

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



## **Ruvuma Region**

**2016**

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

#### **2012 Population and Housing Census**

## **OCGS Vision**

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

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The United Republic of Tanzania

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

### **Ruvuma Region**

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Ministry of Finance  
**Dar es Salaam**

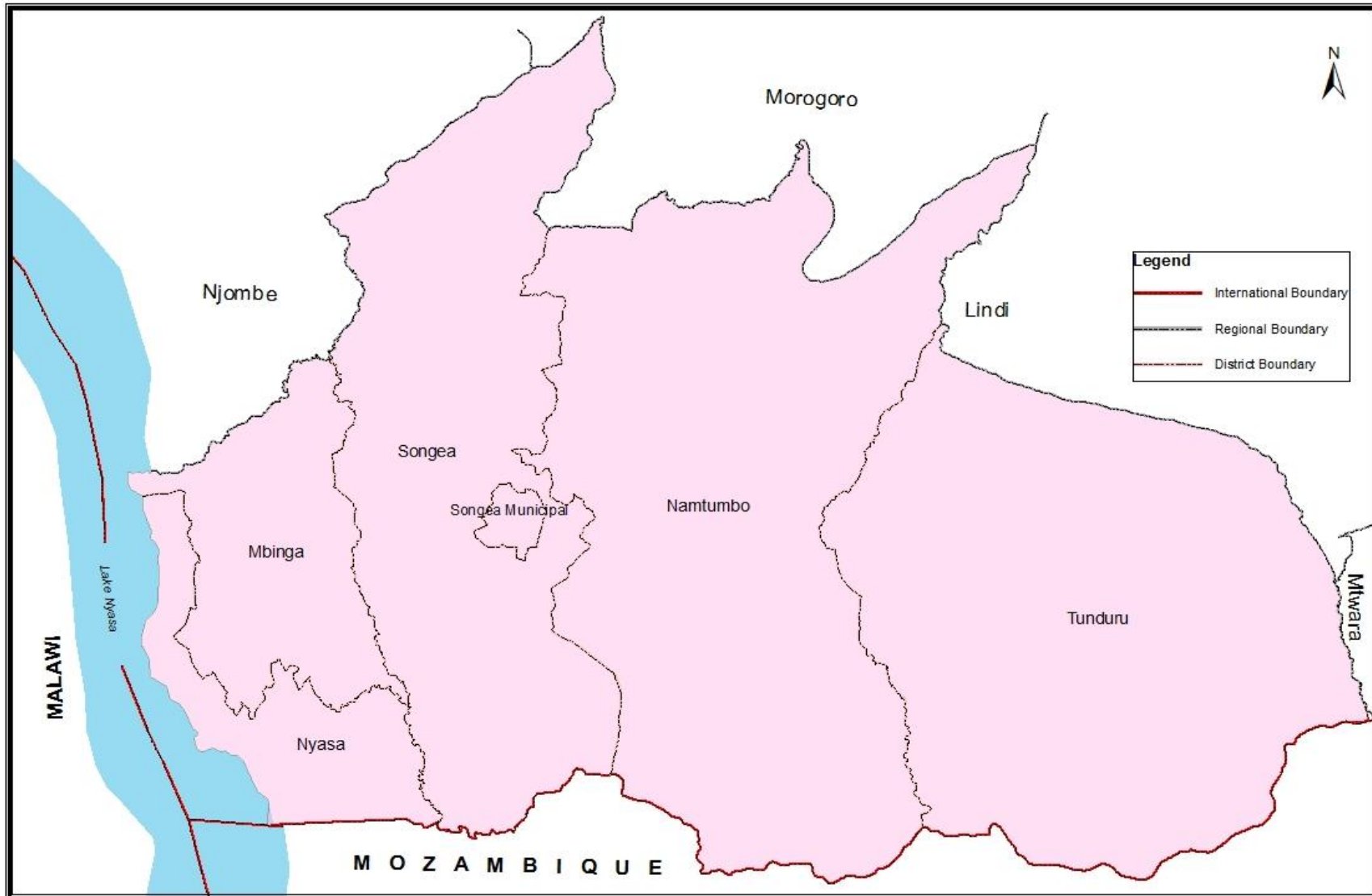
and

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

**March, 2016**



## RUVUMA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



## **Foreword**

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

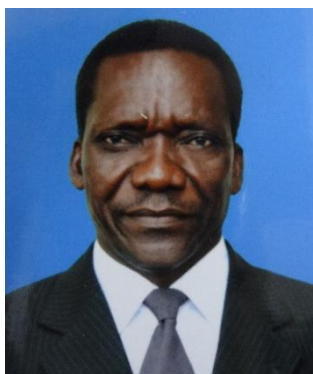
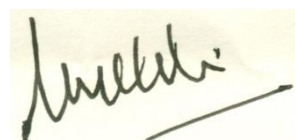
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Executive Summary**

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

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

Ruvuma 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 Ruvuma population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Ruvuma had a population of 1.4 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 94. Population of Ruvuma is growing at a rate of 2.1 percent annually, representing an increase of about 24 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Ruvuma region will double in the next 33 years. Ruvuma population is predominantly rural with 75 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Ruvuma was 2.1 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 0.9 percent and 6.9 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Ruvuma decreased from 2.5 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.1 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Ruvuma region. It highlights deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting data in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending with 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 43 percent of the population in Ruvuma region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Ruvuma region urban (pyramid shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Ruvuma region had a total of 300,005 private households, out of which 222,994 (74 percent) were in rural areas and 77,011 (26 percent) were in urban areas. Twenty nine (29 percent) of households in Ruvuma region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 16.9 in 2002 Census to 25.7 in 2012. Average household size was 4.5 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.6 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.2 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 8 compared to 3.1 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Ruvuma region. More than half (53 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 24.5 years for males and 21.3 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 25.3 years in 2002 to 24.5 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 20.9 years in 2002 and 21.3 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians, while the majority of foreigners were from



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

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only seven (7) percent of Ruvuma 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 71 percent of all persons in Ruvuma region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that one (1.01) percent of the population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9.4 percent) than rural (6.3 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 less than one percent (0.9 percent of total private households in Ruvuma region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of census. In 2012 Ruvuma region has 9,711 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Mozambique (70.2 percent). On remittances, results show that 15 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 Ruvuma region was 77 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 54 years and was also higher among the urban population (88 percent) than the rural population (74 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 84 percent and was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (81 percent). Adult literacy for males (88 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (81 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 94.3 percent Songea Municipal Council to 71.1 percent in Tunduru District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 77 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 77 percent in 2002 to 84 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 74 percent in 2002 to 84 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (81 percent). Female NER (85 percent) was higher than that of males (82 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Songea Municipal Council (92.8 percent) to 70.9 percent in Tunduru District. All children (100.9 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 (111 percent) compared to rural areas (97.9 percent). There were no significant differences in gross enrolment among sexes in rural areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 69 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that two percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 67 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 80 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Ruvuma resident was farming (79 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported about two (1.5) percent of Ruvuma region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 83 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 58 percent compared to rural areas (91 percent). Twenty eight (28) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 58 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority of households (57 percent) had used iron sheet as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (40 percent).

Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 85 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 47 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (71 percent) of households in Ruvuma region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (29 percent). Majority (76 percent) of all private households in Ruvuma region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 41 percent of the households in Ruvuma region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 38 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (13 percent had water piped into their houses, 10 percent piped into yard and 16 percent used public tap), 17 percent were used Unprotected dug well and 15 percent were used unprotected springs. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 59 compared to 31 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Ruvuma region is uncommon, less than one (0.6) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel 80 percent firewood and 18 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 13 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 67 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 four (4) percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Ruvuma Region were most common toilet facilities in Ruvuma region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (44.1 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (26.2 percent). Majority of households (57 percent) reported burying/pit. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where about two (1.6) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were that land or farm (86.7 percent), followed by hand hoe (86 percent), house (83.8 percent), radio (59.1 percent) and mobile phone (50.8 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 were higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 79 percent of all private households in Ruvuma region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more (81 percent of households in rural areas) and 19 percent of household in in urban areas. 50 percent of all private households in Ruvuma were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as about two percent (1.8 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Ruvuma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,038,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>338,820</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	668,684	48.6	507,827	48.9	160,857	47.5
Female	708,207	51.4	530,244	51.1	177,963	52.5
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>204,957</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>158,585</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>46,372</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Male	104,214	15.6	80,674	15.9	23,540	14.6
Female	100,743	14.2	77,911	14.7	22,832	12.8
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>591,685</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>456,848</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>134,837</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Male	293,253	43.9	227,485	44.8	65,768	40.9
Female	298,432	42.1	229,363	43.3	69,069	38.8
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>673,152</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>514,270</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>158,882</b>	<b>46.9</b>
Male	334,488	50.0	257,446	50.7	77,042	47.9
Female	338,664	47.8	256,824	48.4	81,840	46.0
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>83,073</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>65,648</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Male	39,953	6.0	31,983	6.3	7,970	5.0
Female	43,120	6.1	33,665	6.3	9,455	5.3
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>55,636</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>44,410</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>11,226</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Male	27,447	4.1	22,261	4.4	5,186	3.2
Female	28,189	4.0	22,149	4.2	6,040	3.4
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>222,994</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>77,011</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Male Headed Households	213,059	71.0	164,226	73.6	48,833	63.4
Female Headed Households	86,946	29.0	58,768	26.4	28,178	36.6

Indicator	Ruvuma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	4.5	-	4.6	-	4.2
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	3.1	-	3.0	-	3.2
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	8.0	-	8.9	-	6.1
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	406,501	53.2	317,244	55.8	89,257	45.9
Never Married	239,819	31.4	165,105	29.0	74,714	38.4
Living Together	71,334	9.3	52,626	9.3	18,708	9.6
Separated	4,907	0.6	3,320	0.6	1,587	0.8
Divorced	19,352	2.5	14,369	2.5	4,983	2.6
Widowed	21,536	2.8	16,226	2.9	5,310	2.7
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration</b>						
<b>Citizenship:</b>						
Tanzanians	1,376,030	99.9	1,037,517	100.0	338,513	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	861	0.1	554	0.1	307	0.1
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	89,084	6.6	36,039	3.5	53,045	16.2
Population with Birth Notification	75,604	5.6	65,542	6.4	10,062	3.1
<b>Orphan hood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>	46,534	7.0	31,955	6.3	14,579	9.4
Male	22,851	6.9	15,962	6.3	6,889	9.1
Female	23,682	7.1	15,993	6.3	7,689	9.6
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,711</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6,026</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Male	5,802	0.9	3,791	0.8	2,011	1.3
Female	3,909	0.6	2,235	0.4	1,674	1.0
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	881,783	77.0	634,877	73.5	246,906	78.4
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	644,034	84.4	463,140	81.4	180,894	93.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	214,117	90.2	148,776	87.6	65,341	96.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	396,805	88.3	278,419	85.4	118,386	95.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	219,554	83.5	163,969	80.9	55,585	92.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	265,209	100.9	198,509	97.9	66,700	111.0
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>	<b>539,267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>394,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>144,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary School	483,943	89.7	367,396	93.1	116,547	80.6
Training after Primary	3,366	0.6	2,432	0.6	934	0.6
Secondary School	45,625	8.5	22,617	5.7	23,008	15.9
Training after Secondary	2,327	0.4	1,144	0.3	1,183	0.8
University and Others	4,006	0.7	1,112	0.3	2,894	2.0
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	9,447	1.5	6,823	1.3	2,625	2.1
Professionals	6,368	1.0	3,010	0.6	3,358	2.6

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

Indicator	Ruvuma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Technicians and Associate Professionals	25,777	4.1	17,939	3.5	7,838	6.2
Clerks	3,824	0.6	1,695	0.3	2,129	1.7
Small Business Managers	2,340	0.4	742	0.1	1,599	1.3
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	15,193	2.4	4,491	0.9	10,702	8.4
Street Vendors and Related Workers	8,500	1.3	2,975	0.6	5,526	4.3
Crafts and Related Workers	17,456	2.8	6,867	1.4	10,589	8.3
Farmers	501,470	79.2	434,292	85.8	67,178	52.8
Livestock Keepers	2,764	0.4	2,122	0.4	642	0.5
Fishermen	4,209	0.7	3,733	0.7	476	0.4
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	3,188	0.5	462	0.1	2,726	2.1
Elementary Occupations	17,429	2.8	10,541	2.1	6,888	5.4
Others	14,066	2.2	9,467	1.9	4,599	3.6
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	532	0.0	374	0.0	158	0.1
Seeing	20,735	1.5	16,270	1.6	4,465	1.4
Hearing	12,391	0.9	10,035	1.0	2,356	0.7
Walking	15,950	1.2	12,414	1.2	3,536	1.1
Remembering	14,000	1.0	11,218	1.1	2,782	0.9
Self-Care	13,243	1.0	10,622	1.0	2,621	0.8
Other Disability	4,648	0.4	3,636	0.4	1,012	0.3
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	247,689	82.6	202,819	91	44,869	58.3
Living without Paying any Rent	13,287	4.4	9,340	4.2	3,947	5.1
Rented Privately	32,889	11	7,223	3.2	25,666	33.3
Rented by Employer	1,797	0.6	923	0.4	874	1.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,402	0.5	318	0.1	1,084	1.4
Owned by Employer (Free)	2,608	0.9	2,246	1.0	362	0.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	333	0.1	126	0.1	207	0.3
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	444	0.1	242	0.1	202	0.3
Cement Bricks	3,369	1.1	910	0.4	2,459	3.2
Sundried Bricks	41,613	13.9	34,958	15.7	6,654	8.6
Baked Bricks	228,554	76.2	162,115	72.7	66,440	86.3
Timber	244	0.1	178	0.1	66	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	318	0.1	196	0.1	122	0.2
Poles and Mud	22,171	7.4	21,319	9.6	853	1.1
Grass	3,247	1.1	3,041	1.4	207	0.3
Tent	44	0.0	35	0.0	9	0.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	211,456	70.5	184,686	82.8	26,770	34.8
Non Earth	88,479	29.5	38,246	17.2	50,234	65.2

Indicator	Ruvuma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	171,259	57.1	105,534	47.3	65,725	85.3
Grass/Leaves	119,266	39.8	108,827	48.8	10,439	13.6
Mud and Leaves	7,876	2.6	7,384	3.3	492	0.6
Others	1,605	0.5	1,250	0.6	354	0.5
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	201,925	67.3	155,751	69.8	46,174	60.0
Electricity	38,437	12.8	12,784	5.7	25,653	33.3
Others	59,643	19.9	54,460	24.4	5,184	6.7
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	240,905	80.3	211,369	94.8	29,536	38.4
Charcoal	52,796	17.6	8,205	3.7	44,591	57.9
Kerosene	3,478	1.2	2,423	1.1	1,054	1.4
Electricity	1,832	0.6	317	0.1	1,515	2.0
Others	994	0.3	681	0.3	316	0.4
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	114,392	38.1	69,125	31.0	45,269	58.8
Other Protected Sources	68,974	23.0	51,427	23.1	17,546	22.8
Unprotected Sources	116,638	38.9	102,443	45.9	14,194	18.4
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	40,046	13.3	5,770	2.6	34,278	44.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	2,089	0.7	913	0.4	1,176	1.5
Pit Latrine	255,679	85.2	214,269	96.1	41,409	53.8
Others	491	0.2	424	0.2	67	0.1
No Facility	1,699	0.6	1,618	0.7	81	0.1
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	6,738	2.2	229	0.1	6,509	8.5
Burnt	44,295	14.8	38,527	17.3	5,768	7.5
Roadside Dumping	3,390	1.1	2,740	1.2	650	0.8
Burying/Pit	171,107	57	113,988	51.1	57,119	74.2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	74,475	24.8	67,511	30.3	6,964	9.0
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio	177,165	59.1	126,335	56.7	50830	66
Mobile Phone	152,297	50.8	95,235	42.7	57,063	74.1
Hand Hoe	257,927	86	203,828	91.4	54,098	70.2
Television	26,696	8.9	7,024	3.1	19,672	25.5
Land or Farm	260,032	86.7	212,542	95.3	47,490	61.7
House	251,484	83.8	206,884	92.8	44,600	57.9
Bicycle	95,894	32	71,769	32.2	24,125	31.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	18,076	6	11,998	5.4	6,078	7.9
Power Tiller	1,856	0.6	1,374	0.6	481	0.6

Indicator	Ruvuma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	16,788	5.6	11,464	5.1	5,324	6.9
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	5,128	1.7	2,731	1.2	2,397	3.1
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	56	0.02	30	0.01	26	0.03
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	993	0.3	391	0.2	602	0.8
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	2,926	1.0	1,074	0.5	1,852	2.4
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,532	0.5	698	0.3	834	1.1



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## List of Abbreviations

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

## Concepts and Definitions

### Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

**Geographical Information System (GIS)** is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, 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 union or are living in a socially recognized stable union.

**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 the 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.

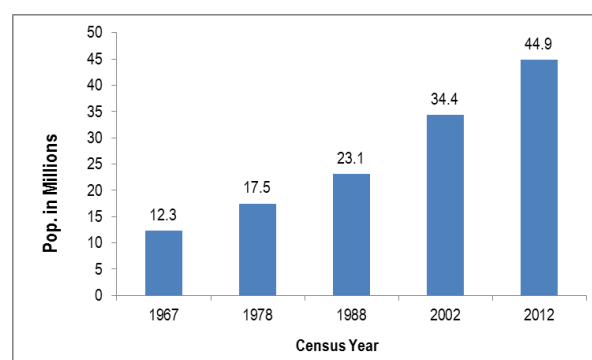
#### **1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania**

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 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 and , the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September 2012. The second week was mainly dedicated to enumerating populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for dispatch to the Data Processing Centre.

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

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



## 1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

## 1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

### 1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

### **1.3.2 Census Organization**

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

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

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



region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions 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 Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of

prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

### **1.3.5 Pilot Census**

One of the most important aspects of the Census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration. The Pilot Census was intended to test the Census protocol for the 2012 PHC. The Pilot census started on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011 and involved a complete enumeration of the population in 44 randomly sampled Enumeration Areas (38 for Tanzania Mainland and 6 for Tanzania Zanzibar). Experience and results obtained from the Pilot Census, provided valuable inputs in the final preparations towards 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 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event provided, not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



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

## **1.4 Census Enumeration Activities**

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

### **1.4.1 Recruitment and Training**

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.4.3 Enumeration**

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





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

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

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

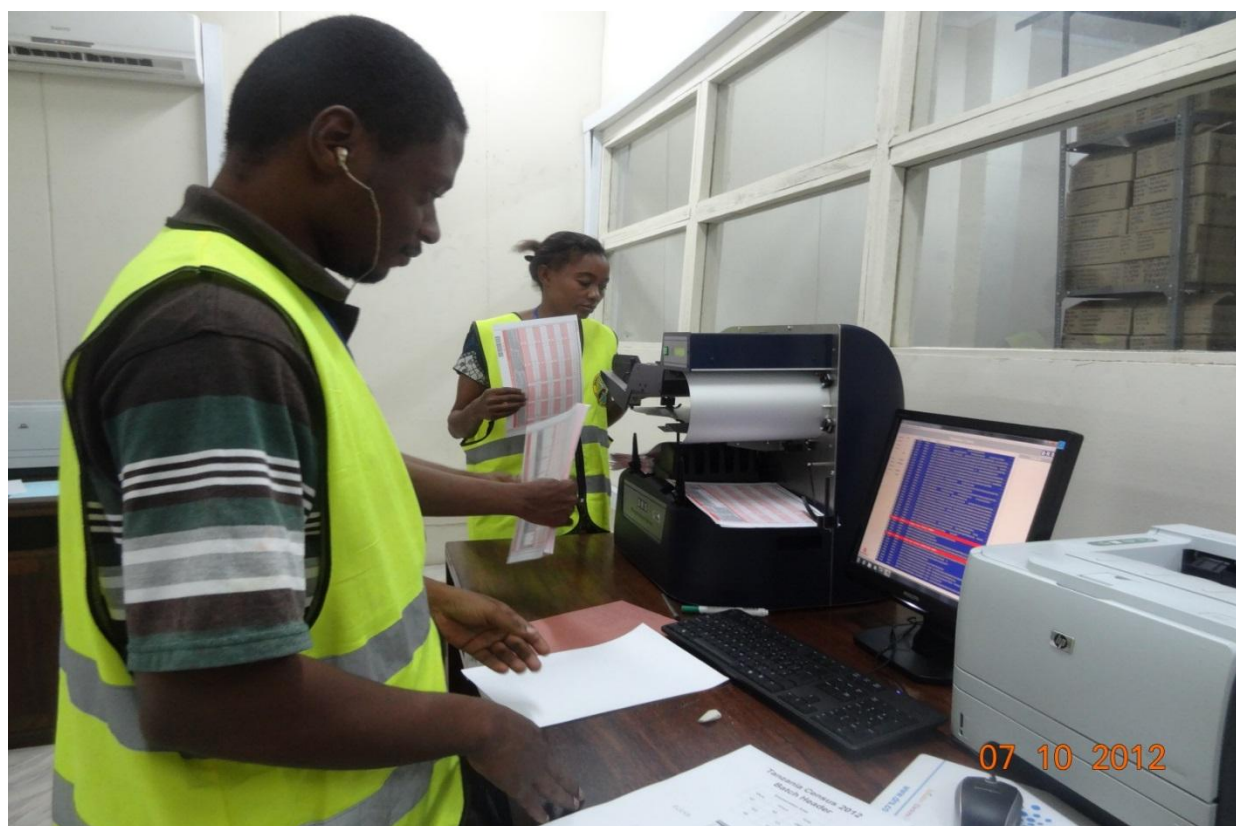
#### **1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities**

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

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

## 1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

## **1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures**

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



## Chapter Two

### Population Size, Growth and Distribution

#### 2.1 Introduction

A population is a source of labour for production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. However, population growth increases demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources for its survival and development, which subsequently increases consumption of natural resources. The growth and distribution of the population also 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 Orphanage Centres (63 people) while in urban areas; it was Refugee Camps (73 people).

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

Record Type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,038,071</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>338,820</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,346,966	97.83	1,020,303	98.29	326,663	96.41
Special Institutions	2,150	0.16	935	0.09	1,215	0.36
Inmates Institutions	936	0.07	286	0.03	650	0.19
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,690	0.20	655	0.06	2,035	0.60
Refugee Camps	73	0.01	-	-	73	0.02
Homeless People	1,075	0.08	960	0.09	115	0.03
Travellers/In transit	685	0.05	525	0.05	160	0.05
Health Institutions/Facilities	3,150	0.23	1,437	0.14	1,713	0.51
Education/AI Institutions	6,302	0.46	2,837	0.27	3,465	1.02
Orphanage Centres	169	0.01	63	0.01	106	0.03
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	12,695	0.92	10,070	0.97	2,625	0.77

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,376,891 persons in Ruvuma Region, 1,346,966 (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 (708,207 persons) than male population (668,684 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (708,207 persons) compared to male population (668,684 persons).

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

Record Type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>668,684</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>708,207</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,346,966	97.83	653,290	97.70	693,676	97.95
Special Institutions	2,150	0.16	1,401	0.21	749	0.11
Inmates Institutions	936	0.07	801	0.12	135	0.02
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,690	0.20	1,767	0.26	923	0.13
Refugee Camps	73	0.01	49	0.01	24	0.00
Homeless People	1,075	0.08	856	0.13	219	0.03
Travellers/In transit	685	0.05	445	0.07	240	0.03
Health Institutions/Facilities	3,150	0.23	812	0.12	2,338	0.33
Education/AI Institutions	6,302	0.46	2,894	0.43	3,408	0.48
Orphan/Age Centres	169	0.01	82	0.01	87	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	12,695	0.92	6,287	0.94	6,408	0.90

## 2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Ruvuma Region in 2012 was 1.4 million. Out of that, 75 percent (1 million) were in residing rural areas and 25 percent (0.3 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Ruvuma Region was 2.1 percent while the population growth rate of rural areas was 0.9 percent and that of urban areas was 6.9 percent. The average annual growth rate of Ruvuma Region declined from 2.5 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.1 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

**Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Ruvuma 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					
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>779,875</b>	<b>1,113,715</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>32.7</b>
Rural	688,745	944,045	1,038,071	37.1	10.0	2.3	0.9	73.0
Urban	91,130	169,670	338,820	86.2	99.7	4.4	6.9	10.0

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across Districts ranging from 1.0 percent in Songea District to 4.4 percent in Songea Municipal.

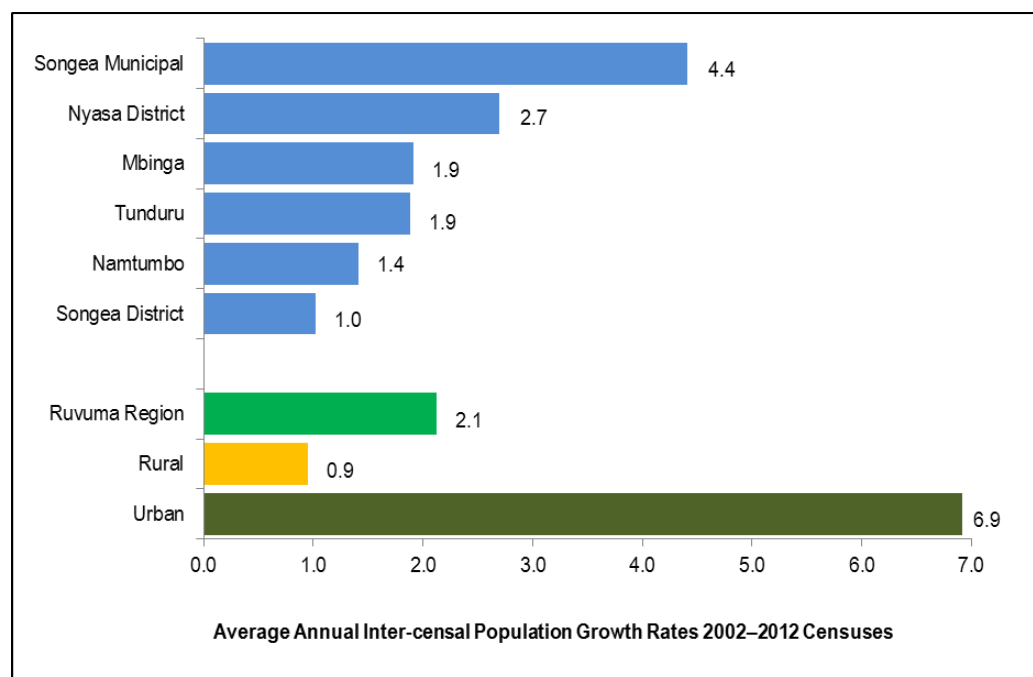
**Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Ruvuma Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses**

Figure 2.2 show that the Ruvuma Region population growth rate has decreased from 3.3 percent in 1967/78 to 3.2 percent in 1978/88 and continued to decline to reach 2.5 percent in 1988/2002 and 2.1 percent in 2002/2012.

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



The total population of Ruvuma Region has increased by 24 percent from 1,113,715 persons in 2002 to 1,376,891 persons in 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Ruvuma Region has increased by 43 percent. Population increase was recorded in all districts from 2002 to 2012 Census as the largest population change was recorded in Songea Municipal (55.4 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Songea District (10.8 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>779,875</b>	<b>1,113,715</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>32.7</b>
Rural	688,745	944,045	1,038,071	37.1	10.0	2.3	0.9	30.8	73.0
Urban	91,130	169,670	338,820	86.2	99.7	4.4	6.9	15.6	10.0
Tunduru	170,320	247,055	298,279	45.1	20.7	2.7	1.9	26.1	36.8
Songea	252,672	156,930	173,821	- 37.9	10.8	- 3.4	1.0	-20.4	67.8
Mbinga	270,392	292,241	353,683	8.1	21.0	0.6	1.9	124.9	36.3
Songea Municipal	86,491	130,860	203,309	51.3	55.4	3.0	4.4	23.4	15.7
Namtumbo	N/A	175,051	201,639	N/A	15.2	N/A	1.4	N/A	49.0
Nyasa	N/A	111,578	146,160	N/A	31.0	N/A	2.7	N/A	25.7

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Nyasa and Namtumbo are new districts.

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Ruvuma Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of

population was Mbinga District which constituted 25.7 percent (353,683 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Nyasa District with 10.6 percent (146,160).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas was more than three times (1,038,071 persons) that of urban areas (338,820 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,038,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>338,820</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tunduru	298,279	21.7	267,518	25.8	30,761	9.1
Songea	173,821	12.6	150,863	14.5	22,958	6.8
Mbinga	353,683	25.7	307,264	29.6	46,419	13.7
Songea Municipal	203,309	14.8	N/A	N/A	203,309	60.0
Namtumbo	201,639	14.6	174,232	16.8	27,407	8.1
Nyasa	146,160	10.6	138,194	13.3	7,966	2.4

**Note:**

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

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Ruvuma Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.9 million in 2002 to 1.0 million in 2012, an increase of 10.0 percent from the 2002 to 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.1 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 99.7 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>944,045</b>	<b>1,038,071</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>169,670</b>	<b>338,820</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Tunduru	223,573	267,518	19.7	23,482	30,761	31.0
Songea	145,638	150,863	3.6	11,292	22,958	103.3
Mbinga	273,239	307,264	12.5	19,002	46,419	144.3
Songea Municipal	32,711	N/A	-100.0	98,149	203,309	107.1
Namtumbo	163,720	174,232	6.4	11,331	27,407	141.9
Nyasa	105,164	138,194	31.4	6,414	7,966	24.2

**Note:**

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

## **Chapter Three**

### **Age and Sex Profile**

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

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

In many developing countries, the quality of data on age is affected by age misreporting mainly due to ignorance of correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording, as well as preferences. As was the case with previous censuses in Tanzania, the 2012 Census information on age and sex was collected using both short and long questionnaires. All persons who spent the Census night in the country were asked to state their sex and age in completed years.

