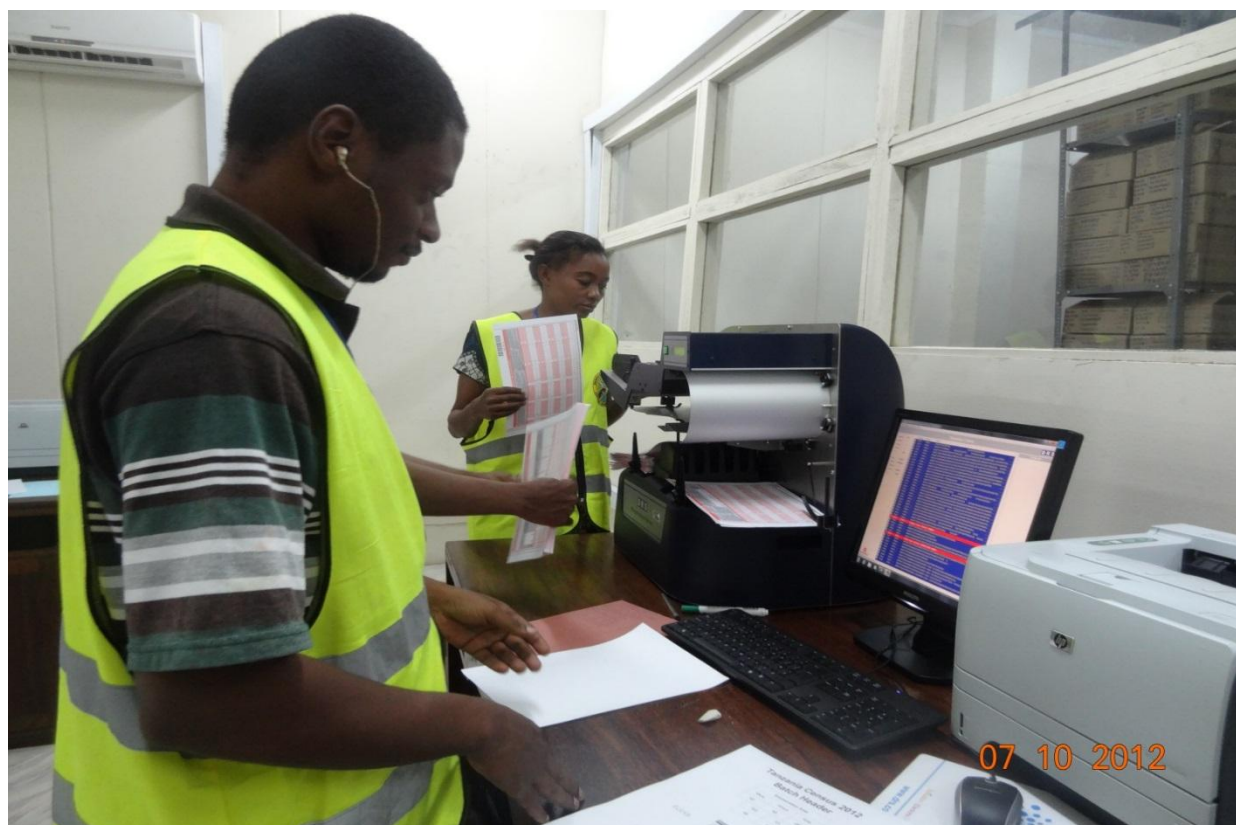
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

A total of 420 temporary staff were recruited as scanner operators, data editors/entrants, batch registers, box handlers and technicians. The registration and training of the staff started on 16th up to 24th September 2012. During the scanning exercise, the staff worked for 24 hours in three shifts of eight hours each. The whole process of data capture and compilation of basic counts was completed in three months after receipt of questionnaires from the field. The basic counts at

National level were released by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 31st December, 2012.

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows the enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Homeless people category (6 people) while in urban areas; it was Refugee Camps (8 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mtwara Region	1,270,85	100.00	979,350	100.00	291,504	100.00
Private Households	1,249,76	98.34	967,577	98.80	282,189	96.80
Special Institutions	647	0.05	182	0.02	465	0.16
Inmates Institutions	798	0.06	58	0.01	740	0.25
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,401	0.11	115	0.01	1,286	0.44
Refugee Camps	8	0.00	-	-	8	0.00
Homeless People	67	0.01	6	0.00	61	0.02
Travellers/In transit	181	0.01	48	0.00	133	0.05
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,326	0.10	145	0.01	1,181	0.41
Education/AI Institutions	3,372	0.27	692	0.07	2,680	0.92
Orphan/Age Centres	183	0.01	105	0.01	78	0.03
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps	13,105	1.03	10,422	1.06	2,683	0.92

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,270,854 persons in Mtwara Region, 1,249,766 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, in private households, female population was larger (671,206 persons) than male population (588,386 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (671,206 persons) compared to male population (599,648 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentag	Number	Percentag	Number	Percentag
Mtwara Region	1,270,854	100.00	599,648	100.00	671,206	100.00
Private Households	1,249,766	98.34	588,386	98.12	661,380	98.54
Special Institutions	647	0.05	407	0.07	240	0.04
Inmates Institutions	798	0.06	749	0.12	49	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,401	0.11	1,009	0.17	392	0.06
Refugee Camps	8	0.00	6	0.00	2	0.00
Homeless People	67	0.01	57	0.01	10	0.00
Travellers/In transit	181	0.01	93	0.02	88	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,326	0.10	530	0.09	796	0.12
Education/Al Institutions	3,372	0.27	1,697	0.28	1,675	0.25
Orphan/Age Centres	183	0.01	80	0.01	103	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps	13,105	1.03	6,634	1.11	6,471	0.96

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Mtwara Region in 2012 was 1.3 million. Out of that, 77 percent (1.0 million) were residing in rural areas and 23 percent (0.3 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 inter-censal population growth rate of Mtwara Region was 1.2 percent. The population growth rate of rural areas was 0.9 percent and that of urban areas was 2.4 percent. The average annual growth rate of Mtwara Region increased from 1.7 percent during the 1988-2002 but decreased to 1.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Annual Growth Rate (1988-2002) (Percentage)	Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
Mtwara Region	889,100	1,124,481	1,270,854	26.5	13.0	1.7	1.2	56.6
Rural	761,083	895,942	979,350	17.7	9.3	1.2	0.9	77.9

Urban	128,017	228,539	291,504	78.5	27.6	4.1	2.4	28.5
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Figure 2.1 presents the Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by district in Mtwara Region. Results indicate that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges between 1.1 percent recorded in Tandahimba District and 1.6 percent recorded in Mtwara Municipal Council.

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

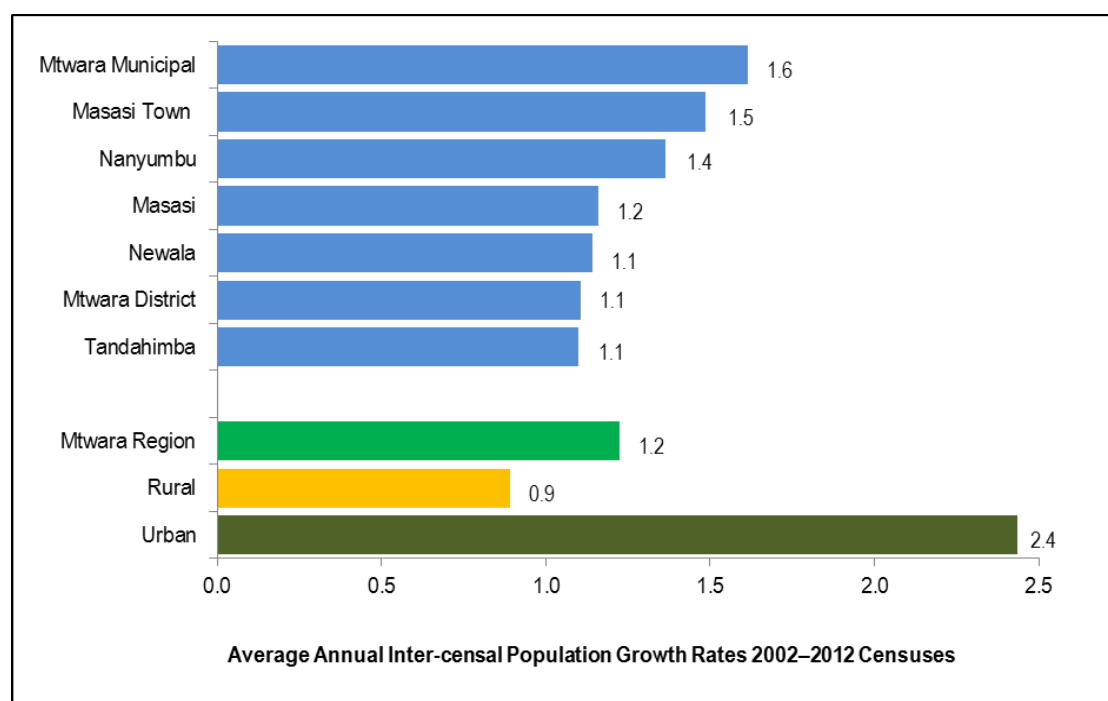
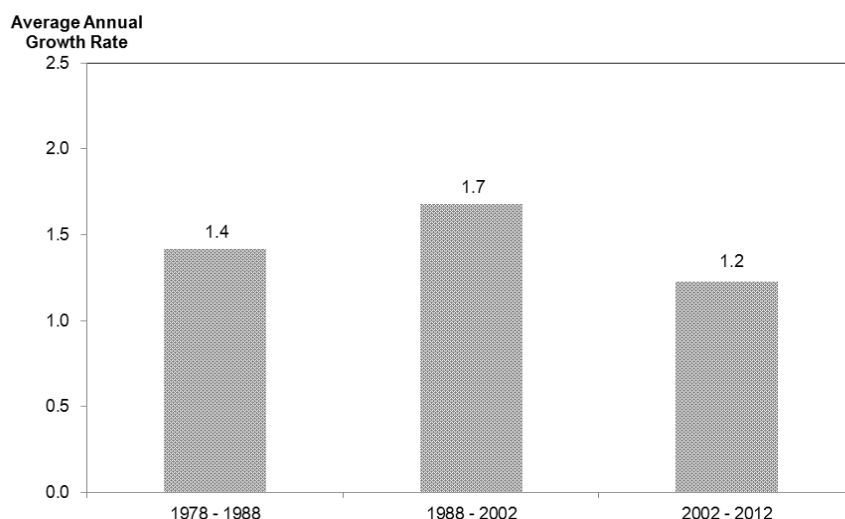


Figure 2.2 show that the Mtwara Region population growth rate has increased from 1.4 percent in 1978/88 to 1.7 percent in 1988/2002 and decreased to 1.2 percent in 2002/2012.

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



The total population of Mtwara Region has increased by 13 percent from 1,124,481 persons in 2002 to 1,270,854 persons in 2012 Census (Table 2.4). During the respective ten-year period a Population increase was recorded in all districts with Mtwara Municipal Council recording the largest population change (18 percent) while the smallest Tandahimba District (11.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size		Percentage Change	Growth Rate per annum	Doubling Time (years)
	2002	2012	2002-2012	2002-2012	2002-2012
Mtwara Region	1,124,481	1,270,854	13.0	1.2	56.6
Rural	895,942	979,350	9.3	0.9	77.9
Urban	228,539	291,504	27.6	2.4	28.5
Mtwara District	204,157	228,003	11.7	1.1	62.7
Newala	183,344	205,492	12.1	1.1	60.8
Masasi	220,852	247,993	12.3	1.2	59.8
Tandahimba	203,837	227,514	11.6	1.1	63.1
Mtwara Municipal Council	92,156	108,299	17.5	1.6	42.9
Nanyumbu	131,612	150,857	14.6	1.4	50.8
Masasi Town	88,523	102,696	16.0	1.5	46.7

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Mtwara Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Masasi District Council with 19.5 percent of region's population (247,993 persons). The district with the smallest proportion of population was Masasi Town Council with 8.1 percent of region's population (102,696 persons).

In rural areas, Masasi District has the highest proportion of population of 22 percent (216,829 persons) and Mtwara Municipal council has the smallest proportion of one (1) percent (7,673 persons). In urban areas, Mtwara Municipal has the highest proportion of population of 35 percent (100,626 person) and Mtwara district has the lowest proportion of population of five (5) percent (13,349 person).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Mtwara Region	1,270,854	100.0	979,350	100.0	291,504	100.0
Mtwara District	228,003	17.9	214,654	21.9	13,349	4.6
Newala	205,492	16.2	179,090	18.3	26,402	9.1
Masasi	247,993	19.5	216,829	22.1	31,164	10.7
Tandahimba	227,514	17.9	185,647	19.0	41,867	14.4
Mtwara	108,299	8.5	7,673	0.8	100,626	34.5
Nanyumbu	150,857	11.9	131,075	13.4	19,782	6.8
Masasi Town	102,696	8.1	44,382	4.5	58,314	20.0

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change in Mtwara from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 1 million, an increase of 9 percent from the 2002 rural population. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.2 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 28 percent. The district that recorded the largest rural population change was Mtwara Municipal (45 percent), whereas Newala district recorded the smallest rural population change of 10 percent. In urban areas, the 2012 population change of Masasi Town was very high (71 percent), whereas Tandahimba district recorded the smallest urban population change of five (5) percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Mtwara Region	895,942	979,350	9.3	228,539	291,504	27.6
Mtwara District	189,975	214,654	13.0	14,182	13,349	-5.9
Newala	162,689	179,090	10.1	20,655	26,402	27.8
Masasi	193,988	216,829	11.8	26,864	31,164	16.0
Tandahimba	163,768	185,647	13.4	40,069	41,867	4.5
Mtwara Municipal	14,040	7,673	- 45.3	78,116	100,626	28.8
Nanyumbu	116,993	131,075	12.0	14,619	19,782	35.3
Masasi Town	54,489	44,382	-18.5	34,034	58,314	71.3

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

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Mtwara Region was 89 males for every 100 females. (99 for rural areas and, 89 for Urban areas indicating an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 10-14 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females for Mtwara Region and was equal to 100 (equal number of males and females) for children aged 5-9 years. For Mtwara rural, it was above 100 for population aged 10-19 years and was 100 for children aged 5-9 years. On the other hand, Mtwara urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged below five (5) years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,270,854	100.0	599,648	100.0	671,206	100.0	89.3
0-4	168,655	13.3	84,093	14.0	84,562	12.6	99.4
5-9	166,560	13.1	83,263	13.9	83,297	12.4	100.0
10-14	154,260	12.1	77,919	13.0	76,341	11.4	102.1
15-19	106,811	8.4	52,683	8.8	54,128	8.1	97.3
20-24	96,612	7.6	41,587	6.9	55,025	8.2	75.6
25-29	89,734	7.1	38,581	6.4	51,153	7.6	75.4
30-34	87,390	6.9	37,963	6.3	49,427	7.4	76.8
35-39	78,337	6.2	35,569	5.9	42,768	6.4	83.2
40-44	66,574	5.2	30,770	5.1	35,804	5.3	85.9
45-49	52,699	4.1	24,323	4.1	28,376	4.2	85.7
50-54	48,320	3.8	22,580	3.8	25,740	3.8	87.7
55-59	34,518	2.7	15,743	2.6	18,775	2.8	83.9
60-64	35,598	2.8	16,332	2.7	19,266	2.9	84.8
65-69	26,178	2.1	11,730	2.0	14,448	2.2	81.2
70-74	23,856	1.9	10,835	1.8	13,021	1.9	83.2
75-79	15,113	1.2	7,180	1.2	7,933	1.2	90.5
80+	19,639	1.5	8,497	1.4	11,142	1.7	76.3

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	979,350	100.0	462,639	100.0	516,711	100.0	89.5
0–4	134,389	13.7	66,880	14.5	67,509	13.1	99.1
5–9	132,900	13.6	66,561	14.4	66,339	12.8	100.3
10–14	119,677	12.2	61,135	13.2	58,542	11.3	104.4
15–19	77,105	7.9	38,726	8.4	38,379	7.4	100.9
20–24	68,763	7.0	29,570	6.4	39,193	7.6	75.4
25–29	65,669	6.7	28,228	6.1	37,441	7.2	75.4
30–34	64,897	6.6	27,863	6.0	37,034	7.2	75.2
35–39	59,397	6.1	26,901	5.8	32,496	6.3	82.8
40–44	51,081	5.2	23,431	5.1	27,650	5.4	84.7
45–49	41,187	4.2	18,818	4.1	22,369	4.3	84.1
50–54	38,009	3.9	17,631	3.8	20,378	3.9	86.5
55–59	27,519	2.8	12,340	2.7	15,179	2.9	81.3
60–64	28,645	2.9	12,999	2.8	15,646	3.0	83.1
65–69	21,533	2.2	9,507	2.1	12,026	2.3	79.1
70–74	19,680	2.0	8,964	1.9	10,716	2.1	83.7
75–79	12,609	1.3	5,981	1.3	6,628	1.3	90.2
80+	16,290	1.7	7,104	1.5	9,186	1.8	77.3

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	291,504	100.0	137,009	100.0	154,495	100.0	88.7
0–4	34,266	11.8	17,213	12.6	17,053	11.0	100.9
5–9	33,660	11.5	16,702	12.2	16,958	11.0	98.5
10–14	34,583	11.9	16,784	12.3	17,799	11.5	94.3
15–19	29,706	10.2	13,957	10.2	15,749	10.2	88.6
20–24	27,849	9.6	12,017	8.8	15,832	10.2	75.9
25–29	24,065	8.3	10,353	7.6	13,712	8.9	75.5
30–34	22,493	7.7	10,100	7.4	12,393	8.0	81.5
35–39	18,940	6.5	8,668	6.3	10,272	6.6	84.4
40–44	15,493	5.3	7,339	5.4	8,154	5.3	90.0
45–49	11,512	3.9	5,505	4.0	6,007	3.9	91.6
50–54	10,311	3.5	4,949	3.6	5,362	3.5	92.3
55–59	6,999	2.4	3,403	2.5	3,596	2.3	94.6
60–64	6,953	2.4	3,333	2.4	3,620	2.3	92.1
65–69	4,645	1.6	2,223	1.6	2,422	1.6	91.8
70–74	4,176	1.4	1,871	1.4	2,305	1.5	81.2
75–79	2,504	0.9	1,199	0.9	1,305	0.8	91.9
80+	3,349	1.1	1,393	1.0	1,956	1.3	71.2

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Mtwara region. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other Sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure for example that of Mtwara urban (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 10–24, an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas. The bulge in Mtwara urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

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

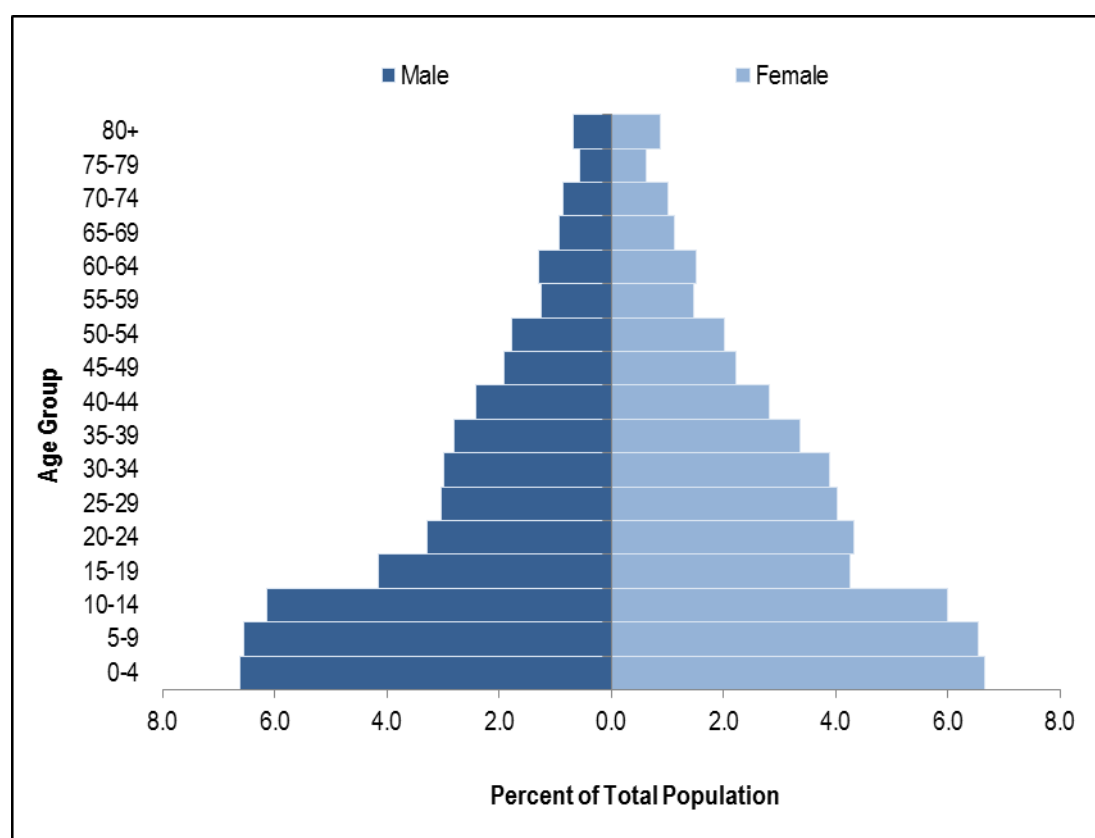


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mtwara Rural, 2012 Census

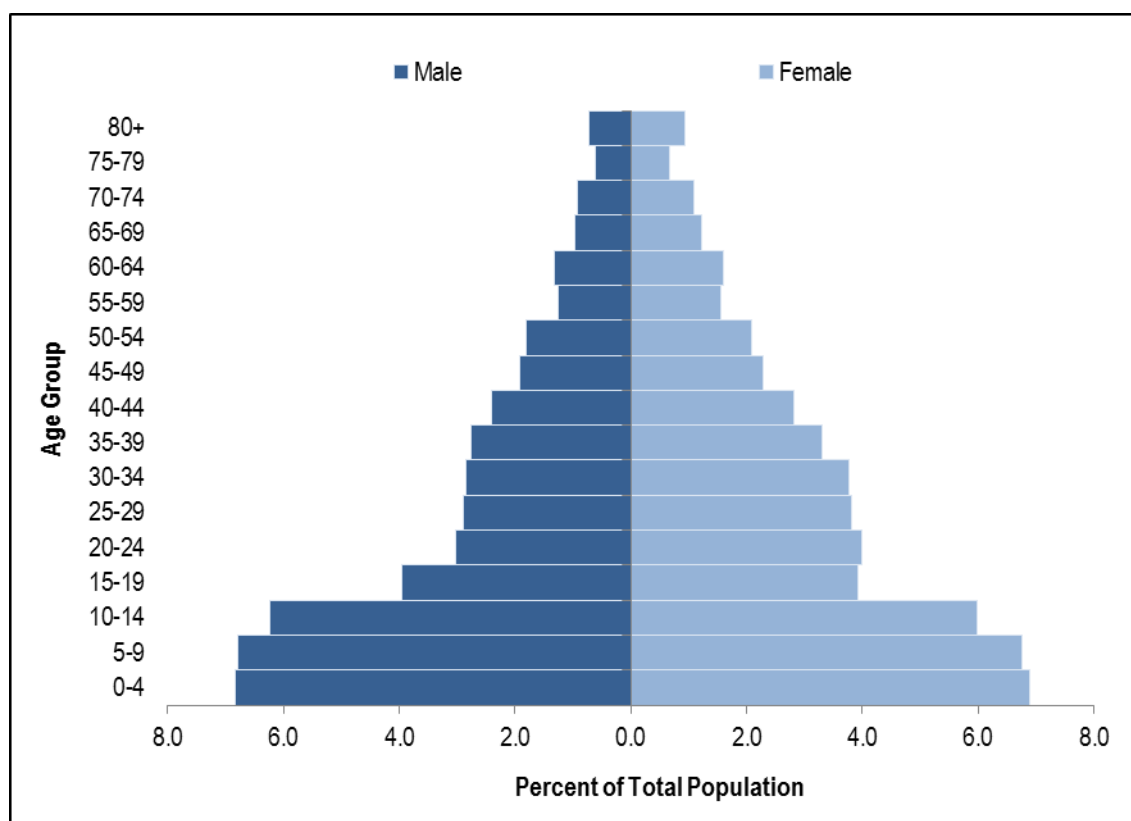
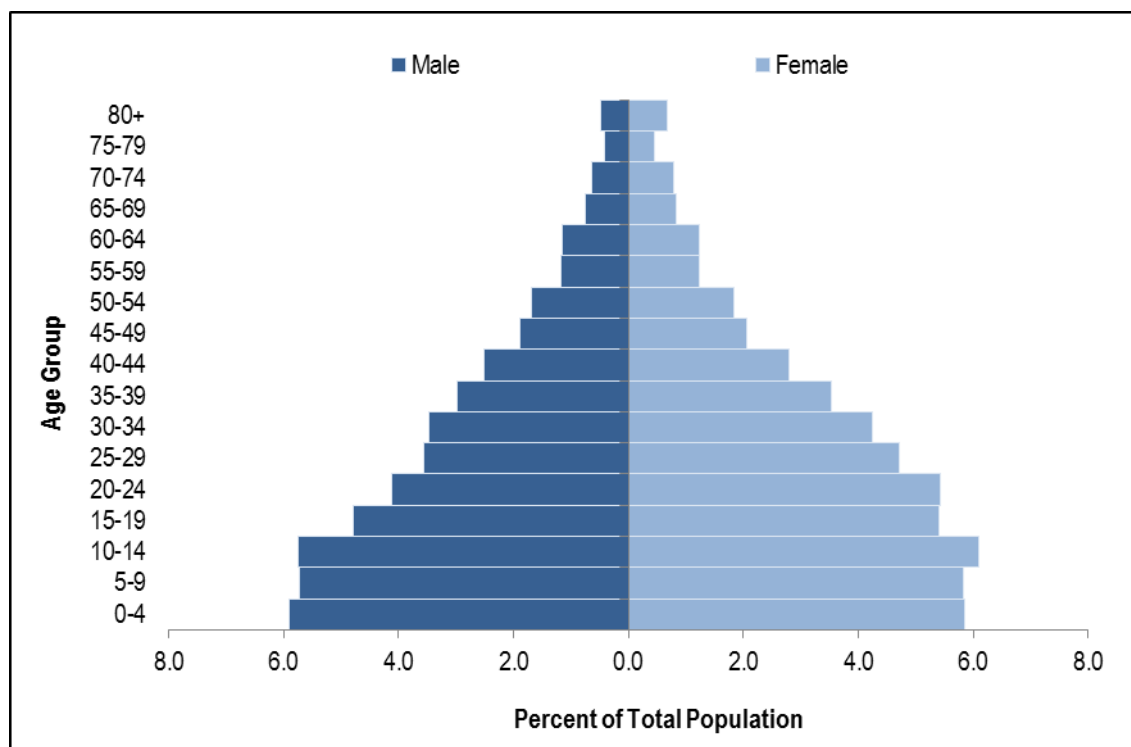


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mtwara Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with about for Mtwara region whereby 50.5 percent of the region,s total population is below 15 years of age and only seven (7) percent of the population in the region is aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

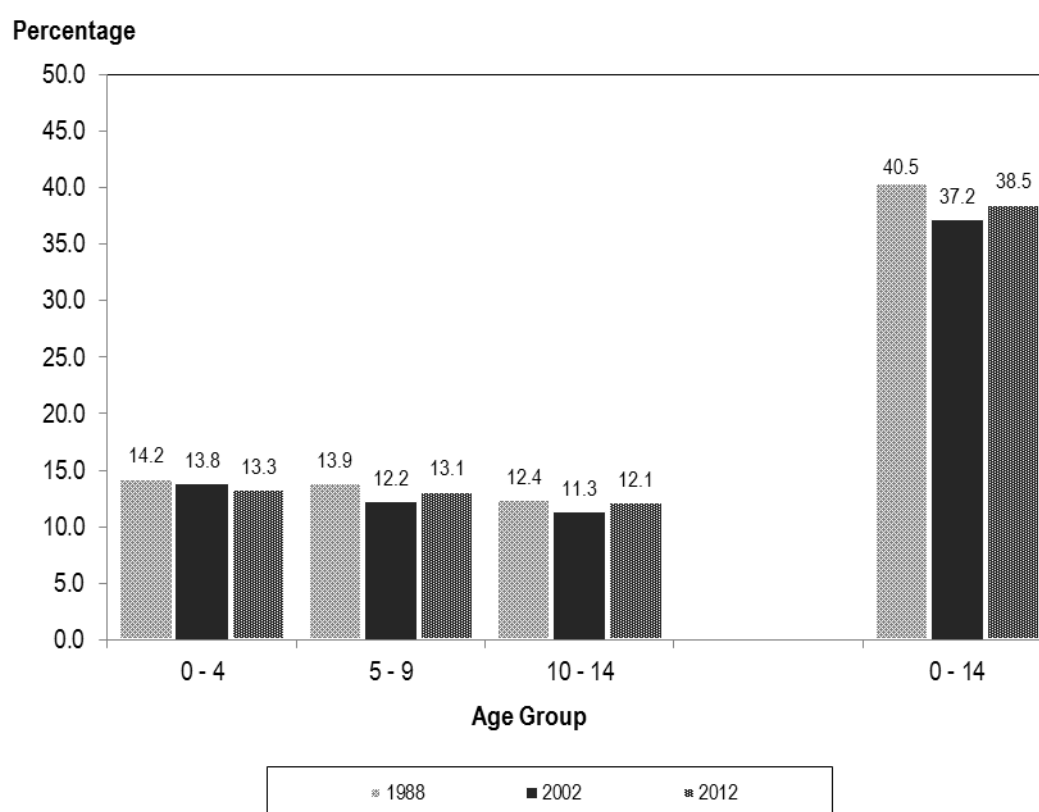
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Mtwara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	1,270,854	100.0	979,350	100.0	291,504	100.0
Male	599,648	47.2	462,639	47.2	137,009	47.0
Female	671,206	52.8	516,711	52.8	154,495	53.0
Children (Under 1 year)	37,239	2.9	29,514	3.0	7,725	2.7
Male	18,502	3.1	14,661	3.2	3,841	2.8
Female	18,737	2.8	14,853	2.9	3,884	2.5
Children (0–4 years)	168,655	13.3	134,389	13.7	34,266	11.8
Male	84,093	14.0	66,880	14.5	17,213	12.6
Female	84,562	12.6	67,509	13.1	17,053	11.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	489,475	38.5	386,966	39.5	102,509	35.2
Male	245,275	40.9	194,576	42.1	50,699	37.0
Female	244,200	36.4	192,390	37.2	51,810	33.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	554,771	43.7	434,290	44.3	120,481	41.3
Male	278,799	46.5	219,513	47.4	59,286	43.3
Female	275,972	41.1	214,777	41.6	61,195	39.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	203,423	16.0	145,868	14.9	57,555	19.7
Male	94,270	15.7	68,296	14.8	25,974	19.0
Female	109,153	16.3	77,572	15.0	31,581	20.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	402,887	31.7	293,377	30.0	109,510	37.6
Male	181,134	30.2	132,136	28.6	48,998	35.8
Female	221,753	33.0	161,241	31.2	60,512	39.2
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	227,825	17.9	179,411	18.3	48,414	16.6
Male	114,390	19.1	90,647	19.6	23,743	17.3
Female	113,435	16.9	88,764	17.2	24,671	16.0
Secondary School (14–17 years)	91,285	7.2	66,993	6.8	24,292	8.3
Male	46,657	7.8	35,054	7.6	11,603	8.5
Female	44,628	6.6	31,939	6.2	12,689	8.2
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	696,593	54.8	522,272	53.3	174,321	59.8
Male	316,131	52.7	236,507	51.1	79,624	58.1
Female	380,462	56.7	285,765	55.3	94,697	61.3
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	316,681	47.2	234,562	45.4	82,119	53.2
Elderly Population (60+ years)	120,384	9.5	98,757	10.1	21,627	7.4
Male	54,574	9.1	44,555	9.6	10,019	7.3
Female	65,810	9.8	54,202	10.5	11,608	7.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	84,786	6.7	70,112	7.2	14,674	5.0
Male	38,242	6.4	31,556	6.8	6,686	4.9
Female	46,544	6.9	38,556	7.5	7,988	5.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		82		88		67

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 41 percent in 1988 Census to 37 percent in 2002 Census and increased to 38.5 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over 24 years period.