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

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

## 3.2 Age and Sex Profile

### 3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Ruvuma Region was 94 males for every 100 females. For Ruvuma rural, the sex ratio was 96 and for Ruvuma urban it was 90 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged below 5 years, 10-14 years and 75 to 79 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups and it was above 100 in Ruvuma rural for persons aged below 5 years, 10-19 years and 70-79 years. On the other hand, Ruvuma urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged less than 4 years only.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,376,891	100.0	668,684	100.0	708,207	100.0	94.4
0-4	204,957	14.9	104,214	15.6	100,743	14.2	103.4
5-9	205,151	14.9	95,891	14.3	109,260	15.4	87.8
10-14	181,577	13.2	93,148	13.9	88,429	12.5	105.3
15-19	132,238	9.6	65,294	9.8	66,944	9.5	97.5
20-24	114,243	8.3	51,521	7.7	62,722	8.9	82.1
25-29	106,779	7.8	50,298	7.5	56,481	8.0	89.1
30-34	90,956	6.6	43,386	6.5	47,570	6.7	91.2
35-39	77,877	5.7	38,040	5.7	39,837	5.6	95.5
40-44	60,005	4.4	29,151	4.4	30,854	4.4	94.5
45-49	52,651	3.8	25,316	3.8	27,335	3.9	92.6
50-54	41,006	3.0	19,532	2.9	21,474	3.0	91.0
55-59	26,378	1.9	12,940	1.9	13,438	1.9	96.3
60-64	27,437	2.0	12,506	1.9	14,931	2.1	83.8
65-69	17,546	1.3	8,574	1.3	8,972	1.3	95.6
70-74	15,837	1.2	7,824	1.2	8,013	1.1	97.6
75-79	10,135	0.7	5,223	0.8	4,912	0.7	106.3
80+	12,118	0.9	5,826	0.9	6,292	0.9	92.6



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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>507,827</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>530,244</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>
0–4	158,585	15.3	80,674	15.9	77,911	14.7	103.5
5–9	160,091	15.4	75,199	14.8	84,892	16.0	88.6
10–14	138,172	13.3	71,612	14.1	66,560	12.6	107.6
15–19	93,408	9.0	47,283	9.3	46,125	8.7	102.5
20–24	81,601	7.9	36,842	7.3	44,759	8.4	82.3
25–29	77,647	7.5	36,937	7.3	40,710	7.7	90.7
30–34	66,629	6.4	31,914	6.3	34,715	6.5	91.9
35–39	58,120	5.6	28,419	5.6	29,701	5.6	95.7
40–44	45,642	4.4	22,249	4.4	23,393	4.4	95.1
45–49	40,463	3.9	19,564	3.9	20,899	3.9	93.6
50–54	31,608	3.0	15,068	3.0	16,540	3.1	91.1
55–59	20,457	2.0	10,083	2.0	10,374	2.0	97.2
60–64	21,238	2.0	9,722	1.9	11,516	2.2	84.4
65–69	13,872	1.3	6,787	1.3	7,085	1.3	95.8
70–74	12,702	1.2	6,367	1.3	6,335	1.2	100.5
75–79	8,154	0.8	4,280	0.8	3,874	0.7	110.5
80+	9,682	0.9	4,827	1.0	4,855	0.9	99.4

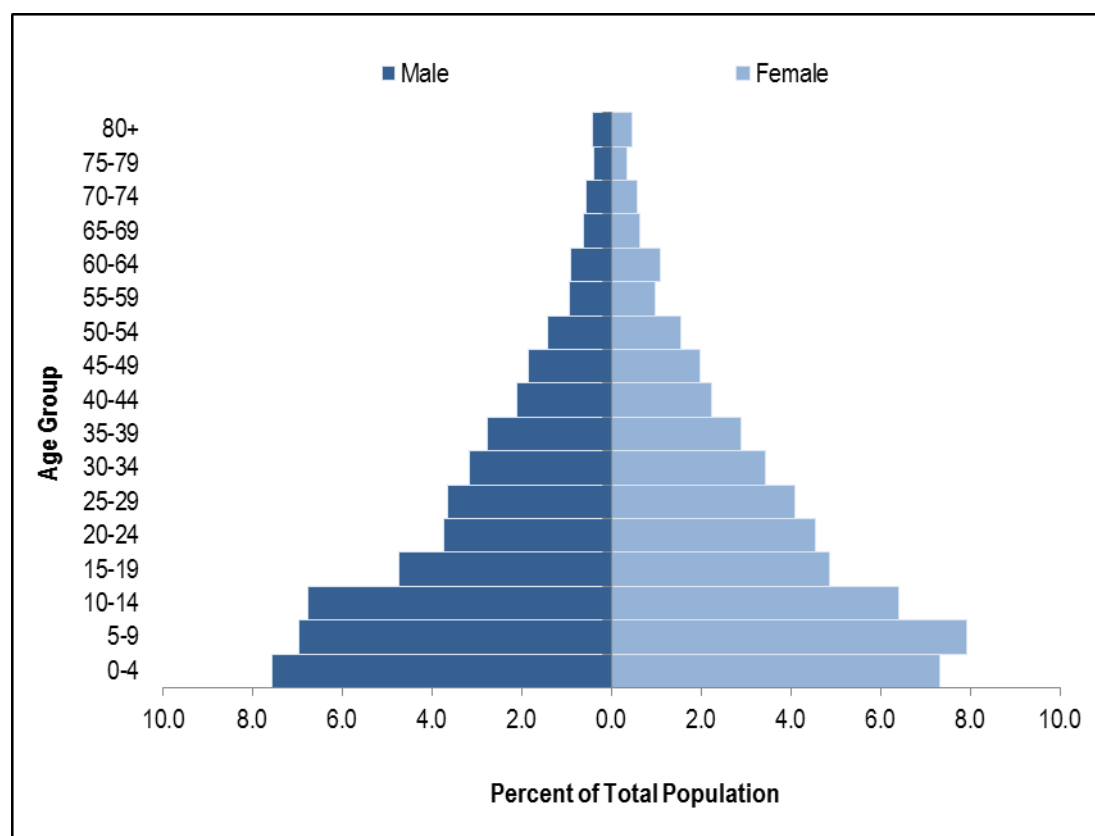
**Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Ruvuma Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>338,820</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>160,857</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>177,963</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.4</b>
0–4	46,372	13.7	23,540	14.6	22,832	12.8	103.1
5–9	45,060	13.3	20,692	12.9	24,368	13.7	84.9
10–14	43,405	12.8	21,536	13.4	21,869	12.3	98.5
15–19	38,830	11.5	18,011	11.2	20,819	11.7	86.5
20–24	32,642	9.6	14,679	9.1	17,963	10.1	81.7
25–29	29,132	8.6	13,361	8.3	15,771	8.9	84.7
30–34	24,327	7.2	11,472	7.1	12,855	7.2	89.2
35–39	19,757	5.8	9,621	6.0	10,136	5.7	94.9
40–44	14,363	4.2	6,902	4.3	7,461	4.2	92.5
45–49	12,188	3.6	5,752	3.6	6,436	3.6	89.4
50–54	9,398	2.8	4,464	2.8	4,934	2.8	90.5
55–59	5,921	1.7	2,857	1.8	3,064	1.7	93.2
60–64	6,199	1.8	2,784	1.7	3,415	1.9	81.5
65–69	3,674	1.1	1,787	1.1	1,887	1.1	94.7
70–74	3,135	0.9	1,457	0.9	1,678	0.9	86.8
75–79	1,981	0.6	943	0.6	1,038	0.6	90.8
80+	2,436	0.7	999	0.6	1,437	0.8	69.5

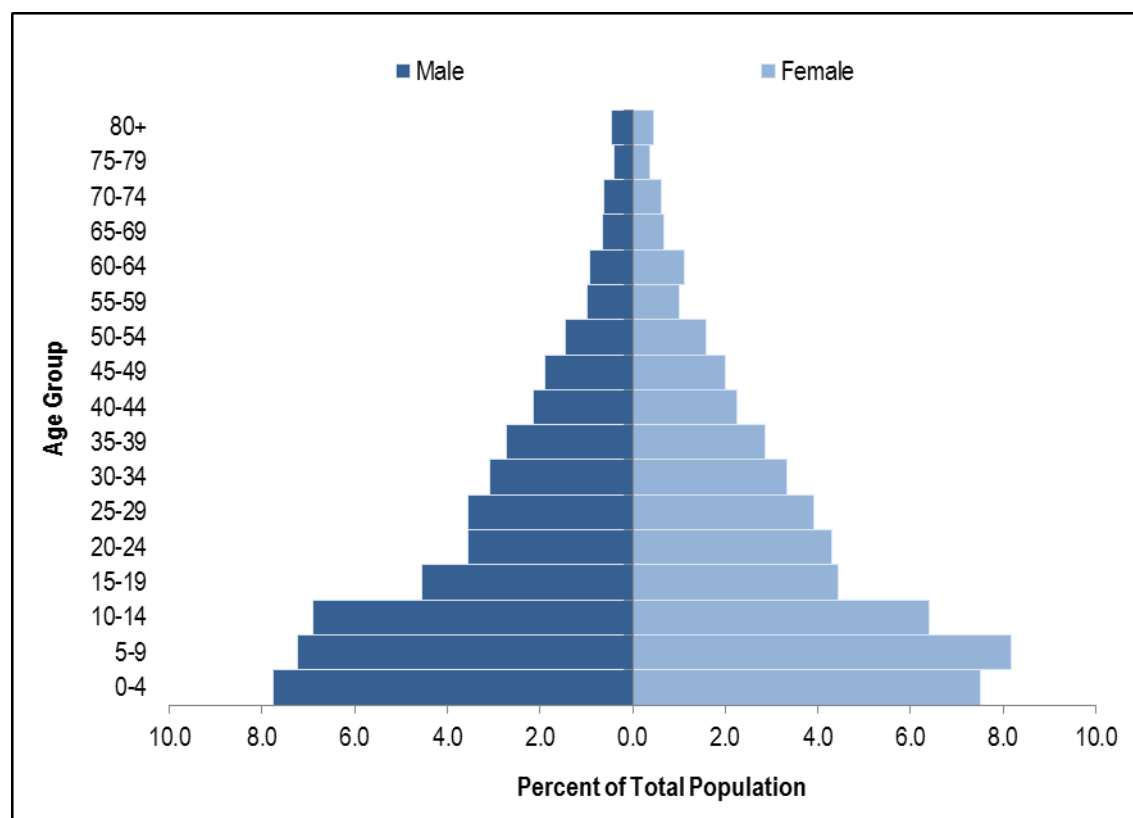
### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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 Ruvuma 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, Pyramid shown in Figure 3.3 for Ruvuma urban presents a bulge in age group 10–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Ruvuma urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

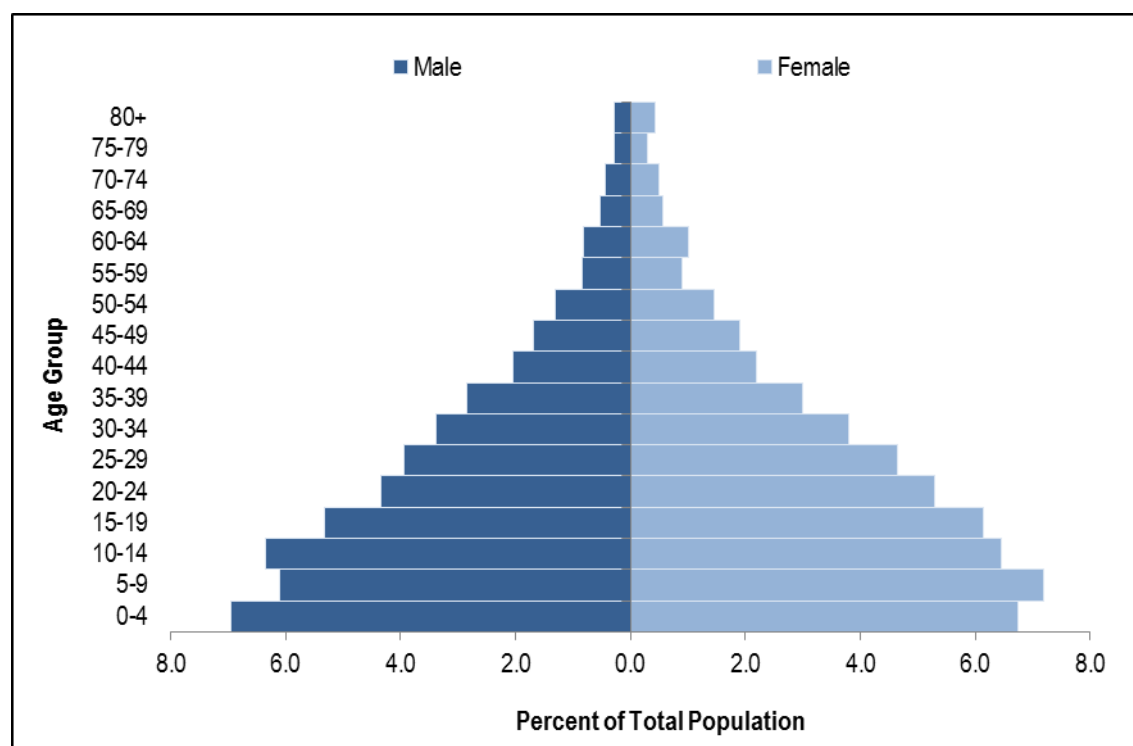
**Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**



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



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 43 percent of Ruvuma Region total population below 15 years of age and only four (4) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

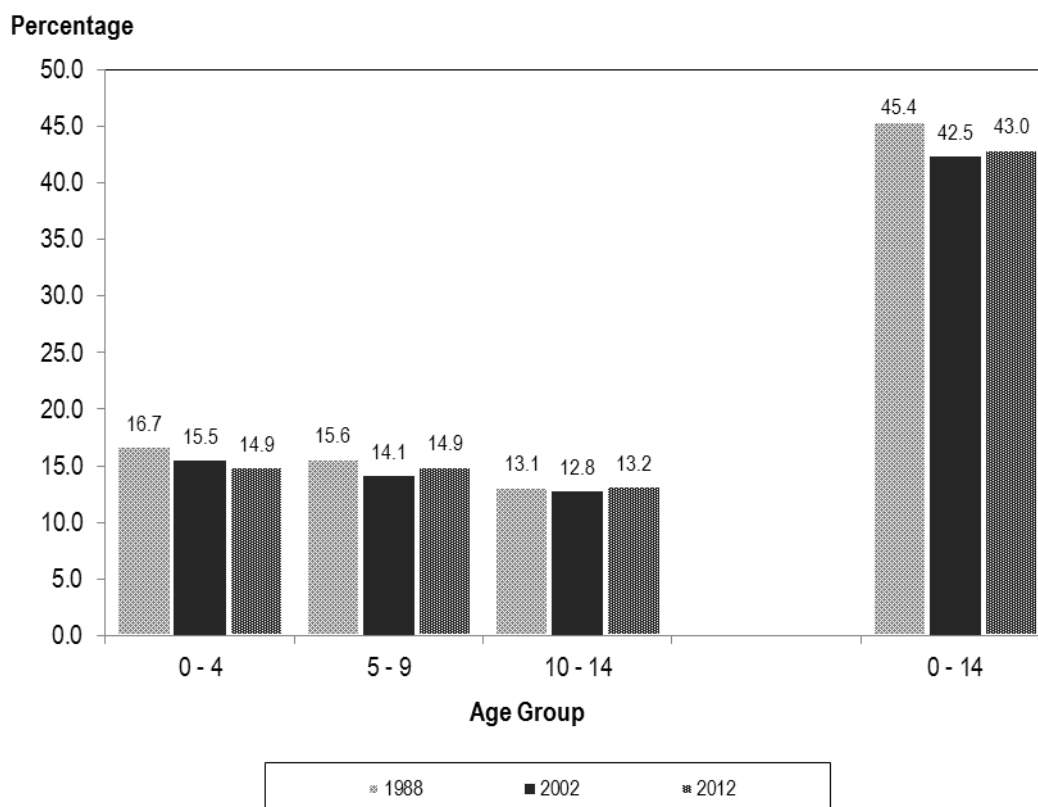
**Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Population Group	Ruvuma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,038,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>338,820</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	668,684	48.6	507,827	48.9	160,857	47.5
Female	708,207	51.4	530,244	51.1	177,963	52.5
<b>Children (Under 1 year)</b>	<b>43,978</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>33,297</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Male	21,587	3.2	16,352	3.2	5,235	3.3
Female	22,391	3.2	16,945	3.2	5,446	3.1
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>204,957</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>158,585</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>46,372</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Male	104,214	15.6	80,674	15.9	23,540	14.6
Female	100,743	14.2	77,911	14.7	22,832	12.8
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>591,685</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>456,848</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>134,837</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Male	293,253	43.9	227,485	44.8	65,768	40.9
Female	298,432	42.1	229,363	43.3	69,069	38.8
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>673,152</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>514,270</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>158,882</b>	<b>46.9</b>
Male	334,488	50.0	257,446	50.7	77,042	47.9
Female	338,664	47.8	256,824	48.4	81,840	46.0
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>246,481</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>175,009</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>71,472</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Male	116,815	17.5	84,125	16.6	32,690	20.3
Female	129,666	18.3	90,884	17.1	38,782	21.8
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>464,316</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>334,208</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>130,108</b>	<b>38.4</b>
Male	220,303	32.9	160,251	31.6	60,052	37.3
Female	244,013	34.5	173,957	32.8	70,056	39.4
<b>School-Age Population</b>						
<b>Primary school (7–13 years)</b>	<b>266,634</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>205,269</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>61,365</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Male	129,923	19.4	100,779	19.8	29,144	18.1
Female	136,711	19.3	104,490	19.7	32,221	18.1
<b>Secondary School (14–17 years)</b>	<b>116,499</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>83,528</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>32,971</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Male	60,517	9.1	44,598	8.8	15,919	9.9
Female	55,982	7.9	38,930	7.3	17,052	9.6
<b>Working Age Population (15–64 years)</b>	<b>729,570</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>536,813</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>192,757</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Male	347,984	52.0	258,081	50.8	89,903	55.9
Female	381,586	53.9	278,732	52.6	102,854	57.8
<b>Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)</b>	<b>331,743</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>240,302</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>91,441</b>	<b>51.4</b>
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>83,073</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>65,648</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Male	39,953	6.0	31,983	6.3	7,970	5.0
Female	43,120	6.1	33,665	6.3	9,455	5.3
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>55,636</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>44,410</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>11,226</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Male	27,447	4.1	22,261	4.4	5,186	3.2
Female	28,189	4.0	22,149	4.2	6,040	3.4
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>		<b>89</b>		<b>93</b>		<b>76</b>

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

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 45 percent in 1988 Census to 43 percent in 2002 and 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 24 years period.

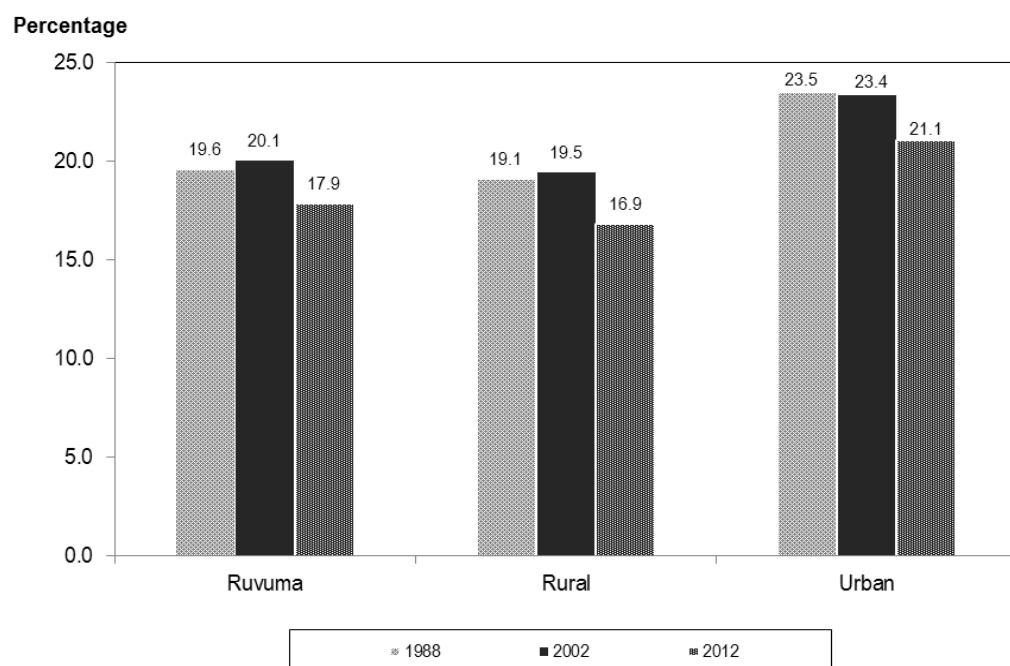
**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Ruvuma Region  
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

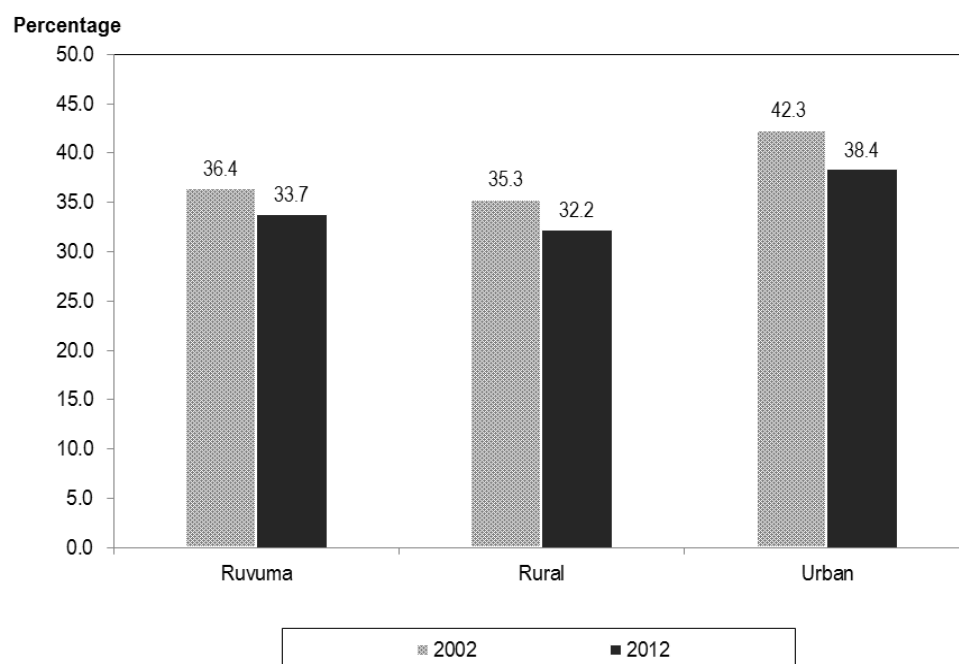
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Ruvuma Region, Ruvuma rural and Ruvuma urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Ruvuma Region has decreased from 20 percent in 1988 to 18 percent in 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas has decreased from 19 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas decreased from 24 percent to 21 percent in the 2012 PHC.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons of Ruvuma Region aged 15-35 years decreased from 37 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in the 2012 PHC and slightly decreased from 35 to 32 percent for Ruvuma rural and, for Ruvuma urban, decreased from 43 to 38 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

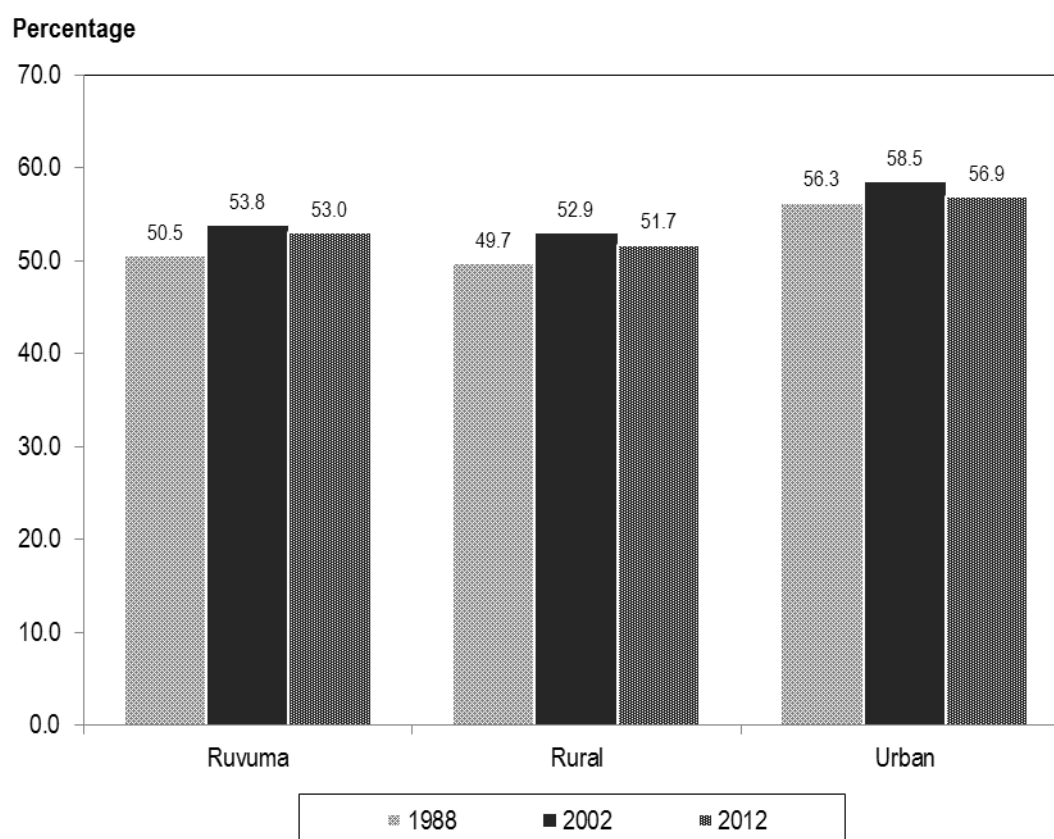
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Ruvuma Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

The proportion of Ruvuma Region's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 51 percent in 1988 Census to 53 percent in 2012 and increased from 50 percent in 1988 to 52 percent in 2012 Census for Ruvuma rural and from 56 to 57 percent for Ruvuma urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

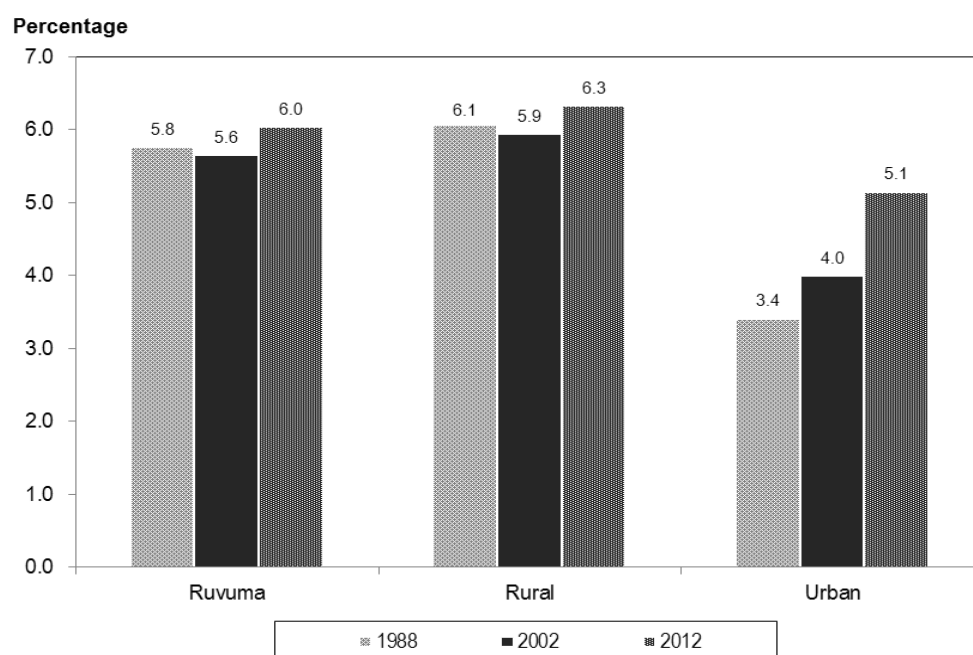
**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Ruvuma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Ruvuma Region has remained about the same at six (6) percent from 1988 to 2012 PHC. While the same trend is observed in Ruvuma rural, it slightly increased for Ruvuma urban from three (3) percent to five (5) percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

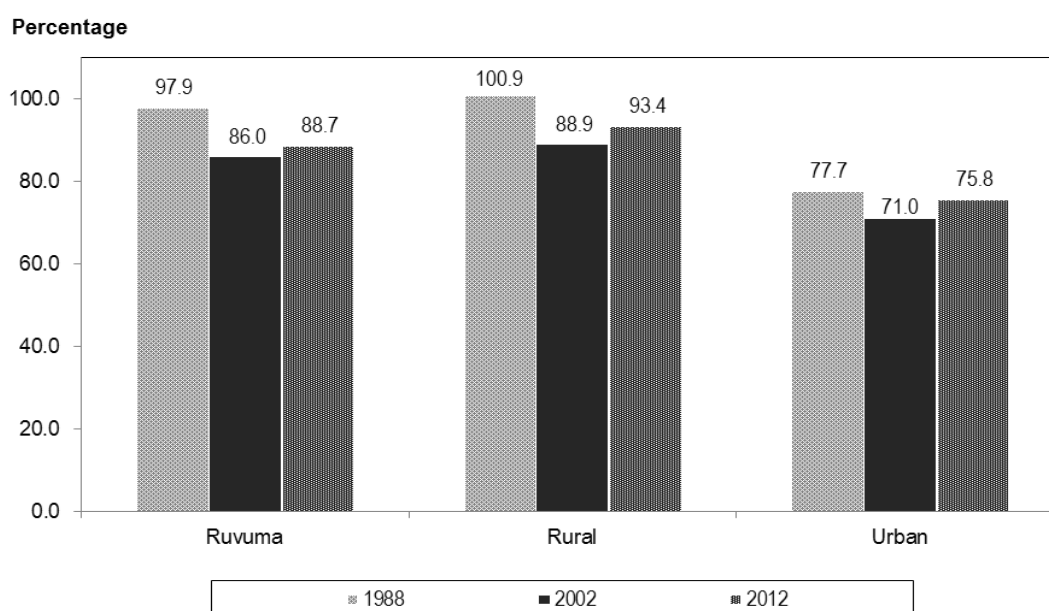
**Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Ruvuma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Ruvuma Region age dependency ratio was 89 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 89 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Ruvuma rural and Ruvuma urban from 1988 to the 2012 PHC.

**Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Ruvuma 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 the households, their sex and relationship to the household head.

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (303,071) covered by the Census.

## 4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Ruvuma Region had a total of 300,005 private households. Seventy four (74.3) percent of the private households (222,994 households) were in rural areas and 25.7 percent (77,011 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Seventy one (71.0) percent and 29.0 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

**Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban Residence and Sex of Head of Household; Ruvuma 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	300,005	213,059	71.0	86,946	29.0	222,994	74.3	164,226	77.1	58,768	67.6	77,011	25.7	48,833	22.9	28,178	32.4	
< 10	2,511	1,188	47.3	1,323	52.7	1,900	75.7	904	76.1	996	75.3	611	24.3	284	23.9	327	24.7	
10-14	3,763	2,010	53.4	1,753	46.6	2,802	74.5	1,515	75.4	1,287	73.4	961	25.5	495	24.6	466	26.6	
15-19	6,578	3,662	55.7	2,916	44.3	4,330	65.8	2,578	70.4	1,752	60.1	2,248	34.2	1,084	29.6	1,164	39.9	
20-24	22,799	15,755	69.1	7,044	30.9	16,412	72.0	12,228	77.6	4,184	59.4	6,387	28.0	3,527	22.4	2,860	40.6	
25-29	36,624	27,208	74.3	9,416	25.7	26,109	71.3	20,579	75.6	5,530	58.7	10,515	28.7	6,629	24.4	3,886	41.3	
30-34	40,422	30,079	74.4	10,343	25.6	28,989	71.7	22,553	75.0	6,436	62.2	11,433	28.3	7,526	25.0	3,907	37.8	
35-39	38,482	28,842	74.9	9,640	25.1	28,158	73.2	21,814	75.6	6,344	65.8	10,324	26.8	7,028	24.4	3,296	34.2	
40-44	32,364	23,655	73.1	8,709	26.9	24,193	74.8	18,247	77.1	5,946	68.3	8,171	25.2	5,408	22.9	2,763	31.7	
45-49	26,823	19,418	72.4	7,405	27.6	20,381	76.0	15,171	78.1	5,210	70.4	6,442	24.0	4,247	21.9	2,195	29.6	
50-54	23,167	16,271	70.2	6,896	29.8	17,622	76.1	12,666	77.8	4,956	71.9	5,545	23.9	3,605	22.2	1,940	28.1	
55-59	16,088	11,232	69.8	4,856	30.2	12,292	76.4	8,766	78.0	3,526	72.6	3,796	23.6	2,466	22.0	1,330	27.4	
60-64	15,992	10,607	66.3	5,385	33.7	12,186	76.2	8,271	78.0	3,915	72.7	3,806	23.8	2,336	22.0	1,470	27.3	
65-69	10,639	7,067	66.4	3,572	33.6	8,387	78.8	5,654	80.0	2,733	76.5	2,252	21.2	1,413	20.0	839	23.5	
70-74	10,186	6,793	66.7	3,393	33.3	8,174	80.2	5,572	82.0	2,602	76.7	2,012	19.8	1,221	18.0	791	23.3	
75-79	6,479	4,504	69.5	1,975	30.5	5,237	80.8	3,706	82.3	1,531	77.5	1,242	19.2	798	17.7	444	22.5	
80+	7,088	4,768	67.3	2,320	32.7	5,822	82.1	4,002	83.9	1,820	78.4	1,266	17.9	766	16.1	500	21.6	

Table 4.2 reveals that Mbinga being the district with the largest population had 25 percent of the total number of private households in Ruvuma Region while Nyasa District had the smallest proportion (10.3 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural area was Nyasa (94.2 percent) followed by Tunduru (89 percent), while in urban areas, the largest number of private households was found in Songea Municipal (100 percent).

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

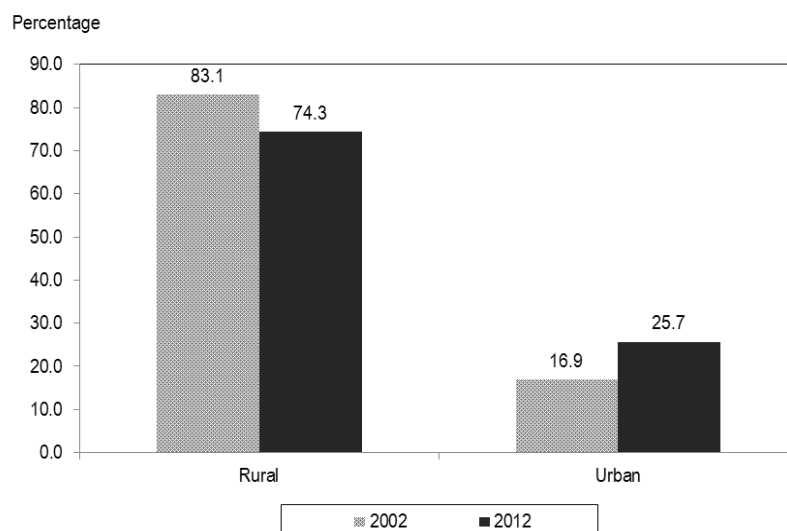
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>222,994</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>77,011</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Tunduru	69,525	23.2	61,878	89.0	7,647	11.0
Songea	38,515	12.8	33,416	86.8	5,099	13.2
Mbinga	74,859	25.0	64,966	86.8	9,893	13.2
Songea Municipal	47,092	15.7	N/A	N/A	47,092	100.0
Namtumbo	39,206	13.1	33,721	86.0	5,485	14.0
Nyasa	30,808	10.3	29,013	94.2	1,795	5.8

**Note:**

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

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Ruvuma from 17 percent in 2002 to 26 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease in rural households from 83 percent to 74 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.

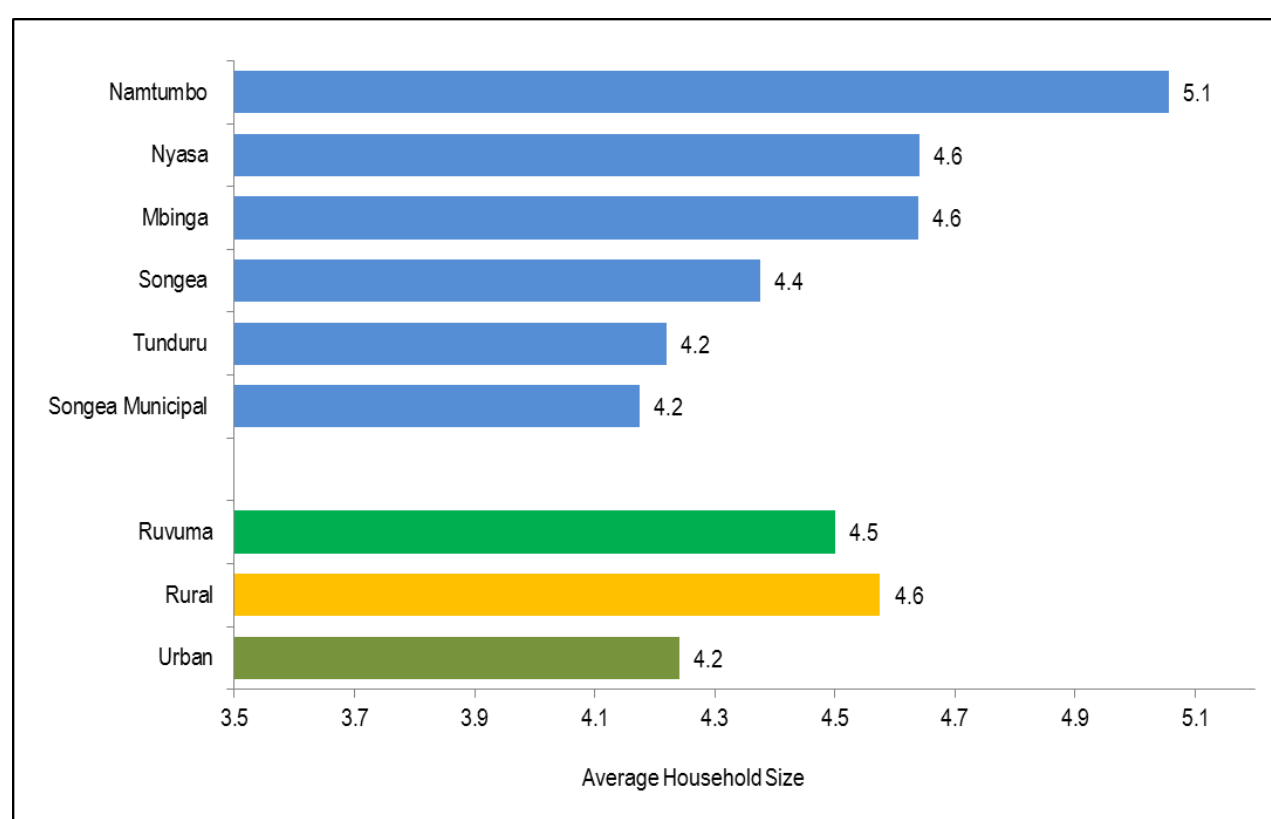
**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Ruvuma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 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 by the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Ruvuma Region in the 2012 PHC was 4.5 persons, which is slightly lower than the 4.7 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.6 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.2 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging between 4.2 persons in Songea Municipal and 5.1 persons in Namtumbo District.

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



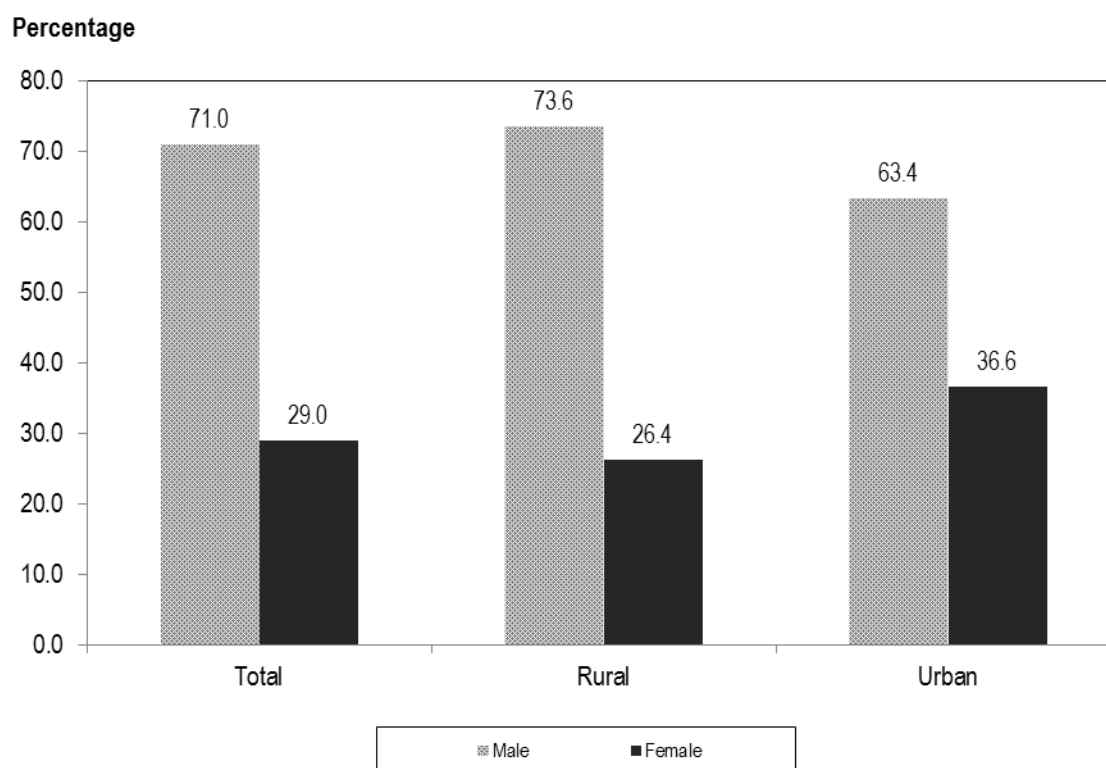
**Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Ruvuma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Ruvuma Region	1,094,279	1,346,966	234,660	300,005	4.7	4.5
Rural	928,659	1,020,303	194,913	222,994	4.8	4.6
Urban	165,620	326,663	39,747	77,011	4.2	4.2

#### 4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that two-thirds (71 percent) of the total private households in Ruvuma Region were headed by males and a third (29 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has decreased from 75.7 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 71.0 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 24.3 percent in 2002 Census to 29.0 percent in 2012 (Table 4.4).

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Ruvuma Region	75.7	24.3	71.0	29.0
Rural	77.7	22.3	73.6	26.4
Urban	65.5	34.5	63.4	36.6

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 8.0 more than twice that of 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 Residence and Type of Headship; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>213,059</b>	<b>86,946</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Rural	222,994	164,226	58,768	4.6	3.0	8.9
Urban	77,011	48,833	28,178	4.2	3.2	6.1
Tunduru	69,525	49,008	20,517	4.2	2.9	7.4
Songea	38,515	27,267	11,248	4.4	3.1	7.5
Mbinga	74,859	56,240	18,619	4.6	3.0	9.5
Songea Municipal	47,092	29,530	17,562	4.2	3.1	5.9
Namtumbo	39,206	29,048	10,158	5.1	3.3	10.0
Nyasa	30,808	21,966	8,842	4.6	3.2	8.3

## **Chapter Five**

### **Marital Status**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **5.2 Marital Status**

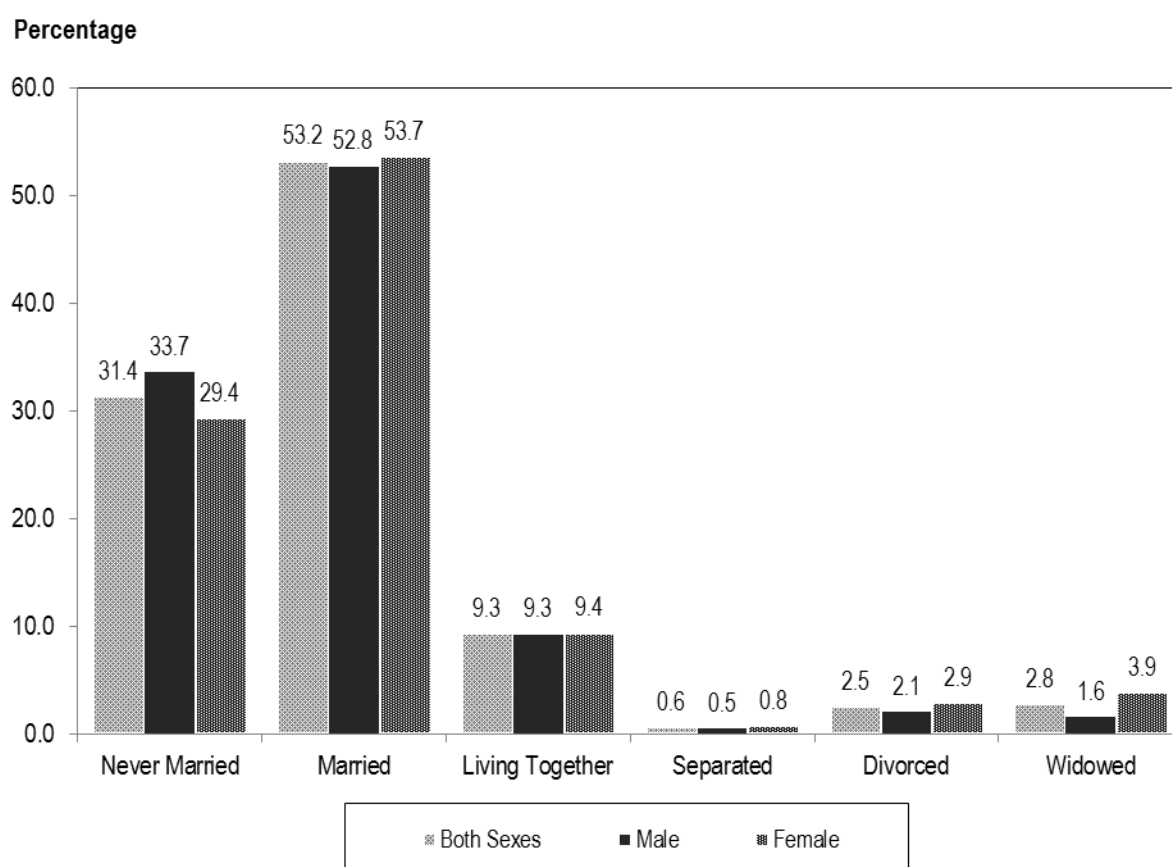
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC are disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

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 Ruvuma Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 31.4 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region had never married and 85.1 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 53.2 percent of the people were married and about three (2.8) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example in Ruvuma region, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 49 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 13 percent for those of age 80 years and above. This is because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>763,449</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
15-19	128,105	85.1	12.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	109,285	48.5	39.3	9.7	2.2	0.1	0.1
25-29	103,735	26.6	57.7	14.4	1.0	0.3	0.0
30-34	88,621	16.3	65.5	13.5	4.0	0.6	0.1
35-39	76,017	12.3	70.4	12.4	4.0	0.7	0.2
40-44	58,609	10.9	73.3	10.5	2.9	1.0	1.4
45-49	51,503	9.1	72.6	9.3	2.9	1.1	5.0
50-54	40,103	9.9	72.7	7.8	3.4	1.4	4.8
55-59	25,866	10.2	68.5	8.7	5.6	1.5	5.5
60-64	26,917	11.5	67.2	7.5	4.7	1.6	7.6
65-69	17,248	8.0	67.0	8.4	4.6	1.6	10.4
70-74	15,548	11.2	60.7	6.3	4.7	1.6	15.6
75-79	9,965	10.6	49.7	3.8	2.2	1.4	32.3
80+	11,927	12.8	39.1	2.9	2.0	1.1	42.1

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





Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban and residence . Results show that the proportion of never married for males (33.7 percent) was higher than that of females (29.4 percent). while, the proportion of the widowed females (3.9 percent) was almost twice more than that of males (1.6 percent). furthermore, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>363,963</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
15–19	63,493	90.9	8.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	48,795	59.9	30.7	6.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	48,491	31.8	53.1	13.9	0.8	0.3	0.0
30–34	42,075	16.7	64.1	14.9	3.8	0.4	0.1
35–39	36,990	11.7	70.0	13.9	3.6	0.6	0.2
40–44	28,392	9.1	74.6	12.0	2.2	0.8	1.4
45–49	24,724	7.4	74.5	10.7	2.2	0.8	4.3
50–54	19,078	7.0	77.2	9.1	2.4	1.1	3.2
55–59	12,699	6.3	76.3	9.5	3.4	1.1	3.3
60–64	12,253	6.5	76.8	8.8	3.0	1.1	3.8
65–69	8,435	4.7	76.8	9.0	2.8	1.2	5.5
70–74	7,674	5.3	76.8	7.1	3.0	1.3	6.5
75–79	5,134	4.9	71.6	5.8	1.8	1.3	14.6
80+	5,730	7.3	65.1	4.6	1.7	1.1	20.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>399,486</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
15–19	64,612	79.3	16.9	3.7	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	60,490	39.3	46.2	12.3	2.0	0.2	0.0
25–29	55,244	22.0	61.7	14.8	1.1	0.4	0.0
30–34	46,546	15.9	66.7	12.3	4.2	0.7	0.1
35–39	39,027	12.8	70.8	10.8	4.4	0.9	0.2
40–44	30,217	12.7	72.0	9.2	3.6	1.2	1.4
45–49	26,779	10.6	70.9	8.1	3.5	1.4	5.6
50–54	21,025	12.6	68.6	6.6	4.2	1.7	6.3
55–59	13,167	13.9	61.0	8.0	7.7	1.9	7.6
60–64	14,664	15.6	59.2	6.5	6.0	1.9	10.7
65–69	8,813	11.2	57.7	7.8	6.3	1.9	15.1
70–74	7,874	16.9	45.0	5.5	6.3	1.8	24.4
75–79	4,831	16.7	26.5	1.6	2.5	1.6	51.2
80+	6,197	17.8	15.1	1.4	2.4	1.1	62.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>568,890</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
15–19	91,133	83.5	14.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	78,780	44.7	42.9	10.0	2.2	0.1	0.1
25–29	76,032	24.3	60.5	13.9	1.0	0.3	0.0
30–34	65,354	14.7	67.8	13.0	3.9	0.5	0.1
35–39	57,074	11.1	72.3	11.9	3.9	0.6	0.2
40–44	44,854	9.9	74.7	10.4	2.8	0.8	1.3
45–49	39,773	8.5	73.6	9.4	2.9	0.9	4.7
50–54	31,086	9.3	73.6	8.0	3.3	1.2	4.6
55–59	20,146	9.6	69.6	8.8	5.5	1.3	5.3
60–64	20,903	11.1	68.2	7.5	4.6	1.4	7.2
65–69	13,669	7.8	67.9	8.3	4.6	1.5	9.8
70–74	12,501	10.9	62.0	6.2	4.6	1.4	14.9
75–79	8,039	10.3	51.2	3.9	2.1	1.4	31.1
80+	9,546	12.4	41.5	3.0	2.2	1.0	39.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>273,657</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
15–19	46,108	90.4	8.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	35,190	55.8	34.3	7.2	2.5	0.1	0.1
25–29	36,019	29.4	55.8	13.6	0.9	0.3	0.0
30–34	31,199	15.4	66.0	14.1	4.0	0.4	0.1
35–39	27,823	11.1	71.4	13.2	3.6	0.6	0.2
40–44	21,843	8.6	75.6	11.6	2.2	0.7	1.3
45–49	19,224	7.2	74.8	10.7	2.3	0.7	4.2
50–54	14,817	6.7	77.6	9.1	2.4	0.9	3.2
55–59	9,934	6.4	76.4	9.4	3.6	1.1	3.2
60–64	9,555	6.4	77.2	8.6	3.1	1.0	3.7
65–69	6,698	4.5	77.2	9.0	3.0	1.1	5.2
70–74	6,265	5.3	77.7	7.0	2.8	1.2	6.0
75–79	4,220	4.7	72.1	5.8	1.8	1.2	14.4
80+	4,762	7.0	66.4	4.6	1.8	0.9	19.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>295,233</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
15–19	45,025	76.4	19.3	4.2	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	43,590	35.8	49.9	12.2	1.9	0.1	0.0
25–29	40,013	19.7	64.8	14.1	1.1	0.3	0.0
30–34	34,155	14.0	69.4	12.0	3.9	0.5	0.1
35–39	29,251	11.1	73.2	10.7	4.1	0.7	0.2
40–44	23,011	11.2	73.9	9.3	3.4	1.0	1.3
45–49	20,549	9.6	72.5	8.2	3.4	1.2	5.2
50–54	16,269	11.7	69.9	7.0	4.0	1.5	5.9
55–59	10,212	12.7	62.9	8.2	7.3	1.6	7.3
60–64	11,348	15.0	60.7	6.6	5.9	1.7	10.1
65–69	6,971	11.0	59.1	7.6	6.2	1.8	14.3
70–74	6,236	16.4	46.3	5.5	6.4	1.7	23.7
75–79	3,819	16.5	28.1	1.7	2.4	1.6	49.6
80+	4,784	17.9	16.7	1.4	2.6	1.0	60.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,559</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
15–19	36,972	88.9	9.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	30,505	58.3	30.0	9.1	2.3	0.2	0.1
25–29	27,703	32.9	49.9	15.9	0.9	0.4	0.0
30–34	23,267	20.8	59.1	15.0	4.3	0.8	0.1
35–39	18,943	16.0	64.6	13.7	4.4	1.1	0.2
40–44	13,755	14.2	68.5	10.9	3.3	1.4	1.7
45–49	11,730	11.2	69.4	9.1	2.9	1.6	5.8
50–54	9,017	12.0	69.6	7.2	3.7	2.1	5.4
55–59	5,720	12.1	64.8	8.5	6.1	2.0	6.3
60–64	6,014	13.0	63.8	7.4	4.8	2.2	8.8
65–69	3,579	8.9	63.4	8.6	4.5	2.1	12.5
70–74	3,047	12.4	55.2	6.6	4.9	2.2	18.7
75–79	1,926	11.9	43.5	3.4	2.4	1.4	37.4
80+	2,381	14.1	29.6	2.6	1.4	1.4	50.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,306</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
15-19	17,385	92.3	7.2	0.6	-	-	-
20-24	13,605	70.7	21.4	5.1	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	12,472	38.9	45.4	14.9	0.5	0.2	0.0
30-34	10,876	20.2	58.7	17.1	3.5	0.4	0.1
35-39	9,167	13.7	65.8	16.2	3.5	0.6	0.2
40-44	6,549	10.6	71.1	13.4	2.2	1.0	1.6
45-49	5,500	8.3	73.3	10.7	1.9	1.0	4.7
50-54	4,261	7.7	75.5	9.2	2.5	1.8	3.2
55-59	2,765	6.2	75.9	9.9	2.9	1.3	3.8
60-64	2,698	7.0	75.5	9.2	2.7	1.7	3.9
65-69	1,737	5.4	75.1	9.0	2.1	1.6	6.7
70-74	1,409	5.3	72.8	7.7	3.5	1.8	8.9
75-79	914	5.8	69.4	5.8	1.9	1.5	15.6
80+	968	8.7	58.7	4.1	1.2	1.8	25.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,253</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
15-19	19,587	86.0	11.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	16,900	48.3	36.9	12.4	2.1	0.3	0.0
25-29	15,231	28.0	53.6	16.7	1.3	0.5	0.0
30-34	12,391	21.2	59.5	13.1	5.0	1.2	0.1
35-39	9,776	18.2	63.5	11.3	5.3	1.5	0.2
40-44	7,206	17.4	66.0	8.6	4.4	1.8	1.7
45-49	6,230	13.8	65.9	7.8	3.8	2.0	6.7
50-54	4,756	15.8	64.2	5.4	4.8	2.4	7.4
55-59	2,955	17.7	54.5	7.2	9.1	2.8	8.7
60-64	3,316	17.8	54.3	6.0	6.5	2.6	12.8
65-69	1,842	12.1	52.3	8.3	6.7	2.6	18.0
70-74	1,638	18.6	40.0	5.7	6.0	2.4	27.2
75-79	1,012	17.4	20.2	1.2	3.0	1.3	57.0
80+	1,413	17.8	9.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	68.2

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 29.2 percent in Tunduru District Council to 39.0 percent in Songea Municipal council. For the married category the range was from 44.2 percent in Songea Municipal Council to 58.2 percent in Mbinga District Council. The proportion for the separated was around one (1) percent for all districts except in Mbinga District Council (0.4 percent). Widowed category ranged from 2.5 percent in Mbinga District Council to 3.5 percent in Songea District Council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was highest in Nyasa District (11.6 percent) and lowest in Mbinga District (7.3 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>763,449</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Rural	568,890	29.0	55.8	9.3	0.6	2.5	2.9
urban	194,559	38.4	45.9	9.6	0.8	2.6	2.7
Tunduru	166,172	29.2	56.9	8.1	0.6	2.7	2.6
Songea	96,683	31.7	49.9	11.2	1.0	2.8	3.5
Mbinga	195,211	29.3	58.2	7.3	0.4	2.4	2.5
Songea Municipal	117,787	39.0	44.2	10.8	0.9	2.4	2.7
Namtumbo	109,313	31.3	52.6	10.2	0.6	2.2	3.1
Nyasa	78,283	29.8	51.8	11.6	0.6	3.0	3.2

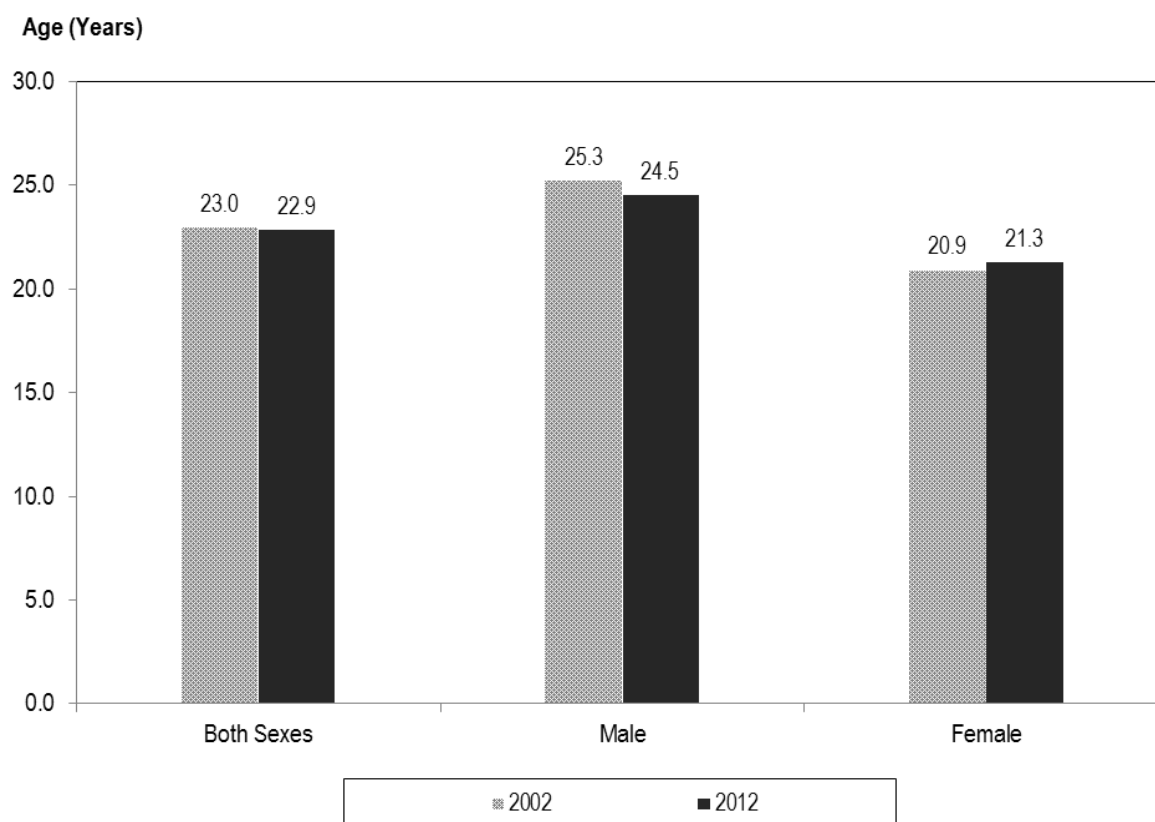
### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

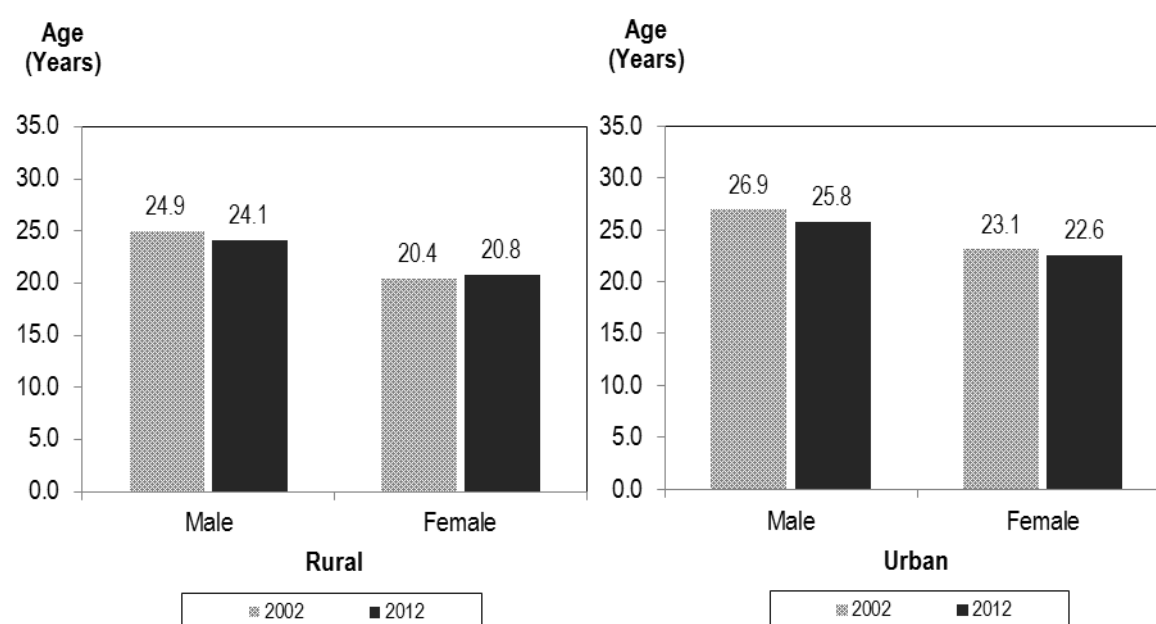
The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.9 years 2002 to 21.3 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 25.3 years in 2002 Census to 24.5 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3 show that, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 23.1 to 22.6 years and that of males decreased from 26.9 to 25.8 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for

females increased from 20.4 to 20.8 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 24.9 to 24.1 years.

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



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

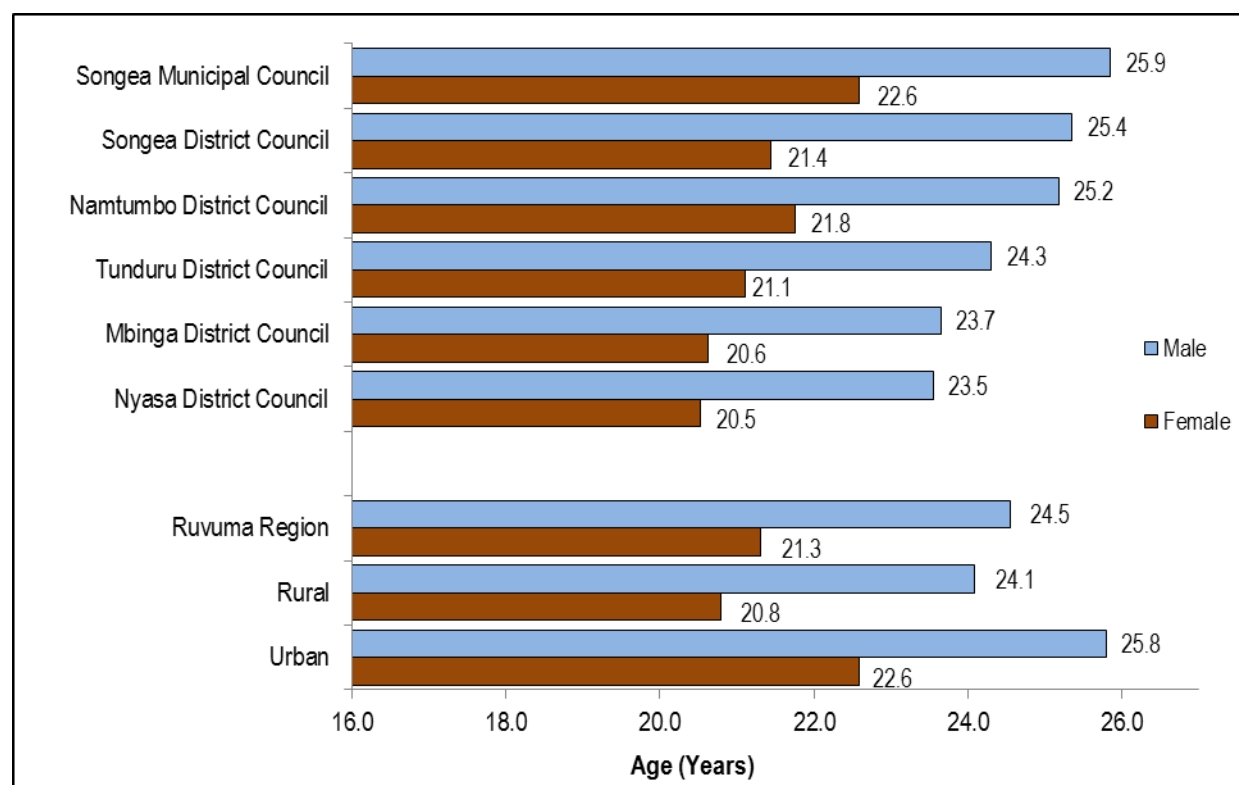


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. for both males and females. Songea Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (25.9 years and 22.6 years respectively) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Nyasa District Council (23.5 years for males and 20.5 for females).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Rural	22.6	22.4	24.9	24.1	20.4	20.8
urban	24.8	24.1	26.9	25.8	23.1	22.6
Tunduru	22.3	22.6	25.2	24.3	19.8	21.1
Songea	24.3	23.4	26.6	25.4	22.2	21.4
Mbinga	21.9	22.1	23.7	23.7	20.1	20.6
Songea Municipal	24.9	24.2	26.9	25.9	23.2	22.6
Namtumbo	23.6	23.4	26.3	25.2	21.2	21.8
Nyasa	22.1	22.0	24.0	23.5	20.5	20.5

**Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Ruvuma 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 more than 99 percent of the enumerated population in Ruvuma Region was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from Mozambique and India. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany, China and Kenya.