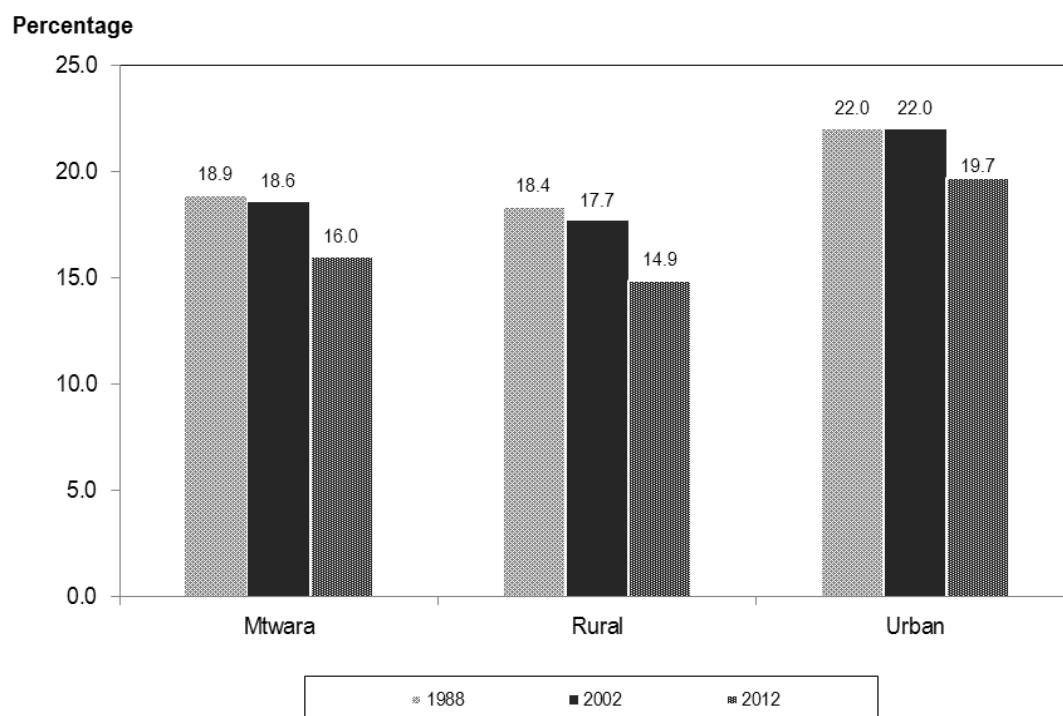
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Mtwara Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

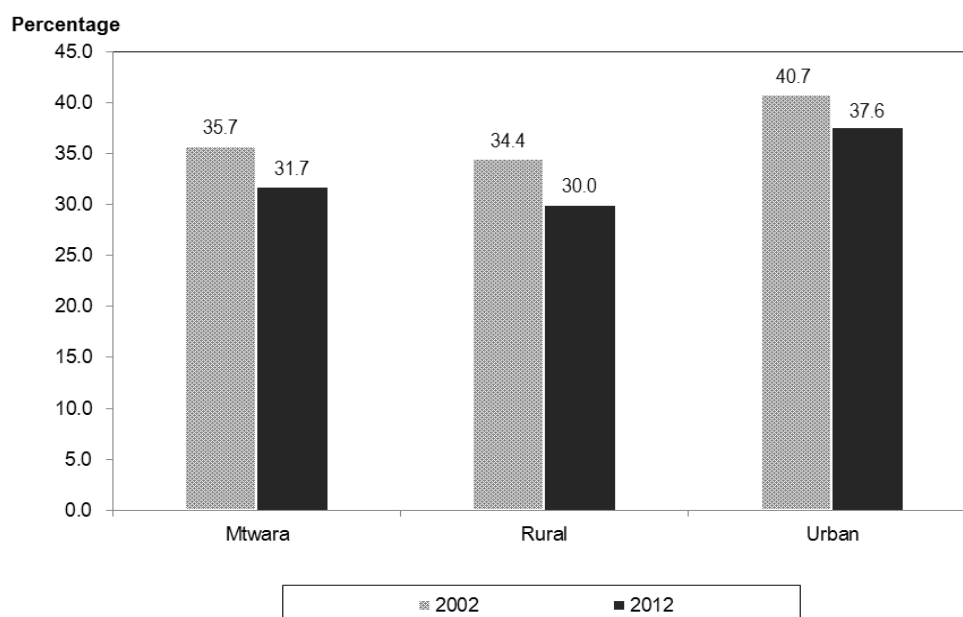
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Mtwara Region, Mtwara rural and Mtwara urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Mtwara Region has decreased from 19 percent in 1988 to 16 percent in 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas has decreased from 18 percent in 1988 to 15 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas decreased from 22 percent to 20 percent in the 2012 PHC.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 36 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012 for Mtwara Region and decreased from 35 to 30 percent in Mtwara rural also decreased in Mtwara urban from 41 to 38 percent between the same period (Figure 3.6).

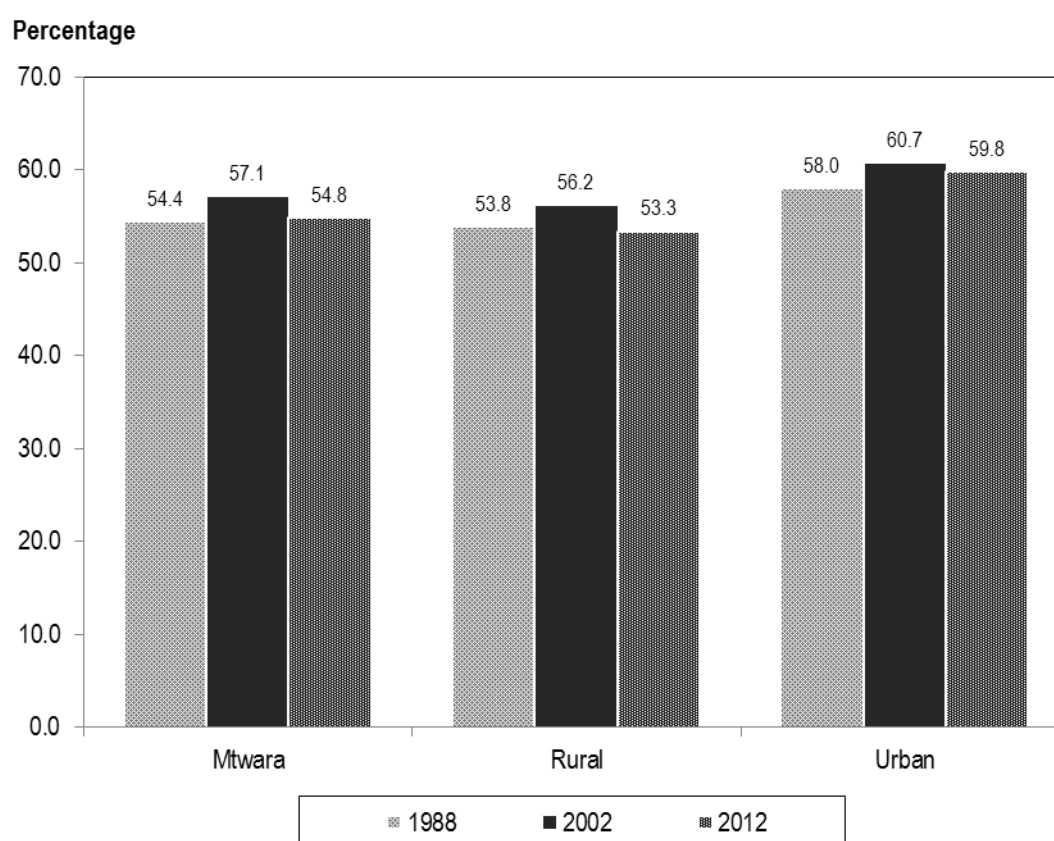
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Mtwara Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Mtwara's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 54.4 percent in 1988 Census to 54.8 percent in 2012 and decreased from 53.8 percent in 1988 to 53.3 percent in 2012 Census for Mtwara rural and from 58.0 to 59.8 percent for Mtwara urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

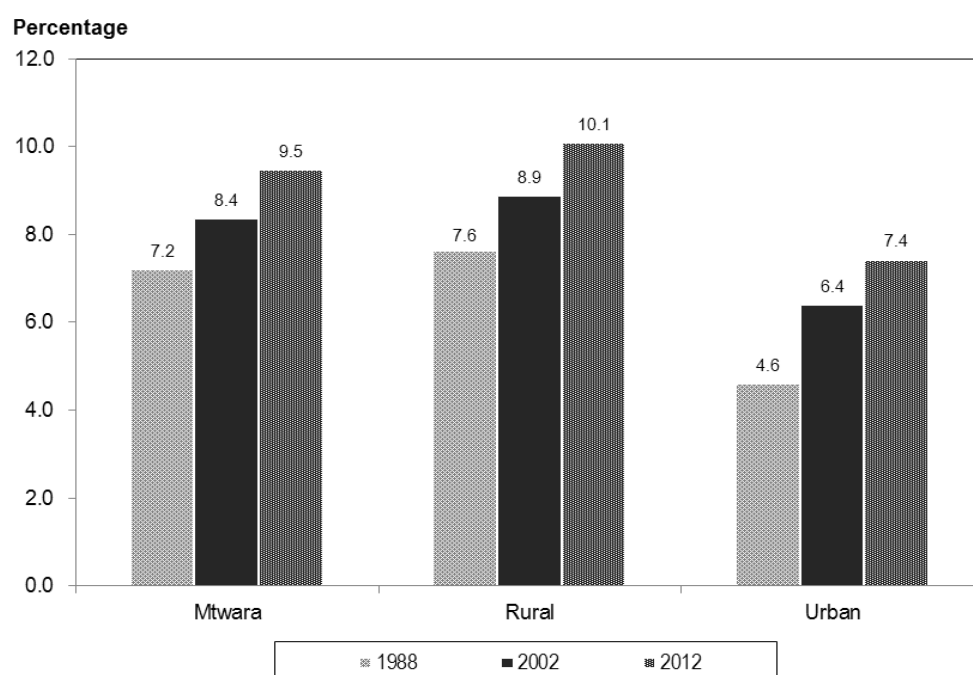
Figure 3.7:Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Mtwara Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Mtwara Region increased from seven (7.2) percent in 1988 to 9.5 percent in 2012 PHC, it increased from about eight (7.6) percent in 1988 to 10.1 percent in 2012 for Mtwara rural. It also slightly increased for Mtwara urban from about five (4.8) percent to seven (7.4) percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

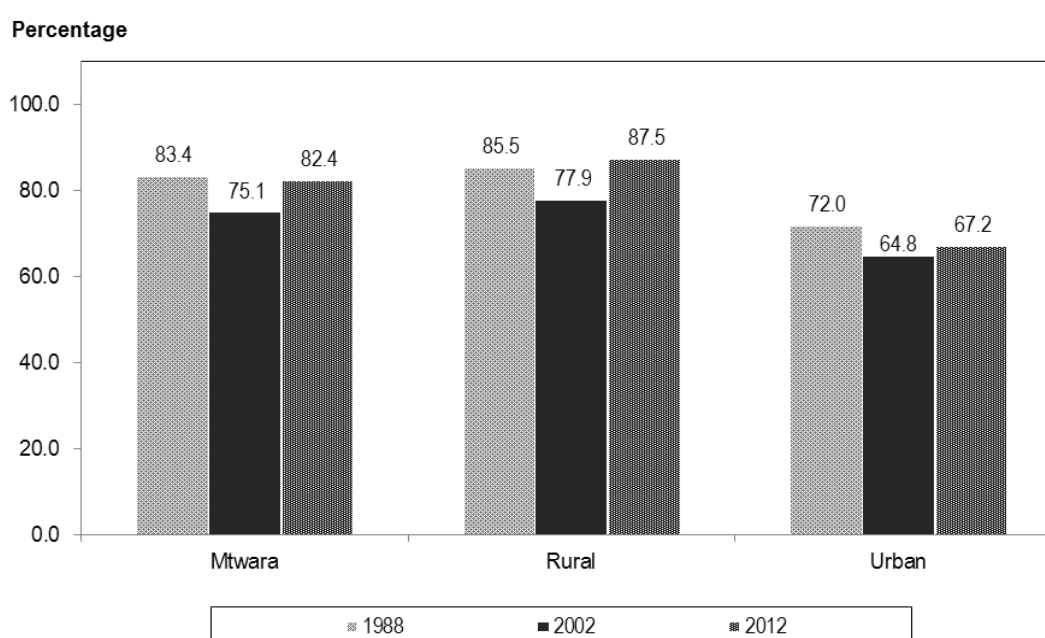
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Mtwara Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that the age dependency ratio was 82 for Mtwara region (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 82 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual increase in age dependency ratio in Mtwara rural and a gradual decline in Mtwara urban between 1988 and 2012.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Mtwara Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. The analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted about 99 percent of all households (344,834) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Mtwara Region had a total of 342,165 private households. Seventy seven (77.3) percent of the private households (264,596 households) were in rural areas and 22.7 percent (77,569 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty six (65.6) percent and 34.4 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Five Years Age Group, Residence and Sex of Head of Household; Mtwara 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	342,165	224,476	65.6	117,689	34.4	264,596	77.3	175,977	78.4	88,619	75.3	77,569	22.7	48,499	21.6	29,070	24.7	
< 10	190	138	72.6	52	27.4	164	86.3	123	89.1	41	78.8	26	13.7	15	10.9	11	21.2	
10-14	904	542	60.0	362	40.0	693	76.7	430	79.3	263	72.7	211	23.3	112	20.7	99	27.3	
15-19	5,556	3,285	59.1	2,271	40.9	3,936	70.8	2,475	75.3	1,461	64.3	1,620	29.2	810	24.7	810	35.7	
20-24	22,216	15,167	68.3	7,049	31.7	16,552	74.5	11,849	78.1	4,703	66.7	5,664	25.5	3,318	21.9	2,346	33.3	
25-29	34,553	24,508	70.9	10,045	29.1	25,472	73.7	18,752	76.5	6,720	66.9	9,081	26.3	5,756	23.5	3,325	33.1	
30-34	40,389	28,156	69.7	12,233	30.3	29,832	73.9	21,280	75.6	8,552	69.9	10,557	26.1	6,876	24.4	3,681	30.1	
35-39	39,961	27,882	69.8	12,079	30.2	30,132	75.4	21,507	77.1	8,625	71.4	9,829	24.6	6,375	22.9	3,454	28.6	
40-44	35,863	24,798	69.1	11,065	30.9	27,469	76.6	19,326	77.9	8,143	73.6	8,394	23.4	5,472	22.1	2,922	26.4	
45-49	29,362	20,059	68.3	9,303	31.7	22,710	77.3	15,693	78.2	7,017	75.4	6,652	22.7	4,366	21.8	2,286	24.6	
50-54	29,188	19,124	65.5	10,064	34.5	22,863	78.3	15,079	78.8	7,784	77.3	6,325	21.7	4,045	21.2	2,280	22.7	
55-59	22,024	13,654	62.0	8,370	38.0	17,437	79.2	10,774	78.9	6,663	79.6	4,587	20.8	2,880	21.1	1,707	20.4	
60-64	23,908	14,321	59.9	9,587	40.1	19,172	80.2	11,461	80.0	7,711	80.4	4,736	19.8	2,860	20.0	1,876	19.6	
65-69	18,031	10,279	57.0	7,752	43.0	14,797	82.1	8,354	81.3	6,443	83.1	3,234	17.9	1,925	18.7	1,309	16.9	
70-74	16,759	9,420	56.2	7,339	43.8	13,853	82.7	7,829	83.1	6,024	82.1	2,906	17.3	1,591	16.9	1,315	17.9	
75-79	10,604	6,198	58.4	4,406	41.6	8,893	83.9	5,192	83.8	3,701	84.0	1,711	16.1	1,006	16.2	705	16.0	
80+	12,657	6,945	54.9	5,712	45.1	10,621	83.9	5,853	84.3	4,768	83.5	2,036	16.1	1,092	15.7	944	16.5	

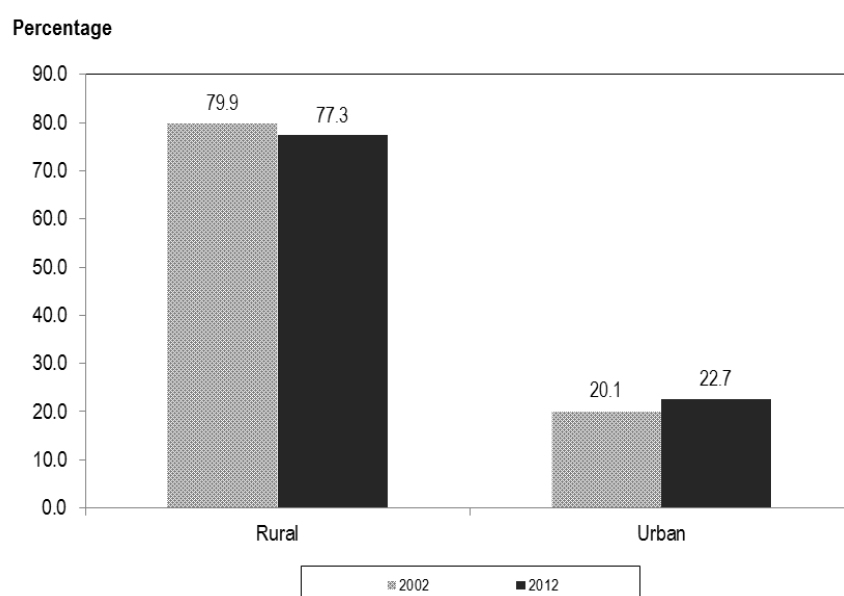
Table 4.2 reveals that Masasi being the district with the largest population had 20 percent of the total number of private households in Mtwara Region while Mtwara Municipal had the smallest proportion (8 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Mtwara District (94 percent) followed by Newala District (88 percent). In urban areas, the largest number of private households was found in Mtwara Municipal (93 percent).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mtwara Region	342,165	100.0	264,596	77.3	77,569	22.7
Mtwara	58,602	17.1	55,266	94.3	3,336	5.7
Newala	58,035	17.0	50,884	87.7	7,151	12.3
Masasi	67,720	19.8	59,318	87.6	8,402	12.4
Tandahimba	60,872	17.8	49,431	81.2	11,441	18.8
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	8.2	1,971	7.0	25,997	93.0
Nanyumbu	40,746	11.9	35,297	86.6	5,449	13.4
Masasi Town	28,222	8.2	12,429	44.0	15,793	56.0

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Mtwara Region from 20.1 percent in 2002 to 22.7 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease in rural households from 79.9 percent to 77.3 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; Mtwara 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 Mtwara Region in the 2012 PHC was 3.7 persons, which had remained the same as that of 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 3.7 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (3.6 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.5 persons in Newala to 3.9 persons in Mtwara District.

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

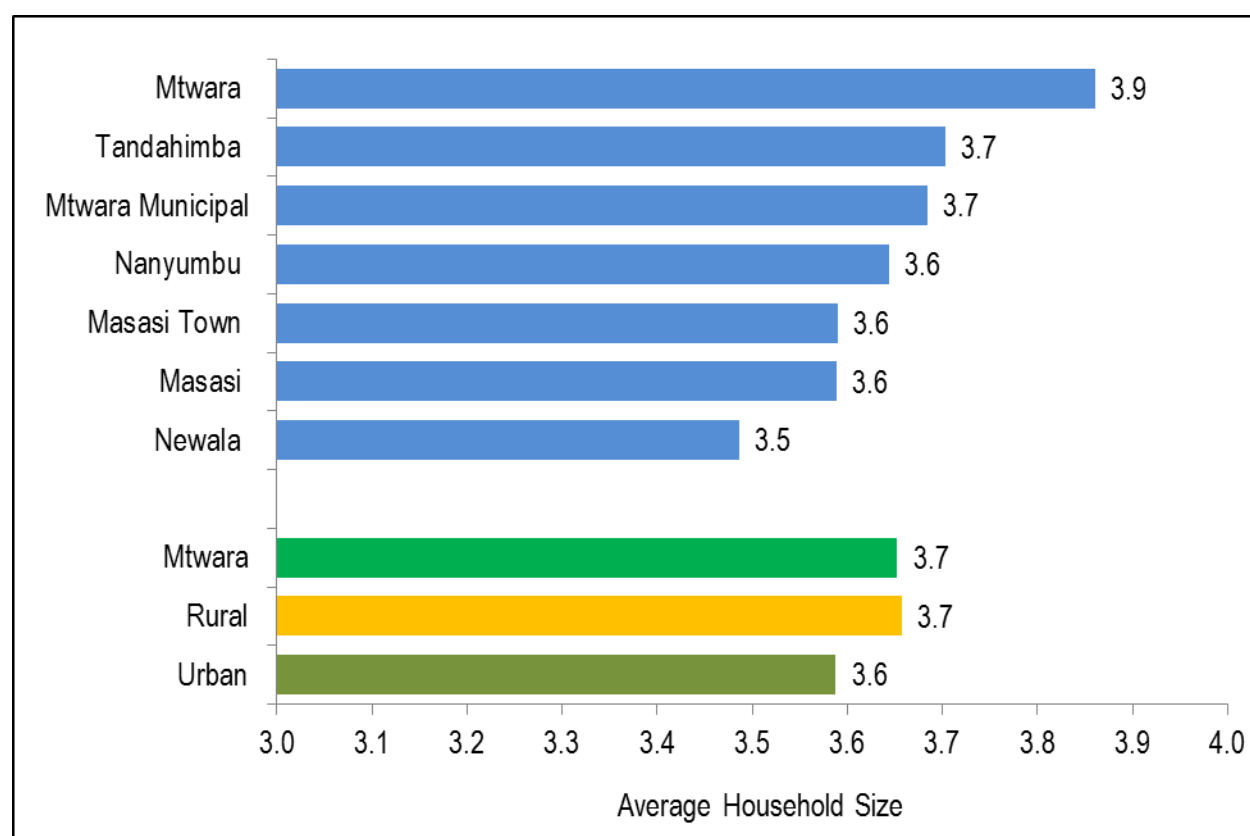


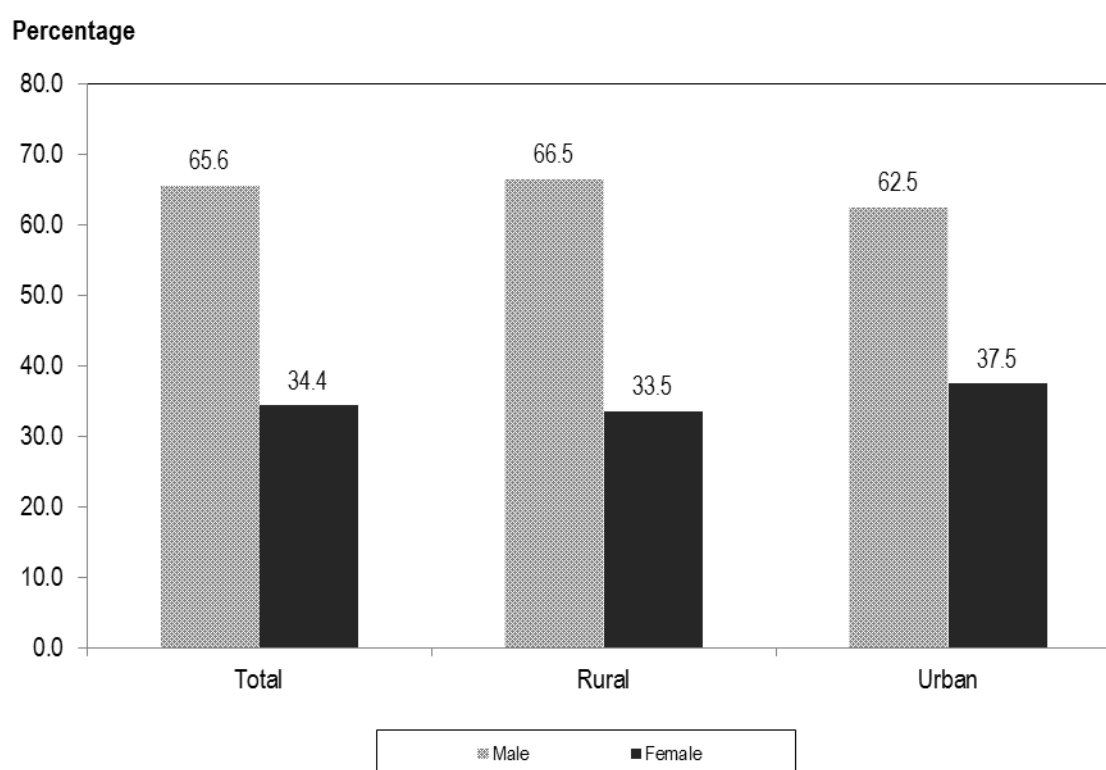
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Mtwara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mtwara Region	1,113,666	1,249,766	297,539	342,165	3.7	3.7
Rural	891,609	967,577	237,619	264,596	3.8	3.7
Urban	222,057	282,189	59,920	77,569	3.7	3.6

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that about sixty six (65.6) percent of the total private households in Mtwara Region were headed by males and thirty four (34.4) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has decreased from 69.6 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 65.6 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 30.4 percent in 2002 Census to 34.4 percent in 2012 (Table 4.4).

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mtwara Region	69.6	30.4	65.6	34.4
Rural	70.7	29.3	66.5	33.5
Urban	65.4	34.6	62.5	37.5

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 5.6 compared with 2.6 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mtwara Region	342,165	224,476	117,689	3.7	2.6	5.6
Rural	264,596	175,977	88,619	3.7	2.6	5.8
Urban	77,569	48,499	29,070	3.6	2.7	5.2
Mtwara	58,602	39,306	19,296	3.9	2.7	6.2
Newala	58,035	37,083	20,952	3.5	2.5	5.2
Masasi	67,720	45,107	22,613	3.6	2.6	5.6
Tandahimba	60,872	40,094	20,778	3.7	2.6	5.8
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	17,356	10,612	3.7	2.8	5.2
Nanyumbu	40,746	27,148	13,598	3.6	2.6	5.7
Masasi Town	28,222	18,382	9,840	3.6	2.6	5.4

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

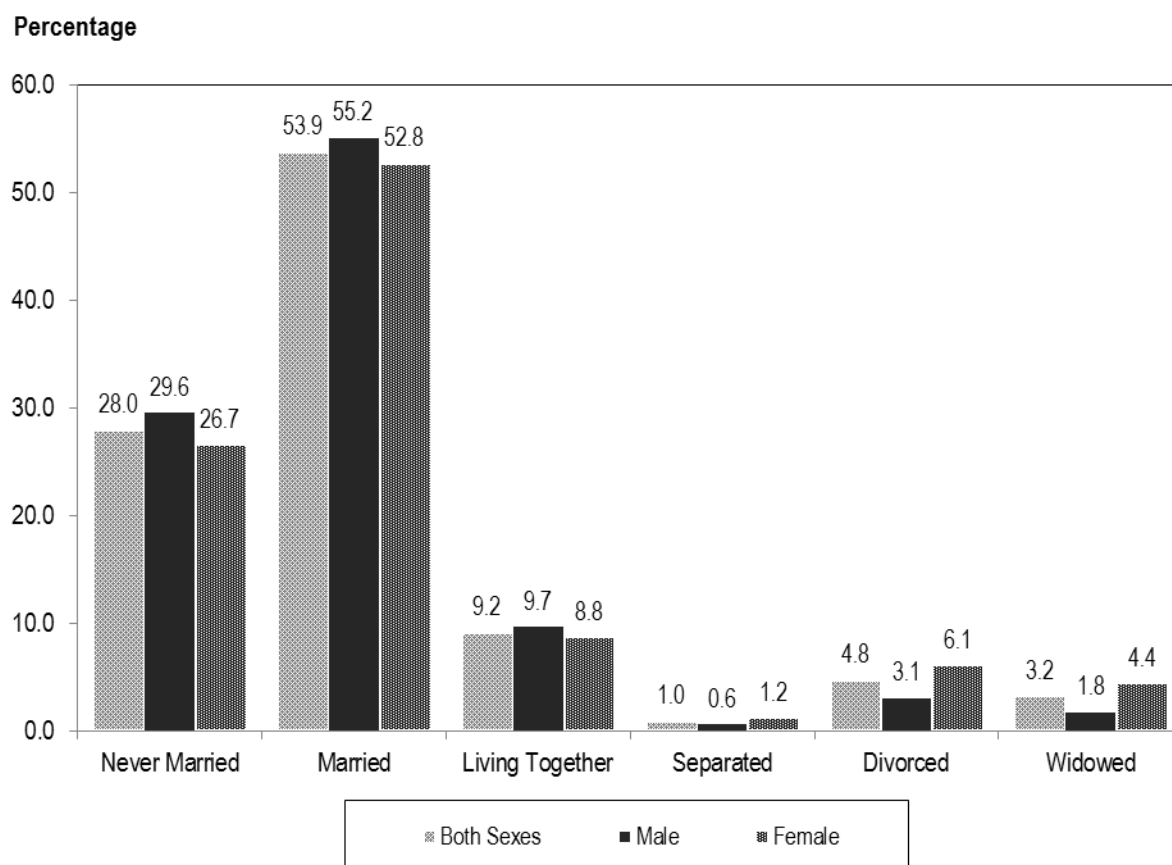
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, and place of residence for Mtwara Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 28 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region had never married and 84.3 percent of persons in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 53.9 percent of persons were married and three (3.2) percent were widowed. It is further shown that as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example in Mtwara region, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 47.6 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 16.9 percent for those of age 80 years and above indicating that 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	767,499	28.0	53.9	9.2	4.8	1.0	3.2
15-19	104,807	84.3	12.9	2.6	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	92,969	47.6	38.7	10.7	2.8	0.2	0.1
25-29	87,820	25.2	57.5	14.3	2.5	0.5	0.0
30-34	85,980	16.3	65.1	12.2	5.6	0.8	0.1
35-39	77,151	12.8	68.7	11.6	5.7	1.0	0.2
40-44	65,623	11.1	71.2	10.7	4.6	1.1	1.3
45-49	51,982	8.6	71.7	9.7	5.4	1.3	3.3
50-54	47,781	10.0	70.7	7.7	6.4	1.6	3.6
55-59	34,137	11.1	64.6	8.6	9.4	1.9	4.4
60-64	35,226	12.6	63.5	7.1	9.0	2.2	5.5
65-69	25,919	10.8	60.8	7.7	9.9	2.2	8.5
70-74	23,641	13.9	54.5	6.1	9.7	2.3	13.6
75-79	14,971	13.6	45.1	4.1	7.1	2.0	28.1
80+	19,492	16.9	34.9	2.7	6.5	1.6	37.3