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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,376,891</b>	<b>668,684</b>	<b>708,207</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,038,071</b>	<b>507,827</b>	<b>530,244</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>338,820</b>	<b>160,857</b>	<b>177,963</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,376,030</b>	<b>668,176</b>	<b>707,854</b>	<b>99.94</b>	<b>1,037,517</b>	<b>507,499</b>	<b>530,018</b>	<b>99.95</b>	<b>338,513</b>	<b>160,677</b>	<b>177,836</b>	<b>99.91</b>
Angola	11	4	7	0.001	11	4	7	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	11	8	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	11	8	3	0.003
Comoro	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	52	36	16	0.004	24	15	9	0.002	28	21	7	0.008
Lesotho	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Malawi	15	6	9	0.001	7	3	4	0.001	8	3	5	0.002
Mauritius	10	3	7	0.001	10	3	7	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	315	152	163	0.023	268	127	141	0.026	47	25	22	0.014
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Swaziland	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	13	8	5	0.001	12	8	4	0.001	1	0	1	0.000
Uganda	8	5	3	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	7	5	2	0.002
DRC	5	4	1	0.000	4	3	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Zimbabwe	6	6	0	0.000	6	6	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	5	4	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	4	3	1	0.001
<b>Other African Countries</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.001</b>
China	62	62	0	0.005	59	59	0	0.006	3	3	0	0.001
India	118	74	44	0.009	46	32	14	0.004	72	42	30	0.021
Pakistan	14	11	3	0.001	14	11	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
<b>Other Asian Countries</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.007</b>
Italy	16	12	4	0.001	4	3	1	0.000	12	9	3	0.004
Nordic Countries	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Great Britain	2	1	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	76	34	42	0.006	35	20	15	0.003	41	14	27	0.012
<b>Other European Countries</b>	15	8	7	0.001	6	3	3	0.001	9	5	4	0.003
Canada	4	1	3	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	3	1	2	0.001
USA	26	10	16	0.002	6	2	4	0.001	20	8	12	0.006
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	30	19	11	0.002	21	13	8	0.002	9	6	3	0.003

## 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 about seven (6.6) percent of Ruvuma population had birth certificates while 5.6 percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (85.7 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

**Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
0 - 4	6.0	6.1	6.0	10.8	10.7	10.9	81.4	81.5	81.3	1.8	1.7	1.8
5 - 9	6.4	6.4	6.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	83.7	83.8	83.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
10 - 14	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	85.0	85.0	84.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
15 - 19	8.9	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.1	4.8	84.1	84.3	83.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
20 - 24	10.1	11.6	8.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	84.2	82.4	85.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
25 - 29	8.2	9.6	6.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	86.4	84.5	88.1	2.1	2.4	1.9
30 - 34	6.3	7.2	5.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	88.6	87.3	89.8	2.1	2.4	1.8
35 - 39	5.4	5.9	4.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	89.3	88.5	90.1	2.3	2.5	2.1
40 - 44	5.1	5.5	4.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	89.9	89.3	90.3	2.3	2.5	2.1
45 - 49	5.0	5.3	4.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	89.7	89.4	89.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
50 - 54	5.1	5.7	4.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	89.7	89.1	90.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
55 - 59	4.8	5.9	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	90.1	89.0	91.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
60 - 64	3.5	4.3	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.3	90.3	90.1	90.5	3.1	2.9	3.3
65 - 69	2.7	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	91.5	90.9	92.0	3.5	3.2	3.9
70 - 74	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	91.6	91.4	91.7	3.6	3.2	4.1
75 - 79	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	91.3	91.8	90.8	4.3	4.1	4.5
80+	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	91.0	90.9	91.1	4.9	4.6	5.1

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Ruvuma Urban Areas (16.2 percent) was four times that of Ruvuma Rural Areas (3.5 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
0 - 4	3.5	3.6	3.4	12.0	11.9	12.1	82.6	82.7	82.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
5 - 9	3.5	3.5	3.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	85.5	85.5	85.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
10 - 14	3.4	3.5	3.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	87.3	87.3	87.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
15 - 19	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	88.1	88.0	88.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
20 - 24	5.2	6.0	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	88.4	87.4	89.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
25 - 29	4.5	5.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	89.6	88.2	90.7	2.1	2.2	2.0
30 - 34	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	91.0	90.1	91.8	2.2	2.4	2.0
35 - 39	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	91.3	90.7	91.9	2.3	2.5	2.1
40 - 44	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	91.7	91.4	92.0	2.4	2.5	2.3
45 - 49	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	91.5	91.4	91.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
50 - 54	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	91.4	91.1	91.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
55 - 59	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	91.5	90.9	92.0	2.7	2.5	2.9
60 - 64	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.9	3.8	90.7	90.9	90.6	3.5	3.2	3.6
65 - 69	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	91.8	91.6	92.1	3.8	3.5	4.1
70 - 74	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	91.6	91.7	91.6	3.9	3.4	4.4
75 - 79	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	91.2	91.4	90.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
80+	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	91.0	90.8	91.1	5.2	5.0	5.3

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
0 - 4	14.7	14.7	14.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	77.4	77.4	77.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 - 9	16.9	16.9	16.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	77.3	77.4	77.2	1.4	1.3	1.5
10 - 14	17.7	17.7	17.8	3.4	3.6	3.1	77.3	77.2	77.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
15 - 19	20.8	20.5	21.1	2.6	2.8	2.4	74.4	74.6	74.3	2.2	2.0	2.3
20 - 24	22.8	26.1	20.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	73.4	69.5	76.5	1.9	2.4	1.5
25 - 29	18.2	21.6	15.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	77.9	73.7	81.3	2.1	2.8	1.6
30 - 34	14.4	16.8	12.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	82.0	79.2	84.4	2.0	2.5	1.6
35 - 39	13.0	14.1	12.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	83.4	81.9	84.7	2.1	2.5	1.8
40 - 44	12.4	13.3	11.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	83.8	82.5	84.9	2.0	2.5	1.6
45 - 49	12.6	13.4	11.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	83.5	82.6	84.4	2.0	2.3	1.7
50 - 54	12.2	13.5	11.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	83.9	82.3	85.3	2.0	2.2	1.7
55 - 59	11.2	13.7	8.8	1.7	2.1	1.4	85.2	82.0	88.3	1.8	2.1	1.5
60 - 64	7.3	9.2	5.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	89.0	87.2	90.4	2.0	1.9	2.0
65 - 69	5.8	8.1	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	90.2	88.4	92.0	2.5	2.2	2.8
70 - 74	4.8	6.3	3.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	91.4	90.3	92.2	2.5	2.3	2.7
75 - 79	3.9	3.5	4.3	1.5	1.0	1.9	91.9	93.8	90.2	2.7	1.8	3.6
80+	3.9	4.9	3.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	91.2	91.1	91.2	3.7	2.5	4.5

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Ruvuma 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 Songea Municipal Council (18 percent) and the lowest was Nyasa District Council (3 percent).

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

District/Council	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Tunduru	4.7	5.0	4.5	6.0	6.1	6.0	86.0	85.7	86.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Songea	6.0	6.2	5.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	89.3	89.1	89.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Mbinga	5.3	5.5	5.0	10.7	10.9	10.5	82.2	81.7	82.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Songea Municipal	18.0	19.1	17.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	77.7	76.4	78.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
Namtumbo	3.5	3.8	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	92.7	92.3	93.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nyasa	3.0	3.3	2.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	90.5	90.2	90.8	1.8	1.9	1.8

## **Chapter Seven**

### **Survival of Parents**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

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

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, the United Nations definition that was adopted by 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. The 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 age group and survival of parents for both sexes. The tables indicate that 70.6 percent of all persons in Ruvuma Region and 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346,960</b>	<b>950,722</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>63,565</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>158,121</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>174,552</b>	<b>13.0</b>
< 1	43,187	42,273	97.9	214	0.5	541	1.3	159	0.4
1–4	159,190	154,224	96.9	1,351	0.8	2,988	1.9	627	0.4
5–9	202,673	191,062	94.3	3,310	1.6	6,890	3.4	1,411	0.7
10–14	178,467	161,227	90.3	4,614	2.6	10,119	5.7	2,508	1.4
15–19	128,105	107,359	83.8	5,502	4.3	11,787	9.2	3,457	2.7
20–24	109,285	82,037	75.1	6,712	6.1	15,257	14.0	5,280	4.8
25–29	103,735	68,817	66.3	8,133	7.8	19,051	18.4	7,734	7.5
30–34	88,621	51,280	57.9	7,938	9.0	19,978	22.5	9,424	10.6
35–39	76,017	37,326	49.1	7,616	10.0	19,437	25.6	11,638	15.3
40–44	58,609	22,490	38.4	6,010	10.3	16,415	28.0	13,693	23.4
45–49	51,503	15,364	29.8	5,045	9.8	14,333	27.8	16,760	32.5
50–54	40,103	7,922	19.8	3,432	8.6	9,729	24.3	19,020	47.4
55–59	25,866	3,477	13.4	1,688	6.5	5,058	19.6	15,643	60.5
60–64	26,917	2,531	9.4	1,095	4.1	3,755	14.0	19,536	72.6
65+	54,682	3,333	6.1	904	1.7	2,784	5.1	47,661	87.2
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>662,678</b>	<b>616,145</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>12,541</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>27,317</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>653,284</b>	<b>464,564</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>30,105</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>76,513</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>82,103</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<1	21,221	20,832	98.2	74	0.3	249	1.2	66	0.3
1–4	81,761	79,338	97.0	659	0.8	1,471	1.8	293	0.4
5–9	94,659	89,203	94.2	1,593	1.7	3,242	3.4	621	0.7
10–14	91,686	82,944	90.5	2,307	2.5	5,172	5.6	1,264	1.4
15–19	63,493	53,539	84.3	2,669	4.2	5,639	8.9	1,646	2.6
20–24	48,795	37,084	76.0	2,757	5.7	6,711	13.8	2,243	4.6
25–29	48,491	32,280	66.6	3,674	7.6	8,972	18.5	3,565	7.4
30–34	42,075	24,392	58.0	3,700	8.8	9,637	22.9	4,346	10.3
35–39	36,990	18,327	49.5	3,707	10.0	9,549	25.8	5,407	14.6
40–44	28,392	11,093	39.1	2,958	10.4	7,955	28.0	6,387	22.5
45–49	24,724	7,412	30.0	2,326	9.4	7,184	29.1	7,802	31.6
50–54	19,078	3,841	20.1	1,696	8.9	4,927	25.8	8,614	45.2
55–59	12,699	1,751	13.8	892	7.0	2,559	20.2	7,496	59.0
60–64	12,253	1,211	9.9	545	4.4	1,835	15.0	8,661	70.7
65+	26,967	1,317	4.9	548	2.0	1,411	5.2	23,692	87.9
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>329,550</b>	<b>306,699</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>6,173</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13,475</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>693,676</b>	<b>486,159</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>33,460</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>81,609</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>92,449</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<1	21,966	21,441	97.6	140	0.6	292	1.3	93	0.4
1–4	77,429	74,886	96.7	692	0.9	1,516	2.0	335	0.4
5–9	108,014	101,859	94.3	1,717	1.6	3,648	3.4	790	0.7
10–14	86,781	78,283	90.2	2,307	2.7	4,947	5.7	1,244	1.4
15–19	64,612	53,820	83.3	2,833	4.4	6,148	9.5	1,811	2.8
20–24	60,490	44,952	74.3	3,955	6.5	8,546	14.1	3,037	5.0
25–29	55,244	36,537	66.1	4,459	8.1	10,079	18.2	4,169	7.5
30–34	46,546	26,888	57.8	4,239	9.1	10,341	22.2	5,078	10.9
35–39	39,027	18,999	48.7	3,909	10.0	9,888	25.3	6,231	16.0
40–44	30,217	11,397	37.7	3,052	10.1	8,461	28.0	7,307	24.2
45–49	26,779	7,952	29.7	2,719	10.2	7,150	26.7	8,958	33.5
50–54	21,025	4,081	19.4	1,736	8.3	4,802	22.8	10,406	49.5
55–59	13,167	1,726	13.1	796	6.0	2,498	19.0	8,146	61.9
60–64	14,664	1,320	9.0	549	3.7	1,920	13.1	10,875	74.2
65+	27,715	2,016	7.3	356	1.3	1,373	5.0	23,970	86.5
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>333,128</b>	<b>309,446</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13,841</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Ruvuma Region by District and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (71.2 percent) than in urban areas (68.6 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Mbinga District (73.7 percent), followed by Namtumbo District (71.4 percent) and Nyasa District (71.2 percent). The least proportion was observed in Tunduru District (69.6 percent) followed by Songea Municipal (68.2 percent) and Songea District (67.1 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (11.7 percent) higher than the proportion of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.7 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Songea District Council (15.3 percent) followed by Tunduru District Council (13.9 percent) and the lowest was in Mbinga District Council (11.0 percent).

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>1,346,960</b>	<b>950,722</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>63,565</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>158,121</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>166,732</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Rural	1,020,303	726,541	71.2	46,449	4.6	114,370	11.2	132,943	13.0
Urban	326,657	224,181	68.6	17,116	5.2	43,751	13.4	41,609	12.7
Tunduru	293,319	204,245	69.6	14,630	5.0	33,575	11.4	40,868	13.9
Songea	168,555	113,149	67.1	8,387	5.0	21,214	12.6	25,805	15.3
Mbinga	347,240	255,826	73.7	15,558	4.5	37,630	10.8	38,226	11.0
Songea Municipal	196,627	134,108	68.2	10,278	5.2	26,945	13.7	25,296	12.9
Namtumbo	198,258	141,551	71.4	8,870	4.5	22,635	11.4	25,202	12.7
Nyasa	142,961	101,843	71.2	5,842	4.1	16,122	11.3	19,155	13.4

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>653,284</b>	<b>464,564</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>30,105</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>76,513</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>82,103</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Rural	498,487	357,365	71.7	22,144	4.4	55,941	11.2	63,037	12.6
Urban	154,797	107,199	69.3	7,961	5.1	20,571	13.3	19,066	12.3
Tunduru	141,015	98,902	70.1	6,862	4.9	16,070	11.4	19,180	13.6
Songea	83,822	56,968	68.0	4,190	5.0	10,323	12.3	12,341	14.7
Mbinga	169,508	125,097	73.8	7,553	4.5	18,672	11.0	18,186	10.7
Songea Municipal	92,953	63,952	68.8	4,704	5.1	12,698	13.7	11,600	12.5
Namtumbo	96,500	69,508	72.0	4,115	4.3	11,116	11.5	11,761	12.2
Nyasa	69,486	50,138	72.2	2,680	3.9	7,634	11.0	9,034	13.0

**Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>693,676</b>	<b>486,159</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>33,460</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>81,609</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>92,449</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Rural	521,816	369,176	70.7	24,305	4.7	58,429	11.2	69,906	13.4
Urban	171,860	116,982	68.1	9,155	5.3	23,180	13.5	22,542	13.1
Tunduru	152,304	105,343	69.2	7,768	5.1	17,505	11.5	21,688	14.2
Songea	84,733	56,181	66.3	4,198	5.0	10,891	12.9	13,463	15.9
Mbinga	177,732	130,730	73.6	8,005	4.5	18,958	10.7	20,039	11.3
Songea Municipal	103,674	70,157	67.7	5,574	5.4	14,247	13.7	13,696	13.2
Namtumbo	101,758	72,043	70.8	4,754	4.7	11,520	11.3	13,441	13.2
Nyasa	73,475	51,705	70.4	3,161	4.3	8,488	11.6	10,121	13.8



**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census: Rural**

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>1,020,303</b>	<b>726,541</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>46,449</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>114,370</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>132,943</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Male	498,487	357,365	71.7	22,144	4.4	55,941	11.2	63,037	12.6
Female	521,816	369,176	70.7	24,305	4.7	58,429	11.2	69,906	13.4
Tunduru	263,435	184,106	69.9	12,992	4.9	29,487	11.2	36,850	14.0
Songea	147,204	99,210	67.4	7,301	5.0	18,071	12.3	22,622	15.4
Mbinga	302,598	223,622	73.9	13,108	4.3	32,303	10.7	33,566	11.1
Songea Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Namtumbo	171,721	122,921	71.6	7,558	4.4	19,416	11.3	21,827	12.7
Nyasa	135,345	96,683	71.4	5,490	4.1	15,093	11.2	18,078	13.4

**Note:**

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

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census: Urban**

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>326,657</b>	<b>224,181</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>43,751</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>41,609</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Male	154,797	107,199	69.3	7,961	5.1	20,571	13.3	19,066	12.3
Female	171,860	116,982	68.1	9,155	5.3	23,180	13.5	22,542	13.1
Tunduru	29,884	20,140	67.4	1,638	5.5	4,088	13.7	4,018	13.4
Songea	21,351	13,939	65.3	1,086	5.1	3,143	14.7	3,183	14.9
Mbinga	44,642	32,205	72.1	2,450	5.5	5,328	11.9	4,660	10.4
Songea Municipal	196,627	134,108	68.2	10,278	5.2	26,945	13.7	25,296	12.9
Namtumbo	26,537	18,630	70.2	1,312	4.9	3,219	12.1	3,376	12.7
Nyasa	7,616	5,159	67.7	352	4.6	1,028	13.5	1,077	14.1

Table 7.9 presents the percentage distribution of persons by selected age groups and survival of parents. The results show that the proportion of persons whose both parents were alive decreases as age increases while those with one parent 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346,960</b>	<b>950,722</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>63,565</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>158,121</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>174,552</b>	<b>13.0</b>
< 1	43,187	42,273	97.9	214	0.5	541	1.3	159	0.4
1-4	159,190	154,224	96.9	1,351	0.8	2,988	1.9	627	0.4
5-9	202,673	191,062	94.3	3,310	1.6	6,890	3.4	1,411	0.7
10-14	178,467	161,227	90.3	4,614	2.6	10,119	5.7	2,508	1.4
15-19	128,105	107,359	83.8	5,502	4.3	11,787	9.2	3,457	2.7
20-24	109,285	82,037	75.1	6,712	6.1	15,257	14.0	5,280	4.8
25+	526,053	212,541	40.4	41,862	8.0	110,540	21.0	161,110	30.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>653,284</b>	<b>464,564</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>30,105</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>76,513</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>82,103</b>	<b>12.6</b>
< 1	21,221	20,832	98.2	74	0.3	249	1.2	66	0.3
1-4	81,761	79,338	97.0	659	0.8	1,471	1.8	293	0.4
5-9	94,659	89,203	94.2	1,593	1.7	3,242	3.4	621	0.7
10-14	91,686	82,944	90.5	2,307	2.5	5,172	5.6	1,264	1.4
15-19	63,493	53,539	84.3	2,669	4.2	5,639	8.9	1,646	2.6
20-24	48,795	37,084	76.0	2,757	5.7	6,711	13.8	2,243	4.6
25+	251,669	101,624	40.4	20,046	8.0	54,029	21.5	75,971	30.2

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>693,676</b>	<b>486,159</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>33,460</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>81,609</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>92,449</b>	<b>13.3</b>
< 1	21,966	21,441	97.6	140	0.6	292	1.3	93	0.4
1-4	77,429	74,886	96.7	692	0.9	1,516	2.0	335	0.4
5-9	108,014	101,859	94.3	1,717	1.6	3,648	3.4	790	0.7
10-14	86,781	78,283	90.2	2,307	2.7	4,947	5.7	1,244	1.4
15-19	64,612	53,820	83.3	2,833	4.4	6,148	9.5	1,811	2.8
20-24	60,490	44,952	74.3	3,955	6.5	8,546	14.1	3,037	5.0
25+	274,384	110,917	40.4	21,816	8.0	56,512	20.6	85,139	31.0

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,020,303</b>	<b>726,541</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>46,449</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>114,370</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>132,943</b>	<b>13.0</b>
< 1	32,829	32,199	98.1	140	0.4	386	1.2	104	0.3
1–4	123,983	120,479	97.2	982	0.8	2,090	1.7	432	0.3
5–9	158,324	150,104	94.8	2,459	1.6	4,821	3.0	940	0.6
10–14	136,277	124,336	91.2	3,414	2.5	6,931	5.1	1,596	1.2
15–19	91,133	77,573	85.1	3,739	4.1	7,683	8.4	2,137	2.3
20–24	78,780	60,181	76.4	4,706	6.0	10,604	13.5	3,288	4.2
25+	398,977	161,669	40.5	31,008	7.8	81,855	20.5	124,445	31.2

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>326,657</b>	<b>224,181</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>43,751</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>41,609</b>	<b>12.7</b>
< 1	10,358	10,074	97.3	74	0.7	155	1.5	55	0.5
1–4	35,207	33,745	95.8	369	1.0	898	2.6	195	0.6
5–9	44,349	40,958	92.4	851	1.9	2,068	4.7	472	1.1
10–14	42,190	36,890	87.4	1,200	2.8	3,188	7.6	912	2.2
15–19	36,972	29,786	80.6	1,763	4.8	4,104	11.1	1,319	3.6
20–24	30,505	21,855	71.6	2,005	6.6	4,653	15.3	1,992	6.5
25+	127,076	50,872	40.0	10,854	8.5	28,685	22.6	36,664	28.9

### 7.3 Orphans in Ruvuma 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 one percent (1.01 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly higher for female children (7.11 percent) compared with male children (6.93 percent).

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

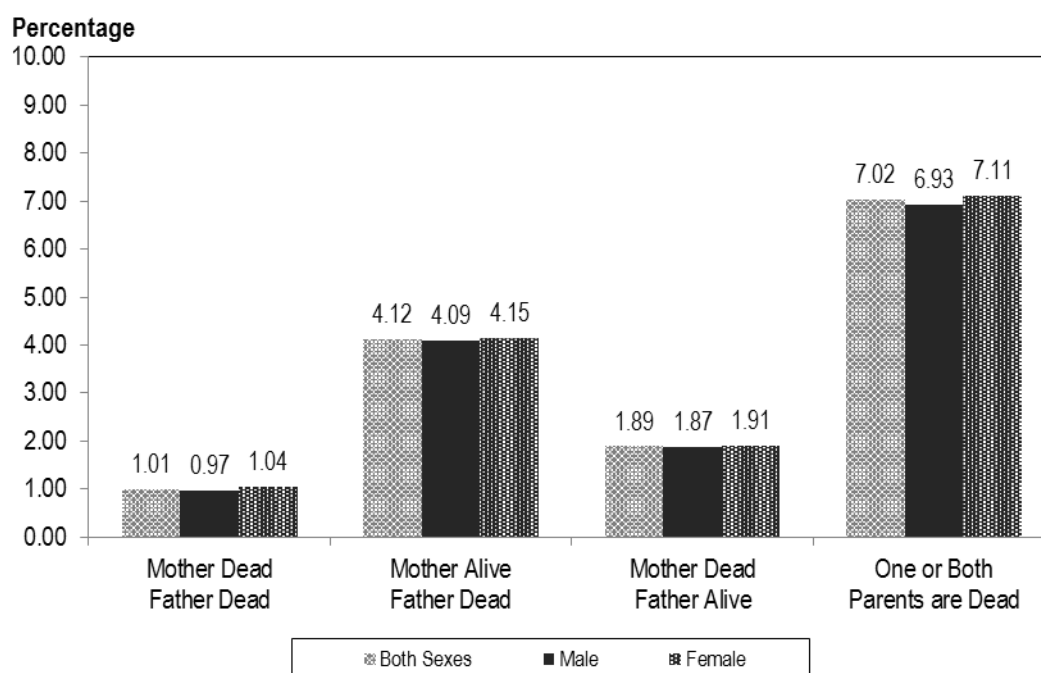


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children age 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Songea Municipal (9.4 percent) and Songea (7.8 percent) Councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Tunduru District and Namtumbo District (6.2 percent each). Generally, in Ruvuma Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (9.4 percent) than in rural areas (6.3 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>662,678</b>	<b>329,550</b>	<b>333,128</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Rural	507,554	254,156	253,398	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.3	6.3	6.3
Urban	155,124	75,394	79,730	2.2	2.1	2.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	9.4	9.1	9.6
Tunduru	143,738	71,141	72,597	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.2	6.3	6.0
Songea	81,015	40,856	40,159	2.1	2.0	2.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.9	7.8	8.1
Mbinga	172,394	85,802	86,592	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.4	6.4	6.4
Songea Municipal	93,200	45,022	48,178	2.2	1.9	2.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	9.8	9.4	10.2
Namtumbo	100,117	50,382	49,735	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.5	3.3	3.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.2	6.0	6.4
Nyasa	72,214	36,347	35,867	1.7	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.7	6.6	6.8

## Chapter Eight

### Diaspora

#### 8.1 Introduction

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

#### 8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. About one (0.9) percent of the total private households in Ruvuma Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban areas (1.5 percent) than in rural areas (0.8 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Songea Municipal Council (1.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>222,994</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>77,011</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Tunduru	69,525	641	0.9	61,878	488	0.8	7,647	153	2.0
Songea	38,515	385	1.0	33,416	345	1.0	5,099	40	0.8
Mbinga	74,859	276	0.4	64,966	216	0.3	9,893	60	0.6
Songea Municipal	47,092	790	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	47,092	790	1.7
Namtumbo	39,206	382	1.0	33,721	331	1.0	5,485	51	0.9
Nyasa	30,808	364	1.2	29,013	338	1.2	1795	26	1.4

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 (77.7 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (19.0 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Tunduru	641	512	79.9	109	17.0	20	3.1	0	0.0
Songea	385	298	77.4	72	18.7	15	3.9	0	0.0
Mbinga	276	237	85.9	33	12.0	4	1.4	2	0.7
Songea Municipal	790	616	78.0	151	19.1	19	2.4	4	0.5
Namtumbo	382	264	69.1	98	25.7	19	5.0	1	0.3
Nyasa	364	279	76.6	76	20.9	8	2.2	1	0.3

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban from Ruvuma Region. Results show that 62.1 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 37.9 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,711</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,026</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>37.9</b>
Angola	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1
Botswana	40	0.4	14	0.2	26	0.7
Burundi	29	0.3	6	0.1	23	0.6
Comoro	20	0.2	13	0.2	7	0.2
Kenya	310	3.2	84	1.4	226	6.1
Lesotho	30	0.3	11	0.2	19	0.5
Malawi	780	8.0	519	8.6	261	7.1
Mauritius	23	0.2	10	0.2	13	0.4
Mozambique	6,816	70.2	4,849	80.5	1,967	53.4
Namibia	19	0.2	18	0.3	1	0.0
Rwanda	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.2
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swaziland	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.2
South Africa	241	2.5	82	1.4	159	4.3
Uganda	110	1.1	26	0.4	84	2.3
Republic of Congo	21	0.2	4	0.1	17	0.5
Zimbabwe	12	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.2
Zambia	96	1.0	56	0.9	40	1.1
Other African Countries	51	0.5	25	0.4	26	0.7
China	18	0.2	11	0.2	7	0.2
India	54	0.6	4	0.1	50	1.4
Pakistan	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Other Asian Countries	100	1.0	5	0.1	95	2.6
Italy	36	0.4	12	0.2	24	0.7
Nordic Countries	84	0.9	29	0.5	55	1.5
Great Britain	116	1.2	51	0.8	65	1.8
Germany	65	0.7	24	0.4	41	1.1
Other European Countries	184	1.9	17	0.3	167	4.5
Canada	106	1.1	10	0.2	96	2.6
USA	324	3.3	132	2.2	192	5.2
Not Reported	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.1



Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex for Ruvuma Region. The Census results show that, out of 9,711 persons who were reported in Ruvuma to be living outside the country from Ruvuma Region at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Mozambique (70.2 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,711</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>40.3</b>
Angola	7	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1
Botswana	40	0.4	25	0.4	15	0.4
Burundi	29	0.3	13	0.2	16	0.4
Comoro	20	0.2	13	0.2	7	0.2
Kenya	310	3.2	174	3.0	136	3.5
Lesotho	30	0.3	15	0.3	15	0.4
Malawi	780	8.0	483	8.3	297	7.6
Mauritius	23	0.2	18	0.3	5	0.1
Mozambique	6,816	70.2	4,115	70.9	2,701	69.1
Namibia	19	0.2	10	0.2	9	0.2
Rwanda	6	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.0
Seychelles	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Somalia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swaziland	6	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1
South Africa	241	2.5	158	2.7	83	2.1
Uganda	110	1.1	55	0.9	55	1.4
DRC	21	0.2	15	0.3	6	0.2
Zimbabwe	12	0.1	11	0.2	1	0.0
Zambia	96	1.0	67	1.2	29	0.7
Other African Countries	51	0.5	38	0.7	13	0.3
China	18	0.2	13	0.2	5	0.1
India	54	0.6	35	0.6	19	0.5
Pakistan	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	100	1.0	42	0.7	58	1.5
Italy	36	0.4	13	0.2	23	0.6
Nordic Countries	84	0.9	42	0.7	42	1.1
Great Britain	116	1.2	72	1.2	44	1.1
Germany	65	0.7	35	0.6	30	0.8
Other European Countries	184	1.9	67	1.2	117	3.0
Canada	106	1.1	63	1.1	43	1.1
USA	324	3.3	194	3.3	130	3.3
Not Reported	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table 8.5 reveals that only 15 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,711</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Angola	7	2	28.6
Botswana	40	14	35.0
Burundi	29	3	10.3
Comoro	20	3	15.0
Kenya	310	38	12.3
Lesotho	30	4	13.3
Malawi	780	107	13.7
Mauritius	23	4	17.4
Mozambique	6,816	915	13.4
Namibia	19	0	0.0
Rwanda	6	2	33.3
Seychelles	1	1	100.0
Somalia	0	0	-
Swaziland	6	1	16.7
South Africa	241	42	17.4
Uganda	110	13	11.8
Republic of Congo	21	3	14.3
Zimbabwe	12	3	25.0
Zambia	96	17	17.7
Other African Countries	51	12	23.5
China	18	8	44.4
India	54	10	18.5
Pakistan	2	1	50.0
Other Asian Countries	100	8	8.0
Italy	36	9	25.0
Nordic Countries	84	25	29.8
Great Britain	116	37	31.9
Germany	65	21	32.3
Other European Countries	184	16	8.7
Canada	106	9	8.5
USA	324	82	25.3
Not Reported	4	1	25.0

## **Chapter Nine**

### **Literacy and Education**

#### **9.1 Literacy**

##### **9.1.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

##### **9.1.2 Literacy Status in Ruvuma Region**

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Ruvuma region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,144,589 persons age 5 years and above, 881,783 (77.0 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (79.2 percent) than females (75.1 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 84.7 to 87.1 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 87.8 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas at 73.5 percent. Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,144,589</b>	<b>550,308</b>	<b>594,281</b>	<b>881,783</b>	<b>435,697</b>	<b>446,086</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>75.1</b>
5-9	202,673	94,659	108,014	86,548	37,893	48,655	42.7	40.0	45.0
10-14	178,467	91,686	86,781	151,201	76,585	74,616	84.7	83.5	86.0
15-19	128,105	63,493	64,612	116,615	57,606	59,009	91.0	90.7	91.3
20-24	109,285	48,795	60,490	97,502	44,428	53,074	89.2	91.1	87.7
25-29	103,735	48,491	55,244	89,502	43,324	46,178	86.3	89.3	83.6
30-34	88,621	42,075	46,546	76,472	37,369	39,103	86.3	88.8	84.0
35-39	76,017	36,990	39,027	65,573	32,905	32,668	86.3	89.0	83.7
40-44	58,609	28,392	30,217	50,647	25,420	25,227	86.4	89.5	83.5
45-49	51,503	24,724	26,779	44,845	22,663	22,182	87.1	91.7	82.8
50-54	40,103	19,078	21,025	32,074	17,007	15,067	80.0	89.1	71.7
55-59	25,866	12,699	13,167	19,635	10,991	8,644	75.9	86.6	65.6
60-64	26,917	12,253	14,664	19,291	10,152	9,139	71.7	82.9	62.3
65-69	17,248	8,435	8,813	11,448	6,783	4,665	66.4	80.4	52.9
70-74	15,548	7,674	7,874	9,237	5,578	3,659	59.4	72.7	46.5
75-79	9,965	5,134	4,831	5,789	3,622	2,167	58.1	70.5	44.9
80+	11,927	5,730	6,197	5,404	3,371	2,033	45.3	58.8	32.8