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban residence. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (30 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (27 percent). while, the proportion of the widowed females (4 percent) was twice more than that of males (2 percent). The tables further indicates 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	346,840	29.6	55.2	9.7	3.1	0.6	1.8
15-19	51,716	90.9	8.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	39,695	58.2	30.0	9.1	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	37,433	28.5	53.3	16.1	1.7	0.3	0.0
30-34	37,161	16.5	64.8	13.8	4.4	0.5	0.1
35-39	34,853	12.3	69.1	13.2	4.5	0.7	0.2
40-44	30,235	10.2	72.7	11.9	3.1	0.8	1.2
45-49	23,900	7.6	73.8	11.0	3.7	0.9	3.0
50-54	22,279	7.7	75.5	9.1	3.8	1.1	2.7
55-59	15,551	7.5	73.9	9.8	4.8	1.2	2.9
60-64	16,136	6.9	76.0	8.5	4.6	1.2	2.8
65-69	11,607	5.6	75.5	8.4	5.1	1.5	3.9
70-74	10,731	6.8	73.8	7.4	4.9	1.2	5.9
75-79	7,114	6.6	69.2	6.3	3.9	1.3	12.6
80+	8,429	9.7	62.6	4.7	4.4	1.1	17.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	420,659	26.7	52.8	8.8	6.1	1.2	4.4
15-19	53,091	77.9	17.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	-
20-24	53,274	39.8	45.1	11.9	2.9	0.3	0.1
25-29	50,387	22.7	60.6	13.0	3.0	0.6	0.0
30-34	48,819	16.1	65.3	11.0	6.5	1.0	0.1
35-39	42,298	13.3	68.4	10.2	6.7	1.2	0.1
40-44	35,388	11.9	69.9	9.6	5.9	1.4	1.4
45-49	28,082	9.4	70.0	8.6	6.9	1.6	3.4
50-54	25,502	12.0	66.5	6.4	8.7	2.1	4.3
55-59	18,586	14.1	56.8	7.5	13.2	2.6	5.7
60-64	19,090	17.5	52.9	6.0	12.8	3.0	7.8
65-69	14,312	15.1	48.9	7.1	13.9	2.8	12.3
70-74	12,910	19.9	38.5	4.9	13.6	3.1	20.0
75-79	7,857	19.9	23.2	2.1	10.0	2.6	42.2
80+	11,063	22.4	13.9	1.2	8.2	2.0	52.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	586,405	26.1	55.3	9.3	4.9	1.0	3.4
15-19	75,990	83.2	13.7	2.9	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	67,769	44.6	41.0	11.4	2.8	0.2	0.1
25-29	65,064	23.0	59.3	14.5	2.6	0.5	0.0
30-34	64,289	14.8	66.3	12.4	5.6	0.8	0.1
35-39	58,847	12.0	69.5	11.7	5.7	1.0	0.2
40-44	50,627	10.2	71.9	10.8	4.7	1.1	1.3
45-49	40,835	8.2	72.3	9.7	5.4	1.3	3.1
50-54	37,714	9.6	71.2	7.8	6.4	1.6	3.4
55-59	27,292	10.9	64.9	8.5	9.4	1.9	4.3
60-64	28,413	12.6	63.8	7.2	9.0	2.0	5.3
65-69	21,349	10.9	60.9	7.6	10.0	2.1	8.4
70-74	19,531	14.1	54.9	6.0	9.7	2.2	13.2
75-79	12,504	13.6	45.8	4.1	7.3	1.8	27.3
80+	16,181	16.9	35.7	2.7	6.7	1.6	36.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	265,011	27.9	56.5	9.8	3.2	0.6	1.8
15-19	38,155	90.5	8.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	29,017	55.0	32.3	9.9	2.6	0.1	0.0
25-29	27,913	26.1	55.1	16.2	2.1	0.4	0.0
30-34	27,558	15.1	65.8	14.0	4.5	0.5	0.1
35-39	26,608	11.8	69.6	13.2	4.5	0.7	0.2
40-44	23,210	9.7	72.9	12.1	3.4	0.9	1.1
45-49	18,638	7.5	73.9	10.8	3.8	0.9	3.1
50-54	17,488	7.5	75.6	9.2	3.9	1.1	2.6
55-59	12,236	7.3	73.9	9.8	4.9	1.2	2.9
60-64	12,880	6.9	76.2	8.6	4.5	1.0	2.8
65-69	9,427	5.6	75.7	8.5	5.0	1.4	3.9
70-74	8,897	6.7	74.3	7.1	4.9	1.1	5.9
75-79	5,930	6.7	69.9	6.4	4.0	1.2	11.8
80+	7,054	9.7	63.4	4.7	4.5	1.1	16.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	321,394	24.6	54.3	8.9	6.3	1.3	4.6
15-19	37,835	75.7	19.1	4.9	0.2	0.1	-
20-24	38,752	36.8	47.5	12.5	2.9	0.3	0.1
25-29	37,151	20.6	62.4	13.3	3.1	0.6	0.0
30-34	36,731	14.6	66.7	11.2	6.5	1.0	0.1
35-39	32,239	12.1	69.5	10.4	6.6	1.2	0.1
40-44	27,417	10.7	71.1	9.7	5.7	1.3	1.4
45-49	22,197	8.7	71.0	8.7	6.8	1.5	3.2
50-54	20,226	11.5	67.4	6.5	8.6	2.0	4.1
55-59	15,056	13.9	57.7	7.5	13.0	2.6	5.4
60-64	15,533	17.3	53.6	6.0	12.7	2.9	7.4
65-69	11,922	15.1	49.3	6.9	14.1	2.7	12.0
70-74	10,634	20.2	38.7	5.0	13.7	3.1	19.3
75-79	6,574	19.8	24.1	2.1	10.2	2.5	41.3
80+	9,127	22.5	14.3	1.1	8.3	1.9	51.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	181,094	34.1	49.2	8.7	4.3	0.9	2.8
15-19	28,817	87.5	10.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	25,200	55.8	32.3	8.9	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	22,756	31.5	52.5	13.6	2.0	0.4	0.0
30-34	21,691	20.6	61.3	11.8	5.5	0.7	0.1
35-39	18,304	15.7	66.0	11.2	5.9	1.1	0.1
40-44	14,996	14.0	68.8	10.2	4.5	1.2	1.4
45-49	11,147	10.3	69.5	9.6	5.5	1.4	3.7
50-54	10,067	11.2	69.0	7.5	6.5	1.7	4.2
55-59	6,845	11.7	63.4	8.8	9.2	1.9	5.0
60-64	6,813	12.8	62.0	6.9	9.2	2.8	6.3
65-69	4,570	10.7	60.4	8.0	9.4	2.6	9.0
70-74	4,110	13.4	52.5	6.6	9.7	2.7	15.2
75-79	2,467	13.8	41.2	3.9	6.2	2.7	32.1
80+	3,311	16.8	31.4	3.0	6.0	1.7	41.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	81,829	35.1	50.8	9.2	2.7	0.6	1.6
15-19	13,561	92.0	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	10,678	66.8	23.6	6.8	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	9,520	35.3	48.0	15.6	0.8	0.2	0.1
30-34	9,603	20.3	61.8	13.5	4.0	0.4	0.1
35-39	8,245	13.9	67.4	13.3	4.3	0.8	0.2
40-44	7,025	12.0	72.0	11.5	2.4	0.6	1.4
45-49	5,262	8.2	73.3	11.4	3.2	1.0	2.9
50-54	4,791	8.2	75.2	8.7	3.6	1.0	3.3
55-59	3,315	8.0	74.1	9.6	4.2	1.2	3.0
60-64	3,256	6.8	75.5	8.1	4.9	1.8	2.9
65-69	2,180	5.7	75.0	7.9	5.5	1.9	4.1
70-74	1,834	7.5	71.5	8.7	5.1	1.7	5.5
75-79	1,184	6.5	65.6	6.0	3.3	2.0	16.6
80+	1,375	9.6	58.7	4.8	4.2	0.9	21.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	99,265	33.3	47.8	8.3	5.7	1.2	3.8
15-19	15,256	83.5	13.1	3.2	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	14,522	47.7	38.8	10.4	2.9	0.2	0.0
25-29	13,236	28.7	55.7	12.1	2.9	0.5	0.0
30-34	12,088	20.8	60.9	10.4	6.8	1.0	0.1
35-39	10,059	17.1	64.8	9.5	7.2	1.3	0.1
40-44	7,971	15.7	65.9	9.1	6.3	1.6	1.3
45-49	5,885	12.1	66.1	8.0	7.5	1.8	4.4
50-54	5,276	13.8	63.3	6.3	9.2	2.4	5.0
55-59	3,530	15.2	53.4	8.0	13.9	2.7	6.9
60-64	3,557	18.3	49.6	5.8	13.2	3.7	9.4
65-69	2,390	15.2	47.1	8.1	13.0	3.2	13.5
70-74	2,276	18.1	37.1	4.9	13.4	3.5	23.0
75-79	1,283	20.6	18.7	2.0	9.0	3.3	46.5
80+	1,936	21.9	12.0	1.8	7.2	2.3	54.8

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 25.9 percent in Newala and Tandahimba District Councils to 38.3 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council. for the married category, the range was from 40.9 percent in Masasi Town Council to 63.6 percent in Tandahimba District Council. The proportion for the separated was about one (1) percent for all districts. Widowed category ranged from 2.6 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council to four (4.0) percent in Newala District Council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together is much higher in Nanyumbu district (21 percent), followed by Masasi Town (19.9 percent) and Masasi District Council (19.3 percent) compared to other districts.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Mtwara Region	767,499	28.0	53.9	9.2	1.0	4.8	3.2
Rural	586,405	26.1	55.3	9.3	1.0	4.9	3.4
Urban	181,094	34.1	49.2	8.7	0.9	4.3	2.8
Mtwara	134,575	27.0	62.5	1.8	0.7	4.8	3.2
Newala	127,575	25.9	59.7	3.4	1.1	5.8	4.0
Masasi	147,816	27.4	44.3	19.3	1.3	4.5	3.3
Tandahimba	139,992	25.9	63.6	1.2	0.8	5.2	3.3
Mtwara Municipal	68,095	38.3	49.8	4.2	0.8	4.4	2.6
Nanyumbu	86,198	26.4	44.9	21.0	1.0	4.0	2.7
Masasi Town	63,248	31.2	40.9	19.9	1.1	4.0	2.9

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that in females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.0 years in 2002 to 21.5 years in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 24.9 years in 2002 Census to 24.2 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. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly increased from 21.7 to 22.8 years and that of

males decreased from 26.7 to 25.4 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 19.4 to 21.0 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 24.3 to 23.8 years.

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

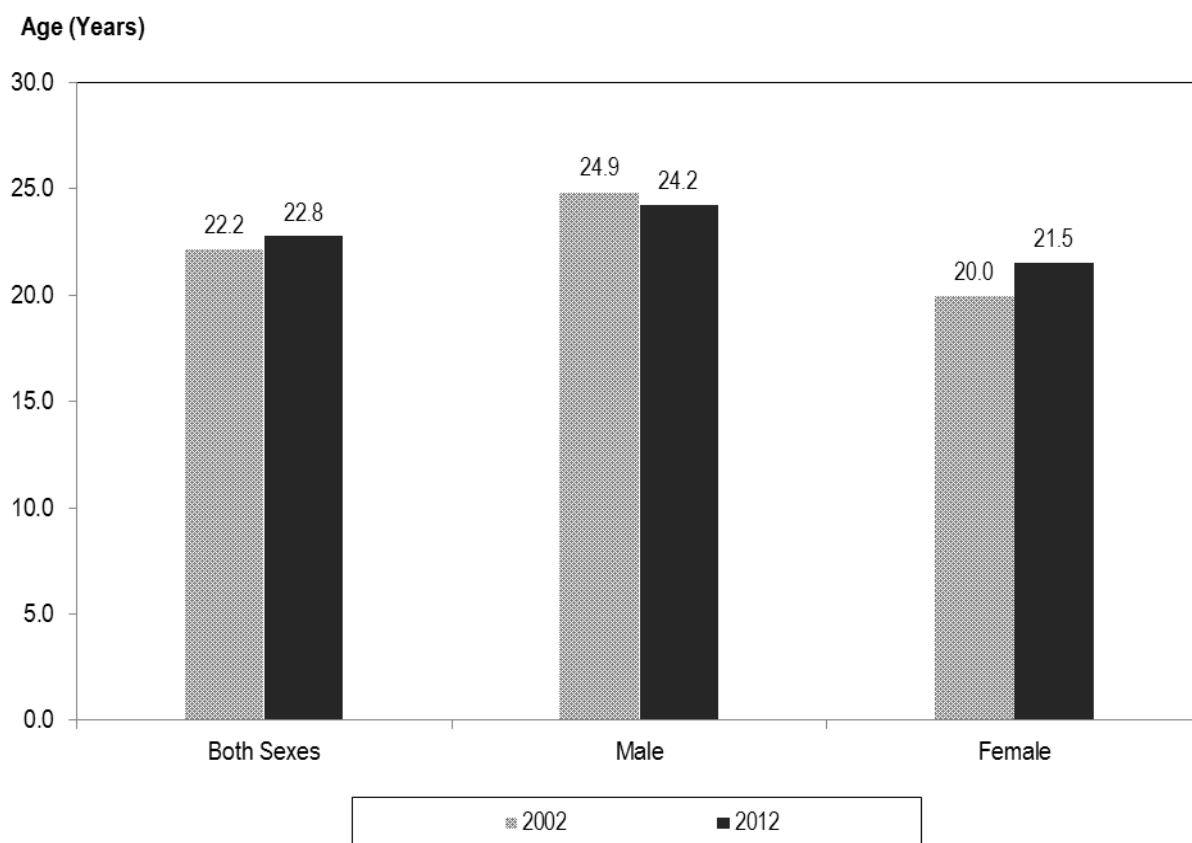
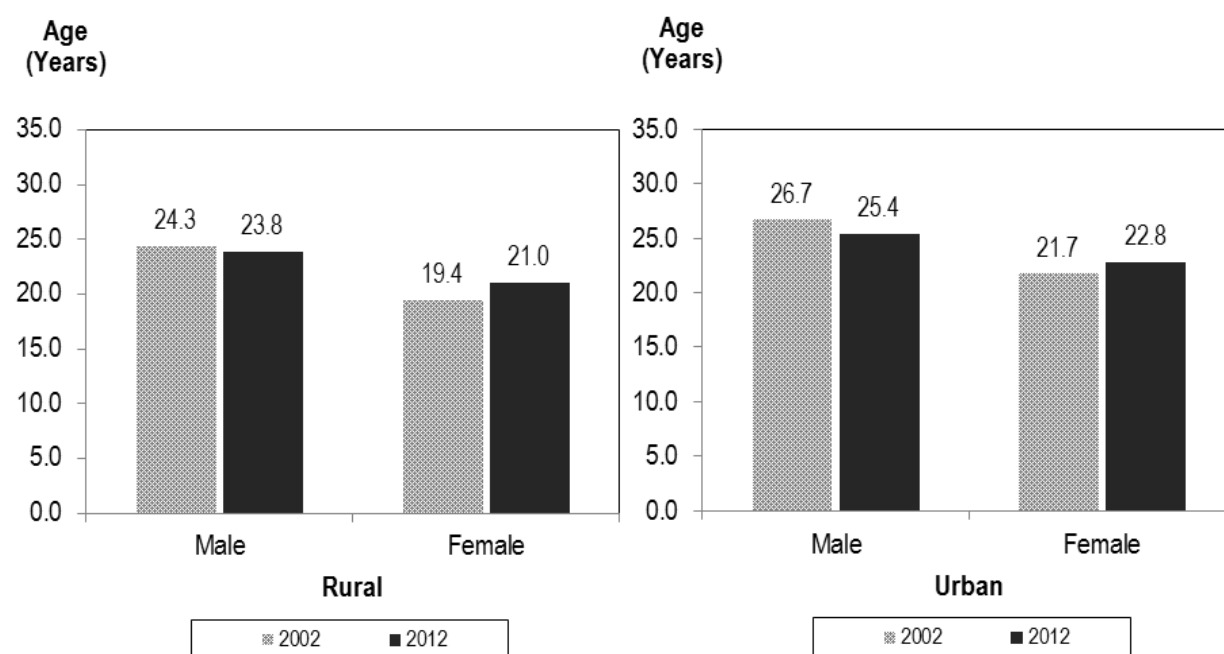


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Mtwara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

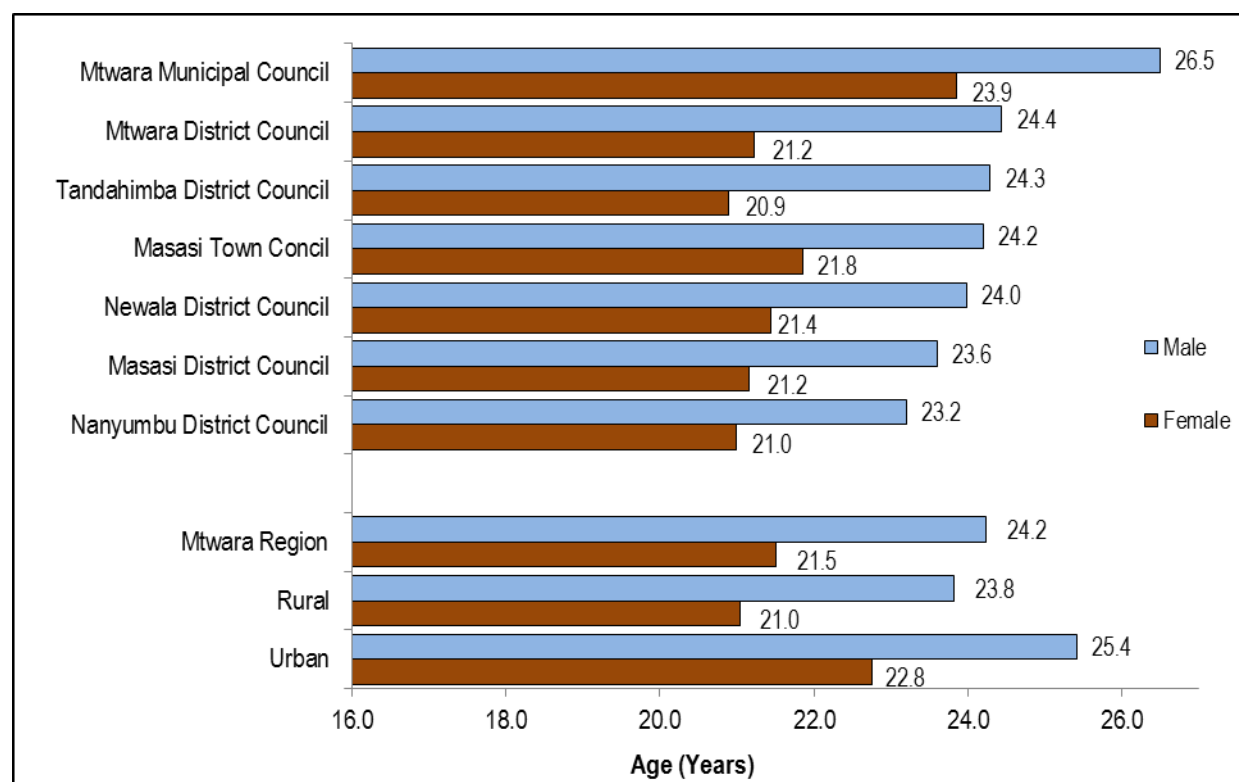


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. for both males and females. Mtwara Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.5 years and 23.9 years respectively) and Nanyumbu District Council had the lowest mean age at first marriage for males (23.2 years) whereas Tandahimba District Council had the lowest mean age at first marriage for females (20.9 years).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mtwara Region	22.2	22.8	24.9	24.2	20.0	21.5
Rural	21.6	22.3	24.3	23.8	19.4	21.0
urban	24.0	24.0	26.7	25.4	21.7	22.8
Mtwara	21.5	22.7	24.8	24.4	18.9	21.2
Newala	22.3	22.6	24.9	24.0	20.4	21.4
Masasi	22.2	22.3	24.4	23.6	20.1	21.2
Tandahimba	21.4	22.4	24.4	24.3	19.1	20.9
Mtwara Municipal	25.0	25.1	27.9	26.5	22.5	23.9
Nanyumbu	21.1	22.0	23.5	23.2	19.0	21.0
Masasi Town	23.2	23.0	25.2	24.2	21.4	21.8

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Mtwara 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 99.75 percent of the enumerated population in Mtwara were Tanzanian (Table 6.1). majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from Mozambique. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were India, Germany and Kenya.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	1,270,854	599,648	671,206	100.00	979,350	462,639	516,711	100.00	291,504	137,009	154,495	100.00
Tanzania	1,267,713	598,026	669,687	99.75	977,162	461,541	515,621	99.78	290,551	136,485	154,066	99.67
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	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Comoro	12	5	7	0.00	4	2	2	0.00	8	3	5	0.00
Kenya	56	44	12	0.00	13	7	6	0.00	43	37	6	0.01
Lesotho	3	1	2	0.00	2	0	2	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Malawi	3	1	2	0.00	3	1	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Mauritius	12	8	4	0.00	9	6	3	0.00	3	2	1	0.00
Mozambique	2,401	1,215	1,186	0.19	1,820	919	901	0.19	581	296	285	0.20
Namibia	2	1	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	2	1	1	0.00
Rwanda	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Somalia	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Swaziland	2	2	0	0.00	2	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
South Africa	3	3	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	2	2	0	0.00
Uganda	2	1	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	2	1	1	0.00
DRC	6	5	1	0.00	3	3	0	0.00	3	2	1	0.00
Zimbabwe	4	2	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	4	2	2	0.00
Zambia	3	1	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	3	1	2	0.00
Other African Countries	99	54	45	0.01	79	37	42	0.01	20	17	3	0.01
China	21	18	3	0.00	11	11	0	0.00	10	7	3	0.00
India	60	37	23	0.00	4	2	2	0.00	56	35	21	0.02
Pakistan	7	4	3	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	7	4	3	0.00
Other Asian Countries	40	35	5	0.00	3	3	0	0.00	37	32	5	0.01
Italy	3	1	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	3	1	2	0.00
Nordic Countries	10	6	4	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	10	6	4	0.00

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Great Britain	15	11	4	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	14	10	4	0.00
Germany	57	24	33	0.00	10	4	6	0.00	47	20	27	0.02
Other European Countries	18	7	11	0.00	11	4	7	0.00	7	3	4	0.00
Canada	4	0	4	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	4	0	4	0.00
USA	37	13	24	0.00	11	4	7	0.00	26	9	17	0.01
Dual Citizenship	259	121	138	0.02	201	91	110	0.02	58	30	28	0.02

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 seven (7.2) percent of Mtwara population had birth certificates while three (2.9) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (87.9 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	87.9	87.1	88.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
0 – 4	9.4	9.5	9.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	81.7	81.6	81.8	1.5	1.4	1.6
5 – 9	8.8	8.8	8.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	84.6	84.6	84.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
10 – 14	8.2	8.0	8.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	86.1	86.4	85.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
15 – 19	10.7	10.3	11.1	2.7	2.9	2.5	84.5	84.7	84.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
20 – 24	10.9	12.5	9.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	85.6	83.6	87.1	1.8	2.1	1.6
25 – 29	8.4	10.2	7.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	88.3	85.9	90.1	2.0	2.5	1.6
30 – 34	6.0	7.4	5.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	90.9	89.1	92.3	1.9	2.3	1.6
35 – 39	4.9	5.7	4.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	92.2	91.0	93.2	1.9	2.2	1.6
40 – 44	4.1	4.9	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.9	91.9	93.8	2.0	2.3	1.7
45 – 49	3.7	4.5	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	93.3	92.2	94.2	2.1	2.3	1.9
50 – 54	3.5	4.4	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.3	92.4	94.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
55 – 59	3.1	4.1	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	93.6	92.7	94.2	2.4	2.1	2.7
60 – 64	2.1	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	94.1	93.6	94.5	3.0	2.8	3.1
65 – 69	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	94.2	94.4	94.0	3.4	2.9	3.9
70 – 74	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.4	94.1	92.9	4.3	3.6	4.9
75 – 79	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	93.3	94.0	92.7	4.6	3.8	5.4
80+	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	91.5	92.1	91.1	6.3	5.5	7.0

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Mtwara Urban Areas (18.8 percent) was almost five times that of Mtwara Rural Areas (3.8 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3.8	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	91.5	90.9	91.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
0 – 4	5.8	5.9	5.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	85.7	85.6	85.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
5 – 9	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.6	88.5	88.5	88.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
10 – 14	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	90.3	90.4	90.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
15 – 19	5.0	5.0	4.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	90.7	90.5	90.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
20 – 24	5.2	6.5	4.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	91.7	90.1	92.9	1.6	1.8	1.5
25 – 29	3.9	5.1	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	93.2	91.6	94.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
30 – 34	2.6	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	94.7	93.6	95.5	1.7	1.9	1.5
35 – 39	2.2	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	95.1	94.4	95.8	1.7	1.9	1.6
40 – 44	2.0	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	95.3	94.8	95.7	1.8	1.9	1.6
45 – 49	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	95.3	94.6	95.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
50 – 54	2.0	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	95.0	94.5	95.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
55 – 59	1.9	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	94.8	94.4	95.2	2.5	2.1	2.9
60 – 64	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	95.0	94.8	95.1	3.0	2.7	3.2
65 – 69	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	94.6	95.0	94.2	3.6	3.0	4.2
70 – 74	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	93.7	94.4	93.1	4.6	3.8	5.2
75 – 79	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	93.4	94.2	92.6	5.0	4.0	5.8
80+	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	91.6	92.2	91.2	6.6	5.8	7.3

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	18.8	19.9	17.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	75.5	73.9	76.8	2.5	2.8	2.3
0 – 4	23.4	23.6	23.2	8.8	8.8	8.9	66.2	66.2	66.2	1.5	1.4	1.7
5 – 9	22.9	23.1	22.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	69.2	69.2	69.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
10 - 14	21.8	21.8	21.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	71.7	71.9	71.5	2.6	2.5	2.8
15 - 19	25.8	25.2	26.3	3.1	3.4	2.8	68.2	68.3	68.1	2.9	3.0	2.7
20 - 24	26.3	28.9	24.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	69.3	65.9	71.8	2.5	3.2	2.1
25 - 29	21.3	25.1	18.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	74.3	69.2	77.9	2.9	4.1	2.0
30 - 34	16.2	19.0	14.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	79.8	76.2	82.7	2.6	3.5	1.8
35 - 39	13.3	15.3	11.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	82.9	80.0	85.2	2.5	3.4	1.9
40 - 44	11.3	13.0	9.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	84.9	82.4	87.1	2.7	3.5	2.0
45 - 49	10.1	11.6	8.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	85.8	83.6	87.8	2.7	3.3	2.2
50 - 54	9.3	10.9	7.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	86.8	84.8	88.7	2.5	2.8	2.3
55 - 59	8.1	9.8	6.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	88.6	86.7	90.4	2.2	2.4	2.0
60 - 64	5.4	6.7	4.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	90.5	88.8	92.1	2.8	3.0	2.7
65 - 69	4.2	5.3	3.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	92.3	91.5	93.0	2.6	2.4	2.7
70 - 74	3.5	4.1	3.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	92.3	92.4	92.2	3.2	2.6	3.8
75 - 79	3.4	4.1	2.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	92.9	92.8	93.0	2.8	2.4	3.2
80+	3.2	3.4	3.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	91.1	91.8	90.7	4.8	4.0	5.4

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Mtwara 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 Mtwara Municipal Council (29.2 percent) and the lowest was Nanyumbu District Council (3.6 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	87.9	87.1	88.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Mtwara	5.0	5.5	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	89.1	88.5	89.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Newala	5.7	6.3	5.2	3.1	3.4	2.8	89.2	88.3	89.9	2.0	1.9	2.1
Masasi	4.3	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	91.3	90.8	91.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Tandahimba	4.2	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	91.1	90.5	91.7	2.2	2.2	2.3
Mtwara Municipal	29.2	30.7	27.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	63.5	61.2	65.5	3.7	4.3	3.2
Nanyumbu	3.6	4.0	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	93.0	92.6	93.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Masasi Town	11.4	11.9	11.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	84.1	83.4	84.7	1.7	1.8	1.6

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 64.4percent of all persons in Mtwara and about 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,249,766	804,768	64.4	60,001	4.8	182,295	14.6	202,703	16.2
< 1	36,813	36,202	98.3	217	0.6	254	0.7	140	0.4
1–4	130,349	126,724	97.2	1,025	0.8	2,022	1.6	577	0.4
5–9	162,626	153,600	94.4	2,704	1.7	5,121	3.1	1,200	0.7
10–14	152,479	137,638	90.3	4,125	2.7	8,883	5.8	1,833	1.2
15–19	104,807	87,006	83.0	4,661	4.4	10,762	10.3	2,377	2.3
20–24	92,969	68,084	73.2	5,918	6.4	14,930	16.1	4,038	4.3
25–29	87,820	55,655	63.4	6,805	7.7	19,266	21.9	6,094	6.9
30–34	85,980	46,342	53.9	7,646	8.9	23,422	27.2	8,570	10.0
35–39	77,151	35,252	45.7	7,077	9.2	23,762	30.8	11,061	14.3
40–44	65,623	23,672	36.1	6,215	9.5	21,616	32.9	14,120	21.5
45–49	51,982	14,177	27.3	4,819	9.3	17,006	32.7	15,980	30.7
50–54	47,781	8,827	18.5	3,453	7.2	14,131	29.6	21,371	44.7
55–59	34,137	4,060	11.9	2,164	6.3	8,781	25.7	19,132	56.0
60–64	35,226	3,025	8.6	1,642	4.7	6,576	18.7	23,983	68.1
65+	84,023	4,504	5.4	1,529	1.8	5,763	6.9	72,227	86.0
Total (Age 0-17)	546,621	508,814	93.1	10,736	2.0	22,123	4.0	4,948	0.9

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	588,386	388,082	66.0	27,728	4.7	84,202	14.3	88,373	15.0
<1	18,293	17,995	98.4	107	0.6	119	0.7	72	0.4
1–4	65,037	63,321	97.4	494	0.8	995	1.5	228	0.4
5–9	81,147	76,704	94.5	1,364	1.7	2,565	3.2	514	0.6
10–14	77,069	69,502	90.2	2,117	2.7	4,524	5.9	926	1.2
15–19	51,716	43,191	83.5	2,252	4.4	5,150	10.0	1,123	2.2
20–24	39,695	29,266	73.7	2,434	6.1	6,402	16.1	1,593	4.0
25–29	37,433	23,712	63.3	2,888	7.7	8,325	22.2	2,508	6.7
30–34	37,161	20,272	54.6	3,333	9.0	10,144	27.3	3,411	9.2
35–39	34,853	16,367	47.0	3,115	8.9	10,809	31.0	4,562	13.1
40–44	30,235	11,239	37.2	2,928	9.7	10,029	33.2	6,039	20.0
45–49	23,900	6,891	28.8	2,205	9.2	7,870	32.9	6,934	29.0
50–54	22,279	4,282	19.2	1,766	7.9	6,894	30.9	9,338	41.9
55–59	15,551	1,986	12.8	1,047	6.7	4,302	27.7	8,215	52.8
60–64	16,136	1,395	8.6	851	5.3	3,308	20.5	10,582	65.6
65+	37,881	1,959	5.2	829	2.2	2,767	7.3	32,326	85.3
Total (Age 0-17)	274,595	255,650	93.1	5,455	2.0	11,152	4.1	2,339	0.9

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	661,380	416,685	63.0	32,272	4.9	98,092	14.8	114,330	17.3
<1	18,520	18,208	98.3	110	0.6	135	0.7	67	0.4
1-4	65,312	63,404	97.1	532	0.8	1,028	1.6	349	0.5
5-9	81,479	76,896	94.4	1,340	1.6	2,556	3.1	686	0.8
10-14	75,410	68,135	90.4	2,009	2.7	4,359	5.8	907	1.2
15-19	53,091	43,816	82.5	2,409	4.5	5,612	10.6	1,254	2.4
20-24	53,274	38,817	72.9	3,484	6.5	8,528	16.0	2,445	4.6
25-29	50,387	31,943	63.4	3,917	7.8	10,941	21.7	3,585	7.1
30-34	48,819	26,070	53.4	4,313	8.8	13,278	27.2	5,159	10.6
35-39	42,298	18,884	44.6	3,962	9.4	12,953	30.6	6,499	15.4
40-44	35,388	12,433	35.1	3,287	9.3	11,587	32.7	8,081	22.8
45-49	28,082	7,286	25.9	2,614	9.3	9,136	32.5	9,046	32.2
50-54	25,502	4,545	17.8	1,687	6.6	7,237	28.4	12,033	47.2
55-59	18,586	2,074	11.2	1,116	6.0	4,479	24.1	10,917	58.7
60-64	19,090	1,629	8.5	791	4.1	3,268	17.1	13,401	70.2
65+	46,142	2,545	5.5	700	1.5	2,996	6.5	39,901	86.5
Total (Age 0-17)	272,026	253,165	93.1	5,281	1.9	10,971	4.0	2,609	1.0

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population Mtwara Region by District and survival of parents by region, rural-urban and sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was slightly higher in urban areas (64.8 percent) than in rural areas (64.3 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Nanyumbu (67.0 percent) and Masasi Town (66.3percent) District Councils. The least proportion was observed in Masasi (65.5 percent) followed by Tandahimba (64.1 percent), Mtwara Municipal (63.9 percent) and Mtwara District Council (63.6 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (14.6 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.8 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Newala District Councils (17.9 percent) followed by Mtwara District Council (17.1 percent) and the lowest was in Mtwara Municipal (14.1 percent) followed by Nanyumbu District Council (14.8 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	1,249,766	804,768	64.4	60,001	4.8	182,295	14.6	202,703	16.2
Rural	967,577	621,998	64.3	45,215	4.7	138,746	14.3	161,618	16.7
Urban	282,189	182,769	64.8	14,785	5.2	43,549	15.4	41,085	14.6
Mtwara	226,248	143,934	63.6	10,065	4.4	33,475	14.8	38,775	17.1
Newala	202,302	124,818	61.7	9,249	4.6	31,957	15.8	36,278	17.9
Masasi	243,007	159,057	65.5	12,278	5.1	32,586	13.4	39,086	16.1
Tandahimba	225,399	144,442	64.1	10,572	4.7	33,475	14.9	36,910	16.4
Mtwara Municipal	103,029	65,862	63.9	5,579	5.4	17,040	16.5	14,547	14.1
Nanyumbu	148,464	99,438	67.0	7,126	4.8	19,997	13.5	21,903	14.8
Masasi Town	101,317	67,217	66.3	5,131	5.1	13,764	13.6	15,205	15.0

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	588,386	388,082	66.0	27,728	4.7	84,202	14.3	88,373	15.0
Rural	456,561	301,478	66.0	20,940	4.6	64,427	14.1	69,716	15.3
Urban	131,825	86,604	65.7	6,788	5.1	19,775	15.0	18,657	14.2
Mtwara	107,049	69,511	64.9	4,598	4.3	15,774	14.7	17,165	16.0
Newala	93,345	60,005	64.3	4,148	4.4	14,342	15.4	14,850	15.9
Masasi	116,388	77,947	67.0	5,867	5.0	15,308	13.2	17,267	14.8
Tandahimba	104,326	68,917	66.1	4,792	4.6	15,311	14.7	15,306	14.7
Mtwara Municipal	48,106	30,918	64.3	2,573	5.3	7,714	16.0	6,901	14.3
Nanyumbu	70,926	48,212	68.0	3,318	4.7	9,350	13.2	10,046	14.2
Masasi Town	48,246	32,573	67.5	2,434	5.0	6,403	13.3	6,837	14.2

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	661,380	416,685	63.0	32,272	4.9	98,092	14.8	114,330	17.3
Rural	511,016	320,520	62.7	24,275	4.8	74,319	14.5	91,902	18.0
Urban	150,364	96,165	64.0	7,997	5.3	23,774	15.8	22,429	14.9
Mtwara	119,199	74,422	62.4	5,466	4.6	17,701	14.8	21,609	18.1
Newala	108,957	64,813	59.5	5,102	4.7	17,614	16.2	21,428	19.7
Masasi	126,619	81,110	64.1	6,412	5.1	17,278	13.6	21,819	17.2
Tandahimba	121,073	75,525	62.4	5,780	4.8	18,164	15.0	21,604	17.8
Mtwara Municipal	54,923	34,945	63.6	3,007	5.5	9,326	17.0	7,646	13.9
Nanyumbu	77,538	51,225	66.1	3,809	4.9	10,647	13.7	11,857	15.3
Masasi Town	53,071	34,644	65.3	2,697	5.1	7,362	13.9	8,368	15.8

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	967,577	621,998	64.3	45,215	4.7	138,746	14.3	161,618	16.7
Rural	456,561	301,478	66.0	20,940	4.6	64,427	14.1	69,716	15.3
Urban	511,016	320,520	62.7	24,275	4.8	74,319	14.5	91,902	18.0
Mtwara	213,078	135,446	63.6	9,486	4.5	31,573	14.8	36,573	17.2
Newala	176,802	108,947	61.6	7,841	4.4	27,528	15.6	32,487	18.4
Masasi	212,960	139,954	65.7	10,614	5.0	28,126	13.2	34,266	16.1
Tandahimba	184,239	117,812	63.9	8,641	4.7	27,290	14.8	30,496	16.6
Mtwara Municipal	7,632	4,786	62.7	338	4.4	1,215	15.9	1,293	16.9
Nanyumbu	128,807	86,325	67.0	6,152	4.8	17,262	13.4	19,068	14.8
Masasi Town	44,059	28,729	65.2	2,144	4.9	5,752	13.1	7,435	16.9

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	282,189	182,769	64.8	14,785	5.2	43,549	15.4	41,085	14.6
Rural	131,825	86,604	65.7	6,788	5.1	19,775	15.0	18,657	14.2
Urban	150,364	96,165	64.0	7,997	5.3	23,774	15.8	22,429	14.9
Mtwara	13,170	8,488	64.4	579	4.4	1,902	14.4	2,202	16.7
Newala	25,500	15,871	62.2	1,409	5.5	4,429	17.4	3,792	14.9
Masasi	30,047	19,103	63.6	1,664	5.5	4,460	14.8	4,819	16.0
Tandahimba	41,160	26,631	64.7	1,931	4.7	6,185	15.0	6,413	15.6
Mtwara Municipal	95,397	61,076	64.0	5,241	5.5	15,825	16.6	13,254	13.9
Nanyumbu	19,657	13,113	66.7	974	5.0	2,735	13.9	2,835	14.4
Masasi Town	57,258	38,488	67.2	2,987	5.2	8,013	14.0	7,770	13.6

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

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,249,766	804,768	64.4	60,001	4.8	182,295	14.6	202,703	16.2
< 1	36,813	36,202	98.3	217	0.6	254	0.7	140	0.4
1–4	130,349	126,724	97.2	1,025	0.8	2,022	1.6	577	0.4
5–9	162,626	153,600	94.4	2,704	1.7	5,121	3.1	1,200	0.7
10–14	152,479	137,638	90.3	4,125	2.7	8,883	5.8	1,833	1.2
15–19	104,807	87,006	83.0	4,661	4.4	10,762	10.3	2,377	2.3
20–24	92,969	68,084	73.2	5,918	6.4	14,930	16.1	4,038	4.3
25+	569,723	195,513	34.3	41,350	7.3	140,322	24.6	192,538	33.8

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	588,386	388,082	66.0	27,728	4.7	84,202	14.3	88,373	15.0
< 1	18,293	17,995	98.4	107	0.6	119	0.7	72	0.4
1–4	65,037	63,321	97.4	494	0.8	995	1.5	228	0.4
5–9	81,147	76,704	94.5	1,364	1.7	2,565	3.2	514	0.6
10–14	77,069	69,502	90.2	2,117	2.7	4,524	5.9	926	1.2
15–19	51,716	43,191	83.5	2,252	4.4	5,150	10.0	1,123	2.2
20–24	39,695	29,266	73.7	2,434	6.1	6,402	16.1	1,593	4.0
25+	255,429	88,104	34.5	18,962	7.4	64,448	25.2	83,916	32.9

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	661,380	416,685	63.0	32,272	4.9	98,092	14.8	114,330	17.3
< 1	18,520	18,208	98.3	110	0.6	135	0.7	67	0.4
1–4	65,312	63,404	97.1	532	0.8	1,028	1.6	349	0.5
5–9	81,479	76,896	94.4	1,340	1.6	2,556	3.1	686	0.8
10–14	75,410	68,135	90.4	2,009	2.7	4,359	5.8	907	1.2
15–19	53,091	43,816	82.5	2,409	4.5	5,612	10.6	1,254	2.4
20–24	53,274	38,817	72.9	3,484	6.5	8,528	16.0	2,445	4.6
25+	314,294	107,409	34.2	22,388	7.1	75,875	24.1	108,622	34.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	967,577	621,998	64.3	45,215	4.7	138,746	14.3	161,618	16.7
< 1	29,298	28,837	98.4	180	0.6	179	0.6	101	0.3
1–4	104,096	101,342	97.4	816	0.8	1,491	1.4	447	0.4
5–9	129,473	122,580	94.7	2,087	1.6	3,892	3.0	914	0.7
10–14	118,305	107,391	90.8	3,088	2.6	6,550	5.5	1,276	1.1
15–19	75,990	63,699	83.8	3,292	4.3	7,519	9.9	1,480	1.9
20–24	67,769	50,016	73.8	4,236	6.3	10,769	15.9	2,748	4.1
25+	442,646	148,134	33.5	31,517	7.1	108,344	24.5	154,651	34.9

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	282,189	182,769	64.8	14,785	5.2	43,549	15.4	41,085	14.6
< 1	7,515	7,365	98.0	37	0.5	75	1.0	38	0.5
1–4	26,253	25,383	96.7	209	0.8	531	2.0	130	0.5
5–9	33,153	31,020	93.6	618	1.9	1,229	3.7	286	0.9
10–14	34,174	30,247	88.5	1,037	3.0	2,333	6.8	557	1.6
15–19	28,817	23,307	80.9	1,369	4.8	3,243	11.3	897	3.1
20–24	25,200	18,068	71.7	1,682	6.7	4,160	16.5	1,290	5.1
25+	127,077	47,379	37.3	9,833	7.7	31,978	25.2	37,887	29.8

7.3 Orphans in Mtwara Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 presents the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.91 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of them were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (6.93 percent for females and 6.90 percent for males).

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

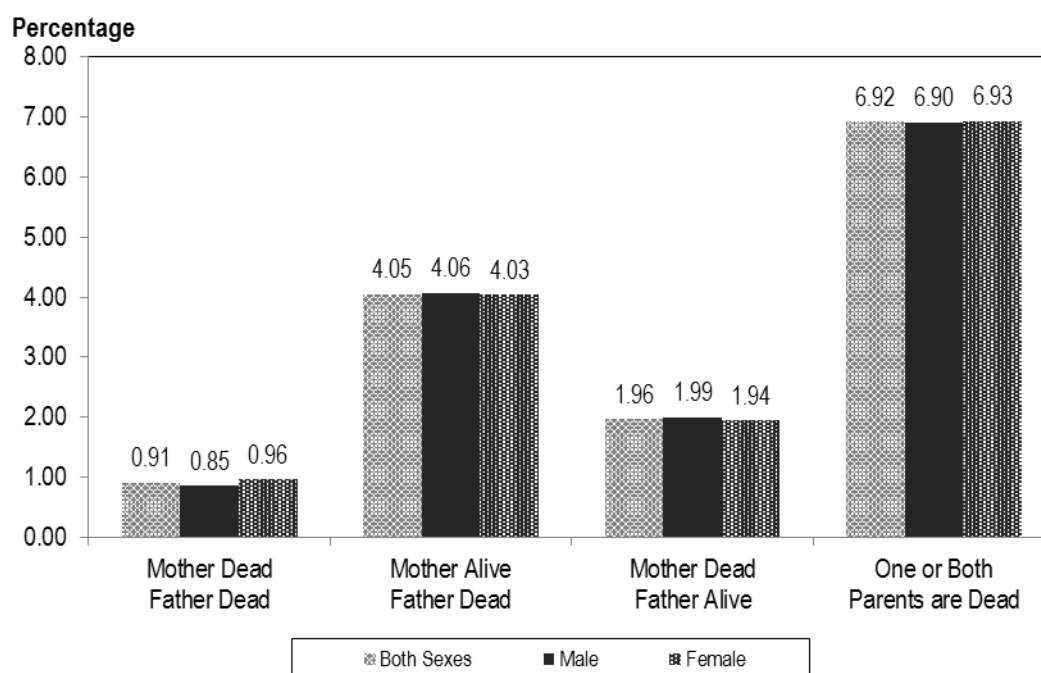


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Mtwara Municipal (9.6 percent) and Newala (7.4 percent) District Councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Nanyumbu District (5.9 percent). Generally, in Mtwara Region, there were slightly more orphans in urban areas (8.5 percent) than in rural areas (6.5 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	546,621	274,595	272,026	2.0	2.0	1.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Rural	427,839	216,149	211,690	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.5	6.5	6.5
Urban	118,782	58,446	60,336	2.2	2.3	2.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.5	8.4	8.6
Mtwara	102,973	52,041	50,932	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.7	6.7	6.8
Newala	84,570	42,619	41,951	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.4	7.3	7.6
Masasi	107,285	54,544	52,741	2.1	2.4	1.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	7.3	6.5
Tandahimba	96,720	48,564	48,156	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	6.4	6.4	6.5
Mtwara Municipal	41,821	20,129	21,692	2.3	2.1	2.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	9.6	9.2	10.0
Nanyumbu	69,480	34,721	34,759	1.7	1.6	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
Masasi Town	43,772	21,977	21,795	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.4	6.3	6.5

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the household members living outside the country by district. About two (1.5) percent of total private households in Mtwara Region reported to have at least one member of the household living outside the country. Percentage of households with members living in diaspora was slightly higher in rural areas (1.5 percent) than in urban areas (1.4 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Mtwara Municipal Council (1.7 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	342,165	5,020	1.5	264,596	3,918	1.5	77,569	1,102	1.4
Mtwara	58,602	916	1.6	55,266	852	1.5	3,336	64	1.9
Newala	58,035	773	1.3	50,884	660	1.3	7,151	113	1.6
Masasi	67,720	1,054	1.6	59,318	931	1.6	8,402	123	1.5
Tandahimba	60,872	988	1.6	49,431	845	1.7	11,441	143	1.2
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	484	1.7	1,971	40	2.0	25,997	444	1.7
Nanyumbu	40,746	549	1.3	35,297	493	1.4	5,449	56	1.0
Masasi Town	28,222	256	0.9	12,429	97	0.8	15,793	159	1.0

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in Table 8.2. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (73.3 percent), followed those with by 2-4 persons (22.5 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mtwara Region	5,020	3,682	73.3	1,131	22.5	187	3.7	20	0.4
Mtwara	916	653	71.3	223	24.3	40	4.4	0	0.0
Newala	773	593	76.7	164	21.2	14	1.8	2	0.3
Masasi	1,054	793	75.2	214	20.3	43	4.1	4	0.4
Tandahimba	988	701	71.0	246	24.9	37	3.7	4	0.4
Mtwara Municipal	484	352	72.7	114	23.6	16	3.3	2	0.4
Nanyumbu	549	401	73.0	118	21.5	24	4.4	6	1.1
Masasi Town	256	189	73.8	52	20.3	13	5.1	2	0.8

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban from Mtwara Region. Results show that 79.8 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 20.2 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	20,205	100.0	16,126	79.8	4,079	20.2
Angola	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Botswana	10	0.0	3	0.0	7	0.2
Burundi	10	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0
Comoro	23	0.1	12	0.1	11	0.3
Kenya	231	1.1	162	1.0	69	1.7
Lesotho	157	0.8	95	0.6	62	1.5
Malawi	104	0.5	84	0.5	20	0.5
Mauritius	25	0.1	25	0.2	0	0.0
Mozambique	18,023	89.2	14,849	92.1	3,174	77.8
Namibia	9	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0
Rwanda	25	0.1	25	0.2	0	0.0
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	12	0.1	4	0.0	8	0.2
Swaziland	16	0.1	0	0.0	16	0.4
South Africa	366	1.8	185	1.1	181	4.4
Uganda	32	0.2	11	0.1	21	0.5
Republic of Congo	95	0.5	69	0.4	26	0.6
Zimbabwe	45	0.2	38	0.2	7	0.2
Zambia	12	0.1	7	0.0	5	0.1
Other African Countries	116	0.6	90	0.6	26	0.6
China	9	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.1
India	51	0.3	25	0.2	26	0.6
Pakistan	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.1
Other Asian Countries	65	0.3	31	0.2	34	0.8
Italy	16	0.1	12	0.1	4	0.1
Nordic Countries	43	0.2	34	0.2	9	0.2
Great Britain	154	0.8	32	0.2	122	3.0
Germany	137	0.7	109	0.7	28	0.7
Other European Countries	80	0.4	15	0.1	65	1.6
Canada	71	0.4	12	0.1	59	1.4
USA	138	0.7	71	0.4	67	1.6
Not Reported	120	0.6	97	0.6	23	0.6

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence from Mtwara Region. The Census results show that, out of 20,205 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Mozambique (89.2 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	20,205	100.0	10,990	54.4	9,215	45.6
Angola	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Botswana	10	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0
Burundi	10	0.0	7	0.1	3	0.0
Comoro	23	0.1	18	0.2	5	0.1
Kenya	231	1.1	127	1.2	104	1.1
Lesotho	157	0.8	86	0.8	71	0.8
Malawi	104	0.5	76	0.7	28	0.3
Mauritius	25	0.1	13	0.1	12	0.1
Mozambique	18,023	89.2	9,651	87.8	8,372	90.9
Namibia	9	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0
Rwanda	25	0.1	20	0.2	5	0.1
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	12	0.1	12	0.1	0	0.0
Swaziland	16	0.1	16	0.1	0	0.0
South Africa	366	1.8	308	2.8	58	0.6
Uganda	32	0.2	18	0.2	14	0.2
DRC	95	0.5	45	0.4	50	0.5
Zimbabwe	45	0.2	25	0.2	20	0.2
Zambia	12	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.0
Other African Countries	116	0.6	83	0.8	33	0.4
China	9	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0
India	51	0.3	31	0.3	20	0.2
Pakistan	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Other Asian Countries	65	0.3	29	0.3	36	0.4
Italy	16	0.1	11	0.1	5	0.1
Nordic Countries	43	0.2	13	0.1	30	0.3
Great Britain	154	0.8	58	0.5	96	1.0
Germany	137	0.7	73	0.7	64	0.7
Other European Countries	80	0.4	53	0.5	27	0.3
Canada	71	0.4	35	0.3	36	0.4
USA	138	0.7	86	0.8	52	0.6
Not Reported	120	0.6	61	0.6	59	0.6

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table reveals that only 12 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	20,205	2,426	12.0
Angola	4	0	0.0
Botswana	10	4	40.0
Burundi	10	1	10.0
Comoro	23	3	13.0
Kenya	231	55	23.8
Lesotho	157	2	1.3
Malawi	104	10	9.6
Mauritius	25	2	8.0
Mozambique	18,023	2,089	11.6
Namibia	9	4	44.4
Rwanda	25	2	8.0
Seychelles	1	0	0.0
Somalia	12	2	16.7
Swaziland	16	3	18.8
South Africa	366	93	25.4
Uganda	32	2	6.3
Republic of Congo	95	3	3.2
Zimbabwe	45	5	11.1
Zambia	12	2	16.7
Other African Countries	116	9	7.8
China	9	2	22.2
India	51	9	17.6
Pakistan	5	2	40.0
Other Asian Countries	65	18	27.7
Italy	16	5	31.3
Nordic Countries	43	0	0.0
Great Britain	154	38	24.7
Germany	137	11	8.0
Other European Countries	80	15	18.8
Canada	71	11	15.5
USA	138	22	15.9
Not Reported	120	2	1.7

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Mtwara Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by for Mtwara Region five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,082,604 persons age 5 years and above, 714,602 (66.0 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (69.9percent) than females (62.6percent) and persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 77.1 to 72.6percent) indicating a positive result of the Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas of Mtwara (78.4 percent)was significantly higher than in rural areas at 62.3 percent. Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,082,604	505,056	577,548	714,602	353,043	361,559	66.0	69.9	62.6
5-9	162,626	81,147	81,479	53,413	25,711	27,702	32.8	31.7	34.0
10-14	152,479	77,069	75,410	117,560	57,284	60,276	77.1	74.3	79.9
15-19	104,807	51,716	53,091	90,451	44,124	46,327	86.3	85.3	87.3
20-24	92,969	39,695	53,274	77,043	34,035	43,008	82.9	85.7	80.7
25-29	87,820	37,433	50,387	66,641	29,928	36,713	75.9	80.0	72.9
30-34	85,980	37,161	48,819	64,524	29,303	35,221	75.0	78.9	72.1
35-39	77,151	34,853	42,298	56,793	27,066	29,727	73.6	77.7	70.3
40-44	65,623	30,235	35,388	47,490	23,679	23,811	72.4	78.3	67.3
45-49	51,982	23,900	28,082	37,743	19,496	18,247	72.6	81.6	65.0
50-54	47,781	22,279	25,502	30,953	17,804	13,149	64.8	79.9	51.6
55-59	34,137	15,551	18,586	19,776	11,871	7,905	57.9	76.3	42.5
60-64	35,226	16,136	19,090	18,434	11,375	7,059	52.3	70.5	37.0
65-69	25,919	11,607	14,312	12,235	7,669	4,566	47.2	66.1	31.9
70-74	23,641	10,731	12,910	9,948	6,298	3,650	42.1	58.7	28.3
75-79	14,971	7,114	7,857	5,827	3,839	1,988	38.9	54.0	25.3
80+	19,492	8,429	11,063	5,771	3,561	2,210	29.6	42.2	20.0

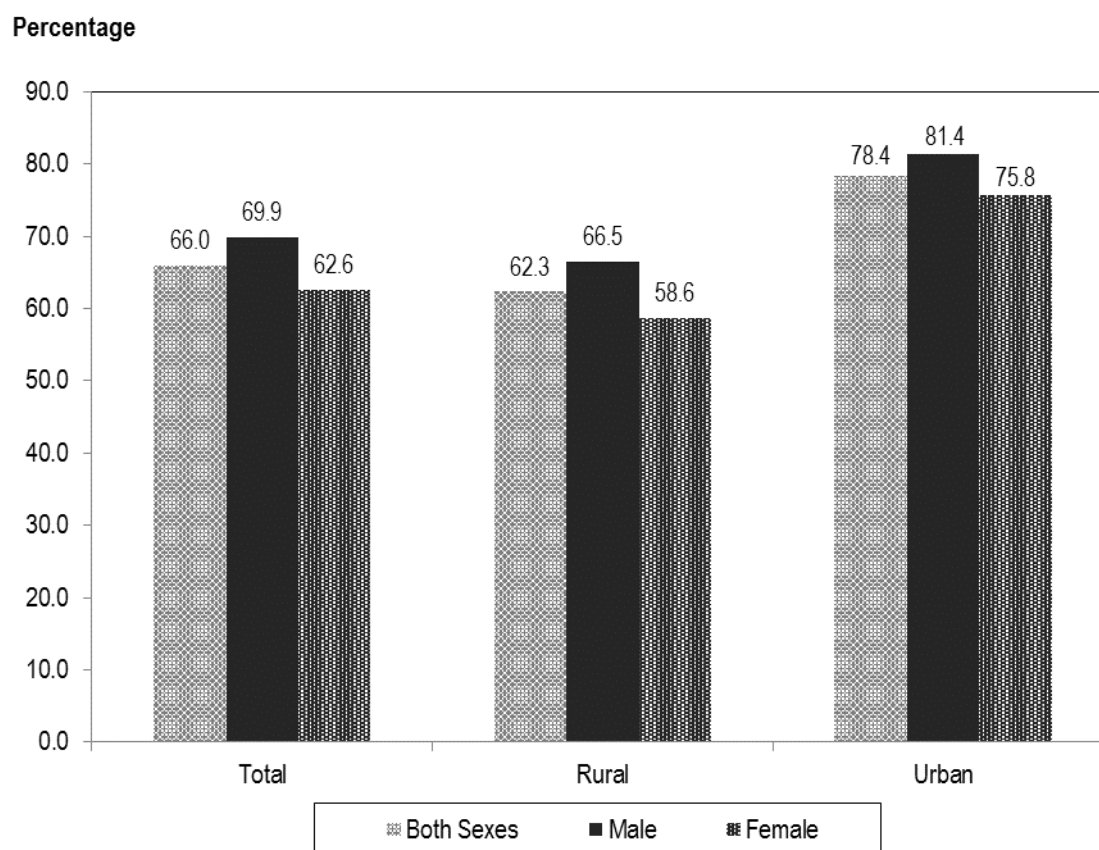
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Mtwara Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	834,183	390,193	443,990	519,851	259,500	260,351	62.3	66.5	58.6
5-9	129,473	64,710	64,763	37,163	17,844	19,319	28.7	27.6	29.8
10-14	118,305	60,472	57,833	87,806	43,084	44,722	74.2	71.2	77.3
15-19	75,990	38,155	37,835	63,783	31,643	32,140	83.9	82.9	84.9
20-24	67,769	29,017	38,752	54,205	24,142	30,063	80.0	83.2	77.6
25-29	65,064	27,913	37,151	46,930	21,399	25,531	72.1	76.7	68.7
30-34	64,289	27,558	36,731	45,944	20,753	25,191	71.5	75.3	68.6
35-39	58,847	26,608	32,239	41,307	19,844	21,463	70.2	74.6	66.6
40-44	50,627	23,210	27,417	34,947	17,456	17,491	69.0	75.2	63.8
45-49	40,835	18,638	22,197	28,648	14,802	13,846	70.2	79.4	62.4
50-54	37,714	17,488	20,226	23,361	13,646	9,715	61.9	78.0	48.0
55-59	27,292	12,236	15,056	15,026	9,098	5,928	55.1	74.4	39.4
60-64	28,413	12,880	15,533	14,153	8,784	5,369	49.8	68.2	34.6
65-69	21,349	9,427	11,922	9,600	6,021	3,579	45.0	63.9	30.0
70-74	19,531	8,897	10,634	7,839	5,058	2,781	40.1	56.9	26.2
75-79	12,504	5,930	6,574	4,635	3,074	1,561	37.1	51.8	23.7
80+	16,181	7,054	9,127	4,504	2,852	1,652	27.8	40.4	18.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	248,421	114,863	133,558	194,751	93,543	101,208	78.4	81.4	75.8
5-9	33,153	16,437	16,716	16,250	7,867	8,383	49.0	47.9	50.1
10-14	34,174	16,597	17,577	29,754	14,200	15,554	87.1	85.6	88.5
15-19	28,817	13,561	15,256	26,668	12,481	14,187	92.5	92.0	93.0
20-24	25,200	10,678	14,522	22,838	9,893	12,945	90.6	92.6	89.1
25-29	22,756	9,520	13,236	19,711	8,529	11,182	86.6	89.6	84.5
30-34	21,691	9,603	12,088	18,580	8,550	10,030	85.7	89.0	83.0
35-39	18,304	8,245	10,059	15,486	7,222	8,264	84.6	87.6	82.2
40-44	14,996	7,025	7,971	12,543	6,223	6,320	83.6	88.6	79.3
45-49	11,147	5,262	5,885	9,095	4,694	4,401	81.6	89.2	74.8
50-54	10,067	4,791	5,276	7,592	4,158	3,434	75.4	86.8	65.1
55-59	6,845	3,315	3,530	4,750	2,773	1,977	69.4	83.7	56.0
60-64	6,813	3,256	3,557	4,281	2,591	1,690	62.8	79.6	47.5
65-69	4,570	2,180	2,390	2,635	1,648	987	57.7	75.6	41.3
70-74	4,110	1,834	2,276	2,109	1,240	869	51.3	67.6	38.2
75-79	2,467	1,184	1,283	1,192	765	427	48.3	64.6	33.3
80+	3,311	1,375	1,936	1,267	709	558	38.3	51.6	28.8

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



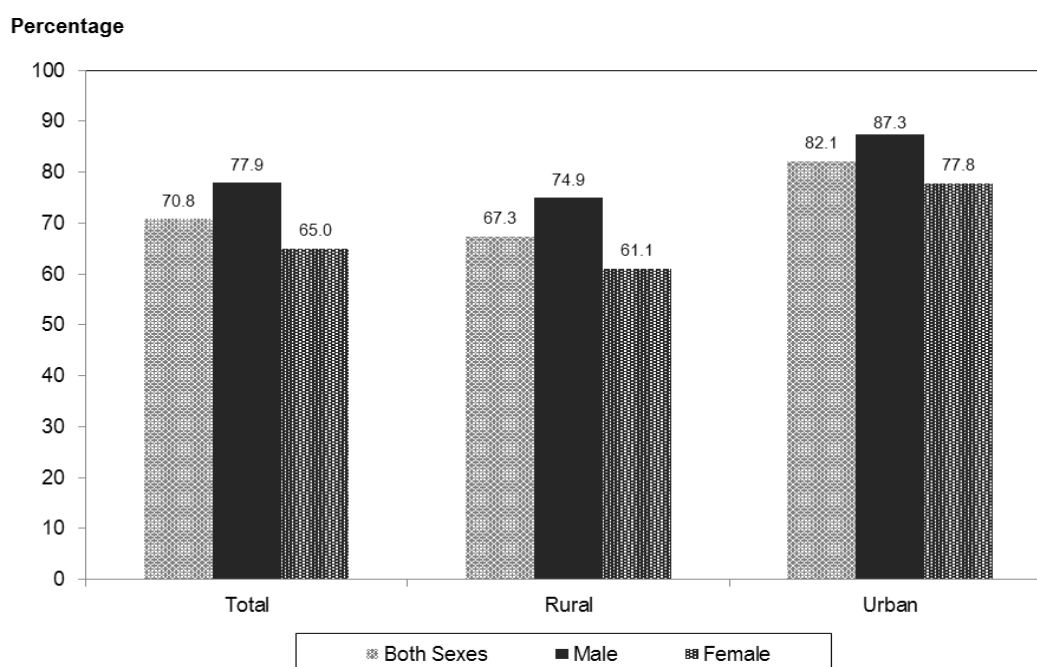
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Mtwara Region stands at 70.8 percent and it was higher in urban areas (82.1 percent) than in rural areas (67.3 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	70.8	77.9	65.0	67.3	74.9	61.1	82.1	87.3	77.8
15–19	86.3	85.3	87.3	83.9	82.9	84.9	92.5	92.0	93.0
20–24	82.9	85.7	80.7	80.0	83.2	77.6	90.6	92.6	89.1
25–29	75.9	80.0	72.9	72.1	76.7	68.7	86.6	89.6	84.5
30–34	75.0	78.9	72.1	71.5	75.3	68.6	85.7	89.0	83.0
35–39	73.6	77.7	70.3	70.2	74.6	66.6	84.6	87.6	82.2
40–44	72.4	78.3	67.3	69.0	75.2	63.8	83.6	88.6	79.3
45–49	72.6	81.6	65.0	70.2	79.4	62.4	81.6	89.2	74.8
50–54	64.8	79.9	51.6	61.9	78.0	48.0	75.4	86.8	65.1
55–59	57.9	76.3	42.5	55.1	74.4	39.4	69.4	83.7	56.0
60–64	52.3	70.5	37.0	49.8	68.2	34.6	62.8	79.6	47.5
65–69	47.2	66.1	31.9	45.0	63.9	30.0	57.7	75.6	41.3
70–74	42.1	58.7	28.3	40.1	56.9	26.2	51.3	67.6	38.2
75–79	38.9	54.0	25.3	37.1	51.8	23.7	48.3	64.6	33.3
80+	29.6	42.2	20.0	27.8	40.4	18.1	38.3	51.6	28.8

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 83.4 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council to 57.8 percent in Mtwara District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Masasi Town Council (78.1 percent), Masasi District Council (76.1 percent) and Newala District Council (72.1 percent).