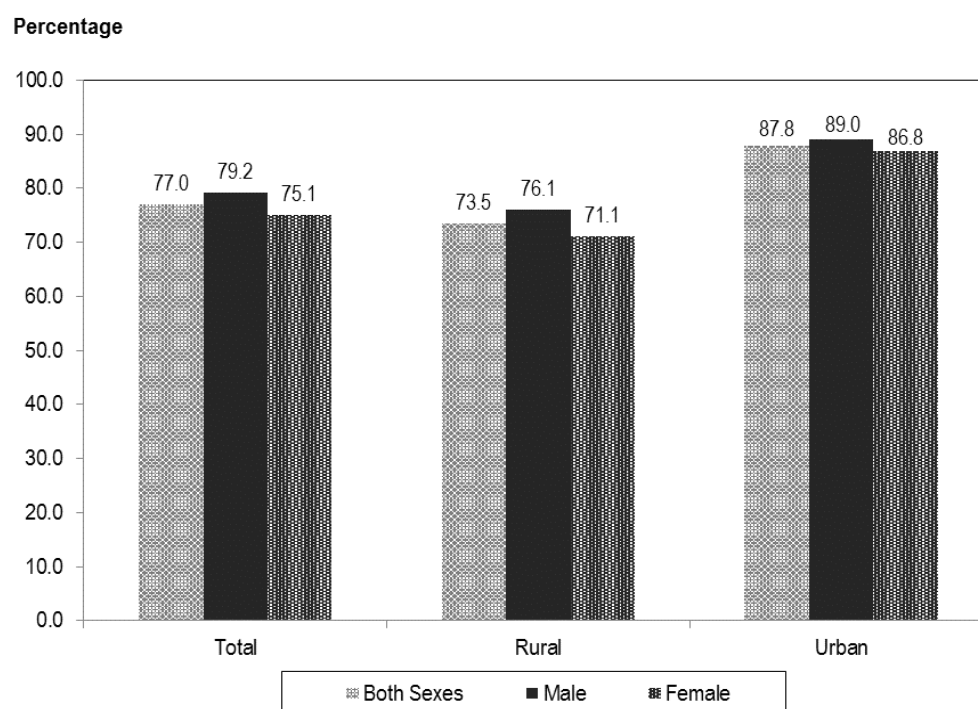
**Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Ruvuma Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>863,491</b>	<b>418,656</b>	<b>444,835</b>	<b>634,877</b>	<b>318,467</b>	<b>316,410</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>71.1</b>
5-9	158,324	74,313	84,011	60,391	26,441	33,950	38.1	35.6	40.4
10-14	136,277	70,686	65,591	111,346	56,855	54,491	81.7	80.4	83.1
15-19	91,133	46,108	45,025	80,700	40,758	39,942	88.6	88.4	88.7
20-24	78,780	35,190	43,590	68,076	31,226	36,850	86.4	88.7	84.5
25-29	76,032	36,019	40,013	63,150	31,292	31,858	83.1	86.9	79.6
30-34	65,354	31,199	34,155	54,457	26,956	27,501	83.3	86.4	80.5
35-39	57,074	27,823	29,251	47,647	24,124	23,523	83.5	86.7	80.4
40-44	44,854	21,843	23,011	37,744	19,177	18,567	84.1	87.8	80.7
45-49	39,773	19,224	20,549	33,808	17,340	16,468	85.0	90.2	80.1
50-54	31,086	14,817	16,269	24,070	12,991	11,079	77.4	87.7	68.1
55-59	20,146	9,934	10,212	14,751	8,412	6,339	73.2	84.7	62.1
60-64	20,903	9,555	11,348	14,373	7,706	6,667	68.8	80.6	58.8
65-69	13,669	6,698	6,971	8,680	5,237	3,443	63.5	78.2	49.4
70-74	12,501	6,265	6,236	7,103	4,406	2,697	56.8	70.3	43.2
75-79	8,039	4,220	3,819	4,478	2,870	1,608	55.7	68.0	42.1
80+	9,546	4,762	4,784	4,103	2,676	1,427	43.0	56.2	29.8

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,098</b>	<b>131,652</b>	<b>149,446</b>	<b>246,906</b>	<b>117,230</b>	<b>129,676</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>86.8</b>
5-9	44,349	20,346	24,003	26,157	11,452	14,705	59.0	56.3	61.3
10-14	42,190	21,000	21,190	39,855	19,730	20,125	94.5	94.0	95.0
15-19	36,972	17,385	19,587	35,915	16,848	19,067	97.1	96.9	97.3
20-24	30,505	13,605	16,900	29,426	13,202	16,224	96.5	97.0	96.0
25-29	27,703	12,472	15,231	26,352	12,032	14,320	95.1	96.5	94.0
30-34	23,267	10,876	12,391	22,015	10,413	11,602	94.6	95.7	93.6
35-39	18,943	9,167	9,776	17,926	8,781	9,145	94.6	95.8	93.5
40-44	13,755	6,549	7,206	12,903	6,243	6,660	93.8	95.3	92.4
45-49	11,730	5,500	6,230	11,037	5,323	5,714	94.1	96.8	91.7
50-54	9,017	4,261	4,756	8,004	4,016	3,988	88.8	94.3	83.9
55-59	5,720	2,765	2,955	4,884	2,579	2,305	85.4	93.3	78.0
60-64	6,014	2,698	3,316	4,918	2,446	2,472	81.8	90.7	74.5
65-69	3,579	1,737	1,842	2,768	1,546	1,222	77.3	89.0	66.3
70-74	3,047	1,409	1,638	2,134	1,172	962	70.0	83.2	58.7
75-79	1,926	914	1,012	1,311	752	559	68.1	82.3	55.2
80+	2,381	968	1,413	1,301	695	606	54.6	71.8	42.9

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



### 9.1.3 Adult Literacy

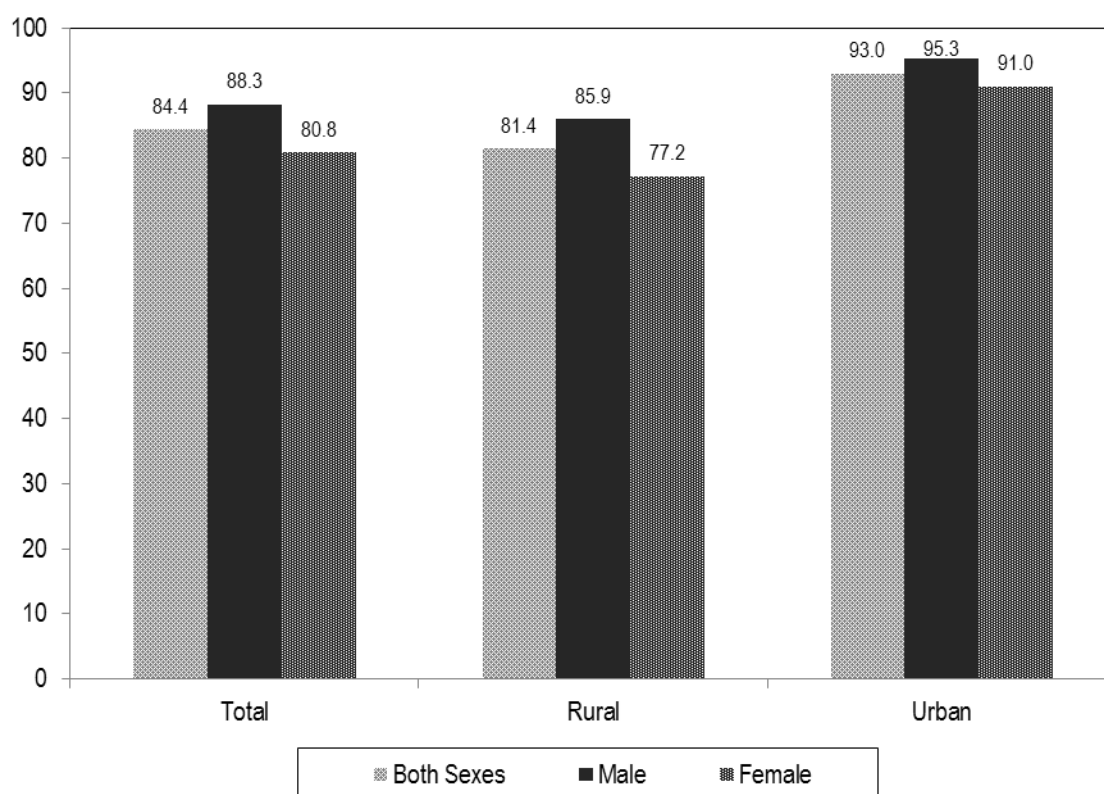
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Ruvuma Region stands at 84.4 percent and it was higher in urban areas (93.0 percent) than in rural areas (81.4 percent). Males were more literate than females in both 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>91.0</b>
15–19	91.0	90.7	91.3	88.6	88.4	88.7	97.1	96.9	97.3
20–24	89.2	91.1	87.7	86.4	88.7	84.5	96.5	97.0	96.0
25–29	86.3	89.3	83.6	83.1	86.9	79.6	95.1	96.5	94.0
30–34	86.3	88.8	84.0	83.3	86.4	80.5	94.6	95.7	93.6
35–39	86.3	89.0	83.7	83.5	86.7	80.4	94.6	95.8	93.5
40–44	86.4	89.5	83.5	84.1	87.8	80.7	93.8	95.3	92.4
45–49	87.1	91.7	82.8	85.0	90.2	80.1	94.1	96.8	91.7
50–54	80.0	89.1	71.7	77.4	87.7	68.1	88.8	94.3	83.9
55–59	75.9	86.6	65.6	73.2	84.7	62.1	85.4	93.3	78.0
60–64	71.7	82.9	62.3	68.8	80.6	58.8	81.8	90.7	74.5
65–69	66.4	80.4	52.9	63.5	78.2	49.4	77.3	89.0	66.3
70–74	59.4	72.7	46.5	56.8	70.3	43.2	70.0	83.2	58.7
75–79	58.1	70.5	44.9	55.7	68.0	42.1	68.1	82.3	55.2
80+	45.3	58.8	32.8	43.0	56.2	29.8	54.6	71.8	42.9

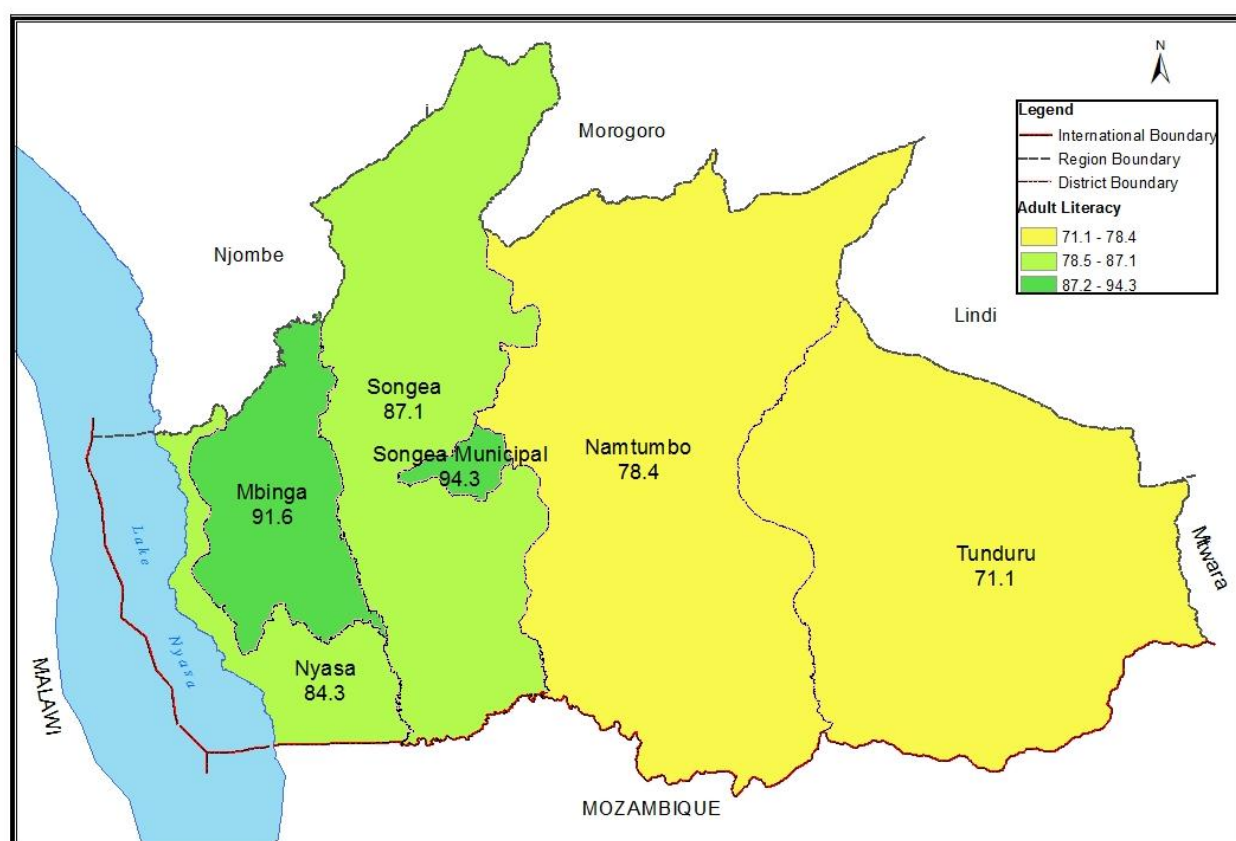
**Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 94.3 percent in Songea Municipal Council to 71.1 percent in Tunduru District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Mbinga District Council (91.6 percent), Songea District Council (87.1 percent), Nyasa District Council (84.3 percent) and Namtumbo District Council (78.4 percent).

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



Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Songea Municipal from 89.5 percent in 2002 to 94.3 percent in 2012 and Nyasa District from 79.4 percent in 2002 to 84.3 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 4.6 percent in Songea District Council and 12.5 percent in Tunduru District Council

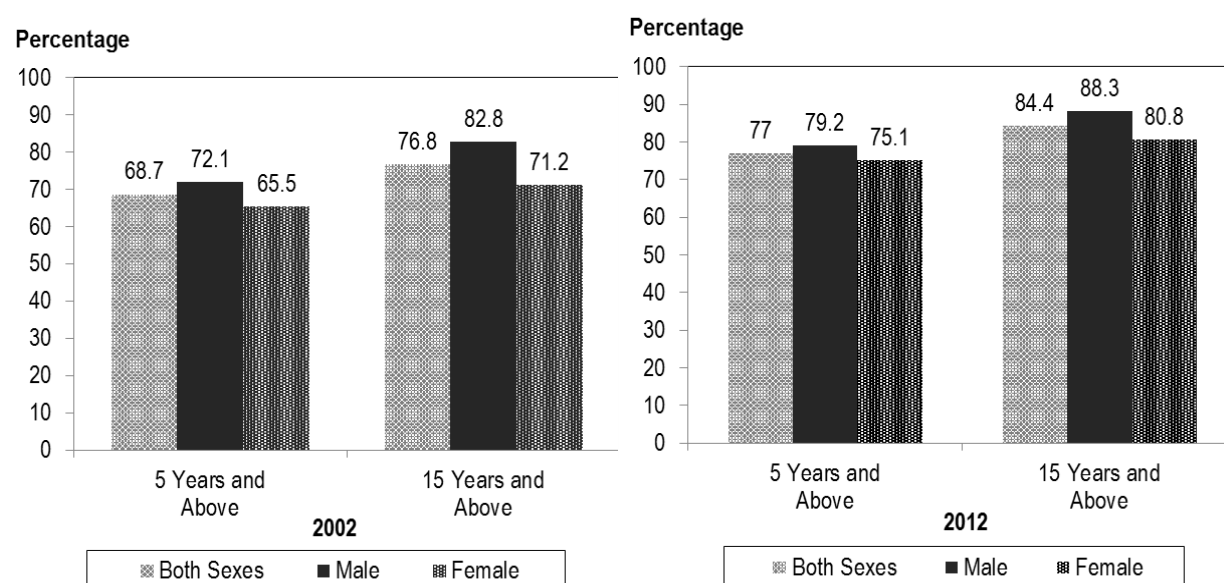
Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 68.7 percent to 77.0 percent for persons of age 5 years and above, and from 76.8 percent to 84.4 percent (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above have also increased from 72.1 percent to 79.2 percent for males and from 65.5 percent to 75.1 percent for females.



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

District/Council	Literate Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	76.8	82.8	71.2	84.4	88.3	80.8	9.9	6.6	13.4
Rural	74.4	81.0	68.3	91.0	90.7	91.3	22.4	12.0	33.7
Urban	88.9	92.5	85.8	89.2	91.1	87.7	0.4	-1.5	2.3
Tunduru	58.6	67.5	50.7	71.1	78.3	64.6	21.2	16.0	27.4
Songea	82.5	87.3	78.1	87.1	90.2	84.2	5.6	3.3	7.7
Mbinga	85.2	89.3	81.5	91.6	93.4	90.0	7.5	4.7	10.4
Songea Municipal	89.5	93.2	86.3	94.3	96.1	92.7	5.3	3.1	7.4
Namtumbo	71.6	79.9	63.9	78.4	84.4	73.0	9.5	5.6	14.3
Nyasa	79.4	85.7	73.7	84.3	87.4	81.5	6.2	2.0	10.5

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



#### 9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population of age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (68.6 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (7.8 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1,144,589</b>
5-9	42.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	42.7	57.3	202,673
10-14	80.8	0.3	3.6	0.0	84.7	15.3	178,467
15-19	70.0	1.4	19.6	0.0	91.0	9.0	128,105
20-24	70.1	1.2	17.9	0.0	89.2	10.8	109,285
25-29	75.8	0.6	9.8	0.1	86.3	13.7	103,735
30-34	78.3	0.4	7.5	0.1	86.3	13.7	88,621
35-39	79.0	0.4	6.8	0.1	86.3	13.7	76,017
40-44	80.1	0.4	5.8	0.1	86.4	13.6	58,609
45-49	80.6	0.4	6.1	0.1	87.1	12.9	51,503
50-54	71.9	0.5	7.5	0.1	80.0	20.0	40,103
55-59	67.4	0.5	7.8	0.1	75.9	24.1	25,866
60-64	64.8	0.4	6.3	0.1	71.7	28.3	26,917
65-69	60.1	0.5	5.6	0.2	66.4	33.6	17,248
70-74	55.1	0.2	3.9	0.2	59.4	40.6	15,548
75-79	54.1	0.3	3.5	0.2	58.1	41.9	9,965
80+	42.1	0.1	2.6	0.4	45.3	54.7	11,927

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

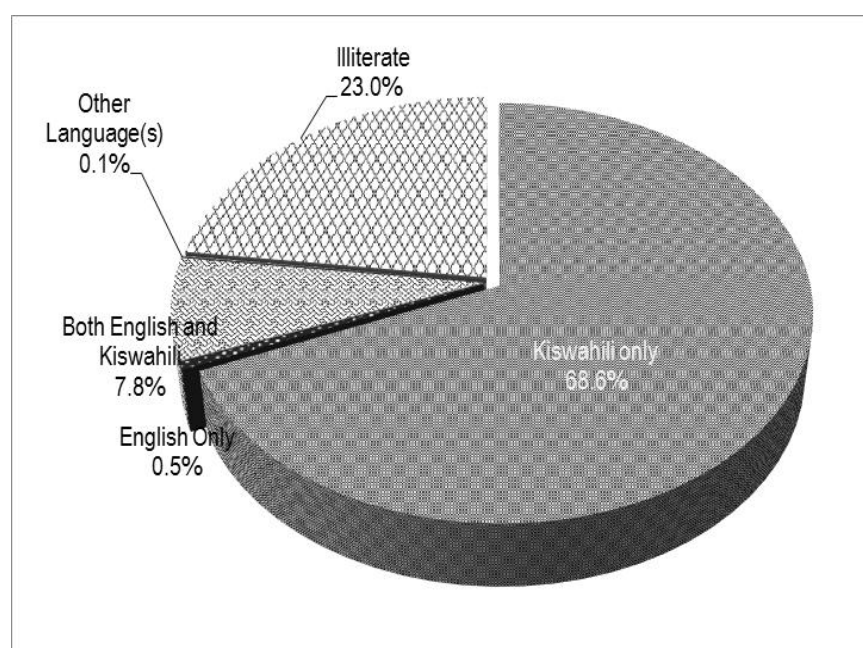
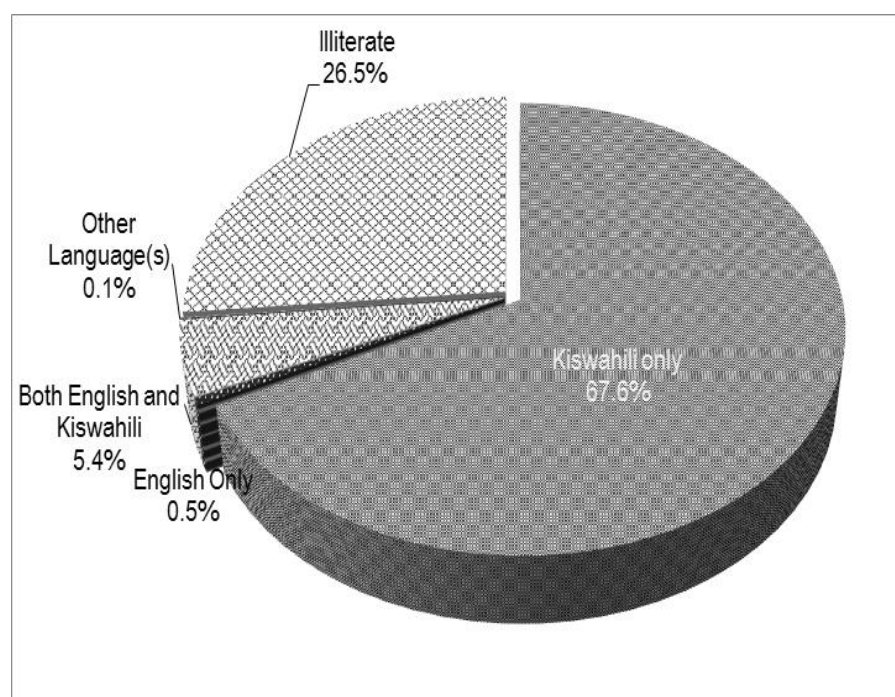


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (87.8 percent) compared to rural areas (73.5 percent), and males were slightly more literate (79.2 percent) than females (75.1 percent).

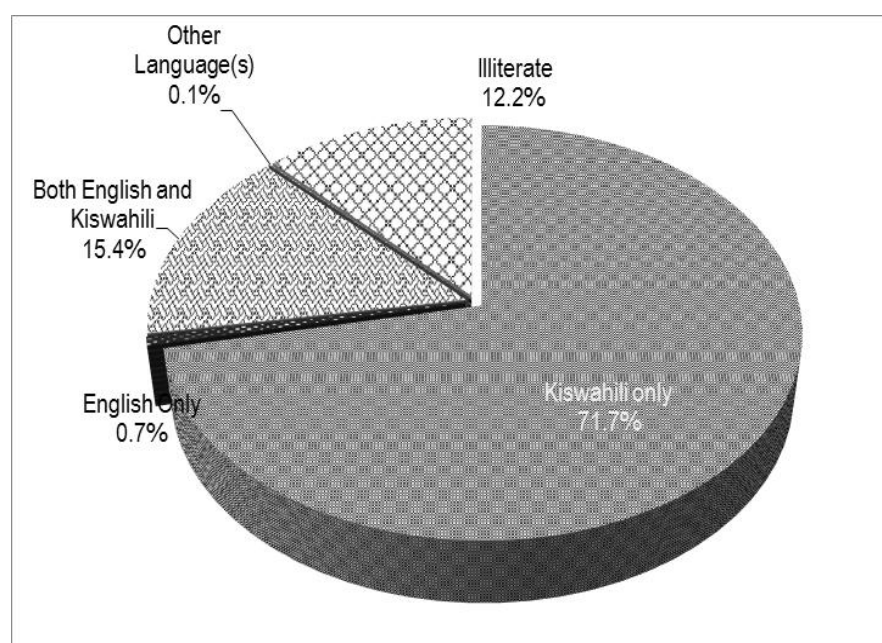
**Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status: Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1,144,589</b>
Male	69.4	0.6	9.1	0.1	79.2	20.8	550,308
Female	67.9	0.5	6.7	0.1	75.1	24.9	594,281
<b>Ruvuma Rural</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>863,491</b>
Male	69.1	0.6	6.4	0.1	76.1	23.9	418,656
Female	66.2	0.4	4.5	0.1	71.1	28.9	444,835
<b>Ruvuma Urban</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>281,098</b>
Male	70.4	0.7	17.8	0.1	89.0	11.0	131,652
Female	72.9	0.6	13.2	0.1	86.8	13.2	149,446

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



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



Illiteracy levels for Ruvuma Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. The Table reveals that illiteracy levels differ among districts. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Tunduru District Council (36.2 percent) followed by Namtumbo (29.6 percent) and Nyasa (25.1 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Mbinga District Council (15.6 percent) and Songea Municipal Council (10.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Ruvuma Region	68.6	0.5	7.8	0.1	77.0	23.0	1,144,589
Tunduru	58.8	0.5	4.4	0.1	63.8	36.2	251,476
Songea	72.0	0.4	7.4	0.1	79.9	20.1	143,669
Mbinga	75.4	0.6	8.3	0.1	84.4	15.6	293,579
Songea Municipal	72.3	0.8	16.5	0.1	89.6	10.4	169,175
Namtumbo	64.4	0.4	5.5	0.1	70.4	29.6	166,832
Nyasa	69.0	0.4	5.4	0.1	74.9	25.1	119,858

## **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 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**

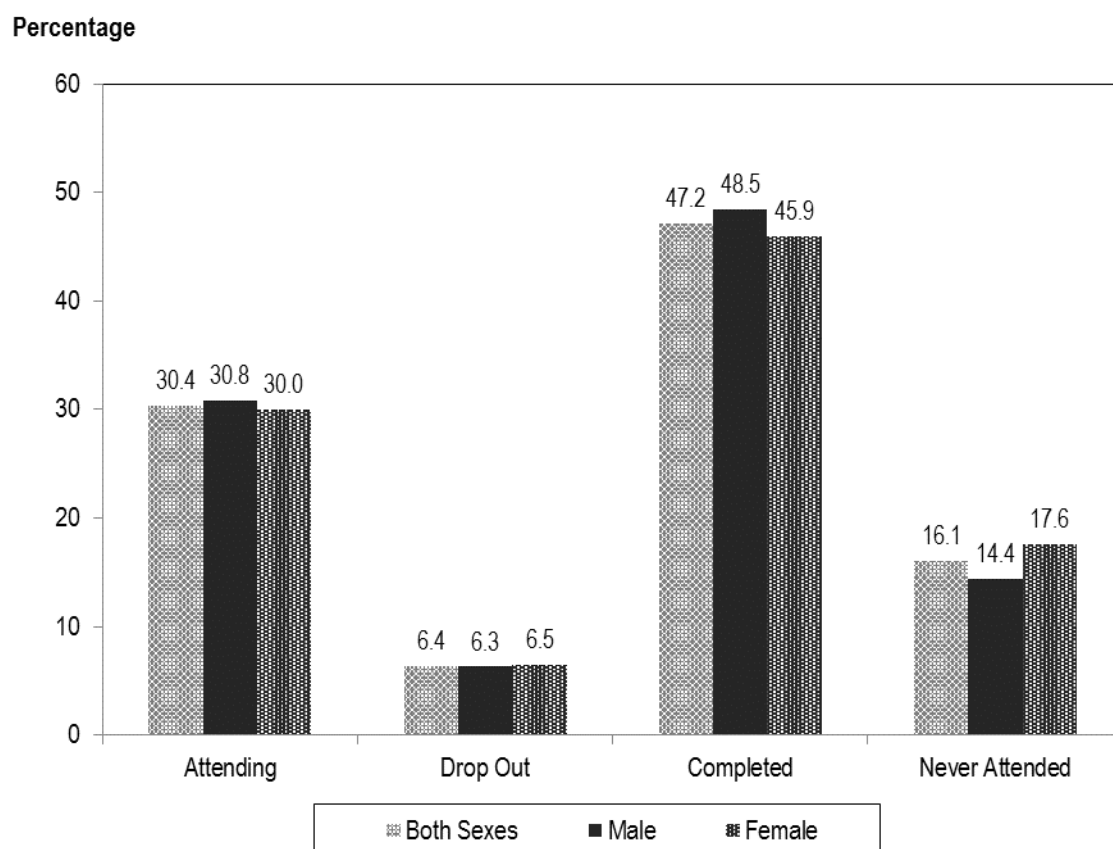
School attendance refers regular to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. Sixteen (16.1) percent of every one thousand people in Ruvuma Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (17.6 percent) having never been to school compared with males (14.4 percent). About 47 (47.2) percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 30.4 percent were attending and 6.4 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,144,589</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>550,308</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>594,281</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>
5	43,536	42.2	0.2	0.8	56.7	19,510	34.4	0.1	0.6	64.9	24,026	48.6	0.3	1.0	50.1
6	40,539	45.6	0.3	0.6	53.6	19,835	43.2	0.2	0.5	56.0	20,704	47.8	0.3	0.6	51.3
5-6	84,075	43.8	0.2	0.7	55.2	39,345	38.8	0.2	0.6	60.4	44,730	48.2	0.3	0.8	50.7
7	40,314	68.9	0.3	0.9	30.0	19,890	66.1	0.4	0.9	32.6	20,424	71.6	0.2	0.8	27.4
8	38,283	81.6	0.5	0.6	17.3	17,584	78.6	0.5	0.7	20.2	20,699	84.1	0.4	0.6	14.9
9	40,001	87.4	0.7	0.7	11.2	17,840	84.6	0.8	0.8	13.8	22,161	89.6	0.7	0.6	9.1
10	37,357	87.2	1.3	1.0	10.5	18,618	86.5	1.5	1.0	11.0	18,739	87.9	1.1	1.1	9.9
11	30,057	89.0	1.8	1.2	7.9	15,009	88.4	2.1	1.3	8.2	15,048	89.6	1.6	1.2	7.7
12	45,552	87.7	2.5	2.4	7.4	23,766	87.2	2.9	2.3	7.5	21,786	88.2	2.1	2.4	7.3
13	31,296	84.2	3.2	6.3	6.4	15,397	83.2	3.8	6.0	7.0	15,899	85.1	2.6	6.5	5.8
7-13	262,860	83.5	1.4	1.8	13.3	128,104	81.9	1.7	1.8	14.6	134,756	85.0	1.2	1.8	12.0
14	34,205	73.0	4.3	17.5	5.2	18,896	72.9	5.1	17.0	5.0	15,309	73.2	3.2	18.2	5.4
15	27,040	55.9	5.0	32.6	6.5	14,016	54.7	5.9	32.7	6.8	13,024	57.2	4.1	32.6	6.1
16	25,720	47.1	6.0	41.2	5.7	13,086	46.3	6.5	41.5	5.7	12,634	48.0	5.5	40.9	5.7
17	26,401	40.2	7.4	47.2	5.1	13,121	41.6	7.4	45.7	5.3	13,280	38.9	7.5	48.7	4.9
14 - 17	113,366	55.4	5.6	33.4	5.6	59,119	55.7	6.1	32.5	5.6	54,247	55.1	5.0	34.4	5.5
18	27,631	31.2	8.2	53.8	6.8	13,245	34.9	7.7	50.9	6.5	14,386	27.8	8.6	56.5	7.0
19	21,313	24.9	9.2	59.2	6.6	10,025	31.2	8.4	55.0	5.5	11,288	19.4	9.9	63.0	7.7
18 - 19	48,944	28.5	8.6	56.2	6.7	23,270	33.3	8.0	52.6	6.0	25,674	24.1	9.2	59.4	7.3
20	29,193	13.9	9.7	67.6	8.8	12,792	20.1	8.6	63.9	7.5	16,401	9.1	10.6	70.5	9.8
21	17,765	12.1	10.2	70.3	7.4	8,153	16.8	9.5	67.2	6.5	9,612	8.1	10.8	72.9	8.3
22	25,083	7.9	10.5	73.0	8.6	11,207	11.4	9.6	72.2	6.8	13,876	5.1	11.3	73.7	10.0
23	17,011	6.5	10.2	74.8	8.5	7,667	9.3	10.1	73.7	6.9	9,344	4.3	10.3	75.6	9.7
24	20,233	4.7	10.5	75.5	9.3	8,976	6.5	11.2	75.6	6.8	11,257	3.3	10.0	75.4	11.3
20 - 24	109,285	9.4	10.2	71.9	8.6	48,795	13.3	9.7	70.0	6.9	60,490	6.2	10.6	73.3	9.9
25+	526,059	0.9	9.0	74.3	15.9	251,675	0.9	8.8	78.9	11.4	274,384	0.8	9.2	70.0	20.0

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status for the population aged five(5) years and above for rural and urban areas of Ruvuma Region. The results indicate that 18.8 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 7.6 percent of urban population. Likewise, the proportion of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (6.8 percent) than in urban areas (5.1 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (51.5 percent) than in the rural areas (45.8 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 35.8 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 28.6 percent of the rural population.