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

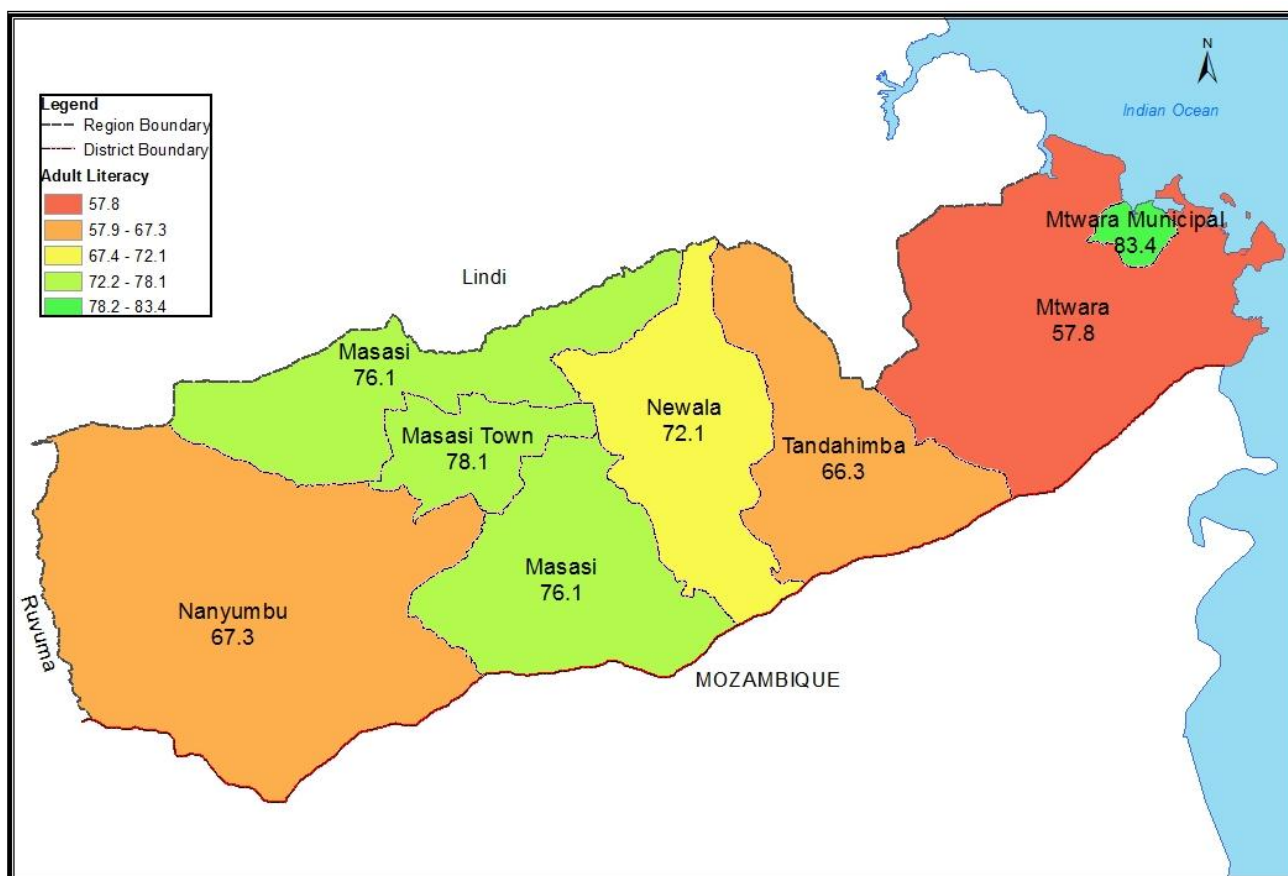


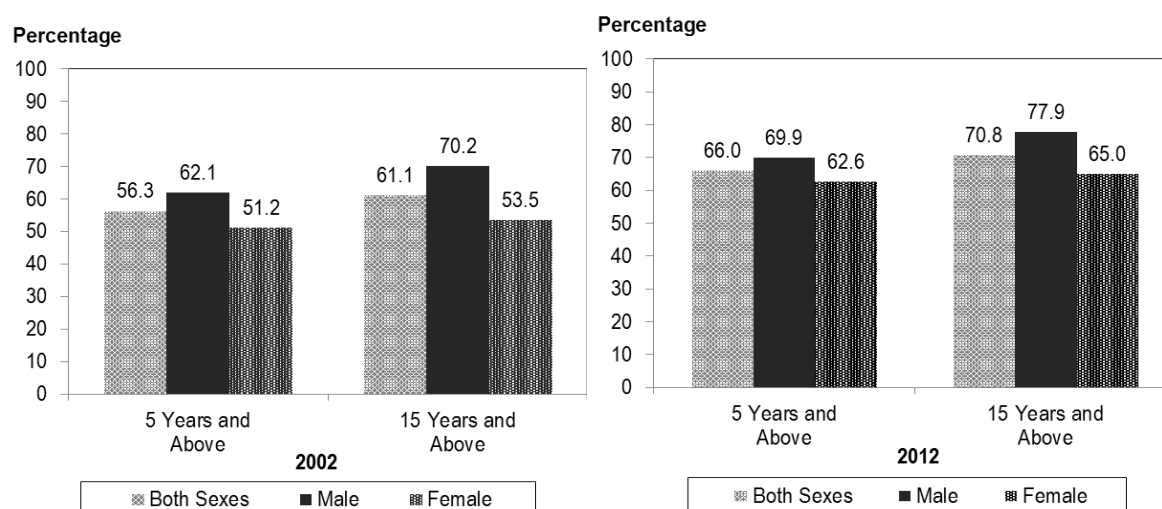
Table 9.5 shows that there is slight increase in adult literacy rates in Mtwara Municipal from 71.6 percent in 2002 to 83.4 percent in 2012 and Mtwara District from 46.3 percent in 2002 to 57.8 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between 5.1 percent in Masasi District Council and 12.5 percent in Tandahimba District.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 56.3 percent to 66.0 percent for persons of age 5 years and above; and from 61.1 percent to 70.8 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 62.1 percent to 69.9 percent for males and from 51.2 percent to 62.6 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mtwara Region	61.1	70.2	53.5	70.8	77.9	65.0	15.9	11.0	21.5
Rural	58.5	67.9	50.8	86.3	85.3	87.3	47.5	25.7	71.8
Urban	71.1	78.8	64.4	82.9	85.7	80.7	16.6	8.8	25.4
Mtwara	46.3	60.4	34.7	57.8	68.5	49.1	24.9	13.4	41.5
Newala	63.2	72.0	56.3	72.1	78.9	66.9	14.1	9.5	18.9
Masasi	71.0	76.1	66.6	76.1	80.4	72.4	7.2	5.7	8.7
Tandahimba	53.8	65.0	45.0	66.3	75.1	59.5	23.2	15.4	32.1
Mtwara Municipal	71.6	79.6	64.4	83.4	88.7	79.0	16.4	11.5	22.6
Nanyumbu	57.1	64.7	50.5	67.3	74.9	60.8	17.9	15.8	20.5
Masasi Town	59.2	60.1	58.5	78.1	77.5	78.6	31.7	29.0	34.3

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



d above
by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (59.4 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (6.1 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	59.4	0.4	6.1	0.1	66.0	34.0	1,082,604
5-9	32.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	32.8	67.2	162,626
10-14	74.2	0.2	2.6	0.0	77.1	22.9	152,479
15-19	68.7	1.3	16.3	0.1	86.3	13.7	104,807
20-24	65.7	1.1	16.0	0.1	82.9	17.1	92,969
25-29	66.6	0.5	8.6	0.1	75.9	24.1	87,820
30-34	68.5	0.3	6.1	0.1	75.0	25.0	85,980
35-39	68.3	0.3	4.9	0.1	73.6	26.4	77,151
40-44	67.9	0.2	4.1	0.1	72.4	27.6	65,623
45-49	68.0	0.2	4.2	0.2	72.6	27.4	51,982
50-54	59.3	0.3	5.0	0.2	64.8	35.2	47,781
55-59	52.2	0.3	5.2	0.2	57.9	42.1	34,137
60-64	47.7	0.2	4.2	0.2	52.3	47.7	35,226
65-69	43.4	0.2	3.3	0.3	47.2	52.8	25,919
70-74	38.9	0.2	2.6	0.3	42.1	57.9	23,641
75-79	35.9	0.2	2.5	0.3	38.9	61.1	14,971
80+	27.3	0.2	1.7	0.4	29.6	70.4	19,492

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

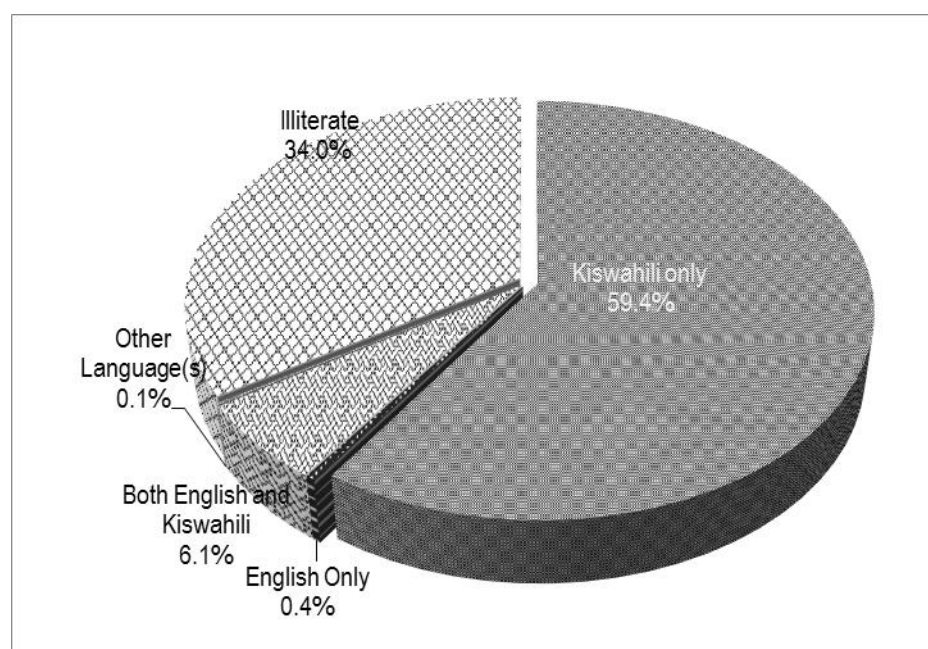


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban higher in urban (78.4 percent) compared to rural areas (62.3 percent) and males were slightly more literate (69.9 percent) than females (62.6 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mtwara Region	59.4	0.4	6.1	0.1	66.0	34.0	1,082,604
Male	61.6	0.5	7.6	0.2	69.9	30.1	505,056
Female	57.4	0.3	4.8	0.1	62.6	37.4	577,548
Mtwara Rural	58.1	0.4	3.7	0.1	62.3	37.7	834,183
Male	60.9	0.5	5.0	0.2	66.5	33.5	390,193
Female	55.6	0.3	2.7	0.1	58.6	41.4	443,990
Mtwara Urban	63.7	0.6	14.0	0.1	78.4	21.6	248,421
Male	64.0	0.7	16.6	0.1	81.4	18.6	114,863
Female	63.3	0.5	11.9	0.1	75.8	24.2	133,558

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

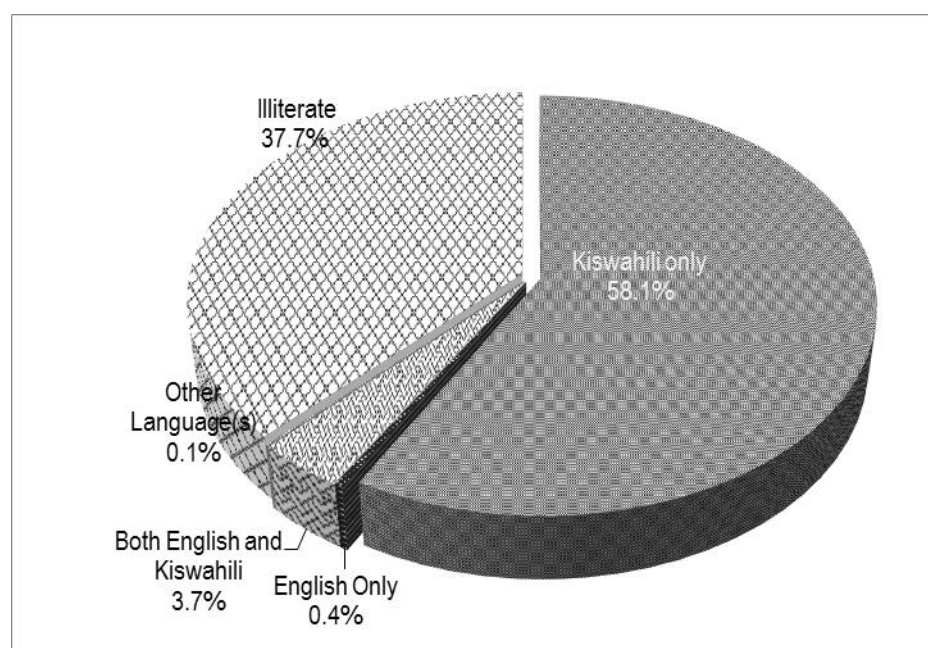
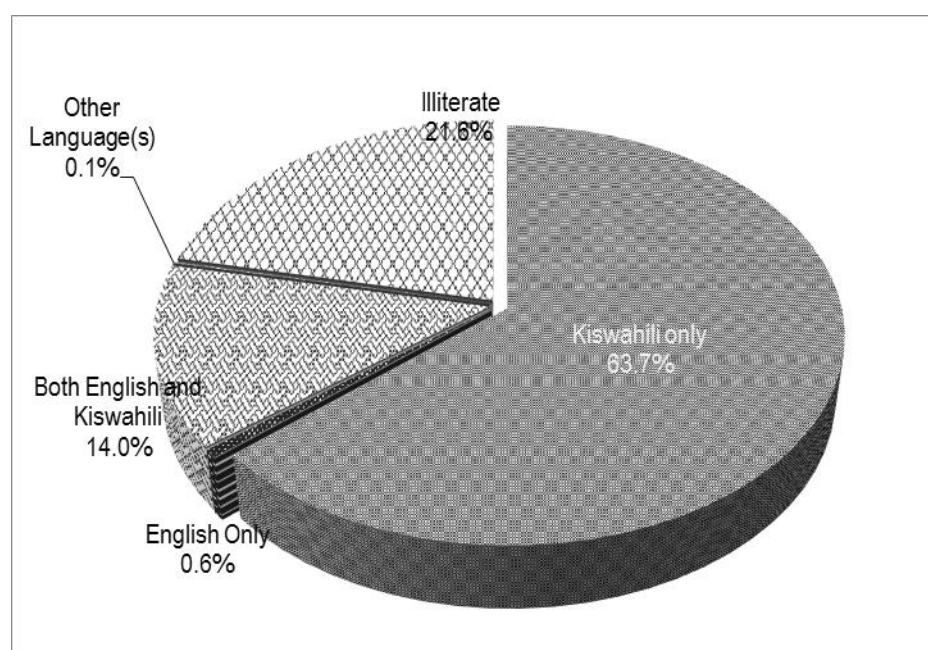


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Mtwara Urban, 2012 Census



. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Mtwara Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Mtwara District Council (44.0 percent) followed by Nanyumbu (41.5 percent) and Tandahimba (37.3 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Masasi Town council (21.2 percent) and Mtwara Municipal Council (19.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Mtwara Region	59.4	0.4	6.1	0.1	66.0	34.0	1,082,604	
Mtwara	51.6	0.3	3.8	0.2	56.0	44.0	194,833	
Newala	61.6	0.5	6.2	0.1	68.4	31.6	176,124	
Masasi	64.3	0.4	4.6	0.1	69.3	30.7	209,668	
Tandahimba	57.8	0.3	4.5	0.1	62.7	37.3	195,818	
Mtwara Municipal	59.9	0.9	19.4	0.1	80.3	19.7	91,575	
Nanyumbu	55.0	0.3	3.1	0.1	58.5	41.5	126,571	
Masasi Town	69.5	0.5	8.8	0.1	78.8	21.2	88,015	

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

During the 2012 PHC, all persons of age 4 years and above who were in the country during the census night were asked questions on education. The respondent was asked to state if he/she was attending, had dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level of education attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

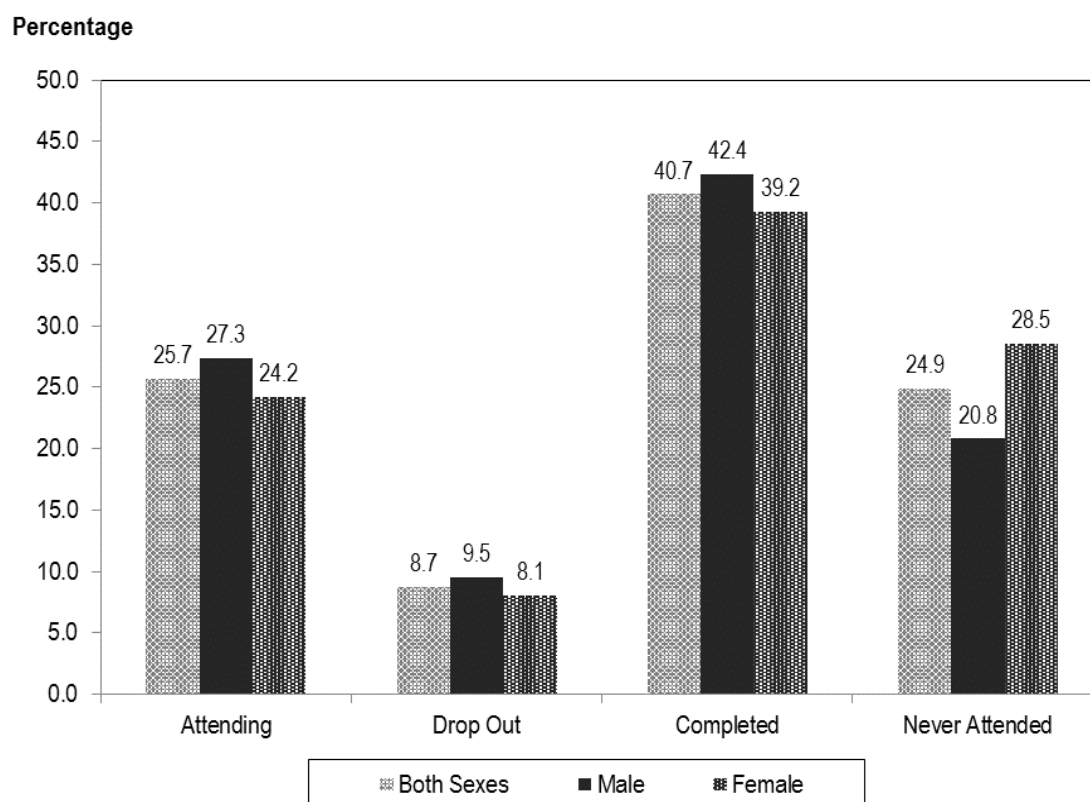
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents on the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. About twenty five (24.9) percent of every one thousand people in Mtwara Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (28.5 percent) having never been to school compared with males (20.8 percent). About 41 (40.7) percent of population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 25.7 percent were attending and 8.7 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,082,604	25.7	8.7	40.7	24.9	505,056	27.3	9.5	42.4	20.8	577,548	24.2	8.1	39.2	28.5
5	32,085	36.1	0.2	0.5	63.1	16,134	35.6	0.3	0.5	63.6	15,951	36.7	0.1	0.5	62.7
6	33,704	47.7	0.3	0.5	51.6	16,811	46.0	0.3	0.5	53.3	16,893	49.4	0.2	0.5	49.8
5-6	65,789	42.0	0.2	0.5	57.2	32,945	40.9	0.3	0.5	58.3	32,844	43.2	0.2	0.5	56.1
7	35,285	70.0	0.4	0.6	29.0	17,620	68.1	0.5	0.8	30.6	17,665	71.8	0.4	0.4	27.3
8	31,148	80.3	0.8	0.7	18.1	15,335	78.7	1.0	0.8	19.5	15,813	81.9	0.7	0.6	16.9
9	30,404	83.8	1.5	0.7	14.0	15,247	82.3	1.9	0.7	15.1	15,157	85.3	1.1	0.8	12.8
10	33,862	83.9	2.5	0.9	12.7	17,358	82.2	3.2	0.9	13.6	16,504	85.7	1.8	0.9	11.6
11	27,243	86.0	3.0	1.0	10.0	13,427	83.7	4.3	1.1	10.9	13,816	88.2	1.8	0.9	9.1
12	38,583	83.8	4.4	2.1	9.7	19,756	80.9	6.0	2.1	11.0	18,827	86.9	2.7	2.0	8.4
13	27,129	81.7	5.1	4.9	8.3	13,556	79.0	7.1	4.6	9.3	13,573	84.4	3.1	5.2	7.3
7-13	223,654	81.2	2.5	1.5	14.8	112,299	79.1	3.4	1.5	16.0	111,355	83.3	1.6	1.5	13.6
14	25,662	71.1	6.0	14.7	8.1	12,972	68.4	7.9	14.2	9.4	12,690	73.8	4.1	15.2	6.8
15	24,145	53.8	7.5	29.4	9.3	12,716	51.3	9.8	29.0	9.9	11,429	56.6	5.0	29.7	8.6
16	20,838	46.1	7.9	38.0	8.0	10,583	46.3	9.2	36.0	8.5	10,255	45.8	6.5	40.1	7.5
17	19,371	38.0	9.6	43.8	8.6	9,750	39.5	11.0	40.5	9.0	9,621	36.5	8.3	47.0	8.2
14 - 17	90,016	53.5	7.6	30.3	8.5	46,021	52.5	9.4	28.9	9.2	43,995	54.7	5.8	31.8	7.8
18	22,975	26.7	10.4	52.6	10.2	10,854	31.9	11.1	47.0	9.9	12,121	22.1	9.8	57.6	10.5
19	17,478	20.2	10.7	59.6	9.6	7,813	26.8	11.1	53.0	9.1	9,665	14.9	10.3	64.8	10.0
18 - 19	40,453	23.9	10.5	55.6	9.9	18,667	29.8	11.1	49.6	9.6	21,786	18.9	10.0	60.8	10.3
20	24,734	10.6	11.6	64.2	13.6	10,430	15.8	12.8	59.6	11.7	14,304	6.8	10.7	67.5	14.9
21	15,394	10.1	12.1	66.1	11.8	6,780	13.5	12.8	63.8	9.9	8,614	7.4	11.5	67.9	13.2
22	22,472	6.6	12.7	67.1	13.7	9,641	9.0	13.2	67.1	10.7	12,831	4.7	12.3	67.1	15.9
23	14,177	5.7	13.4	66.4	14.5	5,915	7.8	13.4	67.2	11.6	8,262	4.3	13.3	65.8	16.6
24	16,192	4.3	13.7	65.4	16.6	6,929	5.7	14.5	67.5	12.3	9,263	3.2	13.1	63.9	19.8
20 - 24	92,969	7.7	12.6	65.8	14.0	39,695	10.8	13.3	64.7	11.3	53,274	5.4	12.0	66.6	16.0
25+	569,723	0.6	11.6	57.2	30.6	255,429	0.7	12.7	64.2	22.5	314,294	0.6	10.7	51.6	37.2

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 27.6 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 16.1 percent of the urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (9.2 percent) than in urban areas (7.1 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (47.1 percent) than in the rural areas (38.8 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 29.7 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 24.5 percent in the rural areas.

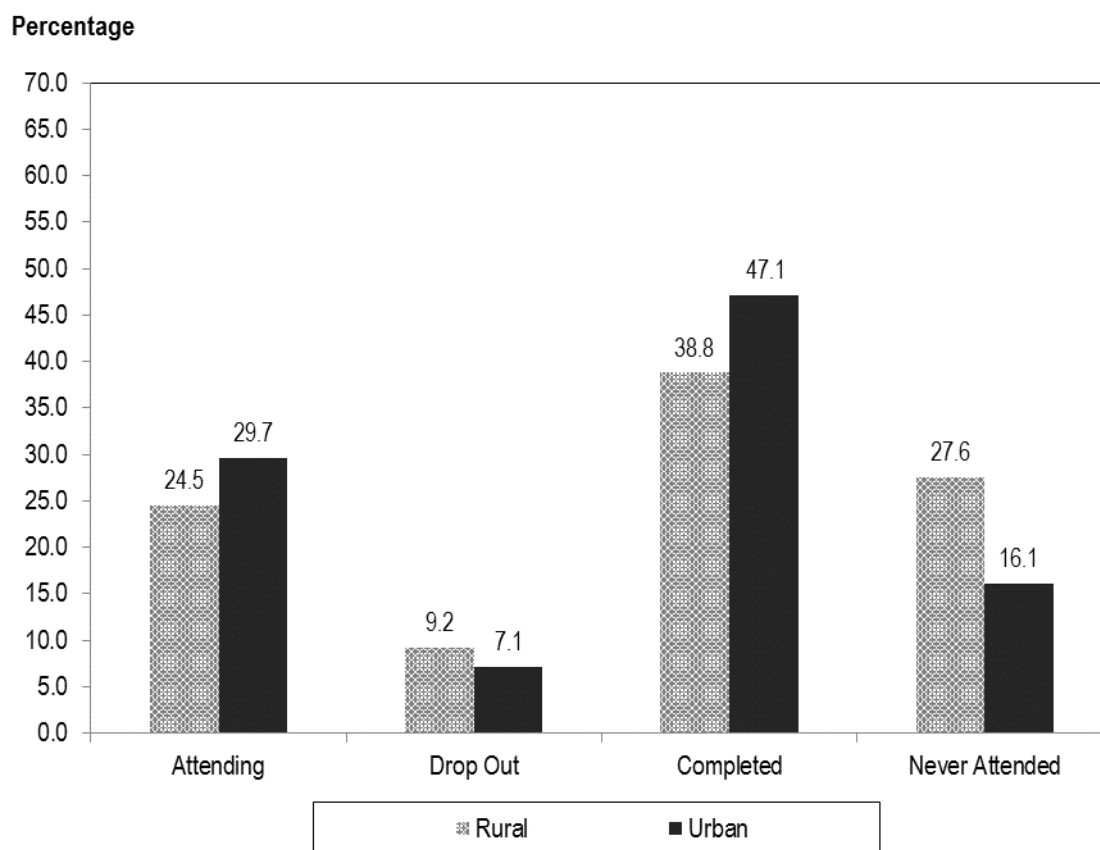
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mtwara Rural, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	834,183	24.5	9.2	38.8	27.6	390,193	26.1	10.2	40.6	23.2	443,990	23.1	8.4	37.2	31.4
5	25,655	32.6	0.2	0.5	66.7	12,910	32.0	0.4	0.4	67.2	12,745	33.2	0.1	0.5	66.2
6	26,794	43.8	0.3	0.4	55.4	13,407	42.0	0.3	0.4	57.3	13,387	45.6	0.3	0.5	53.6
5-6	52,449	38.3	0.3	0.5	61.0	26,317	37.1	0.3	0.4	62.1	26,132	39.6	0.2	0.5	59.8
7	28,094	67.4	0.5	0.6	31.6	14,068	65.4	0.5	0.7	33.3	14,026	69.4	0.4	0.4	29.8
8	24,851	78.2	0.9	0.7	20.3	12,244	76.5	1.0	0.7	21.7	12,607	79.8	0.7	0.6	18.9
9	24,079	82.3	1.6	0.7	15.5	12,081	80.5	2.1	0.6	16.8	11,998	84.1	1.1	0.7	14.1
10	26,619	82.4	2.6	0.9	14.1	13,786	80.5	3.5	0.9	15.2	12,833	84.4	1.7	0.8	13.0
11	21,350	84.8	3.2	0.9	11.1	10,568	82.0	4.5	1.1	12.4	10,782	87.5	1.9	0.8	9.9
12	30,139	82.6	4.7	2.0	10.7	15,553	79.3	6.5	2.1	12.2	14,586	86.1	2.8	1.9	9.2
13	20,780	80.7	5.4	4.6	9.3	10,570	77.0	7.8	4.6	10.6	10,210	84.4	3.0	4.7	7.9
7-13	175,912	79.5	2.6	1.4	16.4	88,870	77.1	3.6	1.5	17.8	87,042	81.9	1.6	1.3	15.1
14	19,417	69.8	6.6	14.4	9.2	9,995	66.5	8.7	14.3	10.5	9,422	73.4	4.3	14.5	7.8
15	18,002	51.4	8.3	29.9	10.3	9,690	48.3	10.6	30.2	10.9	8,312	55.1	5.6	29.7	9.7
16	14,939	41.4	8.8	40.4	9.4	7,803	41.2	10.1	38.8	9.9	7,136	41.7	7.3	42.1	8.9
17	13,726	31.8	10.8	47.2	10.2	7,106	33.6	12.1	43.8	10.5	6,620	29.9	9.3	50.9	9.9
14 - 17	66,084	50.5	8.4	31.3	9.8	34,594	48.9	10.3	30.3	10.5	31,490	52.2	6.4	32.4	9.0
18	16,698	21.4	11.5	55.2	12.0	7,940	26.2	12.2	50.0	11.6	8,758	17.0	10.9	59.8	12.3
19	12,625	15.9	11.6	61.4	11.1	5,616	22.3	12.2	55.0	10.5	7,009	10.7	11.1	66.6	11.6
18 - 19	29,323	19.0	11.5	57.9	11.6	13,556	24.6	12.2	52.1	11.2	15,767	14.2	11.0	62.8	12.0
20	18,153	7.8	12.6	64.0	15.6	7,592	12.6	14.0	59.5	13.8	10,561	4.3	11.5	67.2	16.9
21	11,040	6.5	13.3	66.4	13.8	4,860	9.9	14.1	64.3	11.7	6,180	3.8	12.7	68.2	15.4
22	16,546	3.9	14.1	66.5	15.5	7,153	6.0	14.8	67.0	12.2	9,393	2.2	13.6	66.1	18.1
23	10,143	2.9	14.9	65.2	17.1	4,264	4.4	15.2	66.6	13.9	5,879	1.8	14.7	64.1	19.4
24	11,887	2.3	15.0	63.7	19.1	5,148	3.4	16.2	66.1	14.4	6,739	1.5	14.0	61.8	22.7
20 - 24	67,769	4.9	13.8	65.1	16.1	29,017	7.7	14.8	64.4	13.2	38,752	2.9	13.1	65.7	18.3
25+	442,646	0.4	12.1	54.0	33.5	197,839	0.4	13.6	61.1	24.9	244,807	0.4	11.0	48.2	40.4

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	248,421	29.7	7.1	47.1	16.1	114,863	31.6	7.3	48.3	12.8	133,558	27.9	7.0	46.2	18.9
5	6,430	50.3	0.1	0.8	48.8	3,224	50.0	0.2	0.9	48.9	3,206	50.6	0.1	0.7	48.7
6	6,910	62.6	0.2	0.7	36.5	3,404	61.4	0.2	0.6	37.7	3,506	63.7	0.2	0.8	35.3
5-6	13,340	56.7	0.2	0.7	42.4	6,628	55.9	0.2	0.8	43.2	6,712	57.4	0.1	0.7	41.7
7	7,191	80.1	0.4	0.7	18.8	3,552	78.9	0.5	1.0	19.7	3,639	81.3	0.4	0.5	17.9
8	6,297	88.8	0.7	0.9	9.7	3,091	87.7	0.8	1.0	10.5	3,206	89.9	0.5	0.8	8.9
9	6,325	89.5	1.2	0.9	8.3	3,166	89.0	1.4	0.9	8.7	3,159	90.0	1.0	1.0	8.0
10	7,243	89.5	2.1	1.0	7.3	3,572	88.9	2.4	1.0	7.8	3,671	90.2	1.8	1.1	6.9
11	5,893	90.3	2.5	1.3	6.0	2,859	89.7	3.3	1.3	5.6	3,034	90.8	1.7	1.3	6.3
12	8,444	88.3	3.3	2.2	6.2	4,203	86.8	4.1	2.1	7.0	4,241	89.7	2.5	2.4	5.5
13	6,349	85.2	4.0	5.7	5.1	2,986	86.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	3,363	84.4	3.4	6.7	5.5
7-13	47,742	87.3	2.0	1.8	8.8	23,429	86.6	2.5	1.7	9.3	24,313	88.0	1.6	2.0	8.4
14	6,245	75.0	4.4	15.7	4.9	2,977	74.9	5.3	13.9	5.8	3,268	75.1	3.5	17.3	4.1
15	6,143	60.8	5.3	27.7	6.2	3,026	60.7	7.1	25.4	6.8	3,117	60.8	3.6	29.9	5.7
16	5,899	57.8	5.7	32.1	4.5	2,780	60.7	6.7	27.9	4.7	3,119	55.1	4.8	35.7	4.3
17	5,645	53.1	6.9	35.3	4.7	2,644	55.3	8.0	31.8	4.9	3,001	51.0	6.0	38.4	4.5
14 - 17	23,932	61.9	5.5	27.4	5.1	11,427	63.2	6.7	24.5	5.6	12,505	60.8	4.5	30.1	4.7
18	6,277	41.0	7.6	45.9	5.5	2,914	47.5	8.4	39.0	5.1	3,363	35.4	7.0	51.9	5.7
19	4,853	31.5	8.2	54.7	5.6	2,197	38.0	8.3	48.2	5.6	2,656	26.1	8.1	60.1	5.7
18 - 19	11,130	36.8	7.9	49.7	5.5	5,111	43.4	8.3	42.9	5.3	6,019	31.3	7.5	55.5	5.7
20	6,581	18.3	9.0	64.7	8.0	2,838	24.2	9.7	59.9	6.1	3,743	13.8	8.4	68.3	9.4
21	4,354	19.1	8.9	65.3	6.7	1,920	22.6	9.3	62.7	5.4	2,434	16.4	8.6	67.3	7.7
22	5,926	14.1	8.7	68.7	8.4	2,488	17.6	8.6	67.2	6.5	3,438	11.5	8.8	69.8	9.8
23	4,034	12.8	9.6	69.4	8.2	1,651	16.5	9.0	68.6	5.8	2,383	10.2	9.9	70.0	9.8
24	4,305	9.7	10.3	70.3	9.7	1,781	12.3	9.9	71.4	6.5	2,524	7.8	10.6	69.5	12.0
20 - 24	25,200	15.1	9.2	67.5	8.2	10,678	19.2	9.3	65.4	6.1	14,522	12.1	9.2	69.0	9.7
25+	127,077	1.3	9.6	68.5	20.5	57,590	1.5	9.7	74.7	14.1	69,487	1.2	9.5	63.4	25.9

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



Attendance status by District Councils for Mtwara Region is presented in Table 9.12 . It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts in Mtwara Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Mtwara Municipal Council (31.1 percent) followed by Masasi Town Council (26.9 percent) and Newala District Council (26.2 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Mtwara District Council (24.4 percent) and Nanyumbu District Council (23.6 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by Residence, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	1,082,604	25.7	8.7	40.7	24.9	505,056	27.3	9.5	42.4	20.8	577,548	24.2	8.1	39.2	28.5
Mtwara	194,833	24.4	7.6	30.6	37.5	91,436	26.1	9.1	33.9	31.0	103,397	22.9	6.3	27.6	43.2
Newala	176,124	26.2	8.0	42.5	23.3	80,253	28.8	9.0	43.3	18.9	95,871	24.1	7.1	41.9	26.9
Masasi	209,668	24.8	11.4	44.3	19.5	99,698	25.9	11.8	44.8	17.5	109,970	23.8	11.0	43.8	21.4
Tandahimba	195,818	25.6	7.4	38.9	28.1	89,593	27.9	8.5	41.3	22.3	106,225	23.6	6.5	37.0	32.9
Mtwara Municipal	91,575	31.1	5.6	47.6	15.7	42,403	32.8	5.7	49.3	12.2	49,172	29.6	5.5	46.1	18.7
Nanyumbu	126,571	23.6	11.1	38.9	26.5	60,065	24.3	11.4	41.3	23.1	66,506	22.9	10.8	36.8	29.5
Masasi Town	88,015	26.9	9.2	50.3	13.6	41,608	28.4	9.1	50.3	12.2	46,407	25.6	9.3	50.2	14.9

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figure 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 65.4 percent in the 2002 Census to 81.2 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 66.8 to 83.3 percent) compared with males (from 64.0 to 79.1 percent). The urban NER increased from 70.8 percent in 2002 to 87.3 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 64.0 to 79.5 percent respectively.

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

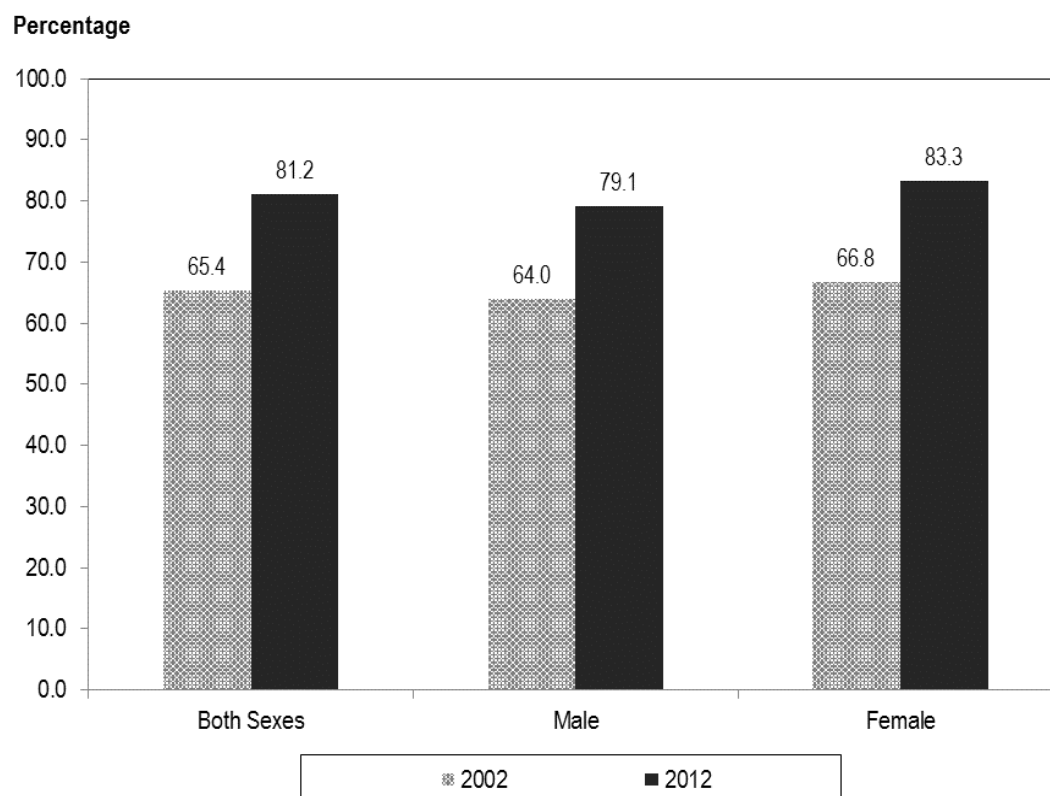
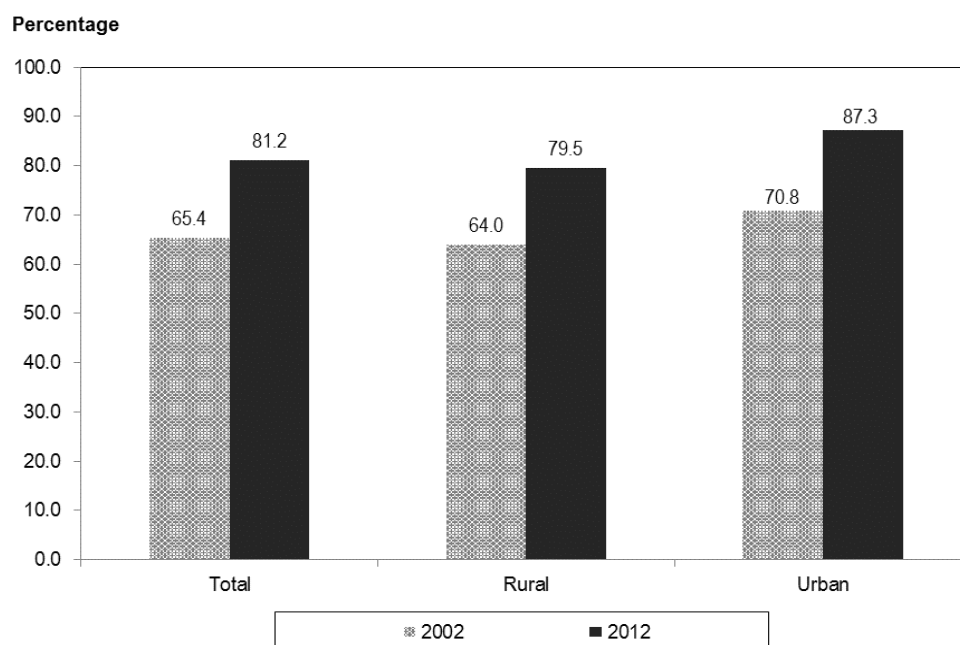


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Mtwara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least nine in every ten (97.8 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children), the GER was higher in urban areas (105.2 percent) than in rural areas (95.8 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

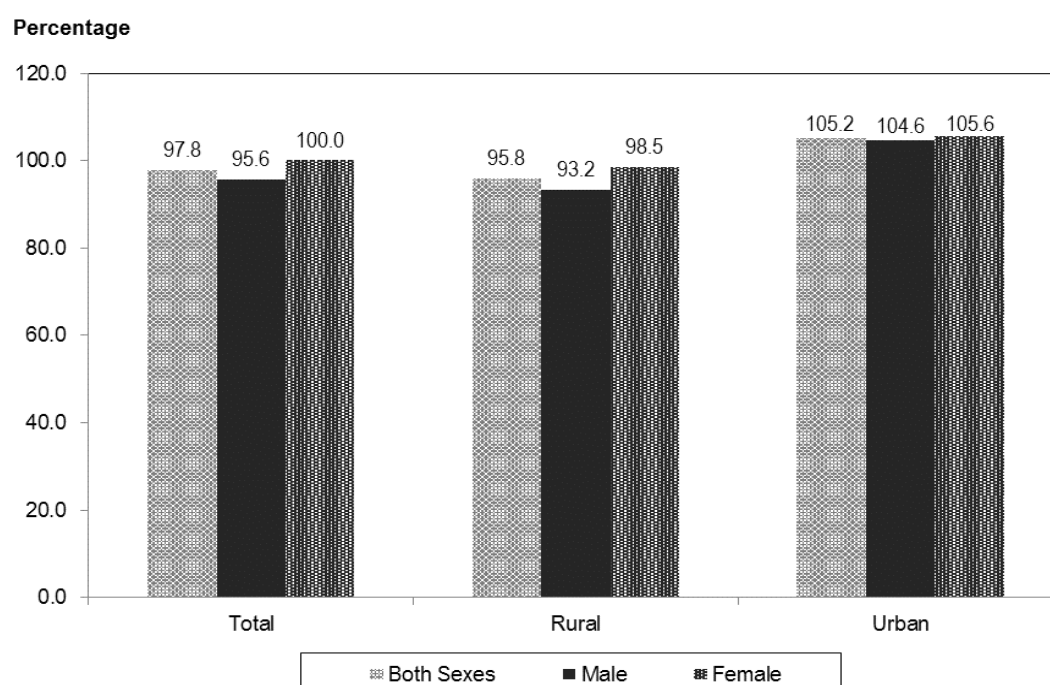
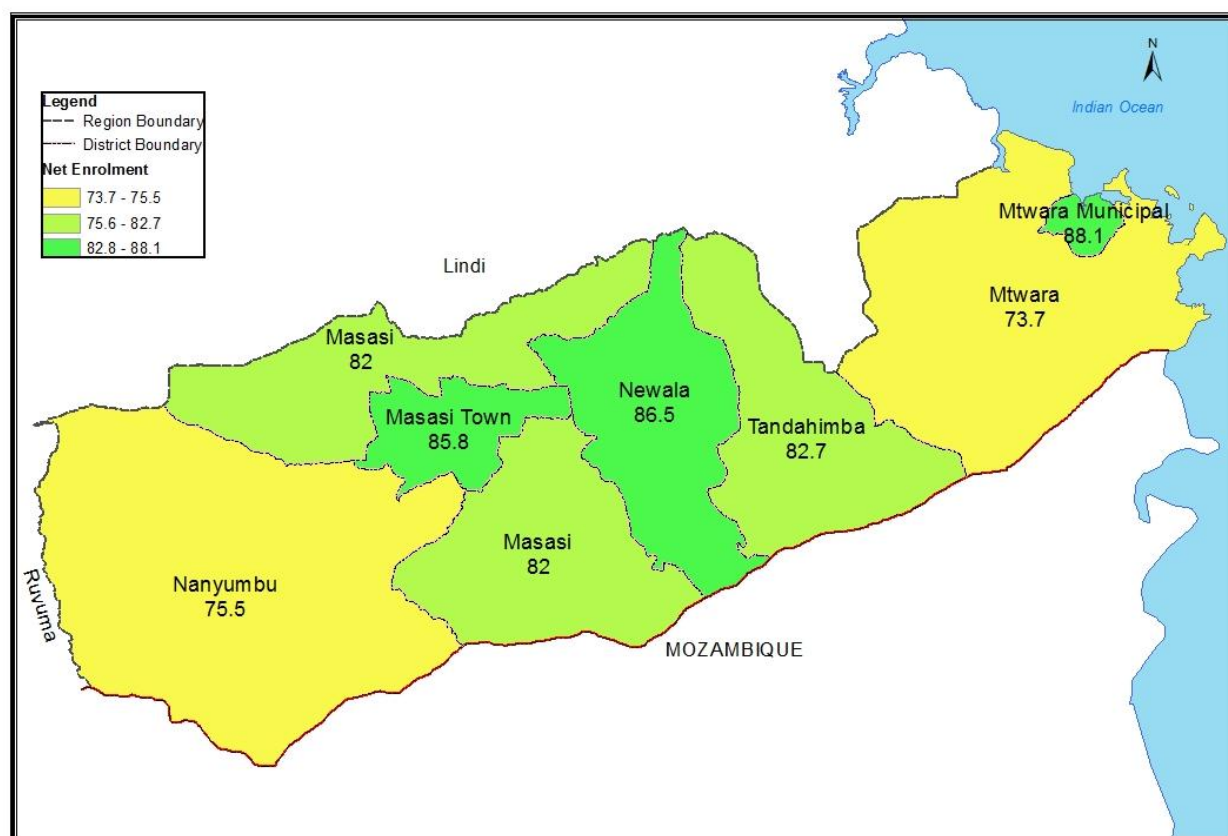


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges between 88.1 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council and 73.7 percent in Mtwara District. Districts with NER of 70 percent and above are Newala District (86.5 percent), Masasi Town Council (85.8 percent), Tandahimba District (82.7 percent), Masasi District Council (82 percent) and Nanyumbu District (75.5 percent).

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

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mtwara Region	81.2	79.1	83.3	79.5	77.1	81.9	87.3	86.6	88.0
Mtwara	73.7	71.3	76.2	72.9	70.5	75.4	87.1	84.7	89.5
Newala	86.5	84.5	88.6	85.7	83.4	88.0	92.5	92.7	92.3
Masasi	82.0	79.5	84.5	81.3	78.6	84.0	87.4	86.1	88.7
Tandahimba	82.7	80.6	84.8	82.1	79.9	84.5	85.0	83.7	86.3
Mtwara Municipal	88.1	88.1	88.2	83.8	80.9	86.5	88.5	88.7	88.3
Nanyumbu	75.5	73.4	77.5	74.9	72.9	77.0	79.1	77.2	80.9
Masasi Town	85.8	84.1	87.3	83.0	80.5	85.5	88.0	87.2	88.8

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



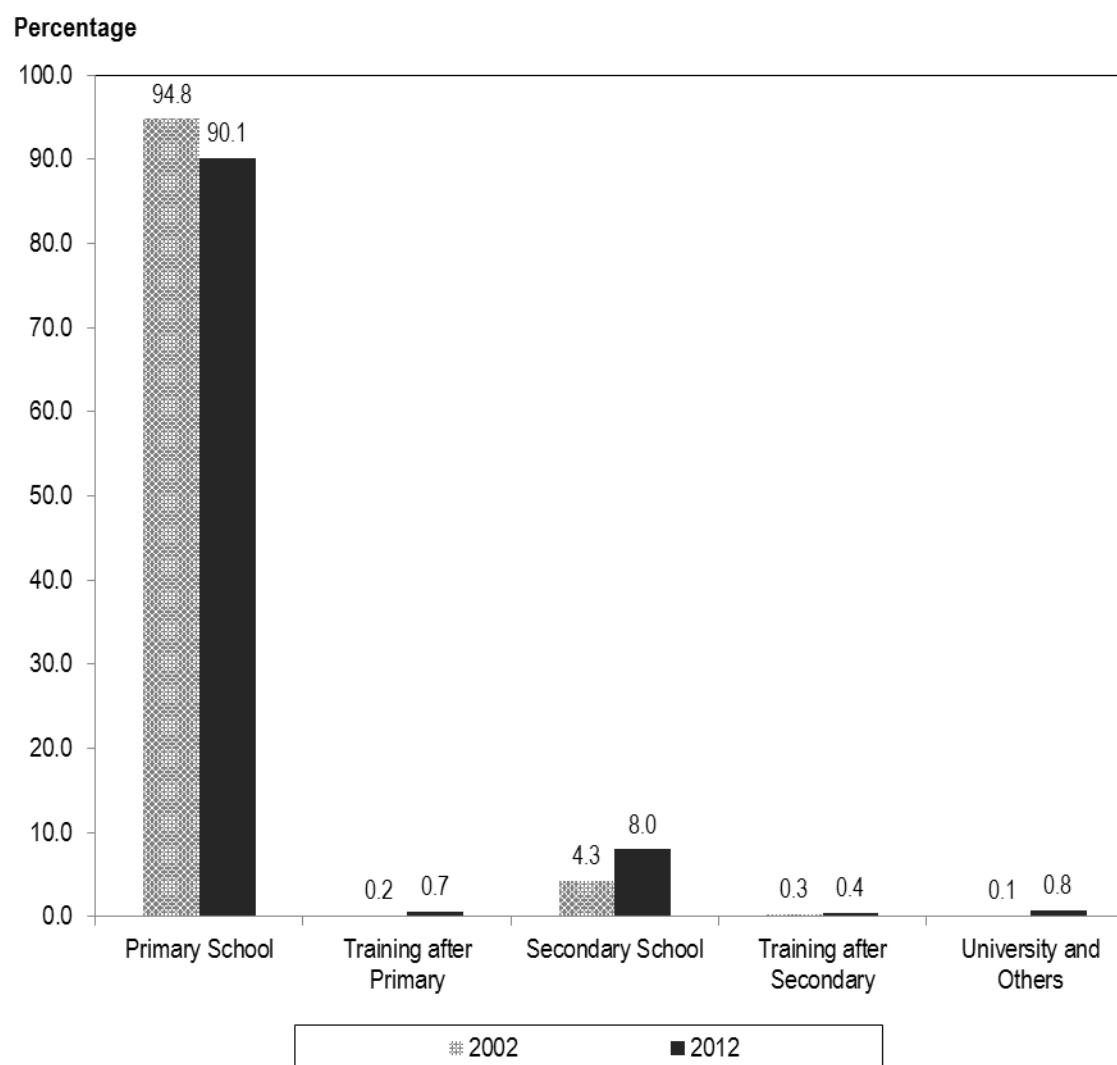
9.2.4 Education Attainment

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Mtwara Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results show that, out of 440,335 persons who attained any level of education, 213,836 (48.6 percent) were males and 226,499 (51.4 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level education attained with about 90.1 percent, followed by secondary education (8.0 percent), university and others (0.8 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (91.7 percent) compared with males (88.4 percent). However, at secondary level and above, reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 8.0 percent and 0.8 percent for University or equivalent level

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	440,335	213,836	226,499	100	100	100
Primary School	396,642	188,926	207,716	90.1	88.4	91.7
Training after Primary	2,952	1,409	1,543	0.7	0.7	0.7
Secondary School	35,226	19,793	15,433	8.0	9.3	6.8
Training after Secondary	1,898	1,079	819	0.4	0.5	0.4
University and Others	3,617	2,629	988	0.8	1.2	0.4

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



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of the total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Mtwara Region in 2012. The results show that a total of 648,972 (70.5 percent) out of 919,978 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 271,006 people (29.5 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same

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

period. The results also indicated that 21,701 persons (2.4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 17.4 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted about six (5.6) and four (4.1) 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	919,978	70.5	2.4	5.6	17.4	4.1
10–14	152,479	13.0	0.7	8.4	74.8	3.1
15–19	104,807	47.7	3.2	9.6	37.0	2.5
20–24	92,969	79.0	4.3	7.5	8.4	0.9
25–29	87,820	88.6	4.9	5.8	-	0.7
30–34	85,980	91.3	2.9	4.8	-	1.0
35–39	77,151	92.9	2.2	4.0	-	0.8
40–44	65,623	93.4	2.2	3.4	-	1.0
45–49	51,982	94.2	1.7	2.9	-	1.2
50–54	47,781	93.5	1.7	2.8	-	2.0
55–59	34,137	92.8	1.5	2.6	-	3.0
60–64	35,226	89.4	1.4	2.8	-	6.4
65–69	25,919	84.8	1.2	3.2	-	10.8
70–74	23,641	76.2	1.1	2.8	-	19.9
75–79	14,971	68.1	1.0	3.3	-	27.6
80 +	19,492	47.7	0.0	0.0	-	52.2

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (73.7 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (60.1 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.3 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.8 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	704,710	73.7	1.8	4.0	16.3	4.2
10–14	118,305	14.3	0.7	8.3	73.6	3.2
15–19	75,990	54.8	2.9	7.7	32.3	2.4
20–24	67,769	86.9	3.1	4.3	4.9	0.8
25–29	65,064	93.3	3.1	2.8	-	0.8
30–34	64,289	94.5	2.0	2.5	-	1.0
35–39	58,847	95.5	1.4	2.3	-	0.8
40–44	50,627	95.5	1.6	2.0	-	1.0
45–49	40,835	95.7	1.3	1.7	-	1.2
50–54	37,714	94.8	1.4	1.8	-	2.0
55–59	27,292	93.9	1.2	1.8	-	3.1
60–64	28,413	90.8	1.2	1.8	-	6.2
65–69	21,349	85.8	1.0	2.4	-	10.8
70–74	19,531	77.5	0.9	2.1	-	19.5
75–79	12,504	69.4	1.0	2.7	-	27.0
80 +	16,181	49.1	-	-	-	50.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	215,268	60.1	4.3	10.7	21.2	3.7
10–14	34,174	8.8	0.7	8.8	78.8	2.8
15–19	28,817	29.0	3.9	14.7	49.4	2.9
20–24	25,200	57.8	7.4	16.0	17.8	1.0
25–29	22,756	75.2	9.9	14.2	-	0.7
30–34	21,691	81.9	5.4	11.6	-	1.1
35–39	18,304	84.7	4.9	9.5	-	0.9
40–44	14,996	86.4	4.2	8.4	-	1.0
45–49	11,147	88.5	3.3	7.1	-	1.1
50–54	10,067	88.8	2.5	6.5	-	2.2
55–59	6,845	88.6	2.5	6.0	-	3.0
60–64	6,813	83.6	2.4	6.8	-	7.2
65–69	4,570	80.1	2.3	6.8	-	10.9
70–74	4,110	70.4	1.8	5.7	-	22.0
75–79	2,467	61.4	1.2	6.3	-	31.0
80 +	3,311	41.1	0.2	0.2	-	58.6

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that the proportion of employed males (71.2 percent) is almost the same as the employed females (70.0 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	423,909	71.2	2.9	3.2	19.1	3.6
10–14	77,069	14.7	0.9	8.0	72.7	3.6
15–19	51,716	46.7	3.9	6.9	39.2	3.2
20–24	39,695	78.3	5.7	3.0	11.9	1.0
25–29	37,433	91.2	6.3	1.4	-	1.0
30–34	37,161	94.5	3.3	1.0	-	1.1
35–39	34,853	95.4	2.8	0.9	-	0.9
40–44	30,235	95.5	2.6	1.0	-	1.0
45–49	23,900	96.3	1.7	0.7	-	1.3
50–54	22,279	95.5	1.9	0.9	-	1.7
55–59	15,551	94.9	1.6	0.6	-	2.8
60–64	16,136	93.1	1.8	1.0	-	4.1
65–69	11,607	90.3	1.5	1.0	-	7.2
70–74	10,731	83.6	1.0	1.3	-	14.1
75–79	7,114	77.5	1.0	1.2	-	20.3
80 +	8,429	57.4	0.0	-	-	42.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	496,069	70.0	1.9	7.6	16.0	4.5
10–14	75,410	11.3	0.4	8.8	76.9	2.6
15–19	53,091	48.7	2.4	12.2	34.8	1.8
20–24	53,274	79.5	3.2	10.8	5.7	0.8
25–29	50,387	86.7	3.8	9.0	-	0.6
30–34	48,819	88.9	2.5	7.7	-	0.9
35–39	42,298	90.9	1.8	6.5	-	0.8
40–44	35,388	91.6	1.9	5.6	-	0.9
45–49	28,082	92.4	1.8	4.8	-	1.0
50–54	25,502	91.8	1.5	4.5	-	2.3
55–59	18,586	91.1	1.4	4.3	-	3.2
60–64	19,090	86.4	1.1	4.3	-	8.3
65–69	14,312	80.2	1.0	5.0	-	13.8
70–74	12,910	70.2	1.1	4.0	-	24.8
75–79	7,857	59.5	1.1	5.1	-	34.3
80 +	11,063	40.3	0.0	0.0	-	59.6

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district in Mtwara Region. The results show noticeable that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Mtwara Region. Results revealed that Masasi District Council had the highest proportion of employed persons (76.3 percent) while Mtwara Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (52.3 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 1.4 percent of the population in Masasi District Council to about six (5.9) percent in Mtwara Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3.3) percent of the population in Masasi District Council and Masasi Town Council each to five (5) percent in Newala District Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mtwara Region	919,978	70.5	2.4	5.6	17.4	4.1
Rural	704,710	73.7	1.8	4.0	16.3	4.2
Urban	215,268	60.1	4.3	10.7	21.2	3.7
Male	423,909	71.2	2.9	3.2	19.1	3.6
Female	496,069	70.0	1.9	7.6	16.0	4.5
Mtwara	162,988	70.5	2.3	5.8	16.9	4.5
Newala	151,662	71.0	1.6	4.4	18.0	5.0
Masasi	177,922	76.3	1.4	3.2	15.8	3.3
Tandahimba	167,148	72.4	2.2	3.8	17.3	4.3
Mtwara Municipal	80,114	52.3	5.9	15.5	22.4	3.9
Nanyumbu	104,722	74.4	2.2	4.1	15.4	3.9
Masasi Town	75,422	66.0	3.1	8.2	19.4	3.3

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Mtwara Region. Among 919,978 persons aged 10 years and above, 627,634 (68.2 percent) were employed while the remaining 32 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 15.1 percent of the population, aged 10 years and above in Mtwara Region were full-time students, nine percent were home maintenance workers and four (4.3) 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 (3.2) 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	919,978	68.2	3.2	9.2	15.1	4.3
10–14	152,479	14.1	1.0	16.5	64.8	3.5
15–19	104,807	46.9	3.7	14.8	31.8	2.9
20–24	92,969	75.6	5.5	10.7	7.3	1.0
25–29	87,820	84.9	5.7	8.5	-	0.9
30–34	85,980	87.6	4.0	7.3	-	1.1
35–39	77,151	89.3	3.5	6.3	-	0.9
40–44	65,623	89.9	3.3	5.7	-	1.1
45–49	51,982	91.0	2.7	5.1	-	1.2
50–54	47,781	90.1	2.6	5.1	-	2.1
55–59	34,137	89.8	2.3	4.7	-	3.2
60–64	35,226	86.4	2.3	4.8	-	6.5
65–69	25,919	82.2	2.1	4.7	-	10.9
70–74	23,641	73.3	1.7	4.9	-	20.0
75–79	14,971	65.9	1.5	4.7	-	27.9
80 +	19,492	46.0	0.0	0.0	-	53.9

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas of Mtwara Region. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (71.6 percent) than in urban areas (57.3 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban area (5.2 percent) than that in rural (2.6 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	704,710	71.6	2.6	7.5	13.9	4.5
10–14	118,305	15.6	1.0	16.5	63.2	3.6
15–19	75,990	53.8	3.5	12.7	27.1	2.8
20–24	67,769	83.1	4.4	7.4	4.1	1.0
25–29	65,064	89.6	4.1	5.3	-	0.9
30–34	64,289	90.9	3.0	5.0	-	1.0
35–39	58,847	92.1	2.6	4.4	-	0.9
40–44	50,627	92.2	2.7	4.1	-	1.1
45–49	40,835	92.9	2.2	3.7	-	1.2
50–54	37,714	91.6	2.3	4.0	-	2.1
55–59	27,292	91.2	2.0	3.6	-	3.2
60–64	28,413	88.0	2.0	3.7	-	6.3
65–69	21,349	83.5	1.9	3.7	-	10.9
70–74	19,531	74.8	1.5	4.2	-	19.6
75–79	12,504	67.3	1.3	4.1	-	27.3
80 +	16,181	47.6	0.0	0.0	-	52.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	215,268	57.3	5.2	14.7	18.9	3.8
10–14	34,174	8.8	0.9	16.7	70.5	3.1
15–19	28,817	28.5	4.2	20.2	44.0	3.1
20–24	25,200	55.5	8.4	19.4	15.7	1.0
25–29	22,756	71.3	10.5	17.4	-	0.9
30–34	21,691	77.7	6.8	14.4	-	1.2
35–39	18,304	80.3	6.5	12.2	-	1.0
40–44	14,996	82.3	5.6	11.1	-	1.0
45–49	11,147	84.2	4.7	10.0	-	1.2
50–54	10,067	84.7	3.5	9.6	-	2.2
55–59	6,845	84.4	3.3	9.1	-	3.1
60–64	6,813	79.6	3.7	9.7	-	7.0
65–69	4,570	76.3	3.2	9.5	-	11.0
70–74	4,110	66.5	2.9	8.4	-	22.2
75–79	2,467	58.9	2.3	7.9	-	30.9
80 +	3,311	38.4	0.1	0.2	-	61.3

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (about 69.6 percent) compared with females, (67.1 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4.0 percent) than that of female (2.5 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	423,909	69.6	4.0	5.9	16.6	3.9
10–14	77,069	15.9	1.2	15.3	63.5	4.1
15–19	51,716	46.5	4.7	11.4	33.9	3.6
20–24	39,695	76.1	7.4	5.0	10.3	1.1
25–29	37,433	88.7	7.4	2.7	-	1.1
30–34	37,161	91.4	5.0	2.4	-	1.3
35–39	34,853	92.4	4.5	2.1	-	1.0
40–44	30,235	92.3	4.3	2.3	-	1.2
45–49	23,900	93.8	3.1	1.7	-	1.4
50–54	22,279	93.0	3.1	2.1	-	1.8
55–59	15,551	92.8	2.7	1.5	-	3.0
60–64	16,136	90.6	2.9	2.1	-	4.3
65–69	11,607	88.1	2.7	1.9	-	7.3
70–74	10,731	81.1	1.9	2.6	-	14.3
75–79	7,114	75.1	1.7	2.3	-	21.0
80 +	8,429	55.7	0.0	-	-	44.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	496,069	67.1	2.5	12.0	13.8	4.7
10–14	75,410	12.3	0.8	17.8	66.2	2.9
15–19	53,091	47.2	2.8	18.1	29.7	2.1
20–24	53,274	75.2	4.0	14.9	5.0	0.9
25–29	50,387	82.0	4.5	12.7	-	0.8
30–34	48,819	84.7	3.2	11.1	-	0.9
35–39	42,298	86.8	2.7	9.7	-	0.9
40–44	35,388	87.9	2.5	8.6	-	1.1
45–49	28,082	88.7	2.4	7.9	-	1.0
50–54	25,502	87.7	2.1	7.8	-	2.4
55–59	18,586	87.3	1.9	7.4	-	3.4
60–64	19,090	82.8	1.9	7.1	-	8.3
65–69	14,312	77.4	1.7	6.9	-	13.9
70–74	12,910	66.8	1.5	6.9	-	24.7
75–79	7,857	57.7	1.2	7.0	-	34.1
80 +	11,063	38.7	0.0	0.1	-	61.2