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

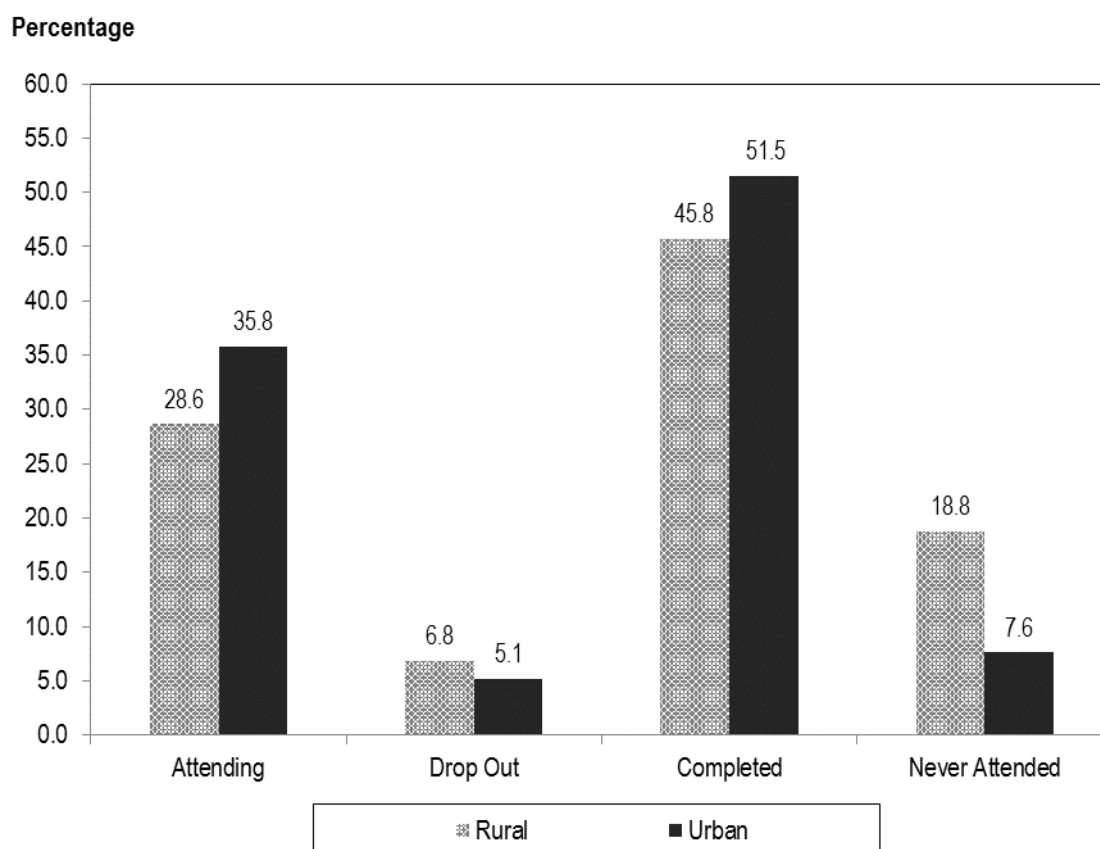
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>863,491</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>418,656</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>444,835</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>
5	33,982	37.2	0.3	0.9	61.6	15,257	29.1	0.2	0.6	70.1	18,725	43.9	0.4	1.1	54.6
6	32,187	39.8	0.3	0.6	59.4	15,788	37.5	0.3	0.5	61.7	16,399	42.0	0.3	0.6	57.1
5-6	66,169	38.5	0.3	0.7	60.5	31,045	33.4	0.2	0.6	65.8	35,124	43.0	0.4	0.9	55.8
7	31,629	64.2	0.3	0.8	34.7	15,677	61.3	0.4	0.8	37.5	15,952	67.0	0.2	0.7	32.0
8	29,810	78.1	0.5	0.7	20.7	13,799	74.8	0.5	0.7	23.9	16,011	81.0	0.5	0.6	17.8
9	30,716	85.1	0.8	0.7	13.4	13,792	82.0	0.9	0.7	16.4	16,924	87.7	0.7	0.6	11.0
10	28,617	84.7	1.6	1.1	12.7	14,354	83.9	1.8	1.0	13.3	14,263	85.4	1.4	1.1	12.1
11	23,071	87.1	2.1	1.2	9.6	11,618	86.4	2.4	1.4	9.9	11,453	87.8	1.7	1.1	9.3
12	34,981	85.9	2.8	2.3	9.0	18,385	85.2	3.3	2.3	9.2	16,596	86.6	2.3	2.3	8.8
13	23,949	83.0	3.5	5.8	7.7	11,918	81.7	4.2	5.7	8.4	12,031	84.3	2.8	5.9	7.1
7-13	202,773	80.9	1.6	1.7	15.8	99,543	79.1	1.9	1.8	17.3	103,230	82.6	1.3	1.6	14.5
14	25,659	71.4	4.8	17.5	6.4	14,411	70.5	5.8	17.6	6.1	11,248	72.5	3.5	17.4	6.7
15	19,497	52.0	5.8	34.0	8.2	10,420	50.3	6.6	34.6	8.5	9,077	54.0	4.9	33.2	7.9
16	18,155	41.6	6.8	44.3	7.3	9,517	40.1	7.3	45.5	7.1	8,638	43.2	6.3	43.0	7.5
17	18,489	33.0	8.4	52.0	6.7	9,389	34.1	8.3	50.8	6.7	9,100	31.8	8.4	53.2	6.6
14 - 17	81,800	51.5	6.3	35.2	7.1	43,737	51.3	6.9	34.9	7.0	38,063	51.7	5.6	35.5	7.1
18	19,738	25.3	9.0	57.1	8.7	9,564	28.5	8.6	54.6	8.3	10,174	22.2	9.3	59.4	9.1
19	15,254	19.8	9.9	61.9	8.4	7,218	25.2	9.4	58.6	6.9	8,036	15.0	10.4	64.8	9.9
18 - 19	34,992	22.9	9.4	59.2	8.6	16,782	27.1	8.9	56.3	7.7	18,210	19.0	9.8	61.8	9.4
20	20,944	10.5	10.4	68.1	11.0	9,070	15.7	9.7	65.2	9.4	11,874	6.5	11.0	70.2	12.3
21	12,812	9.1	11.1	70.5	9.4	5,879	13.1	10.4	68.3	8.2	6,933	5.7	11.6	72.4	10.3
22	18,225	5.3	11.4	72.5	10.8	8,145	7.9	10.7	72.8	8.5	10,080	3.2	11.9	72.3	12.6
23	12,154	4.1	11.2	74.1	10.7	5,543	5.6	11.5	74.3	8.7	6,611	2.8	11.0	73.9	12.4
24	14,645	2.8	11.2	74.3	11.7	6,553	3.8	12.3	75.6	8.3	8,092	1.9	10.3	73.4	14.4
20 - 24	78,780	6.6	11.0	71.6	10.8	35,190	9.7	10.8	70.8	8.7	43,590	4.2	11.2	72.2	12.5
25+	398,977	0.6	9.5	71.5	18.3	192,359	0.6	9.5	76.7	13.2	206,618	0.6	9.6	66.7	23.0



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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,098</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>131,652</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>149,446</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
5	9,554	59.9	0.1	0.6	39.5	4,253	53.3	0.0	0.5	46.1	5,301	65.1	0.1	0.7	34.2
6	8,352	67.9	0.1	0.6	31.4	4,047	65.4	0.1	0.5	34.0	4,305	70.2	0.1	0.6	29.0
5-6	17,906	63.6	0.1	0.6	35.7	8,300	59.2	0.1	0.5	40.2	9,606	67.4	0.1	0.6	31.9
7	8,685	86.0	0.2	1.1	12.7	4,213	84.2	0.2	1.2	14.3	4,472	87.7	0.2	1.0	11.1
8	8,473	93.7	0.2	0.5	5.6	3,785	92.3	0.3	0.6	6.8	4,688	94.8	0.1	0.4	4.7
9	9,285	94.8	0.5	0.8	4.0	4,048	93.6	0.5	0.9	5.0	5,237	95.7	0.4	0.7	3.2
10	8,740	95.5	0.4	1.0	3.0	4,264	95.1	0.4	1.1	3.4	4,476	95.9	0.4	1.0	2.7
11	6,986	95.1	1.1	1.3	2.5	3,391	95.2	1.1	1.2	2.5	3,595	95.1	1.1	1.3	2.4
12	10,571	93.7	1.5	2.6	2.2	5,381	94.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	5,190	93.3	1.4	2.9	2.4
13	7,347	88.1	2.1	7.7	2.0	3,479	88.4	2.3	7.0	2.3	3,868	87.8	2.0	8.4	1.8
7-13	60,087	92.5	0.9	2.0	4.6	28,561	91.9	0.9	2.0	5.2	31,526	93.0	0.8	2.1	4.1
14	8,546	78.0	2.8	17.6	1.6	4,485	80.3	3.2	15.2	1.3	4,061	75.4	2.4	20.2	2.0
15	7,543	66.0	3.0	29.1	1.9	3,596	67.6	3.7	26.9	1.8	3,947	64.6	2.4	31.1	1.9
16	7,565	60.5	3.9	33.7	1.9	3,569	62.7	4.2	30.9	2.2	3,996	58.5	3.7	36.2	1.6
17	7,912	57.1	5.2	36.1	1.5	3,732	60.5	5.0	32.8	1.7	4,180	54.1	5.4	39.1	1.3
14 - 17	31,566	65.7	3.7	28.9	1.7	15,382	68.5	4.0	25.9	1.7	16,184	63.1	3.5	31.7	1.7
18	7,893	46.0	6.3	45.7	2.0	3,681	51.5	5.4	41.2	1.8	4,212	41.2	7.1	49.6	2.1
19	6,059	37.9	7.4	52.6	2.1	2,807	46.5	6.0	45.6	1.9	3,252	30.4	8.6	58.7	2.3
18 - 19	13,952	42.5	6.8	48.7	2.0	6,488	49.3	5.7	43.1	1.8	7,464	36.5	7.7	53.6	2.2
20	8,249	22.6	7.9	66.5	2.9	3,722	30.6	5.9	60.7	2.8	4,527	16.1	9.6	71.3	3.0
21	4,953	19.8	8.0	69.8	2.5	2,274	26.3	7.1	64.6	1.9	2,679	14.2	8.8	74.1	2.9
22	6,858	14.8	8.2	74.3	2.7	3,062	20.7	6.7	70.4	2.2	3,796	10.0	9.5	77.4	3.1
23	4,857	12.8	7.7	76.5	3.0	2,124	18.9	6.5	72.2	2.4	2,733	8.0	8.7	79.8	3.4
24	5,588	9.7	8.8	78.4	3.1	2,423	13.5	8.0	75.7	2.7	3,165	6.8	9.3	80.5	3.3
20 - 24	30,505	16.5	8.1	72.6	2.8	13,605	22.8	6.8	68.0	2.5	16,900	11.4	9.2	76.2	3.2
25+	127,082	1.5	7.4	82.8	8.3	59,316	1.8	6.7	86.2	5.2	67,766	1.3	7.9	79.9	10.9

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



Attendance status by District Council for Ruvuma Region is presented in Table 9.12. It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts. The District Council with the highest attendance rate was Songea Municipal Council (35.4 percent) followed by Mbinga (31.9 percent) District Council and Songea (31.2 percent) Districts Councils. The District Council with the lowest attendance rate was Namtumbo District Council (29.5 percent) and Tunduru District Council (25.2 percent)

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

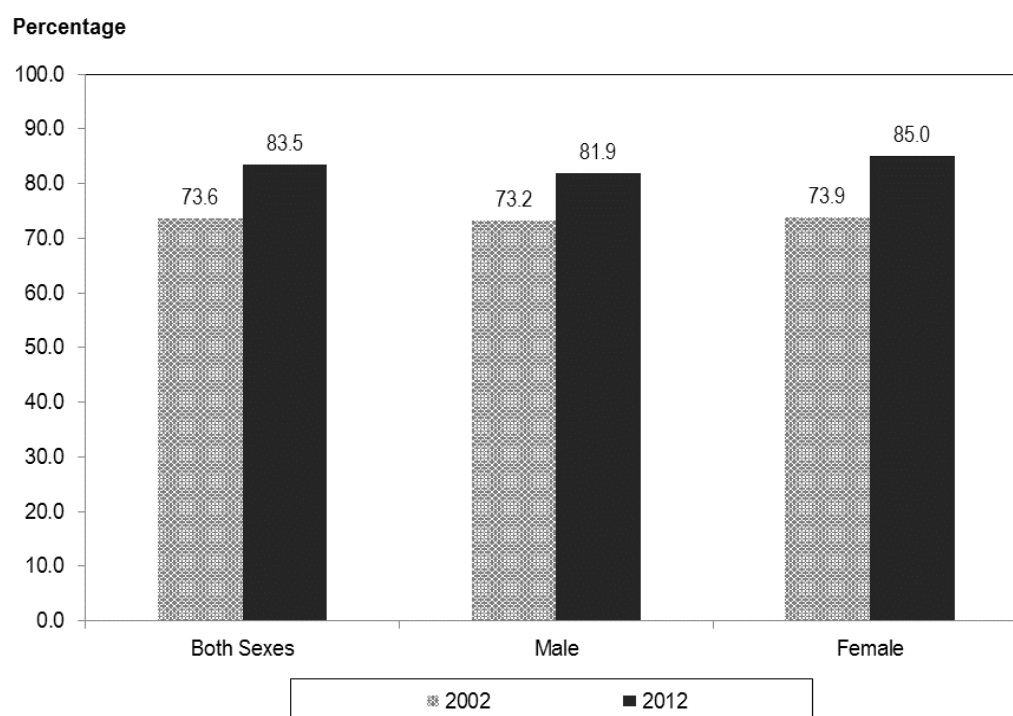
District/Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>1,144,589</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>550,308</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>594,281</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Tunduru	251,476	25.2	7.4	38.8	28.6	119,789	25.6	7.4	41.5	25.5	131,687	24.9	7.3	36.3	31.5
Songea	143,669	31.2	6.9	49.7	12.3	71,061	30.9	6.9	51.2	11.1	72,608	31.5	6.9	48.2	13.4
Mbinga	293,579	31.9	5.6	52.8	9.7	142,123	31.9	5.5	53.7	8.9	151,456	32.0	5.7	51.9	10.4
Songea Municipal	169,175	35.4	4.7	53.1	6.8	79,104	36.8	4.2	53.1	5.9	90,071	34.1	5.2	53.2	7.5
Namtumbo	166,832	29.5	6.8	42.1	21.6	80,555	30.3	7.1	43.7	18.9	86,277	28.8	6.6	40.5	24.1
Nyasa	119,858	30.8	7.4	46.6	15.2	57,676	31.8	7.1	47.1	14.1	62,182	29.8	7.7	46.2	16.3

### 9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

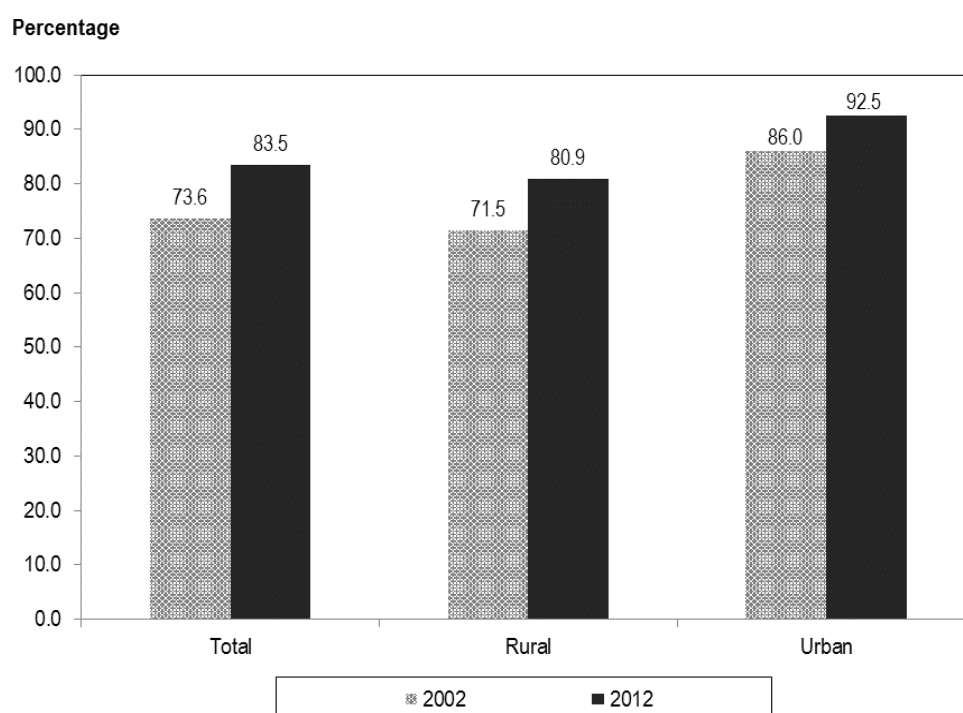
Enrolment ratios depict the proportion of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 73.6 percent in the 2002 Census to 83.5 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 73.9 to 85.0 percent) compared with males (from 73.2 to 81.9 percent). The urban NER increased from 86.0 percent in 2002 to 92.5 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 71.5 to 80.9 percent respectively.

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



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



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. All children (100 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 (111.0 percent) than in rural areas (97.9percent). There were slight differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas were negligibly small.

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

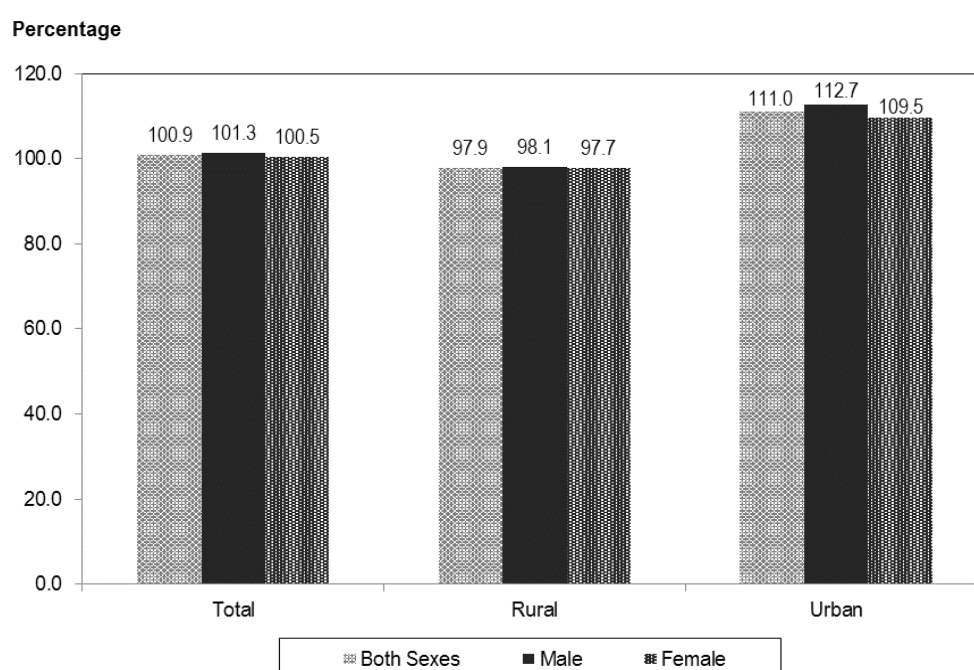


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district in Ruvuma Region. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 92.8 percent in Songea Municipal Council to 70.9 percent in Tunduru District. Districts with NER of 75 percent and above are Mbinga District Council (89.5 percent), Songea District Council (88.5 percent), Nyasa District Council (84.7 percent) and Namtumbo District Council (78.6 percent).

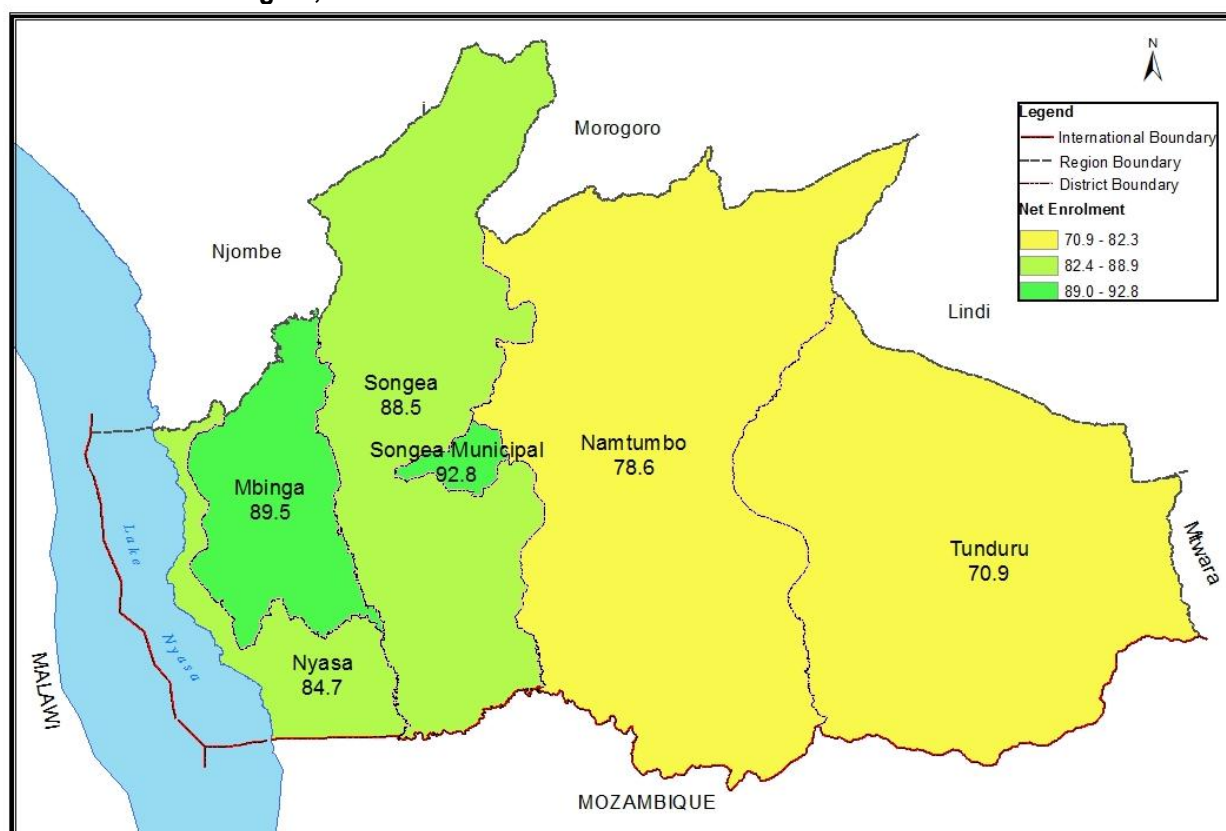
**Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>93.0</b>
Tunduru	70.9	68.6	73.1	68.9	66.6	71.2	89.0	87.7	90.2
Songea	88.5	87.2	89.7	87.4	85.9	88.8	96.6	97.1	96.0
Mbinga	89.5	88.4	90.6	89.0	87.8	90.2	93.5	93.1	93.8
Songea Municipal	92.8	92.2	93.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	92.8	92.2	93.2
Namtumbo	78.6	76.3	80.8	77.0	74.6	79.2	89.7	88.0	91.3
Nyasa	84.7	83.5	85.9	84.3	83.0	85.5	93.3	93.8	92.9

**Note:**

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

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



### 9.2.4 Education Attainment

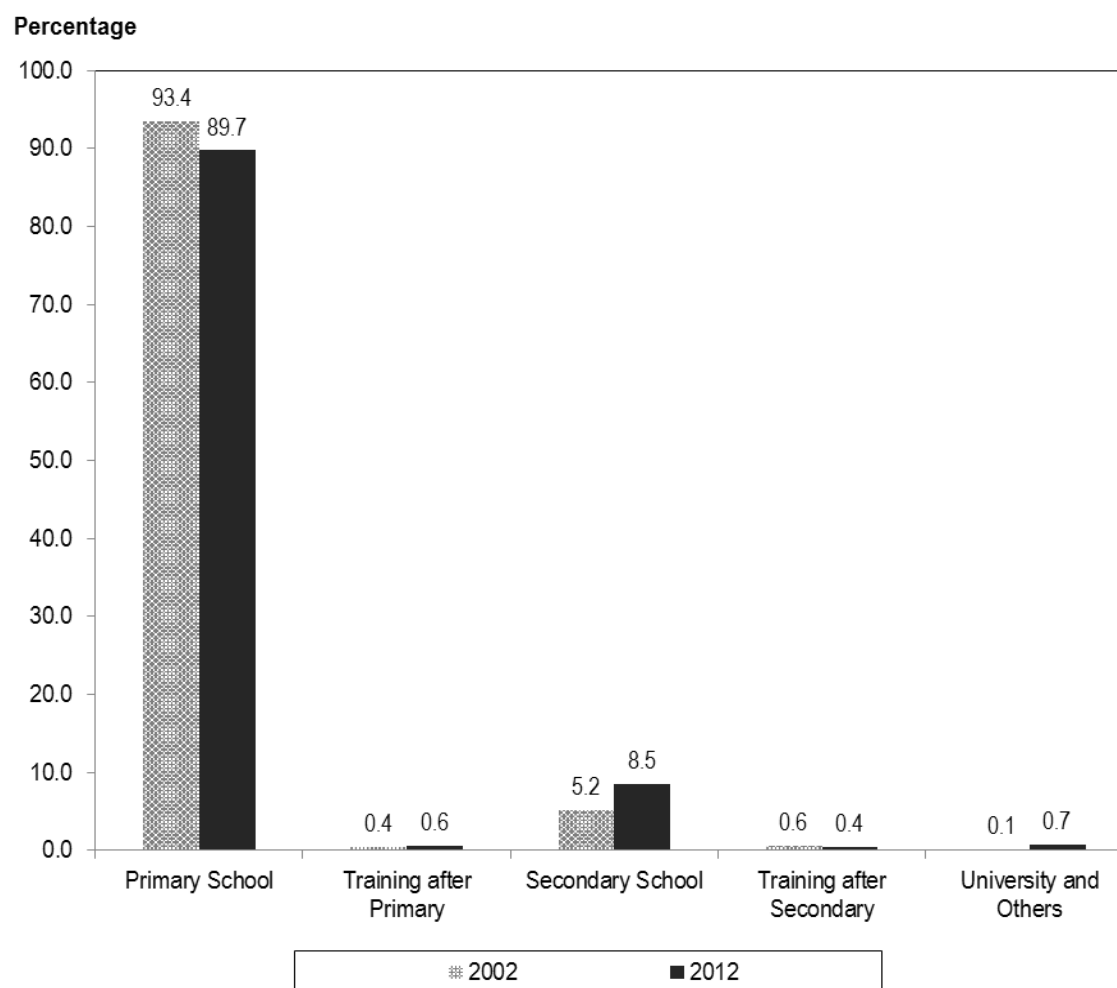
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Ruvuma Region according to the 2012 PHC.. The results show that, out of 539,267 persons who attained any level of education, 266,594 (49.4 percent) were males and 272,673 (50.6 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained (89.7 percent), followed by secondary education (8.5 percent), and university and others (0.7 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (91.1 percent) compared with males (88.4 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 8.5 percent and 0.7 percent for University or equivalent level.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>539,267</b>	<b>266,594</b>	<b>272,673</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Primary School	483,943	235,542	248,401	89.7	88.4	91.1
Training after Primary	3,366	1,669	1,697	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	45,625	25,213	20,412	8.5	9.5	7.5
Training after Secondary	2,327	1,310	1,017	0.4	0.5	0.4
University and Others	4,006	2,860	1,146	0.7	1.1	0.4

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 5.2 percent to 8.5 percent and from 0.1 percent to 0.7 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

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





# Chapter Ten

## Economic Activity

### 10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

### 10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of the total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Ruvuma Region in 2012.. The results show that 69.3 percent (647,943 persons) of all persons aged 10 years and above, (941,910 persons) in Ruvuma Region, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night.

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

Furthermore, a total of 293,967 people (31.2 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 18,012 persons (1.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 20.3 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted about six (5.7) and three (3.3) percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>941,910</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
10–14	178,467	16.1	0.5	6.8	74.0	2.7
15–19	128,105	51.5	1.7	7.3	37.4	2.0
20–24	109,285	78.3	2.8	7.6	10.3	1.0
25–29	103,735	88.5	4.5	6.3	-	0.8
30–34	88,621	91.5	2.5	5.3	-	0.8
35–39	76,017	92.7	2.0	4.5	-	0.8
40–44	58,609	93.6	1.7	3.9	-	0.9
45–49	51,503	93.5	1.5	4.1	-	0.9
50–54	40,103	93.0	1.5	3.5	-	2.1
55–59	25,866	92.2	1.3	3.6	-	2.9
60–64	26,917	86.9	1.4	3.9	-	7.8
65–69	17,248	82.0	1.2	4.2	-	12.6
70–74	15,548	70.6	1.5	4.3	-	23.6
75–79	9,959	63.9	0.8	3.2	-	32.2
80 +	11,927	45.2	-	0.0	-	54.8

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (73.5 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (54.9 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (3.9 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>705,167</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
10–14	136,277	19.1	0.4	6.8	70.7	3.0
15–19	91,133	61.1	1.2	4.9	30.8	2.0
20–24	78,780	87.4	1.5	3.4	6.6	1.1
25–29	76,032	93.8	2.6	2.8	-	0.8
30–34	65,354	95.3	1.5	2.3	-	0.8
35–39	57,074	95.6	1.4	2.2	-	0.8
40–44	44,854	95.7	1.2	2.2	-	0.9
45–49	39,773	95.7	1.0	2.4	-	0.9
50–54	31,086	94.9	1.1	2.0	-	2.0
55–59	20,146	94.1	1.0	2.1	-	2.7
60–64	20,903	89.8	1.1	2.0	-	7.1
65–69	13,669	85.0	0.9	2.4	-	11.7
70–74	12,501	73.8	1.2	2.8	-	22.2
75–79	8,039	67.4	0.8	1.8	-	30.1
80 +	9,546	49.0	-	0.0	-	51.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,743</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
10–14	42,190	6.4	0.6	6.6	84.5	1.8
15–19	36,972	27.7	2.9	13.5	53.8	2.1
20–24	30,505	54.7	6.1	18.5	19.8	0.8
25–29	27,703	73.8	9.6	15.9	-	0.7
30–34	23,267	80.7	5.2	13.5	-	0.6
35–39	18,943	83.9	4.1	11.2	-	0.8
40–44	13,755	86.6	3.2	9.2	-	0.9
45–49	11,730	85.9	3.0	9.9	-	1.2
50–54	9,017	86.2	2.9	8.6	-	2.4
55–59	5,720	85.4	2.2	8.8	-	3.6
60–64	6,014	76.9	2.3	10.5	-	10.3
65–69	3,579	70.5	2.6	10.9	-	16.0
70–74	3,047	57.4	2.9	10.3	-	29.3
75–79	1,920	49.2	0.7	9.1	-	41.0
80 +	2,381	30.1	-	0.1	-	69.8

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Ruvuma Region. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (70.3 percent) were compared with females (67.4 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,643</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
10–14	91,686	16.9	0.6	6.2	73.4	2.9
15–19	63,493	51.4	2.0	4.6	39.6	2.3
20–24	48,795	77.8	3.4	2.8	14.7	1.2
25–29	48,491	92.2	5.7	1.3	-	0.8
30–34	42,075	95.1	2.9	1.1	-	0.9
35–39	36,990	96.1	2.2	0.9	-	0.7
40–44	28,392	95.9	2.1	1.1	-	0.9
45–49	24,724	96.3	1.7	1.1	-	0.9
50–54	19,078	96.0	1.6	0.9	-	1.4
55–59	12,699	95.9	1.4	0.7	-	2.0
60–64	12,253	92.8	1.8	1.1	-	4.3
65–69	8,435	90.1	1.4	0.9	-	7.6
70–74	7,674	81.5	1.5	1.4	-	15.6
75–79	5,128	76.2	0.3	1.3	-	22.2
80 +	5,730	56.2	-	0.1	-	43.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,267</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
10–14	86,781	15.2	0.4	7.4	74.5	2.5
15–19	64,612	51.5	1.4	10.0	35.3	1.8
20–24	60,490	78.7	2.2	11.5	6.8	0.8
25–29	55,244	85.3	3.4	10.6	-	0.7
30–34	46,546	88.2	2.1	9.0	-	0.7
35–39	39,027	89.5	1.8	7.8	-	0.8
40–44	30,217	91.3	1.3	6.4	-	0.9
45–49	26,779	90.9	1.2	6.9	-	0.9
50–54	21,025	90.2	1.3	5.8	-	2.6
55–59	13,167	88.5	1.2	6.4	-	3.9
60–64	14,664	82.1	1.0	6.2	-	10.8
65–69	8,813	74.1	1.1	7.4	-	17.4
70–74	7,874	60.0	1.6	7.1	-	31.3
75–79	4,831	50.8	1.2	5.2	-	42.8
80 +	6,197	35.0	-	0.0	-	65.0