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Mtwara Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Mtwara Region. Results revealed that Masasi District Council had the highest proportion of employed persons (74.5 percent) while Mtwara Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (50.3 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities ranging from two (2.1) percent of the population in Newala and Masasi District Councils to about seven (6.9) percent in Mtwara Municipal Council, while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3.3) percent of the population in Masasi District Council to five (5.2) percent in Newala District Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mtwara Region	919,978	68.2	3.2	9.2	15.1	4.3
Rural	704,710	71.6	2.6	7.5	13.9	4.5
Urban	215,268	57.3	5.2	14.7	18.9	3.8
Male	423,909	69.6	4.0	5.9	16.6	3.9
Female	496,069	67.1	2.5	12.0	13.8	4.7
Mtwara	162,988	68.3	3.0	9.0	15.0	4.7
Newala	151,662	69.2	2.1	8.4	15.2	5.2
Masasi	177,922	74.5	2.1	6.5	13.3	3.5
Tandahimba	167,148	71.6	2.6	6.1	15.2	4.5
Mtwara Municipal	80,114	50.3	6.9	18.9	19.9	4.0
Nanyumbu	104,722	67.4	4.2	12.1	11.7	4.6
Masasi Town	75,422	64.2	4.0	10.0	18.4	3.3

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results show that the greatest employer is Own Agriculture (82.0 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (8.3 percent) and employee (5.3 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	627,634	0.3	5.3	8.3	82.0	3.7	0.2	0.2
10–14	21,507	0.1	2.5	2.8	32.6	59.9	0.5	1.6
15–19	49,107	0.2	3.9	8.2	80.5	5.6	1.0	0.5
20–24	70,283	0.3	5.3	10.1	81.3	2.3	0.4	0.2
25–29	74,537	0.3	7.5	11.2	79.2	1.5	0.1	0.2
30–34	75,318	0.3	6.5	10.8	80.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
35–39	68,907	0.3	5.6	9.8	82.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
40–44	58,999	0.4	5.4	8.7	84.5	0.9	0.0	0.1
45–49	47,323	0.3	6.1	7.3	85.2	0.9	0.0	0.1
50–54	43,074	0.3	6.7	6.4	85.4	1.0	0.0	0.1
55–59	30,665	0.4	6.6	5.0	86.9	1.0	0.0	0.1
60–64	30,425	0.3	2.5	4.9	90.8	1.3	0.0	0.1
65–69	21,307	0.3	1.8	4.2	92.2	1.2	0.0	0.2
70–74	17,339	0.4	1.3	5.1	91.4	1.4	0.1	0.3
75–79	9,871	0.3	1.5	4.1	91.9	2.1	-	0.1
80 +	8,973	0.3	1.5	4.9	90.6	1.6	-	0.9

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Mtwara Region	627,634	0.3	5.3	8.3	82.0	3.7	0.2	0.2
Rural	504,249	0.3	2.7	5.1	88.0	3.7	0.1	0.2
Urban	123,385	0.4	16.1	21.2	57.7	3.8	0.5	0.4
Male	294,850	0.3	7.3	10.5	77.6	3.8	0.2	0.3
Female	332,784	0.3	3.6	6.3	86.0	3.6	0.1	0.2
Mtwara	111,245	0.3	2.8	8.5	85.4	2.9	0.1	0.2
Newala	104,880	0.3	3.7	5.3	87.3	3.1	0.2	0.2
Masasi	132,630	0.3	4.1	5.7	85.3	4.3	0.2	0.2
Tandahimba	119,596	0.3	2.9	4.5	86.7	5.1	0.1	0.3
Mtwara Municipal	40,260	0.5	28.6	34.6	29.9	5.2	0.7	0.6
Nanyumbu	70,609	0.3	3.2	4.7	88.8	2.7	0.1	0.1
Masasi Town	48,415	0.2	7.3	14.2	75.9	1.9	0.3	0.2

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Mtwara people (79.6 percent) while Livestock Keepers category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.1 percent).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Mtwara 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	Occupation not Known
Total	627,634	1.1	0.8	3.5	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.2	2.6	79.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	4.2	2.3	0.3
10–14	21,507	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.3	1.9	70.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	5.2	14.8	2.1
15–19	49,107	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.0	3.1	78.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	4.7	7.6	0.5
20–24	70,283	0.9	0.6	3.7	0.9	0.3	2.4	1.5	3.8	77.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	4.5	1.8	0.3
25–29	74,537	1.2	1.5	4.3	0.9	0.4	2.9	1.6	3.9	75.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	4.5	1.6	0.2
30–34	75,318	1.3	1.0	4.2	1.0	0.4	2.6	1.8	3.3	76.9	0.1	0.9	0.7	4.4	1.4	0.2
35–39	68,907	1.3	1.0	4.0	0.7	0.4	2.4	1.4	2.7	78.9	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.4	1.3	0.2
40–44	58,999	1.4	0.8	3.6	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.1	2.2	80.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	4.2	1.2	0.2
45–49	47,323	1.6	1.0	4.1	0.8	0.3	1.6	1.1	2.0	80.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	4.0	1.2	0.2
50–54	43,074	1.5	1.3	4.3	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.7	82.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.5	1.3	0.2
55–59	30,665	1.5	1.2	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.5	82.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.5	1.2	0.3
60–64	30,425	0.7	0.5	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.4	86.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.6	1.2	0.2
65–69	21,307	1.1	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	87.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.4	1.1	0.2
70–74	17,339	0.8	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	87.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.5
75–79	9,871	0.7	0.2	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.5	87.0	0.0	0.4	-	3.4	1.3	0.3
80+	8,973	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.3	2.0	86.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.5	1.6	0.7

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence and Main Occupation Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	627,634	1.1	0.8	3.5	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.2	2.6	79.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	4.2	2.3	0.3
Rural	504,249	0.8	0.4	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.6	85.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.6	1.8	0.3
Urban	123,385	2.3	2.4	5.1	1.9	1.0	6.8	3.6	7.0	55.6	0.3	0.8	1.7	6.7	4.4	0.6
Male	294,850	1.4	1.0	3.8	0.8	0.3	2.3	1.4	4.0	75.6	0.2	1.5	0.8	4.2	2.4	0.3
Female	332,784	0.8	0.7	3.3	0.7	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.4	83.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.2	2.2	0.3
Mtwara	111,245	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	83.2	0.1	3.7	0.1	4.9	1.3	0.3
Newala	104,880	1.1	0.8	4.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.8	2.4	81.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.9	2.3	0.2
Masasi	132,630	0.9	0.4	5.0	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.7	82.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3	2.6	0.3
Tandahimba	119,596	1.0	0.7	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	86.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	2.5	0.4
Mtwara Municipal	40,260	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.8	1.6	10.9	6.7	11.7	27.7	0.4	2.1	3.2	12.1	7.3	1.4
Nanyumbu	70,609	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.6	3.0	88.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.1
Masasi Town	48,415	1.5	1.1	4.2	0.9	0.6	4.6	2.1	4.8	74.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	3.2	1.6	0.1

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (80.2 percent) than any other industry, followed by ‘Trade and Commerce’ (4.6 percent) and Mining and Quarrying (2.2 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included Communication and Transport (0.1 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	627,634	80.2	1.2	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	4.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	1.0
10–14	21,507	70.7	2.4	3.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.2	4.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	5.4
15–19	49,107	79.0	1.7	2.4	2.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	4.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.1
20–24	70,283	78.4	1.2	2.2	2.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.8	4.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	2.4	1.0
25–29	74,537	76.3	1.4	2.3	2.9	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.0	4.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.9
30–34	75,318	77.6	1.2	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	5.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9
35–39	68,907	79.5	1.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.0	4.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.7
40–44	58,999	81.1	1.2	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	4.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.6
45–49	47,323	82.2	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.3	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.5
50–54	43,074	82.4	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	4.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.6
55–59	30,665	83.2	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.6
60–64	30,425	86.8	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.4
65–69	21,307	87.2	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.3
70–74	17,339	87.6	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.5
75–79	9,871	86.9	0.6	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.4
80+	8,973	87.3	0.5	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.3

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

District/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Mtwara Region	627,634	80.2	1.2	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	4.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	1.0
Rural	504,249	85.8	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.6
Urban	123,385	57.5	1.4	1.8	6.2	0.5	0.9	2.8	4.7	6.2	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.0	4.3	2.5
Male	294,850	76.5	2.0	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.8	5.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.9	1.2
Female	332,784	83.5	0.5	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.6	0.8
Mtwara	111,245	83.1	3.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	5.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.6
Newala	104,880	83.0	0.4	2.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.9
Masasi	132,630	82.2	0.4	4.8	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	4.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.7
Tandahimba	119,596	86.1	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	3.1	0.7
Mtwara Municipal	40,260	31.2	2.8	1.9	10.0	1.0	1.4	4.6	9.1	7.7	3.2	4.2	1.2	2.1	4.1	3.1	1.2	6.8	4.4
Nanyumbu	70,609	89.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Masasi Town	48,415	75.4	0.3	2.2	4.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	2.4	3.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.1

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities (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 (3.24 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: Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	438	0.04	40,485	3.24	17,630	1.41	20,901	1.67	19,720	1.58	16,091	1.29	5,437	0.44
Mtwara	47	0.02	8,474	3.7	3,339	1.5	3,935	1.7	3,941	1.7	2,999	1.3	926	0.4
Newala	56	0.03	8,223	4.1	3,547	1.8	4,198	2.1	3,768	1.9	2,875	1.4	1,011	0.5
Masasi	94	0.04	7,238	3.0	3,443	1.4	3,886	1.6	4,275	1.8	3,192	1.3	1,155	0.5
Tandahimba	69	0.03	7,819	3.5	3,195	1.4	3,948	1.8	3,432	1.5	3,211	1.4	916	0.4
Mtwara Municipal	49	0.05	2,624	2.5	931	0.9	1,305	1.3	881	0.9	959	0.9	302	0.3
Nanyumbu	72	0.05	4,126	2.8	2,249	1.5	2,458	1.7	2,189	1.5	1,841	1.2	760	0.5
Masasi Town	51	0.05	1,981	2.0	926	0.9	1,171	1.2	1,234	1.2	1,014	1.0	367	0.4

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 1,249,766 persons enumerated in Mtwara Region, 438 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (94) were in Masasi District followed by 72 in Nanyumbu District Council. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	438	0.04	218	0.04	220	0.03	1,249,766	588,386	661,380
0 – 4	26	0.02	14	0.02	12	0.01	167,162	83,330	83,832
5 – 9	53	0.03	31	0.04	22	0.03	162,626	81,147	81,479
10 – 14	50	0.03	37	0.05	13	0.02	152,479	77,069	75,410
15 – 19	32	0.03	14	0.03	18	0.03	104,807	51,716	53,091
20 – 24	47	0.05	26	0.07	21	0.04	92,969	39,695	53,274
25 – 29	23	0.03	10	0.03	13	0.03	87,820	37,433	50,387
30 – 34	39	0.05	16	0.04	23	0.05	85,980	37,161	48,819
35 – 39	21	0.03	6	0.02	15	0.04	77,151	34,853	42,298
40 – 44	22	0.03	11	0.04	11	0.03	65,623	30,235	35,388
45 – 49	17	0.03	5	0.02	12	0.04	51,982	23,900	28,082
50 – 54	21	0.04	8	0.04	13	0.05	47,781	22,279	25,502
55 – 59	9	0.03	6	0.04	3	0.02	34,137	15,551	18,586
60 – 64	19	0.05	9	0.06	10	0.05	35,226	16,136	19,090
65 – 69	9	0.03	5	0.04	4	0.03	25,919	11,607	14,312
70 – 74	14	0.06	6	0.06	8	0.06	23,641	10,731	12,910
75 – 79	15	0.10	8	0.11	7	0.09	14,971	7,114	7,857
80+	21	0.11	6	0.07	15	0.14	19,492	8,429	11,063

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	307	0.03	155	0.03	152	0.03	967,577	456,561	511,016
0 – 4	20	0.01	12	0.02	8	0.01	133,394	66,368	67,026
5 – 9	41	0.03	25	0.04	16	0.02	129,473	64,710	64,763
10 – 14	37	0.03	26	0.04	11	0.02	118,305	60,472	57,833
15 – 19	20	0.03	8	0.02	12	0.03	75,990	38,155	37,835
20 – 24	24	0.04	13	0.04	11	0.03	67,769	29,017	38,752
25 – 29	13	0.02	6	0.02	7	0.02	65,064	27,913	37,151
30 – 34	25	0.04	12	0.04	13	0.04	64,289	27,558	36,731
35 – 39	12	0.02	3	0.01	9	0.03	58,847	26,608	32,239
40 – 44	13	0.03	6	0.03	7	0.03	50,627	23,210	27,417
45 – 49	14	0.03	5	0.03	9	0.04	40,835	18,638	22,197
50 – 54	14	0.04	5	0.03	9	0.04	37,714	17,488	20,226
55 – 59	9	0.03	6	0.05	3	0.02	27,292	12,236	15,056
60 – 64	16	0.06	7	0.05	9	0.06	28,413	12,880	15,533
65 – 69	9	0.04	5	0.05	4	0.03	21,349	9,427	11,922
70 – 74	11	0.06	5	0.06	6	0.06	19,531	8,897	10,634
75 – 79	13	0.10	6	0.10	7	0.11	12,504	5,930	6,574
80+	16	0.10	5	0.07	11	0.12	16,181	7,054	9,127

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	131	0.05	63	0.05	68	0.05	282,189	131,825	150,364
0 – 4	6	0.02	2	0.01	4	0.02	33,768	16,962	16,806
5 – 9	12	0.04	6	0.04	6	0.04	33,153	16,437	16,716
10 – 14	13	0.04	11	0.07	2	0.01	34,174	16,597	17,577
15 – 19	12	0.04	6	0.04	6	0.04	28,817	13,561	15,256
20 – 24	23	0.09	13	0.12	10	0.07	25,200	10,678	14,522
25 – 29	10	0.04	4	0.04	6	0.05	22,756	9,520	13,236
30 – 34	14	0.06	4	0.04	10	0.08	21,691	9,603	12,088
35 – 39	9	0.05	3	0.04	6	0.06	18,304	8,245	10,059
40 – 44	9	0.06	5	0.07	4	0.05	14,996	7,025	7,971
45 – 49	3	0.03	0	0.00	3	0.05	11,147	5,262	5,885
50 – 54	7	0.07	3	0.06	4	0.08	10,067	4,791	5,276
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,845	3,315	3,530
60 – 64	3	0.04	2	0.06	1	0.03	6,813	3,256	3,557
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,570	2,180	2,390
70 – 74	3	0.07	1	0.05	2	0.09	4,110	1,834	2,276
75 – 79	2	0.08	2	0.17	0	0.00	2,467	1,184	1,283
80+	5	0.15	1	0.07	4	0.21	3,311	1,375	1,936

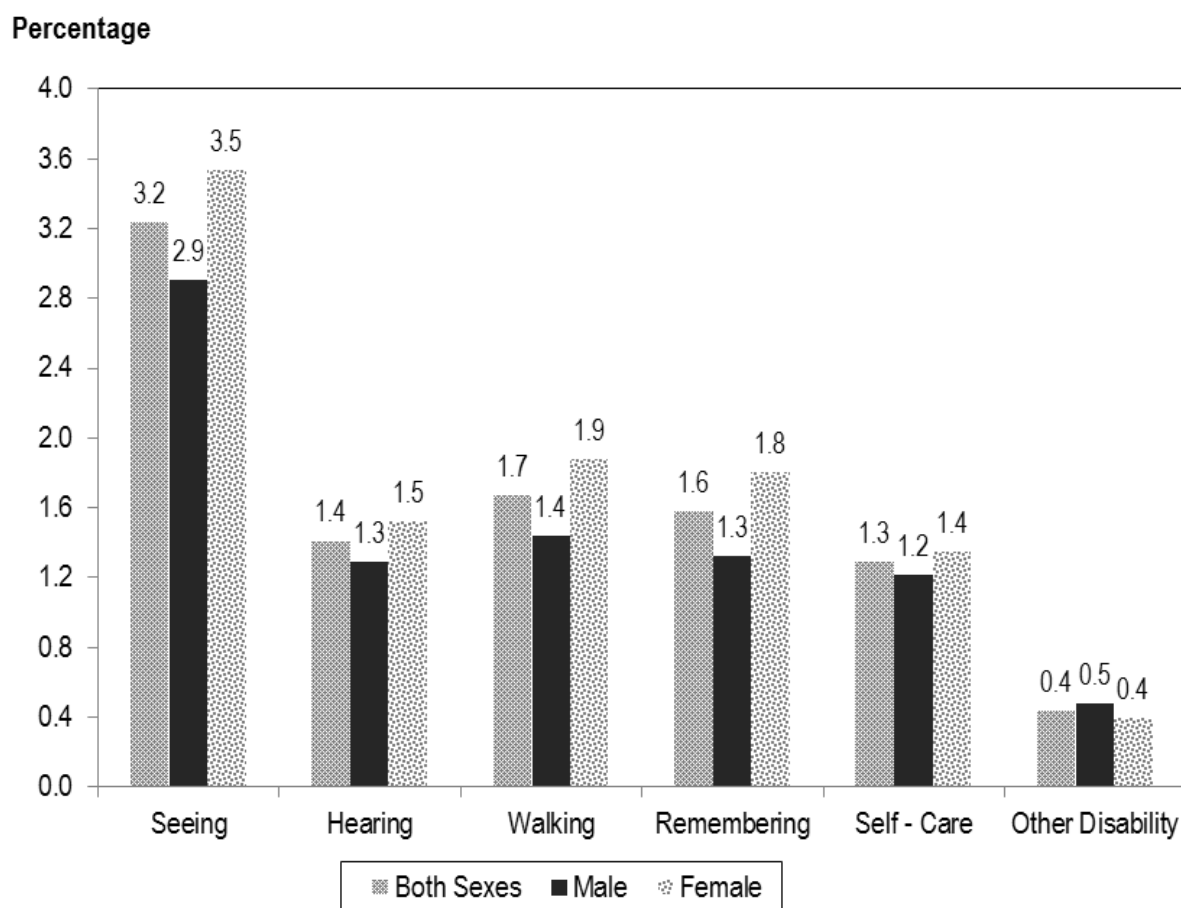
11.3 Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups)

Table 11.5 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability, . Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported type disability (3.2 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.7 percent) and difficulty in remembering (1.6 percent). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results further revealed that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 26 percent for those aged 60-69 years. A similar pattern were observed in all types of disability in Mtwara Region..

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	3.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.4	2.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.5	3.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.4
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.2
10 – 19	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
20 – 29	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
30 – 39	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4
40 – 49	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	4.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.4
50 – 59	7.9	2.0	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.5	7.0	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	8.6	2.2	3.3	3.0	1.0	0.5
60 – 69	14.2	3.5	5.6	3.9	2.0	0.6	13.2	2.8	4.4	3.0	1.6	0.6	15.1	4.1	6.6	4.7	2.3	0.6
70+	26.3	9.2	14.7	9.4	8.0	1.1	26.1	8.0	12.7	7.3	6.4	1.1	26.4	10.1	16.3	11.2	9.3	1.0

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



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

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	3.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.5	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.5	3.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.4
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.3
10 – 19	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
20 – 29	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4
30 – 39	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4
40 – 49	4.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	4.9	1.6	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.5
50 – 59	8.3	2.2	2.8	2.7	1.0	0.6	7.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.6	8.9	2.3	3.3	3.2	1.0	0.5
60 – 69	14.9	3.8	5.6	4.2	2.1	0.7	14.1	3.1	4.4	3.2	1.6	0.6	15.5	4.3	6.6	4.9	2.4	0.7
70+	26.9	9.4	14.7	9.7	8.1	1.1	26.9	8.3	12.7	7.6	6.5	1.2	26.9	10.4	16.3	11.5	9.4	1.1

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.3
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.2
10–19	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
20–29	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
30–39	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3
40–49	3.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	4.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4
50–59	6.3	1.4	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.4	5.1	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	7.3	1.7	3.3	2.2	0.7	0.4
60–69	11.4	2.6	5.5	2.7	1.6	0.4	9.5	1.9	4.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	13.0	3.2	6.5	3.6	1.8	0.4
70+	23.1	7.8	14.5	8.1	7.7	0.7	22.1	6.6	12.2	6.0	6.1	0.7	24.0	8.8	16.3	9.8	9.0	0.8

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 84.3 percent of private households in Mtwara Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (89.5 percent) than in urban areas (66.7 percent).

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

Administrative Unit	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Mtwara Region	342,165	84.3	7.2	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Rural	264,596	89.5	7.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1
Urban	77,569	66.7	7.3	23.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (51 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 19 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	342,165	84.3	7.2	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Below 15	878	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
15 – 19	5,418	1.2	3.7	3.5	1.4	2.7	3.4	2.2
20 – 24	22,598	5.2	14.3	14.7	13.3	18.2	7.5	9.3
25 – 29	34,733	8.6	14.8	23.0	18.5	17.7	16.4	20.3
30 – 34	40,783	11.1	13.3	20.3	13.6	16.7	14.8	16.5
35 – 39	40,202	11.7	10.1	14.1	11.2	16.8	14.6	10.9
40 – 44	36,095	10.9	8.8	8.4	10.8	11.7	10.2	11.5
45 – 49	28,976	8.9	6.7	5.5	9.8	5.6	9.3	6.4
50 – 54	29,096	9.0	7.0	4.2	9.5	5.6	12.0	11.3
55 – 59	21,821	6.9	4.7	2.3	6.5	1.6	6.2	3.6
60 – 64	24,122	7.8	4.7	1.6	2.6	1.1	2.3	1.8
65+	57,442	18.7	11.6	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.8	5.8
Total Age Groups	342,165	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About forty seven (46.8) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and about eight (7.6) percent of households had title deed. However, 20 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with five (4.9) 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Mtwara Region	288,557	7.6	1.0	2.6	37.4	4.7	0.0	46.8
Rural	236,829	4.9	0.8	1.2	40.7	4.7	0.0	47.7
Urban	51,728	20.0	1.9	8.7	21.9	4.6	0.0	42.9

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 59.1 percent of private households in Mtwara Region used grass or leaves as the main roofing material, followed by iron sheets (37.6 percent) and mud and leaves three (2.5 percent). About sixty eight percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 29.4 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. Percentage of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 21 percent in Nanyumbu District to 71.2 percent in Mtwara Municipal.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	342,165	37.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	59.1	2.5	0.2	0.0
Rural	264,596	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	67.6	2.7	0.1	0.0
Urban	77,569	66.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	29.9	1.5	0.2	0.0
Mtwara	58,602	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	71.3	4.8	0.1	0.0
Newala	58,035	41.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	56.7	1.3	0.1	0.0
Masasi	67,720	28.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	67.6	2.6	0.3	0.1
Tandahimba	60,872	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	49.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	68.4	2.2	0.4	0.2	25.6	3.0	0.2	0.0
Nanyumbu	40,746	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	76.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Masasi Town	28,222	50.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	45.8	1.8	0.4	0.1

12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling and district for Mtwara Region. The Table indicates that about 83 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (16.3 percent). In both urban and rural areas, earth or sand were the most common flooring material used (55.3 percent and 90.5 percent, respectively), followed by cement (43 percent and 8.5 percent respectively). Across districts, about 55 percent of the total private households in Mtwara Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 34 percent in Masasi Town and 15 percent in Newala District.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Main Material Used for Flooring; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	342,165	16.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	82.5	0.0
Rural	264,596	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	90.5	0.0
Urban	77,569	43.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	55.3	0.0
Mtwara	58,602	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	90.0	0.0
Newala	58,035	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	84.7	0.0
Masasi	67,720	11.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	87.9	0.1
Tandahimba	60,872	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	86.9	0.0
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	52.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	44.8	0.0
Nanyumbu	40,746	8.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	90.7	0.0
Masasi Town	28,222	32.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	65.4	0.1

12.6 Wall Material

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 40.1 percent of all private households in Mtwara Region had their house walls built of poles and mud. Other materials commonly used for building walls were sundried bricks (35.4 percent) and baked bricks (15.2 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in both rural and urban areas used poles and mud (43.4 percent and 28.7 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (38.8 percent and 23.8 percent) respectively.

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and type of Wall Materials Used; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	342,165	0.5	6.8	35.4	15.2	0.1	0.1	40.1	1.8	0.0
Rural	264,596	0.3	2.1	38.8	13.2	0.1	0.1	43.4	2.0	0.0
Urban	77,569	1.1	22.8	23.8	22.3	0.1	0.2	28.7	1.0	0.0
Mtwara	58,602	1.0	2.4	5.9	2.3	0.0	0.2	86.0	2.0	0.0
Newala	58,035	0.2	7.1	43.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	43.6	1.5	0.0
Masasi	67,720	0.3	0.8	45.2	27.4	0.1	0.2	23.9	2.1	0.1
Tandahimba	60,872	0.1	3.8	51.5	10.4	0.0	0.2	32.8	1.2	0.0
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	1.5	46.8	4.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	44.1	1.1	0.0
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.1	0.9	46.5	22.4	0.0	0.0	27.2	2.6	0.1
Masasi Town	28,222	1.1	4.3	36.7	49.5	0.2	0.1	6.4	1.6	0.1

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 59 percent of the households in Mtwara Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 31.9 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only nine (9) percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (18.6 percent) than rural areas (17.0 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; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

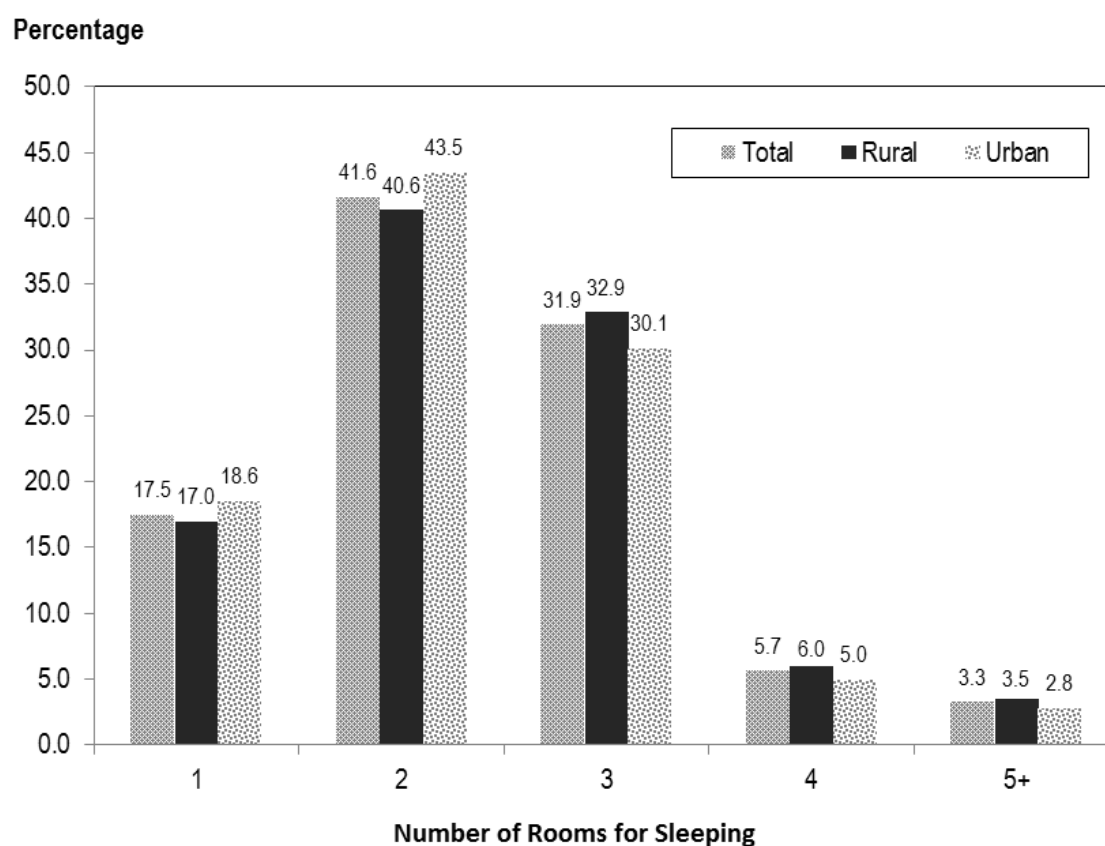


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mtwara Region	3.7	342,165	17.5	41.6	31.9	5.7	3.3	2.4
Male headed household	2.6	224,476	16.0	43.9	33.1	4.8	2.3	2.4
Female headed household	5.6	117,689	22.8	33.8	28.1	8.7	6.6	2.3
Rural	3.7	264,596	17.0	40.6	32.9	6.0	3.5	2.4
Urban	3.6	77,569	18.6	43.5	30.1	5.0	2.8	2.5
Mtwara	3.9	58,602	9.2	44.6	40.5	3.8	1.9	2.5
Newala	3.5	58,035	14.3	41.1	35.7	6.1	2.8	2.4
Masasi	3.6	67,720	20.4	46.0	24.7	5.6	3.3	2.3
Tandahimba	3.7	60,872	8.7	38.3	43.9	5.8	3.3	2.6
Mtwara Municipal	3.7	27,968	29.9	30.2	26.1	8.1	5.7	2.3
Nanyumbu	3.6	40,746	29.1	44.9	19.5	4.2	2.2	2.1
Masasi Town	3.6	28,222	24.4	39.7	21.7	8.2	6.0	2.4

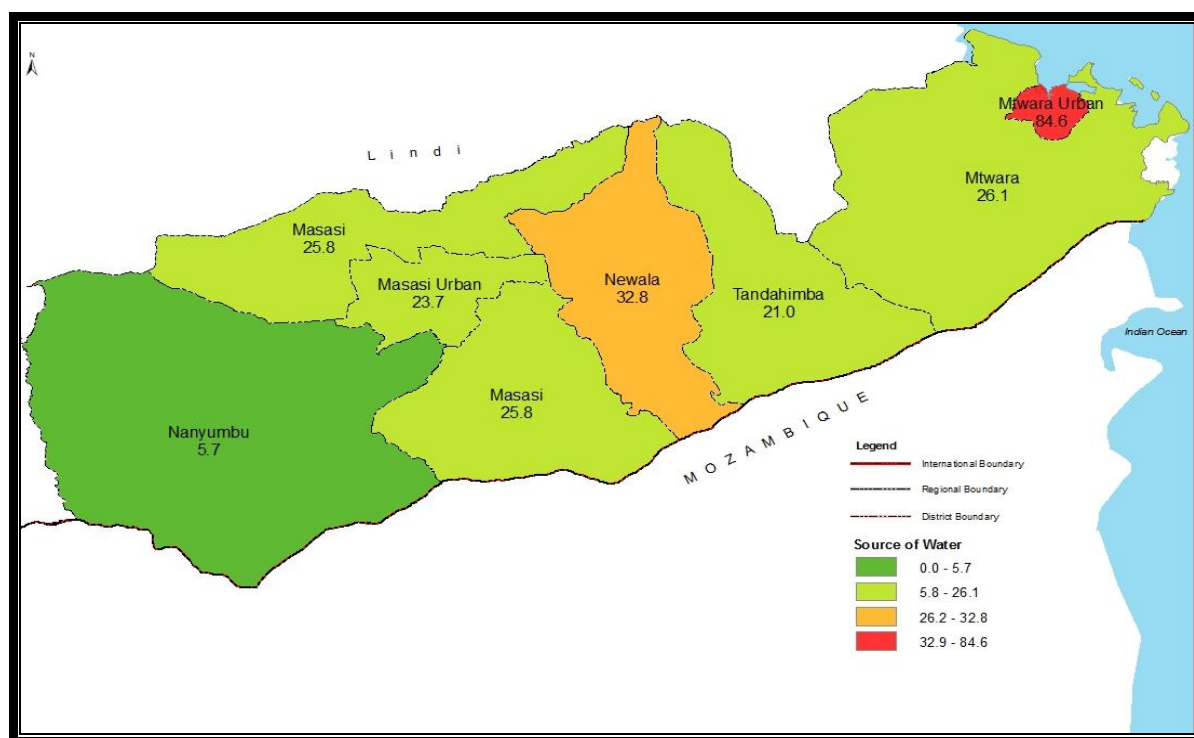
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, about 28 percent of private households in Mtwara Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (eight (8) percent had water piped into their houses, three (3) percent piped into yard and 18 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 52 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 22 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged between about six (6) percent in Nanyumbu District and 85 percent in Mtwara Municipal.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Drinking Water; Mtwara Region, 2012 Census