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district in Ruvuma Region. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Ruvuma Region. Results revealed that Songea Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (52.2 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 0.9 percent of the population in Songea District Council to four (4.3) percent in Songea Municipal Council, while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2.3) percent of the population in Mbinga District Council to about five (4.5) percent in Nyasa District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>941,910</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Rural	705,167	73.5	1.2	3.6	18.4	3.3
Urban	236,743	54.9	3.9	12.0	26.0	3.2
Male	455,643	70.3	2.3	2.8	21.9	2.8
Female	486,267	67.4	1.6	8.5	18.8	3.7
Tunduru	205,256	73.2	1.3	4.7	17.3	3.5
Songea	118,440	73.3	0.9	2.3	20.0	3.4
Mbinga	241,199	73.8	1.4	2.9	19.7	2.3
Songea Municipal	143,021	52.2	4.3	14.1	26.3	3.2
Namtumbo	136,601	71.0	1.9	3.6	19.7	3.8
Nyasa	97,393	62.9	2.4	9.6	20.6	4.5

### 10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 941,910 persons aged 10 years and above, 633,541 (67.3 percent) were employed while the remaining 32.7 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 18.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Ruvuma Region were full-time students, about nine percent were home maintenance workers and three (3.4) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but

looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for approximately three (2.5) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>941,910</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
10–14	178,467	16.7	0.7	12.9	66.7	3.0
15–19	128,105	51.2	2.1	10.8	33.6	2.2
20–24	109,285	76.5	3.4	9.7	9.4	1.1
25–29	103,735	86.0	5.0	8.1	-	0.9
30–34	88,621	88.7	3.4	7.1	-	0.9
35–39	76,017	89.9	3.0	6.2	-	0.8
40–44	58,609	90.9	2.5	5.5	-	1.0
45–49	51,503	90.9	2.5	5.7	-	1.0
50–54	40,103	90.3	2.5	4.9	-	2.3
55–59	25,866	89.8	2.1	5.2	-	2.9
60–64	26,917	84.7	2.0	5.4	-	8.0
65–69	17,248	79.8	2.2	5.8	-	12.3
70–74	15,548	68.7	2.2	6.0	-	23.2
75–79	9,959	62.7	1.5	4.8	-	31.0
80 +	11,927	44.0	-	0.1	-	55.9

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 Ruvuma Region. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (71.8 percent) than in urban areas (53.7 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (4.3 percent) than that in rural (1.9 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>705,167</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
10–14	136,277	19.8	0.7	12.7	63.4	3.3
15–19	91,133	60.8	1.7	8.2	27.2	2.1
20–24	78,780	85.3	2.2	5.4	6.0	1.1
25–29	76,032	91.1	3.4	4.6	-	0.9
30–34	65,354	92.5	2.4	4.2	-	0.9
35–39	57,074	92.7	2.5	4.0	-	0.9
40–44	44,854	92.9	2.3	3.8	-	1.0
45–49	39,773	93.2	2.0	3.9	-	0.8
50–54	31,086	92.1	2.2	3.6	-	2.2
55–59	20,146	91.5	1.9	3.8	-	2.7
60–64	20,903	87.3	1.7	3.6	-	7.4
65–69	13,669	82.8	1.8	4.2	-	11.3
70–74	12,501	71.6	1.9	4.8	-	21.7
75–79	8,039	66.2	1.4	3.4	-	29.1
80 +	9,546	47.8	-	0.1	-	52.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,743</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>
10–14	42,190	6.8	0.6	13.6	77.1	1.9
15–19	36,972	27.7	3.2	17.4	49.5	2.3
20–24	30,505	53.8	6.4	20.7	18.1	0.9
25–29	27,703	72.1	9.4	17.6	-	0.9
30–34	23,267	78.0	6.0	15.3	-	0.7
35–39	18,943	81.6	4.7	12.9	-	0.7
40–44	13,755	84.4	3.5	11.2	-	1.0
45–49	11,730	83.1	4.0	11.5	-	1.4
50–54	9,017	84.2	3.6	9.6	-	2.6
55–59	5,720	83.6	2.5	10.1	-	3.7
60–64	6,014	75.6	2.8	11.6	-	10.0
65–69	3,579	68.1	3.7	12.1	-	16.1
70–74	3,047	56.7	3.4	10.9	-	29.0
75–79	1,920	48.3	2.1	10.4	-	39.2
80 +	2,381	28.8	-	0.1	-	71.1

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (69.4 percent) compared with females, (65.3 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (3 percent) than that of female (2.1 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,643</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
10–14	91,686	17.8	0.7	12.3	66.0	3.1
15–19	63,493	51.7	2.5	7.9	35.3	2.6
20–24	48,795	76.9	4.4	4.0	13.4	1.3
25–29	48,491	90.5	6.4	2.2	-	0.9
30–34	42,075	93.1	3.9	2.0	-	1.0
35–39	36,990	94.0	3.5	1.7	-	0.8
40–44	28,392	93.9	3.2	2.0	-	0.8
45–49	24,724	94.1	3.1	1.9	-	0.9
50–54	19,078	94.1	2.8	1.6	-	1.5
55–59	12,699	94.2	2.4	1.4	-	2.0
60–64	12,253	91.2	2.6	1.7	-	4.5
65–69	8,435	88.4	2.5	1.7	-	7.5
70–74	7,674	80.3	2.1	2.3	-	15.3
75–79	5,128	74.7	1.4	2.5	-	21.3
80 +	5,730	54.9	-	0.1	-	45.1

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,267</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
10–14	86,781	15.6	0.7	13.6	67.3	2.8
15–19	64,612	50.8	1.7	13.7	32.0	1.8
20–24	60,490	76.2	2.6	14.3	6.1	0.9
25–29	55,244	82.1	3.7	13.3	-	0.8
30–34	46,546	84.7	2.9	11.7	-	0.7
35–39	39,027	86.1	2.6	10.4	-	0.9
40–44	30,217	88.1	1.9	8.8	-	1.1
45–49	26,779	87.9	1.9	9.1	-	1.0
50–54	21,025	86.9	2.2	7.9	-	2.9
55–59	13,167	85.5	1.7	8.9	-	3.9
60–64	14,664	79.3	1.4	8.4	-	10.9
65–69	8,813	71.5	1.8	9.7	-	16.9
70–74	7,874	57.3	2.3	9.6	-	30.8
75–79	4,831	50.0	1.6	7.1	-	41.3
80 +	6,197	33.9	-	0.1	-	66.0



The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Ruvuma Region and district is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Ruvuma Region. Results revealed that Mbinga District Council had the highest proportion of employed persons (73.4 percent) while Songea Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (51.7 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 1.5 percent of the population in Songea District Council to four (4.4) percent in Songea Municipal Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2.4) percent of the population in Mbinga District Council to about five (4.5) percent in Nyasa District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>941,910</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Rural	705,167	71.8	1.9	6.4	16.4	3.4
Urban	236,743	53.7	4.3	14.9	23.8	3.3
Male	455,643	69.4	3.0	5.0	19.6	2.9
Female	486,267	65.3	2.1	11.8	17.0	3.8
Tunduru	205,256	69.4	2.4	8.7	15.9	3.5
Songea	118,440	72.8	1.5	6.0	16.1	3.7
Mbinga	241,199	73.4	1.6	4.9	17.6	2.4
Songea Municipal	143,021	51.7	4.4	16.3	24.3	3.3
Namtumbo	136,601	69.2	2.6	6.8	17.4	3.9
Nyasa	97,393	60.9	3.6	11.1	19.9	4.5

#### **10.4 Employment Status**

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own Agriculture (79.8 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (8.9 percent) and employee (6.3 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.3 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>633,541</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
10–14	29,878	0.0	2.9	2.6	34.8	57.4	0.8	1.4
15–19	65,622	0.2	4.7	7.0	81.8	4.8	1.2	0.4
20–24	83,569	0.2	5.5	9.9	81.9	1.9	0.5	0.2
25–29	89,230	0.2	7.7	11.2	79.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
30–34	78,590	0.3	7.6	10.9	79.7	1.3	0.1	0.1
35–39	68,377	0.2	6.7	10.4	81.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
40–44	53,296	0.2	6.8	10.0	81.9	1.1	0.0	0.1
45–49	46,809	0.2	6.7	8.4	83.4	1.1	0.1	0.0
50–54	36,218	0.3	8.9	7.3	82.4	1.0	0.0	0.1
55–59	23,221	0.2	8.9	6.4	83.2	1.2	0.0	0.1
60–64	22,803	0.3	3.4	6.4	88.1	1.7	0.0	0.2
65–69	13,759	0.1	2.6	6.9	88.7	1.6	0.0	0.0
70–74	10,676	0.2	2.0	5.6	90.1	1.9	0.0	0.2
75–79	6,247	0.2	2.1	5.5	89.7	2.0	0.1	0.4
80 +	5,246	0.5	1.3	4.9	90.4	2.4	0.2	0.3

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>633,541</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	506,407	0.2	3.4	4.8	86.6	4.7	0.2	0.2
Urban	127,134	0.4	17.7	25.2	52.7	3.1	0.7	0.2
Male	316,151	0.2	7.9	10.2	76.8	4.3	0.3	0.2
Female	317,390	0.2	4.6	7.6	82.7	4.5	0.2	0.2
Tunduru	142,452	0.1	3.9	5.2	85.2	5.2	0.2	0.2
Songea	86,183	0.1	5.5	5.2	84.6	4.1	0.2	0.3
Mbinga	177,029	0.1	4.1	7.3	83.1	4.9	0.2	0.2
Songea Municipal	74,002	0.5	20.1	28.2	47.0	3.2	0.8	0.2
Namtumbo	94,575	0.3	5.6	4.0	86.5	3.4	0.2	0.1
Nyasa	59,300	0.3	3.1	11.4	80.2	4.7	0.1	0.1

## **10.5 Main Occupation**

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population in Ruvuma Region (79.2 percent) while Small Business Managers and Livestock Keepers categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.4 percent each).

**Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Ruvuma 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>633,541</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
10–14	29,878	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.2	2.0	73.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	4.6	13.0	1.3
15–19	65,622	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	2.4	1.1	2.9	81.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.4	6.8	0.3
20–24	83,569	1.6	0.6	4.2	0.6	0.4	2.7	1.4	3.2	79.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.9	1.2	0.1
25–29	89,230	1.7	1.5	5.0	0.8	0.4	2.8	1.6	3.9	76.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.1	0.2
30–34	78,590	1.7	1.5	4.9	0.7	0.5	2.9	1.6	3.2	77.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.7	1.1	0.2
35–39	68,377	1.8	1.2	5.0	0.7	0.5	2.7	1.6	3.0	78.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.2
40–44	53,296	1.9	1.3	4.7	0.7	0.4	2.5	1.6	2.6	79.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	2.5	0.9	0.1
45–49	46,809	1.7	1.2	4.9	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.1	2.2	80.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.2
50–54	36,218	1.8	1.7	6.1	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.8	79.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.3	1.0	0.2
55–59	23,221	2.4	1.4	6.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.5	80.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.2
60–64	22,803	1.8	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.3	85.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.2
65–69	13,759	1.6	0.7	3.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.8	85.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.1
70–74	10,676	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.3	87.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.1
75–79	6,247	1.8	0.8	3.2	0.2	-	1.5	0.4	1.3	87.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.9	-
80+	5,246	2.1	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	87.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.3	0.2

**Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, District and Main Occupation: Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>633,541</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	506,407	1.3	0.6	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	85.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.1	1.9	0.2
Urban	127,134	2.1	2.6	6.2	1.7	1.3	8.4	4.3	8.3	52.8	0.5	0.4	2.1	5.4	3.6	0.2
Male	316,151	1.7	1.2	4.4	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.4	3.9	76.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.8	2.2	0.2
Female	317,390	1.3	0.8	3.7	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.3	1.6	82.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.2	0.2
Tunduru	142,452	0.9	0.7	4.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	84.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.0	0.1
Songea	86,183	2.1	0.8	2.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.7	83.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	3.4	1.5	0.1
Mbinga	177,029	1.8	0.7	4.9	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.1	1.8	81.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.8	2.7	0.4
Songea Municipal	74,002	2.1	3.2	5.7	1.7	1.5	9.8	5.1	9.9	47.2	0.6	0.1	2.7	6.3	3.9	0.2
Namtumbo	94,575	1.1	0.6	2.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.2	88.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.3
Nyasa	59,300	0.7	0.8	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	3.1	79.3	0.5	6.4	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.2

## 10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (75.8 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (7.5 percent) and Mining and Quarrying (2.9 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons was 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
<b>Total</b>	<b>633,541</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
10–14	29,878	70.7	2.0	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.2	6.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.9
15–19	65,622	76.9	1.3	2.7	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	7.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.0
20–24	83,569	75.6	1.3	2.8	2.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.7	7.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.8
25–29	89,230	72.9	1.5	3.1	2.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.9	7.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.1
30–34	78,590	73.8	1.4	3.0	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.1	7.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.8
35–39	68,377	75.2	1.4	3.0	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.9	7.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.7
40–44	53,296	76.1	1.7	3.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.7	7.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.8
45–49	46,809	77.1	1.3	3.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.5	7.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.7
50–54	36,218	76.6	1.2	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	7.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.8	0.9	1.4	1.0
55–59	23,221	78.2	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	3.0	0.8	1.8	0.6
60–64	22,803	82.0	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	6.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.7
65–69	13,759	82.9	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.4
70–74	10,676	84.1	1.2	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	7.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.3
75–79	6,247	83.8	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.6

80+	5,246	83.4	0.9	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	8.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4
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**Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Sex, District and Main Industry: Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>633,541</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Rural	506,407	82.2	1.5	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	7.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.8
Urban	127,134	50.7	1.2	3.5	6.1	0.5	1.2	3.0	5.3	9.3	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.2	4.8	2.8
Male	316,151	73.5	2.0	3.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.6	7.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.3	1.7	1.4
Female	317,390	78.2	0.8	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	7.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.0
Tunduru	142,452	81.1	0.7	3.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	6.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.1
Songea	86,183	82.0	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	7.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.3
Mbinga	177,029	75.9	0.6	4.4	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	8.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.8	0.8
Songea Municipal	74,002	46.0	0.9	3.0	7.0	0.6	1.3	3.3	6.0	9.6	2.9	2.2	0.8	1.2	2.3	3.0	1.1	5.5	3.2
Namtumbo	94,575	86.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5
Nyasa	59,300	74.5	7.2	2.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.4	6.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.8



## **Chapter Eleven**

### **Disability**

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

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

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

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

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Ruvuma Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.54 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: Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>20,735</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>12,391</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>13,243</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>0.35</b>
Tunduru	69	0.02	5,604	1.9	3,472	1.2	3,761	1.3	3,955	1.3	3,235	1.1	851	0.3
Songea	91	0.05	2,962	1.8	1,773	1.1	2,425	1.4	1,749	1.0	1,604	1.0	870	0.5
Mbinga	160	0.05	3,141	0.9	1,932	0.6	2,876	0.8	2,312	0.7	2,776	0.8	962	0.3
Songea Municipal	84	0.04	2,556	1.3	1,384	0.7	2,088	1.1	1,662	0.8	1,484	0.8	617	0.3
Namtumbo	90	0.05	2,758	1.4	1,920	1.0	2,192	1.1	1,889	1.0	1,800	0.9	781	0.4
Nyasa	38	0.03	3,714	2.6	1,910	1.3	2,608	1.8	2,433	1.7	2,344	1.6	567	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 1,346,966 persons enumerated in Ruvuma Region, a total 532 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (160 persons) were found in Mbinga District followed by 91 in Songea 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1,346,966</b>	<b>653,290</b>	<b>693,676</b>
0 – 4	50	0.02	34	0.03	16	0.02	202,377	102,982	99,395
5 – 9	56	0.03	41	0.04	15	0.01	202,673	94,659	108,014
10 – 14	81	0.05	57	0.06	24	0.03	178,467	91,686	86,781
15 – 19	50	0.04	26	0.04	24	0.04	128,105	63,493	64,612
20 – 24	70	0.06	30	0.06	40	0.07	109,285	48,795	60,490
25 – 29	37	0.04	14	0.03	23	0.04	103,735	48,491	55,244
30 – 34	24	0.03	12	0.03	12	0.03	88,621	42,075	46,546
35 – 39	37	0.05	19	0.05	18	0.05	76,017	36,990	39,027
40 – 44	29	0.05	15	0.05	14	0.05	58,609	28,392	30,217
45 – 49	12	0.02	5	0.02	7	0.03	51,503	24,724	26,779
50 – 54	19	0.05	8	0.04	11	0.05	40,103	19,078	21,025
55 – 59	11	0.04	6	0.05	5	0.04	25,866	12,699	13,167
60 – 64	16	0.06	10	0.08	6	0.04	26,917	12,253	14,664
65 – 69	8	0.05	5	0.06	3	0.03	17,248	8,435	8,813
70 – 74	16	0.10	11	0.14	5	0.06	15,548	7,674	7,874
75 – 79	3	0.03	2	0.04	1	0.02	9,965	5,134	4,831
80+	13	0.11	9	0.16	4	0.06	11,927	5,730	6,197

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1,020,303</b>	<b>498,487</b>	<b>521,816</b>
0 – 4	36	0.02	27	0.03	9	0.01	156,812	79,831	76,981
5 – 9	45	0.03	34	0.05	11	0.01	158,324	74,313	84,011
10 – 14	62	0.05	43	0.06	19	0.03	136,277	70,686	65,591
15 – 19	35	0.04	19	0.04	16	0.04	91,133	46,108	45,025
20 – 24	46	0.06	21	0.06	25	0.06	78,780	35,190	43,590
25 – 29	19	0.02	7	0.02	12	0.03	76,032	36,019	40,013
30 – 34	18	0.03	8	0.03	10	0.03	65,354	31,199	34,155
35 – 39	27	0.05	17	0.06	10	0.03	57,074	27,823	29,251
40 – 44	21	0.05	12	0.05	9	0.04	44,854	21,843	23,011
45 – 49	10	0.03	5	0.03	5	0.02	39,773	19,224	20,549
50 – 54	10	0.03	5	0.03	5	0.03	31,086	14,817	16,269
55 – 59	7	0.03	4	0.04	3	0.03	20,146	9,934	10,212
60 – 64	13	0.06	7	0.07	6	0.05	20,903	9,555	11,348
65 – 69	7	0.05	4	0.06	3	0.04	13,669	6,698	6,971
70 – 74	9	0.07	5	0.08	4	0.06	12,501	6,265	6,236
75 – 79	2	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.03	8,039	4,220	3,819
80+	7	0.07	5	0.10	2	0.04	9,546	4,762	4,784

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>326,663</b>	<b>154,803</b>	<b>171,860</b>
0 – 4	14	0.03	7	0.03	7	0.03	45,565	23,151	22,414
5 – 9	11	0.02	7	0.03	4	0.02	44,349	20,346	24,003
10 – 14	19	0.05	14	0.07	5	0.02	42,190	21,000	21,190
15 – 19	15	0.04	7	0.04	8	0.04	36,972	17,385	19,587
20 – 24	24	0.08	9	0.07	15	0.09	30,505	13,605	16,900
25 – 29	18	0.06	7	0.06	11	0.07	27,703	12,472	15,231
30 – 34	6	0.03	4	0.04	2	0.02	23,267	10,876	12,391
35 – 39	10	0.05	2	0.02	8	0.08	18,943	9,167	9,776
40 – 44	8	0.06	3	0.05	5	0.07	13,755	6,549	7,206
45 – 49	2	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.03	11,730	5,500	6,230
50 – 54	9	0.10	3	0.07	6	0.13	9,017	4,261	4,756
55 – 59	4	0.07	2	0.07	2	0.07	5,720	2,765	2,955
60 – 64	3	0.05	3	0.11	0	0.00	6,014	2,698	3,316
65 – 69	1	0.03	1	0.06	0	0.00	3,579	1,737	1,842
70 – 74	7	0.23	6	0.43	1	0.06	3,047	1,409	1,638
75 – 79	1	0.05	1	0.11	0	0.00	1,926	914	1,012
80+	6	0.25	4	0.41	2	0.14	2,381	968	1,413

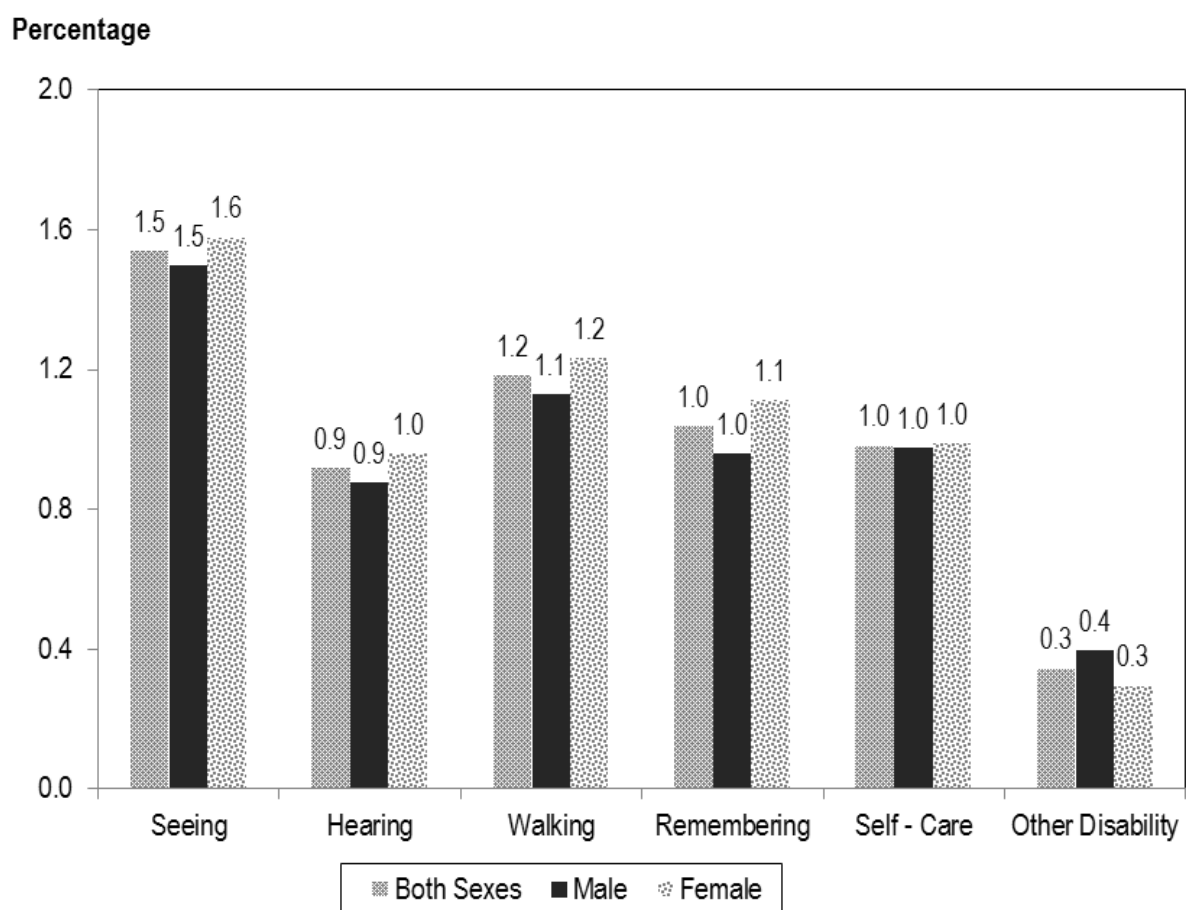
### 11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.5 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.2 percent) and difficulty in remembering and self care (1.0 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results 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 17 percent for those aged 60-69 years and above. A similar pattern is inobserved in all types of disability in Ruvuma Region.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.1
10 – 19	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
20 – 29	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.4
50 – 59	4.6	1.5	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	4.4	1.4	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.7	1.7	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.5
60 – 69	7.8	2.7	4.8	2.8	1.5	0.6	7.7	2.2	3.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	7.9	3.1	5.5	3.4	1.8	0.5
70+	17.6	7.2	12.0	7.2	5.9	0.9	17.8	6.4	10.4	5.8	4.7	1.0	17.3	8.0	13.6	8.6	7.0	0.8

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



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

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.1
10 – 19	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
20 – 29	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.4
50 – 59	4.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	4.6	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	4.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	0.7	0.5
60 – 69	7.9	2.7	4.7	2.9	1.5	0.6	7.9	2.2	3.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	7.9	3.1	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.5
70+	17.6	7.4	11.7	7.0	5.7	0.9	17.9	6.5	10.2	5.7	4.7	1.0	17.3	8.2	13.2	8.4	6.8	0.7

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.1
10–19	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
20–29	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
30–39	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
40–49	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.2
50–59	4.0	1.1	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	3.6	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	4.3	1.2	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.4
60–69	7.3	2.7	5.1	2.7	1.5	0.6	6.8	2.1	4.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	7.8	3.1	6.1	3.4	1.8	0.5
70+	17.4	6.7	13.4	8.0	6.4	0.9	17.3	6.0	11.5	6.3	4.9	0.9	17.5	7.2	14.9	9.3	7.5	1.0

## Chapter Twelve

### Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

#### 12.1 Introduction

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

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

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household in Ruvuma Region. The Census results indicate that 82.6 percent of private households in Ruvuma Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (91 percent) than in urban areas (58.3 percent).

**Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Ruvuma 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)
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	222,994	91.0	4.2	3.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
Urban	77,011	58.3	5.1	33.3	1.1	1.4	0.5	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 (58 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 13.4 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.



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

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Below 15	929	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2
15 – 19	4,670	1.2	3.5	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.7	1.2
20 – 24	22,669	6.1	16.3	14.7	12.0	15.5	8.4	7.2
25 – 29	37,232	10.4	17.1	24.7	17.5	21.8	17.4	23.4
30 – 34	41,515	12.8	14.6	20.9	18.3	19.9	14.3	15.6
35 – 39	39,699	13.1	13.2	14.3	12.3	12.1	15.1	14.4
40 – 44	34,088	11.9	8.1	8.9	12.3	11.3	11.1	10.8
45 – 49	27,386	9.8	7.1	5.0	8.3	5.8	11.1	11.7
50 – 54	23,930	8.7	6.1	3.5	6.6	2.5	10.5	3.3
55 – 59	16,998	6.3	3.9	1.9	5.5	3.6	6.1	4.2
60 – 64	16,168	6.1	3.1	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	3.6
65+	34,721	13.4	6.6	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	3.6
<b>Total Age Groups</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling was built. Twenty eight (27.8) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only six (6.2) percent of households had title deeds. Most of the ownership of land was customary (57.7 percent) as shown in Table 12.3. However, about 24 (23.6) percent of households in urban areas had title deeds on the land where their houses are built compared with two (2.3) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>247,689</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Rural	202,819	2.3	0.3	0.8	63.3	5.1	0.0	28.1
Urban	44,869	23.6	2.5	14.0	32.1	1.3	0.1	26.4

## 12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 57.1 percent of private households in Ruvuma Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (39.8 percent) and mud and leaves (2.6 percent). About eighty six (85.7) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 47.8 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged between 29 percent in Tunduru District and 90 percent in Songea Municipal.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rural	222,994	47.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	48.8	3.3	0.1	0.0
Urban	77,011	85.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.6	0.6	0.1	0.0
Tunduru	69,525	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	66.2	4.8	0.0	0.0
Songea	38,515	51.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	45.0	2.9	0.1	0.0
Mbinga	74,859	77.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	20.6	1.5	0.1	0.0
Songea Municipal	47,092	89.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Namtumbo	39,206	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	55.2	3.4	0.1	0.0
Nyasa	30,808	50.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	46.3	2.1	0.0	0.1

## 12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 70.5 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (29 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (64.5 percent), followed by earth or sand (34.8 percent). On the other hand, 82.8 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (16.7 percent). Across districts, 69.8 percent of the total private households in Songea Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by about 31 percent in Mbinga District and 24 percent in Songea District.

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

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rural	222,994	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	82.8	0.0
Urban	77,011	64.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.8	0.0
Tunduru	69,525	13.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	86.2	0.0
Songea	38,515	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	75.8	0.0
Mbinga	74,859	30.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	68.6	0.0
Songea Municipal	47,092	69.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.0	0.0
Namtumbo	39,206	16.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	83.1	0.1
Nyasa	30,808	20.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	78.7	0.0

## 12.6 Wall Material

Observation Table 12.6 shows that 76.2 percent of all private households in Ruvuma Region had their main house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for walls were sundried bricks (13.9 percent) and poles and mud seven (7.4) percent. The table also shows that most of the households in urban areas used baked bricks (86.3 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks nine (8.6) percent, while in rural areas, the main wall materials used were baked bricks (72.7 percent), followed by sundried bricks (15.7 percent).

**Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rural	222,994	0.1	0.4	15.7	72.7	0.1	0.1	9.6	1.4	0.0
Urban	77,011	0.3	3.2	8.6	86.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0
Tunduru	69,525	0.1	1.0	44.7	36.4	0.0	0.1	15.7	2.0	0.0
Songea	38,515	0.1	0.4	3.9	84.5	0.0	0.1	9.1	1.9	0.0
Mbinga	74,859	0.3	0.7	3.3	92.8	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.0
Songea Municipal	47,092	0.1	3.4	6.6	88.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0
Namtumbo	39,206	0.1	0.4	5.9	79.5	0.0	0.0	13.0	1.0	0.0
Nyasa	30,808	0.2	0.6	3.8	92.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.9	0.0

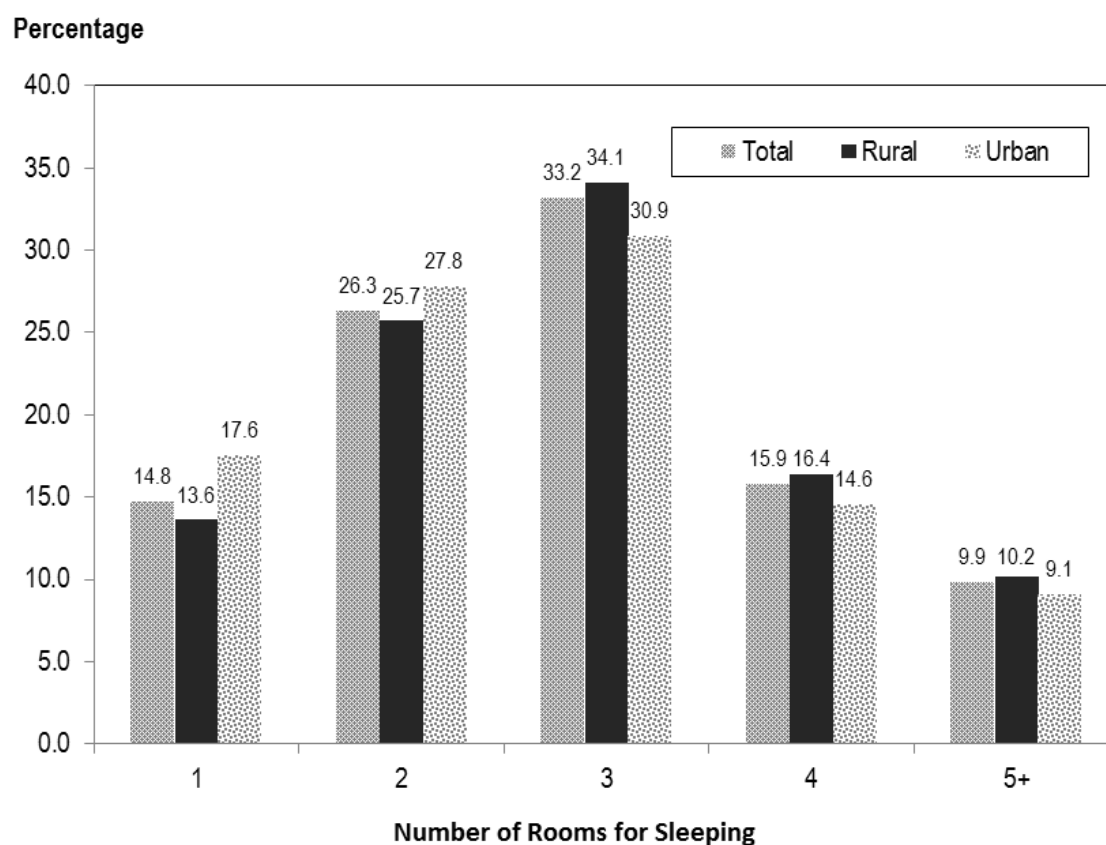
## 12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 41 percent of the households in Ruvuma Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 33.2 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 26 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (17.6 percent) than Rural Areas (13.6 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**



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

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Male headed household	3.1	213,059	11.1	27.5	36.4	16.1	8.9	3.0
Female headed household	8.0	86,946	25.3	23.0	23.9	15.2	12.6	2.8
Rural	4.6	222,994	13.6	25.7	34.1	16.4	10.2	2.9
Urban	4.2	77,011	17.6	27.8	30.9	14.6	9.1	2.8
Tunduru	4.2	69,525	17.9	35.3	31.8	9.1	5.9	2.6
Songea	4.4	38,515	11.6	23.1	38.0	18.1	9.2	3.0
Mbinga	4.6	74,859	10.7	25.2	31.3	19.6	13.2	3.2
Songea Municipal	4.2	47,092	27.9	23.5	22.6	14.7	11.4	2.7
Namtumbo	5.1	39,206	8.9	22.0	38.6	19.3	11.1	3.1
Nyasa	4.6	30,808	8.9	22.7	44.1	16.5	7.9	3.0

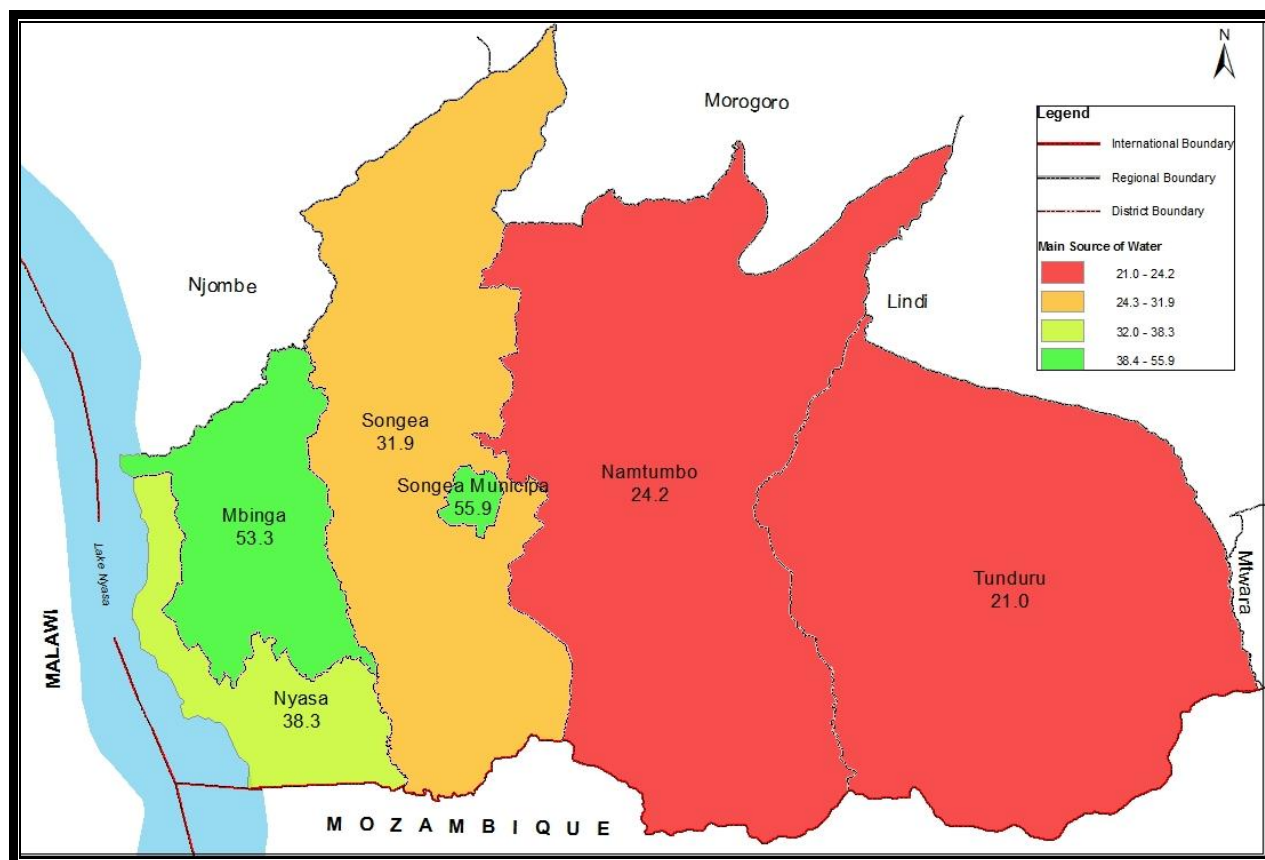
## 12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, 38 percent of private households in Ruvuma Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (13 percent had water piped into their houses, 10 percent piped into yard and 16 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 59 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 31 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 21 percent in Tunduru District to 56 percent in Songea Municipal.