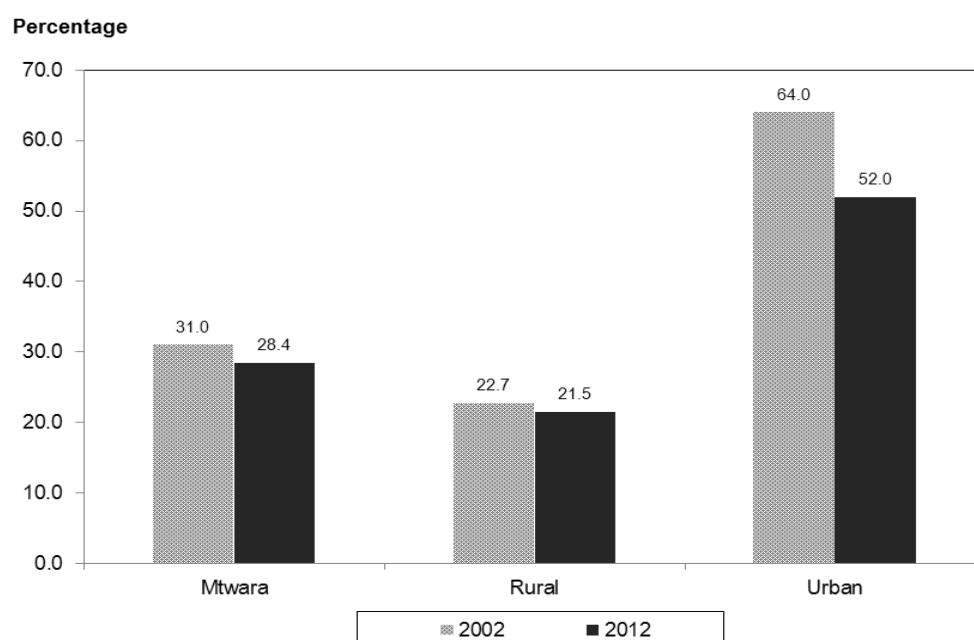
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Mtwara Region	342,165	8.1	2.8	17.5	1.8	3.2	0.8	34.2	22.3	7.4	18.0	0.3	2.2	0.3	15.3	65.8
Male headed	224,476	7.7	2.8	17.4	1.7	3.2	0.8	33.6	22.8	7.4	17.6	0.3	2.2	0.3	15.7	66.3
Female headed	117,689	8.9	2.9	17.7	1.8	3.3	0.7	35.3	21.3	7.2	18.8	0.3	2.1	0.2	14.5	64.4
Rural	264,596	4.1	0.8	16.7	1.7	2.5	0.9	26.7	24.5	8.2	20.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	17.7	73.3
Urban	77,569	21.8	9.9	20.3	1.9	5.8	0.4	60.1	14.8	4.4	9.5	0.5	2.8	0.4	7.4	39.8
Mtwara	58,602	3.3	0.7	22.1	2.0	2.9	2.1	33.1	22.3	7.7	10.7	0.2	2.9	0.1	23.1	67.0
Newala	58,035	6.4	1.6	24.8	1.4	2.4	0.8	37.4	3.1	5.0	50.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.8	62.6
Masasi	67,720	9.0	1.8	14.9	2.1	3.2	0.5	31.5	36.2	10.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	20.8	68.5
Tandahimba	60,872	4.3	0.8	15.9	1.0	2.6	0.6	25.2	6.2	2.4	41.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	23.7	74.8
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	41.0	21.5	22.1	2.7	3.8	0.4	91.5	4.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.3	8.4
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.6	0.1	5.1	2.2	3.3	0.3	11.6	49.4	11.1	0.3	0.4	8.4	0.3	18.6	88.5
Masasi Town	28,222	5.9	2.0	15.9	1.5	6.3	0.5	32.1	41.8	16.3	1.5	0.5	5.4	0.9	1.8	68.2

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



Overall, 28 percent of private households in Mtwara Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Mtwara urban areas (52 percent) than in rural areas (22 percent). The proportion of households in Mtwara urban areas which had piped water decreased from 64 percent in 2002 to 52 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Mtwara 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 the percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Mtwara Region was very low even in urban areas. The proportion of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only two (2) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (87 percent firewood and 11 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 excluding Mtwara Municipal, its use is relatively small in Tandahimba district (3.1 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 3.2 percent in Mtwara district to 30.6 percent in Masasi Town district).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												Not Applicable
		Electricity (TAN ESC O/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	
Mtwara Region	342,165	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	11.2	86.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male headed household	224,476	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	10.8	86.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
Female headed household	117,689	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	11.8	86.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural	264,596	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	2.5	95.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Urban	77,569	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	40.8	54.8	0.1	0.1	0.5
Mtwara	58,602	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Newala	58,035	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	5.6	92.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Masasi	67,720	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	4.8	93.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tandahimba	60,872	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.1	94.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	61.9	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.8	94.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Masasi Town	28,222	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	30.6	66.5	0.1	0.1	0.1

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Mtwara Region. Observation on the table shows that 63.3 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (20.9 percent). Only about eight percent of households in Mtwara Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, 63.3 percent of households were using kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) as their main source of energy for lighting (59 percent), followed by electricity (22 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas whereby kerosene was the main source (65 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (24 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	342,165	6.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.2	53.1	0.9	3.5	20.9
Male headed household	224,476	6.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.5	51.4	0.9	3.1	22.4
Female headed household	117,689	6.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.8	56.3	0.8	4.2	18.0
Rural	264,596	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	8.1	56.5	0.7	4.1	23.5
Urban	77,569	21.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	17.6	41.3	1.3	1.3	11.7
Mtwara	58,602	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.1	80.3	1.0	2.0	4.6
Newala	58,035	5.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	15.0	58.1	0.7	3.3	11.3
Masasi	67,720	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	11.1	45.3	0.8	4.8	31.0
Tandahimba	60,872	4.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	8.6	63.9	0.8	2.5	12.8
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	31.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	13.8	43.6	0.8	0.7	5.3
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.7	16.3	0.6	7.9	68.1
Masasi Town	28,222	15.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.9	18.4	43.7	1.6	2.1	14.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Mtwara Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (33.4 percent) followed by Masasi Town (16.6 percent) and Newala district Council (seven (6.8) percent).

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

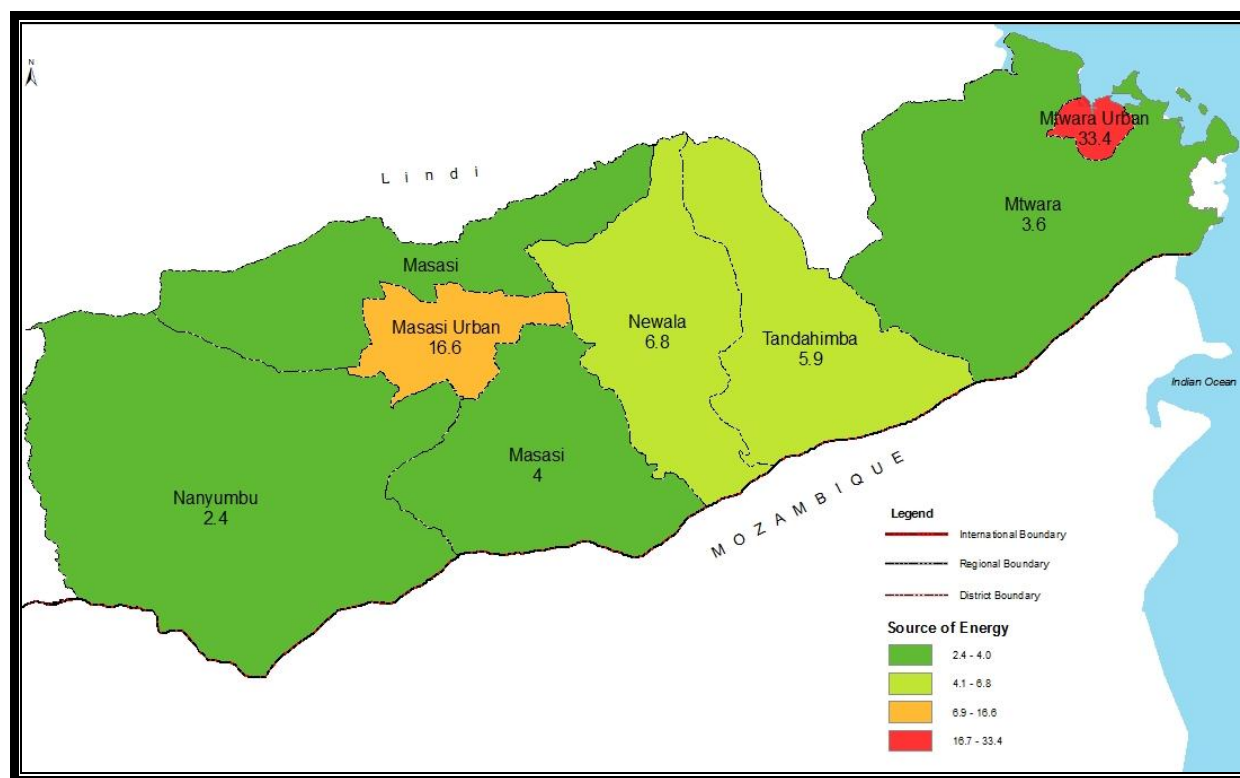
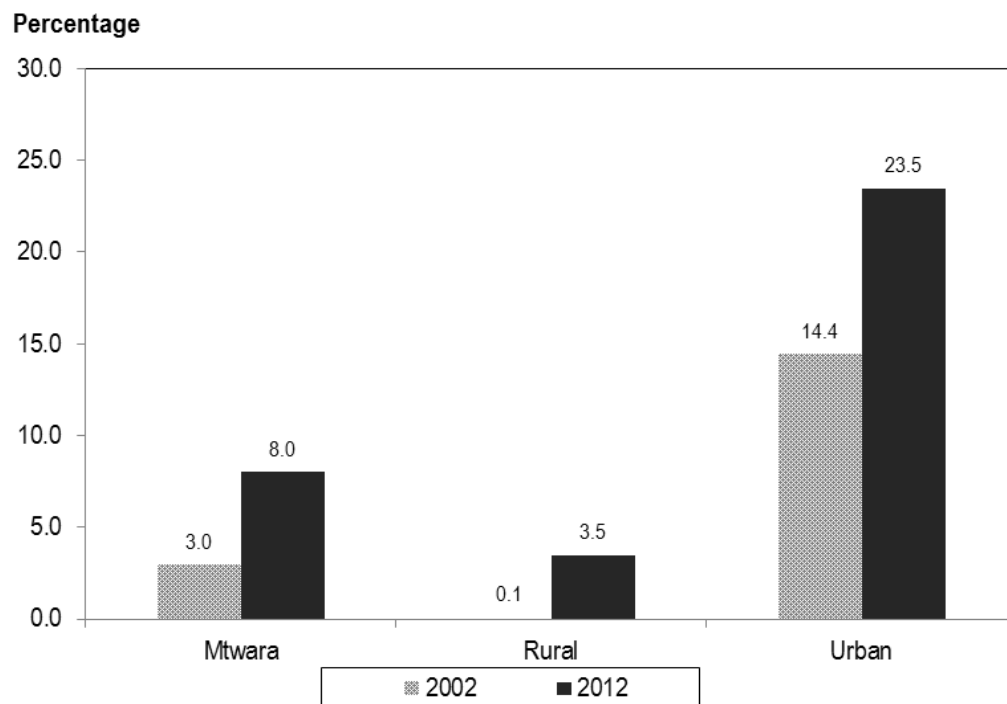


Figure 12.3 indicates that about eight percent of households in Mtwara Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There were more households in urban areas that reported using electricity (23.5 percent) compared with rural households (3.5 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

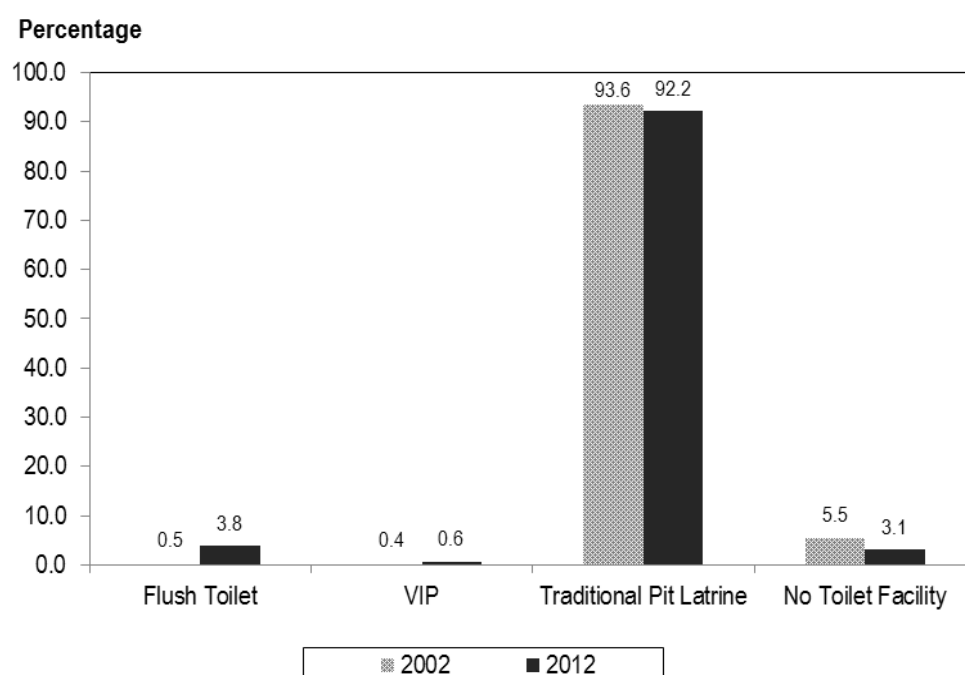
Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Mtwara Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (45 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (36.7 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Type of Toilet Facility; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	342,165	0.4	1	2.0	0.6	4.4	6.1	0.3	14.8	0.4	45.0	36.7	0.0	3.1	85.2
Male headed household	224,476	0.4	1	2.1	0.6	4.5	6.1	0.3	15.0	0.4	45.4	36.4	0.0	2.8	85.0
Female headed household	117,689	0.4	1	1.9	0.6	4.2	6.2	0.3	14.6	0.4	44.3	37.2	0.0	3.5	85.4
Rural	264,596	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.5	4.1	0.3	7.9	0.1	48.3	40.1	0.0	3.7	92.2
Urban	77,569	1.4	3.8	7.3	1.9	10.9	12.9	0.4	38.6	1.5	33.8	25.0	0.0	1.1	61.4
Mtwara	58,602	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.3	4.4	0.2	7.7	0.1	39.8	46.0	0.0	6.5	92.4
Newala	58,035	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	3.0	4.7	0.3	10.4	0.3	50.4	37.4	0.0	1.5	89.6
Masasi	67,720	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	4.3	5.0	0.2	11.6	0.3	54.2	30.6	0.0	3.2	88.3
Tandahimba	60,872	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.9	5.9	0.5	11.6	0.1	37.4	49.6	0.0	1.3	88.4
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	2.2	6	7.5	1.0	15.1	16.9	0.3	49.0	1.2	27.5	21.1	-	1.2	51.0
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.9	3.6	0.2	7.6	0.1	56.5	30.3	0.0	5.4	92.3
Masasi Town	28,222	0.9	2.7	7.7	2.7	7.1	8.9	0.3	30.3	2.0	39.6	27.0	0.0	1.2	69.8

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Mtwara Region revealed a slight decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 94 percent in 2002 to 92 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from less than one (0.5) percent to about four (3.8) percent in the same period. On the other hand there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from about 6 percent in 2002 to 3.1 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Distribution of households by type of refuse disposal in Mtwara Region is presented in Table 12.12. The results shows that about 51 percent of the private households reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping (23.6 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas whereby only one percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Mtwara Region	342,165	1.0	0.4	22.8	1.2	50.8	23.6
Male headed household	224,476	0.9	0.4	22.6	1.2	52.2	22.7
Female headed household	117,689	1.3	0.5	23.2	1.3	48.1	25.5
Rural	264,596	0.0	0.1	23.6	1.0	48.3	26.9
Urban	77,569	4.4	1.6	20.3	1.8	59.4	12.5
Mtwara	58,602	0.0	0.1	23.6	1.7	32.8	41.8
Newala	58,035	0.2	0.1	24.7	0.8	52.3	21.8
Masasi	67,720	0.1	0.1	17.1	0.8	62.2	19.7
Tandahimba	60,872	0.0	0.1	34.0	1.2	38.6	26.1
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	11.0	3.8	24.1	3.4	39.9	17.7
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.0	0.1	17.5	0.7	61.6	20.2
Masasi Town	28,222	0.7	0.6	13.5	0.7	79.6	4.9

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that a house was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 86.7 percent of all private households, followed by land or farm (86.3 percent), hand hoe (84.8 percent), radio (53.6 percent) and bicycles (49.2 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 (46.4 percent) than female headed households (33.4 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 63.4 percent of male headed households compared with 35 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 49.2 percent of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households (30.9 percent) compared with male headed households (58.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Mtwara Region	342,165	53.6	0.7	41.9	49.2	0.9	3.7
Male headed household	224,476	63.4	0.7	46.4	58.7	1.1	4.5
Female headed household	117,689	35.0	0.6	33.4	30.9	0.6	2.1
Rural	264,596	51.8	0.5	35.3	50.3	0.4	2.7
Urban	77,569	59.8	1.4	64.4	45.2	2.7	7.1
Mtwara	58,602	54.4	0.5	34.6	46.9	0.4	2.7
Newala	58,035	50.7	0.6	41.7	45.4	0.8	3.4
Masasi	67,720	50.3	0.5	37.1	49.3	0.4	2.1
Tandahimba	60,872	57.0	0.6	40.9	59.2	0.7	4.7
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	64.9	1.7	74.1	38.8	3.7	8.8
Nanyumbu	40,746	48.3	0.3	32.3	50.1	0.4	2.1
Masasi Town	28,222	55.1	1.1	53.2	48.5	2.0	5.0

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Mtwara Region	342,165	0.1	0.3	5.0	2.9	12.6	0.7
Male headed household	224,476	0.2	0.3	5.5	3.0	13.9	0.8
Female headed household	117,689	0.1	0.2	4.1	2.7	10.0	0.5
Rural	264,596	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	9.6	0.1
Urban	77,569	0.3	0.8	17.5	11.7	22.8	2.7
Mtwara	58,602	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	7.4	0.1
Newala	58,035	0.1	0.2	3.8	2.3	13.7	0.5
Masasi	67,720	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.8	12.1	0.2
Tandahimba	60,872	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.0	11.0	0.2
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	0.2	1.0	24.9	17.7	23.7	4.5
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	9.1	0.2
Masasi Town	28,222	0.4	0.9	12.5	7.6	19.7	1.5

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Mtwara Region	342,165	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.1
Male headed household	224,476	2.1	1.1	2.2	0.1
Female headed household	117,689	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.1
Rural	264,596	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1
Urban	77,569	7.9	3.5	4.1	0.2
Mtwara	58,602	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Newala	58,035	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.1
Masasi	67,720	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.1
Tandahimba	60,872	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.0
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	13.2	6.0	6.1	0.2
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.0
Masasi Town	28,222	5.0	1.9	2.9	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
Mtwara Region	342,165	0.6	84.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	86.7	86.3
Male headed household	224,476	0.6	85.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	87.4	87.1
Female headed household	117,689	0.5	82.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	85.3	84.7
Rural	264,596	0.5	89.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	92.2	92.9
Urban	77,569	0.8	69.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	67.9	63.5
Mtwara	58,602	0.5	86.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	90.7	89.7
Newala	58,035	0.5	88.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	91.0	91.5
Masasi	67,720	0.6	90.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	90.4	92.6
Tandahimba	60,872	0.5	86.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	91.7	91.9
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	0.8	52.7	2.0	0.3	0.4	55.4	40.7
Nanyumbu	40,746	0.4	90.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	89.4	92.7
Masasi Town	28,222	0.9	79.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	76.5	77.0

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, six (6) percent of all private households in Mtwara 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 about four (3.6) 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; Mtwara Municipal (16.8 percent) followed by Masasi Town (7.2 percent), Mtwara District (6.5 percent) and Newala District six (5.8 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Mtwara Region	6.0	0.9	0.03	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	3.6	1.3
Rural	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.4	1.5
Urban	12.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.9	7.5	0.9
Mtwara	6.5	0.4	0.04	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.3	3.7
Newala	5.8	0.5	0.08	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	4.0	1.2
Masasi	4.4	0.7	0.03	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.6
Tandahimba	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.9
Mtwara Municipal	16.8	5.6	0.02	1.5	3.0	1.2	1.1	9.7	1.1
Nanyumbu	3.6	0.3	0.01	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.6
Masasi Town	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.6

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 aimed primarily to determine 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

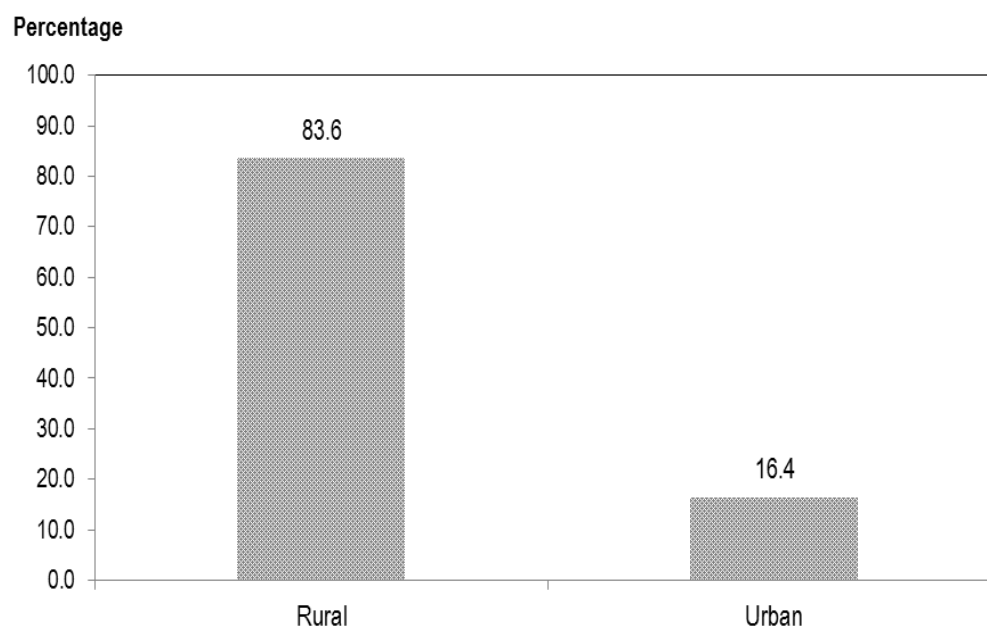
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 257,833 out of 342,165 households in the region (equivalent to approximately 75 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Masasi District Council (56,285 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 16 percent of households (42,225 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that district proportion of households involved in agriculture district ranged from 31 percent in Mtwara Municipal to 83 percent in Masasi District Councils.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mtwara Region	342,165	257,833	75.4	83.6	16.4
Mtwara	58,602	44,986	76.8	94.2	5.8
Newala	58,035	46,474	80.1	90.0	10.0
Masasi	67,720	56,285	83.1	88.9	11.1
Tandahimba	60,872	48,152	79.1	82.9	17.1
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	8,826	31.6	16.2	83.8
Nanyumbu	40,746	33,681	82.7	87.6	12.4
Masasi Town	28,222	19,429	68.8	53.9	46.1

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



Cassava is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Mtwara Region. This is partly confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (212,405 households) that were engaged in Cassava growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mtwara Households	342,165	264,596	77,569
Engaged in Agriculture	257,833	215,608	42,225
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	199,930	169,761	30,169
Household Grows Paddy	65,917	57,050	8,867
Household Grows Cassava	212,405	181,551	30,854
Household Grows Banana	30,251	27,072	3,179
Household Grows Other Crops	214,796	181,474	33,322

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 Mtwara 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.

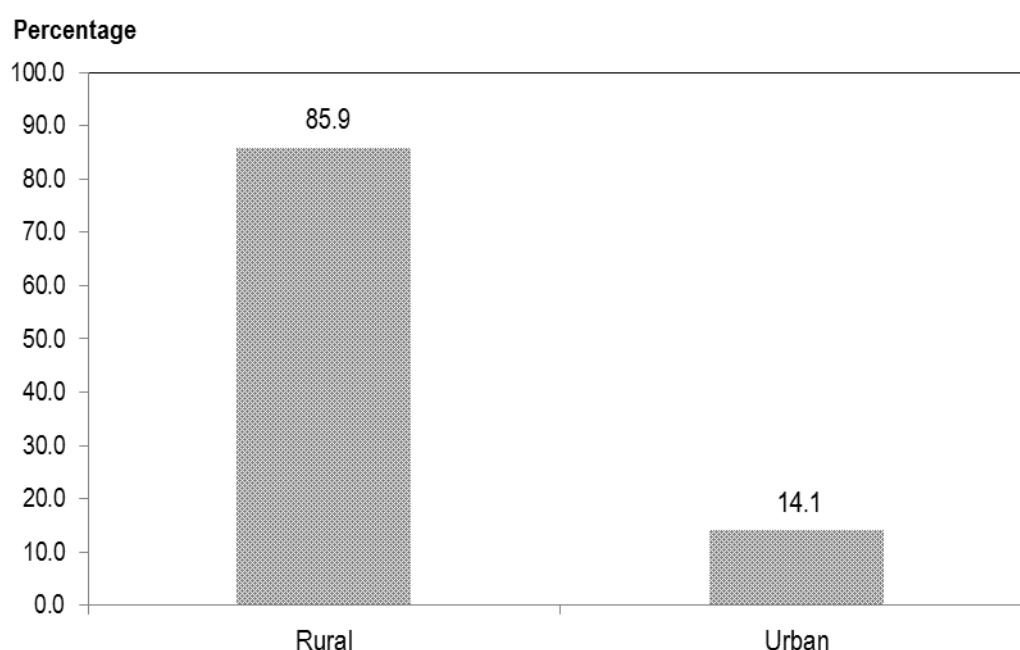
Table 13.3 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 342,165 households in Mtwara Region, 39.5 percent (equivalent to 135,200 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 116,163 households (85.9 percent) were in rural areas and 19,037 households (14.1 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was Masasi District (30,565 households) which constituted 45.1 percent of its total households, and the smallest district was Mtwara Municipal Council (5,034 households).

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mtwara Region	342,165	135,200	39.5	85.9	14.1
Mtwara	58,602	21,651	36.9	96.0	4.0
Newala	58,035	28,279	48.7	92.2	7.8
Masasi	67,720	30,565	45.1	91.1	8.9
Tandahimba	60,872	26,595	43.7	85.1	14.9
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	5,034	18.0	14.0	86.0
Nanyumbu	40,746	13,474	33.1	91.1	8.9
Masasi Town	28,222	9,602	34.0	61.1	38.9

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



The number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry in Mtwara Region by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year is presented in Table 13.4. The number of households that reared poultry (125,706 household) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas of the region.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mtwara Households	342,165	264,596	77,569
Engaged in Raising Livestock	135,200	116,163	19,037
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	4,724	3,647	1,077
Goats	34,355	31,491	2,864
Sheep	2,973	2,606	367
Poultry	125,706	108,044	17,662

Note:

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry kept by households by district and male and female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Mtwara Region had a total of 167,200 cattle, out of which 97,095 cattle (58 percent) were kept in male headed households and 70,105 (42 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Mtwara Region as of the Census night was 15,886, of which 12,296 sheep (77 percent) were kept in male headed households and 3,590 (23 percent) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 76 percent of goats (172,256 goats) in Mtwara Region were kept in male headed households, while 24 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,134,864 poultry owned by households, 76 percent (864,080 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 26 percent (270,784 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
Mtwara Region	167,200	226,077	15,886	1,134,864	97,095	172,256	12,296	864,080	70,105	53,821	3,590	270,784
Mtwara	53,734	57,225	2,339	166,688	24,123	43,419	1,712	128,916	29,611	13,806	627	37,772
Newala	14,715	63,874	2,929	228,889	3,105	48,934	2,223	171,085	11,610	14,940	706	57,804
Masasi	20,732	34,270	2,298	273,553	6,395	27,044	1,671	208,183	14,337	7,226	627	65,370
Tandahimba	25,579	47,547	6,713	213,067	13,893	35,519	5,509	163,525	11,686	12,028	1,204	49,542
Mtwara Municipal	13,310	4,646	486	49,815	12,802	3,477	391	37,045	508	1,169	95	12,770
Nanyumbu	25,029	12,659	804	113,768	23,454	9,272	561	89,097	1,575	3,387	243	24,671
Masasi Town	14,101	5,856	317	89,084	13,323	4,591	229	66,229	778	1,265	88	22,855

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 82 percent of the cattle (138,264 cattle) kept in Mtwara Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in goats, poultry and sheep.

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
Mtwara Region	167,200	226,077	15,886	1,134,864	138,264	209,517	13,673	966,808	28,936	16,560	2,213	168,056
Mtwara	53,734	57,225	2,339	166,688	53,339	55,845	2,233	161,442	395	1,380	106	5,246
Newala	14,715	63,874	2,929	228,889	14,280	61,585	2,689	210,730	435	2,289	240	18,159
Masasi	20,732	34,270	2,298	273,553	19,919	32,902	2,127	250,872	813	1,368	171	22,681
Tandahimba	25,579	47,547	6,713	213,067	24,291	42,728	5,623	181,328	1,288	4,819	1,090	31,739
Mtwara Municipal	13,310	4,646	486	49,815	166	1,122	203	6,184	13,144	3,524	283	43,631
Nanyumbu	25,029	12,659	804	113,768	24,666	11,551	650	105,149	363	1,108	154	8,619
Masasi Town	14,101	5,856	317	89,084	1,603	3,784	148	51,103	12,498	2,072	169	37,981

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 342,165 households in Mtwara Region, only 1,085 households (0.3 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 78.2 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 21.8 percent were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Mtwara 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
Mtwara Region	342,165	1,085	0.3	78.2	21.8
Mtwara	58,602	212	0.4	89.2	10.8
Newala	58,035	222	0.4	85.6	14.4
Masasi	67,720	207	0.3	87.9	12.1
Tandahimba	60,872	187	0.3	82.9	17.1
Mtwara Municipal	27,968	65	0.2	10.8	89.2
Nanyumbu	40,746	116	0.3	75.0	25.0
Masasi Town	28,222	76	0.3	50.0	50.0

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

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

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--



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

--	--	--

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

--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																								
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																														
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																						
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																				
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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"/>																													
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61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																												
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																													
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																													
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