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

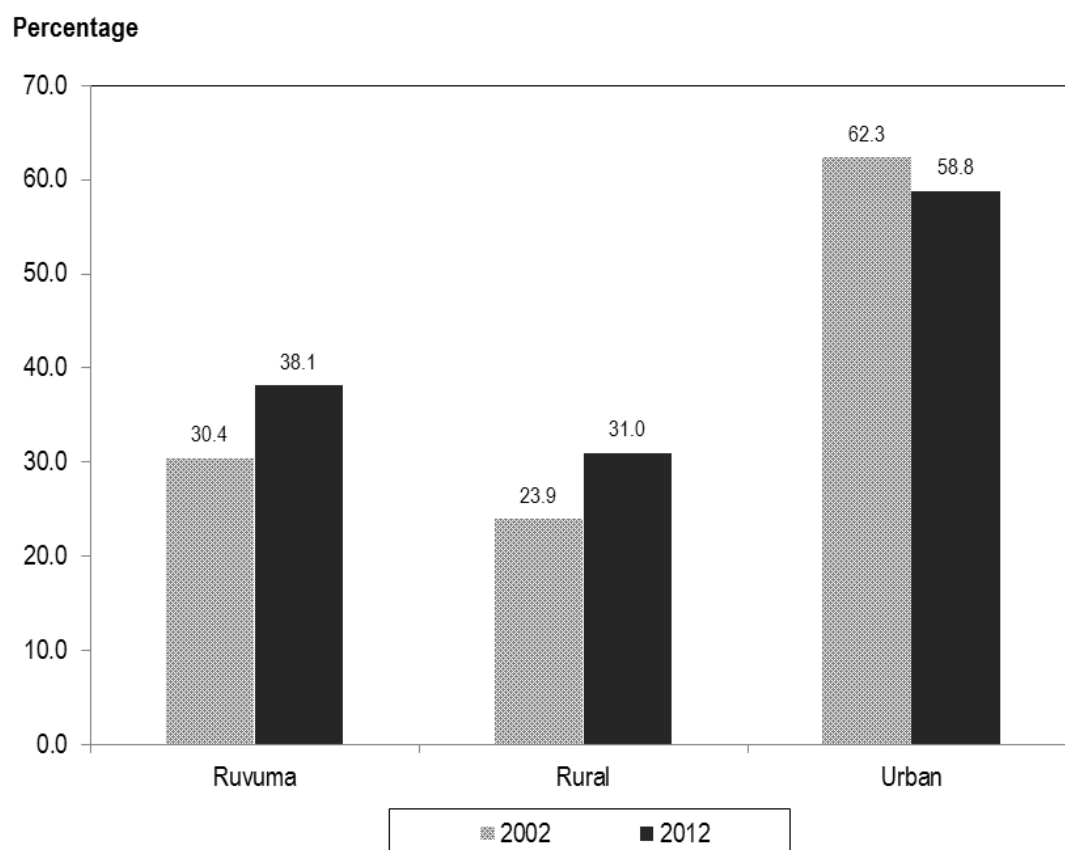
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Male headed	213,059	11.8	9.4	15.5	9.2	9.9	3.4	59.2	17.6	15.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	40.6
Female headed	86,946	14.2	10.4	16.9	9.2	11.2	3.4	65.3	14.8	12.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.8	34.7
Rural	222,994	7.9	6.8	16.3	11.0	8.4	3.6	54.0	19.4	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	45.9
Urban	77,011	25.9	18.0	14.9	4.1	15.6	2.8	81.3	9.4	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	18.6
Tunduru	69,525	6.0	1.8	13.1	20.3	9.6	1.6	52.4	24.2	12.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	47.5
Songea	38,515	5.2	2.9	23.8	8.0	13.1	9.8	62.8	12.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	37.1
Mbinga	74,859	18.2	18.2	16.9	0.3	5.3	4.1	63.0	12.4	19.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.9	37.0
Songea Municipal	47,092	29.0	20.5	6.4	4.6	18.3	3.2	82.0	9.5	5.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	18.0
Namtumbo	39,206	5.1	3.7	15.5	20.3	13.2	1.2	59.0	20.6	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	41.0
Nyasa	30,808	6.6	6.3	25.4	0.3	4.2	1.0	43.8	22.4	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	56.1

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



Overall, 38 percent of private households in Ruvuma Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Ruvuma urban areas (59 percent) than in rural areas (31 percent). The proportion of private households with piped water in Ruvuma urban decreased from 63 percent in 2002 to 59 percent in 2012.

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



## 12.9 Source of Energy

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

### 12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 12.9. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Ruvuma Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only two (2.1) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (80 percent firewood and 18 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Nyasa district (6 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 6.2 percent in Namtumbo district to 11.9 percent in Mbinga district).



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

District/Council	Total	,Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Male headed household	213,059	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	15.4	82.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Female headed household	86,946	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	23.1	74.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	222,994	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	3.7	94.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	77,011	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	57.9	38.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Tunduru	69,525	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.2	89.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Songea	38,515	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.1	92.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mbinga	74,859	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	11.9	86.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Songea Municipal	47,092	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	66.8	28.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Namtumbo	39,206	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.2	92.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nyasa	30,808	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	6.0	92.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

## 12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for lighting in Ruvuma Region. It shows that about 67 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 (15.2 percent). Only 13 percent of households in Ruvuma Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, about 60 percent of households were using kerosene as their main source of energy for lighting (lantern or chimney and wick lamps), followed by electricity (33 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas where kerosene was the main source (70 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (19 percent).

**Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Ruvuma 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
Ruvuma Region	300,005	10.6	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	30.6	36.7	0.6	1.7	15.2
Male headed household	213,059	9.8	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	30.3	36.7	0.6	1.7	16.1
Female headed household	86,946	12.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	31.2	36.8	0.5	1.9	12.8
Rural	222,994	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.0	2.5	28.9	41.0	0.5	2.2	19.2
Urban	77,011	31.5	1.1	0.6	0.01	0.0	0.03	2.1	35.4	24.5	0.7	0.4	3.5
Tunduru	69,525	7.7	1.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.0	2.7	8.0	46.5	0.5	3.7	29.5
Songea	38,515	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.02	0.1	0.01	2.1	31.3	39.4	0.7	1.6	19.3
Mbinga	74,859	5.7	2.8	0.5	0.02	0.01	0.0	2.5	45.0	35.6	0.6	0.8	6.5
Songea Municipal	47,092	40.0	0.5	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.9	31.9	22.7	0.7	0.3	1.7
Namtumbo	39,206	4.3	1.3	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.2	27.4	39.2	0.5	2.1	22.7
Nyasa	30,808	1.9	2.6	0.3	0.00	0.01	0.04	2.9	47.7	32.7	0.6	1.3	9.8

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across district (Map 12.2). Songea Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (41 percent) followed by Tunduru and Mbinga district Council nine (9) percent each.

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

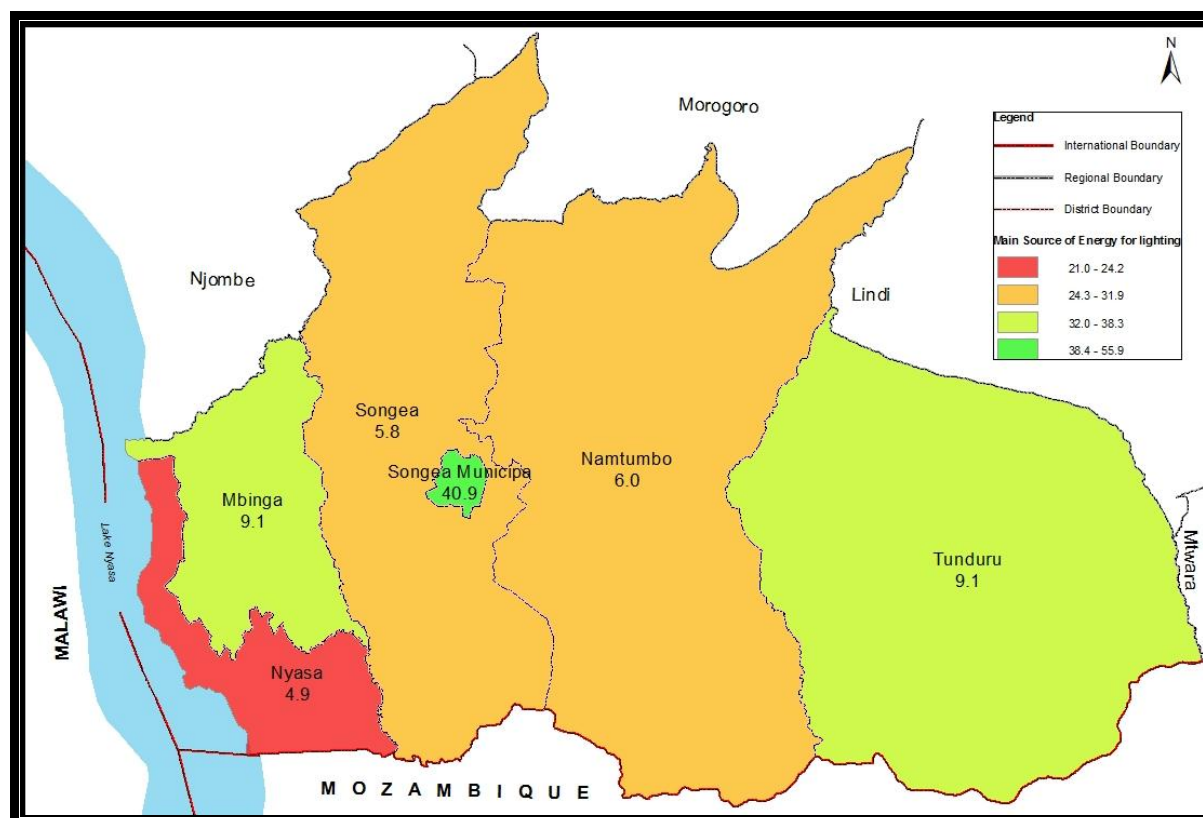
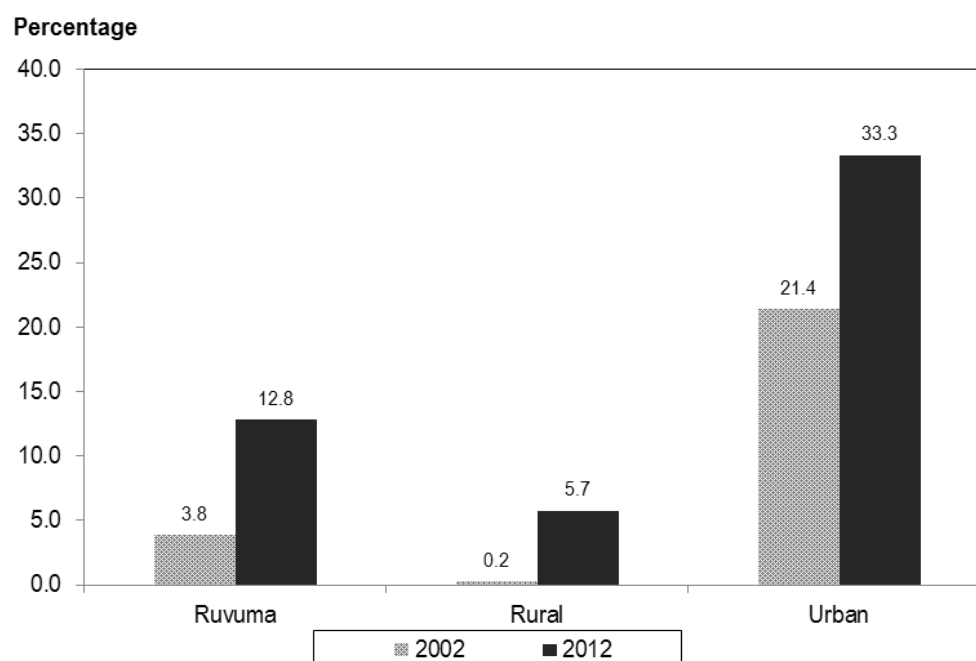


Figure 12.3 indicates that 13 percent of households in Ruvuma Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (33 percent) compared with rural households (6 percent).

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



## 12.10 Toilet Facility

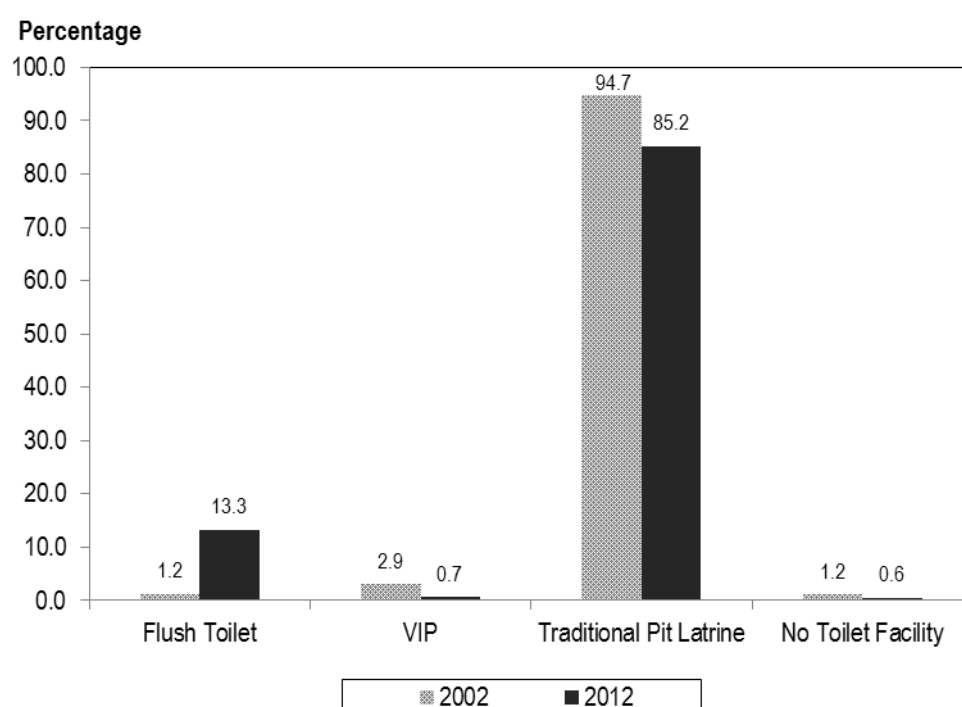
Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Ruvuma Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (44.1 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (26.2 percent).

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non - Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>72.1</b>
Male headed household	213,059	1.0	2	7.6	0.6	6.3	8.2	0.2	25.9	1.1	45.5	26.9	0.0	0.6	74.1
Female headed household	86,946	1.8	3.1	10.9	0.8	7.1	9.0	0.1	32.8	1.5	40.8	24.4	-	0.6	67.3
Rural	222,994	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.4	4.9	7.5	0.2	15.2	0.4	51.9	31.8	0.0	0.7	84.8
Urban	77,011	4.5	8.3	28.2	1.5	11.1	11.0	0.1	64.7	3.6	21.6	10.0	-	0.1	35.3
Tunduru	69,525	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.2	5.0	6.2	0.2	15.5	0.6	47.0	35.7	-	1.3	84.6
Songea	38,515	0.2	0.5	6.0	0.4	6.4	6.9	0.1	20.5	1.0	51.8	25.9	-	0.8	79.5
Mbinga	74,859	0.6	0.8	4.5	0.8	5.8	9.2	0.2	21.9	1.2	49.6	27.0	0.0	0.1	77.9
Songea Municipal	47,092	5.7	11	33.6	1.4	11.3	10.8	0.1	73.9	3.1	14.5	8.5	-	0.1	26.2
Namtumbo	39,206	0.3	0.8	4.1	0.5	6.9	10.1	0.1	22.8	1.0	50.5	25.2	-	0.4	77.1
Nyasa	30,808	0.1	0.8	2.2	1.0	3.9	7.8	0.2	16.0	0.4	51.7	31.1	-	0.7	83.9

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Ruvuma Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 94.7 percent in 2002 to 85.2 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from one (1.2) percent to 13.3 percent in the same period. On the other hand there was a slight decrease in households with ventilated improved pit latrine from three (2.9) percent in 2002 to almost one (0.7) percent in 2012.

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



### 12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 57 percent of the private households in Ruvuma Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping (24.8 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only six (6) 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; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Male headed household	213,059	1.2	0.5	14.8	1.1	56.5	25.9
Female headed household	86,946	2.5	1.0	14.7	1.2	58.4	22.2
Rural	222,994	0.0	0.1	17.3	1.2	51.1	30.3
Urban	77,011	6.0	2.4	7.5	0.8	74.2	9.0
Tunduru	69,525	0.0	0.1	25.2	2.1	49.8	22.8
Songea	38,515	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.6	71.4	13.3
Mbinga	74,859	1.7	0.5	12.5	0.8	43.1	41.4
Songea Municipal	47,092	7.1	3.1	4.4	0.4	76.4	8.6
Namtumbo	39,206	0.2	0.1	14.0	1.4	63.6	20.8
Nyasa	30,808	0.0	0.1	13.7	1.1	51.3	33.7

## 12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that land or farm was the most commonly owned household asset. (86.7 percent), followed by hand hoe (86 percent), house (83.8 percent), radio (59.1 percent) and mobile phone (50.8 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 were higher in urban areas 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 (52.2 percent) than female headed households (47.2 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 64.5 percent of male headed households compared with 45.8 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 32 percent of all private households, the asset was not less common among female headed households household (19.5 percent) compared with male headed households (37.1 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Male headed households	213,059	64.5	0.8	52.2	37.1	1.6	7.0
Female headed households	86,946	45.8	0.8	47.2	19.5	1.1	3.5
Rural	222,994	56.7	0.5	42.7	32.2	0.8	5.4
Urban	77,011	66.0	1.6	74.1	31.3	3.5	7.9
Tunduru	69,525	52.4	0.5	34.7	36.9	0.5	3.0
Songea	38,515	66.1	0.4	50.3	47.0	0.7	5.4
Mbinga	74,859	59.5	0.8	55.6	20.7	1.9	9.5
Songea Municipal	47,092	65.9	1.7	75.9	27.8	4.1	7.8
Namtumbo	39,206	63.4	0.5	45.0	42.6	0.7	4.2
Nyasa	30,808	48.1	0.6	44.6	22.3	0.7	4.8

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Male headed households	213,059	0.1	0.1	8.8	3.3	20.9	0.9
Female headed households	86,946	0.1	0.1	9.0	3.9	18.8	1.0
Rural	222,994	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.4	17.3	0.2
Urban	77,011	0.2	0.3	25.5	12.4	28.8	3.1
Tunduru	69,525	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.6	12.4	0.4
Songea	38,515	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.0	21.3	0.3
Mbinga	74,859	0.1	0.2	6.4	1.9	24.8	0.5
Songea Municipal	47,092	0.1	0.3	30.5	15.6	27.6	4.0
Namtumbo	39,206	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.5	17.9	0.2
Nyasa	30,808	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.3	17.5	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Male headed households	213,059	1.8	1.3	2.7	0.1
Female headed households	86,946	2.1	1.0	2.4	0.1
Rural	222,994	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.1
Urban	77,011	6.8	3.9	4.0	0.2
Tunduru	69,525	1.0	0.5	2.3	0.1
Songea	38,515	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
Mbinga	74,859	0.7	0.8	2.8	0.1
Songea Municipal	47,092	8.8	4.7	4.8	0.2
Namtumbo	39,206	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.1
Nyasa	30,808	0.1	0.3	3.1	0.0



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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>86.7</b>
Male headed households	213,059	0.6	87.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	85.9	88.8
Female headed households	86,946	0.6	81.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	78.7	81.5
Rural	222,994	0.6	91.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	92.8	95.3
Urban	77,011	0.6	70.2	2.1	0.2	0.3	57.9	61.7
Tunduru	69,525	0.6	88.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	88.0	91.3
Songea	38,515	0.6	91.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	86.9	93.3
Mbinga	74,859	0.7	88.3	2.2	0.4	0.3	90.2	90.3
Songea Municipal	47,092	0.4	66.6	1.9	0.2	0.2	53.8	57.2
Namtumbo	39,206	0.8	91.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	90.6	94.9
Nyasa	30,808	0.6	90.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	92.5	93.7

### 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 secured than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, about 10 percent of all private households in Ruvuma 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 about six (5.6) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their households registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were Songea Municipal (13 percent) followed by Tunduru District (12.4 percent) and Songea District (9.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Rural	8.1	0.5	0.01	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	5.1	2.4
Urban	13.6	2.4	0.03	0.8	3.1	0.6	1.1	6.9	3.2
Tunduru	12.4	0.7	0.01	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.6	11.0	0.8
Songea	9.4	1.2	0.02	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.4	4.8	3.7
Mbinga	7.6	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.8	3.7
Songea Municipal	13.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.6	0.8	6.5	2.6
Namtumbo	7.9	0.6	0.01	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	3.6	3.4

Nyasa	4.4	0.4	0.01	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.4
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## 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 to conduct 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 238,055 out of 300,005 households in the region (equivalent to 79 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Mbinga District Council (61,220 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 19.5 percent of households (46,364 households) were involved in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that proportion of households involved in agriculture district ranged from 57.5 percent in Songea Municipal to 86.2 percent in Songea District Council.

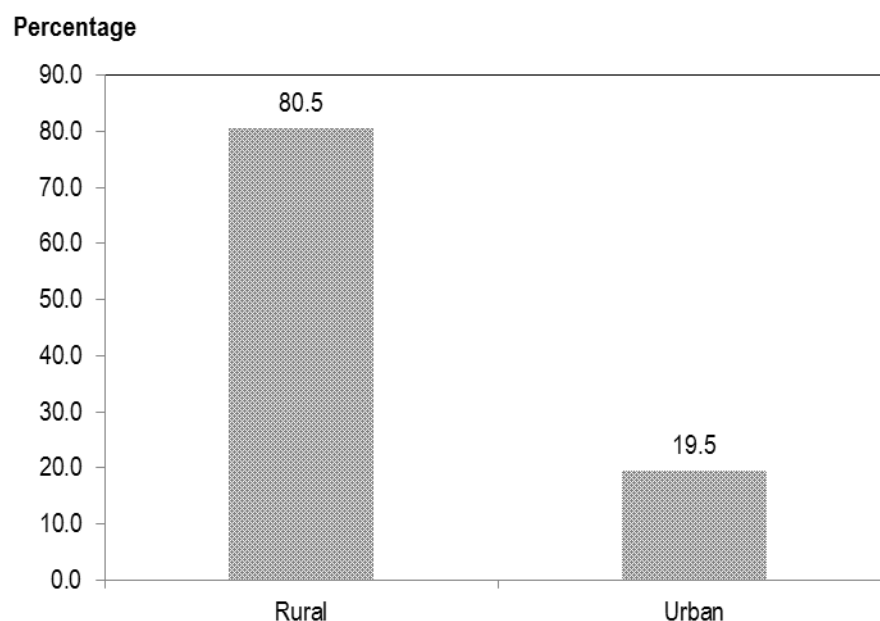
**Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Ruvuma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>238,055</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Tunduru	69,525	57,001	82.0	91.7	8.3
Songea	38,515	33,198	86.2	87.6	12.4
Mbinga	74,859	61,220	81.8	92.0	8.0
Songea Municipal	47,092	27,066	57.5	N/A	100.0
Namtumbo	39,206	33,519	85.5	87.3	12.7
Nyasa	30,808	26,051	84.6	95.1	4.9

**Note:**

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

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Ruvuma Region. This is partly confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (220,330 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Ruvuma Households</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>222,994</b>	<b>77,011</b>
<b>Engaged in Agriculture</b>	<b>238,055</b>	<b>191,691</b>	<b>46,364</b>
<b>Crop types</b>			
Household Grows Maize	220,330	177,736	42,594
Household Grows Paddy	103,049	87,676	15,373
Household Grows Cassava	174,163	153,098	21,065
Household Grows Banana	107,768	94,850	12,918
Household Grows Other Crops	172,922	151,106	21,816

**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 Ruvuma 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 300,005 households in Ruvuma Region, 50 percent (150,084 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 127,705 households (85.1 percent) were in rural areas and 22,379 households (14.9 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Mbinga District (64 percent) and the smallest district was Songea Municipal Council (26 percent).

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

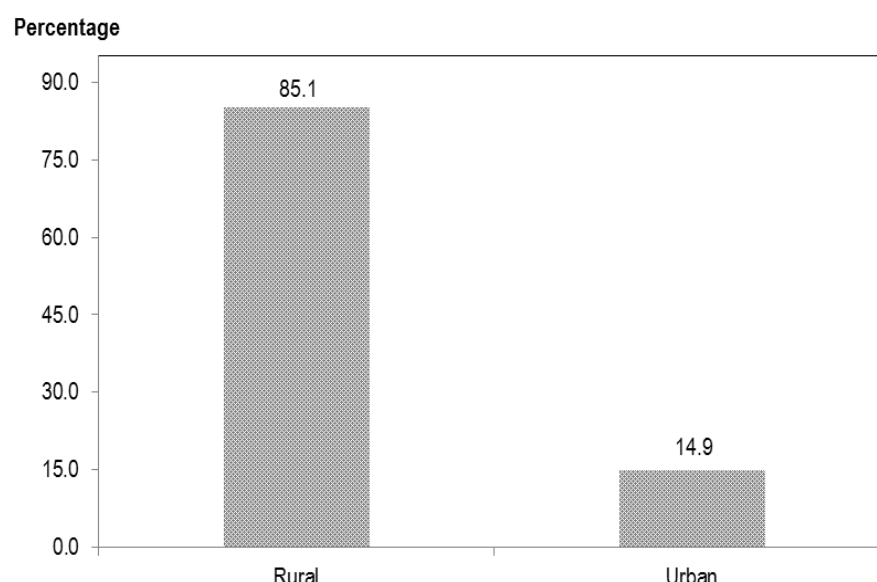
District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>150,084</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Tunduru	69,525	27,414	39.4	94.7	5.3
Songea	38,515	24,703	64.1	89.6	10.4
Mbinga	74,859	48,251	64.5	93.4	6.6
Songea Municipal	47,092	12,359	26.2	N/A	100.0
Namtumbo	39,206	18,380	46.9	89.1	10.9
Nyasa	30,808	18,977	61.6	95.7	4.3

**Note:**

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Songea municipal council has no rural component.

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



The number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were higher number of households which reared poultry (138,962 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Ruvuma Households</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>222,994</b>	<b>77,011</b>
Engaged in Raising Livestock	150,084	127,705	22,379
<b>Type of Livestock</b>			
Cattle	25,654	21,531	4,123
Goats	70,326	62,699	7,627
Sheep	7,505	7,011	494
Poultry	138,962	118,670	20,292

**Note:**

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry kept by households by districts and male or female headed households as of 26<sup>th</sup> August 2012. Ruvuma Region had a total of 465,058 cattle, out of which 363,368 cattle (78 percent) were kept in male headed households and 101,690 (22 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Ruvuma Region as of the Census night was 25,828, of which 86 percent (22,289 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 16 percent (3,539 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 82 percent of goats (257,763 goats) in Ruvuma Region were kept in male headed households, while 18 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,456,422 poultry owned by households, 79 percent (1,157,108 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 21 percent (299,314 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, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Livestock as of 26th August 2012**

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>465,058</b>	<b>315,626</b>	<b>25,828</b>	<b>1,456,422</b>	<b>363,368</b>	<b>257,763</b>	<b>22,289</b>	<b>1,157,108</b>	<b>101,690</b>	<b>57,863</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>299,314</b>
Tunduru	88,865	45,296	3,325	246,988	75,754	35,735	2,727	198,224	13,111	9,561	598	48,764
Songea	46,972	48,591	2,250	251,676	32,222	40,014	1,944	194,646	14,750	8,577	306	57,030
Mbinga	145,274	111,073	11,956	455,015	118,135	91,909	10,720	375,839	27,139	19,164	1,236	79,176
Songea Municipal	28,684	17,347	1,248	181,102	17,318	12,789	941	126,185	11,366	4,558	307	54,917
Namtumbo	47,662	46,206	3,293	168,000	25,612	38,588	2,652	139,832	22,050	7,618	641	28,168
Nyasa	107,601	47,113	3,756	153,641	94,327	38,728	3,305	122,382	13,274	8,385	451	31,259

Observation on the distribution number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 80 percent of the poultry (1,176,297 poultry) kept in Ruvuma Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in goats, cattle 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
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>465,058</b>	<b>315,626</b>	<b>25,828</b>	<b>1,456,422</b>	<b>419,082</b>	<b>280,686</b>	<b>23,452</b>	<b>1,176,297</b>	<b>45,976</b>	<b>34,940</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>280,125</b>
Tunduru	88,865	45,296	3,325	246,988	88,076	44,380	3,272	232,501	789	916	53	14,487
Songea	46,972	48,591	2,250	251,676	44,970	45,939	1,957	221,456	2,002	2,652	293	30,220
Mbinga	145,274	111,073	11,956	455,015	143,026	101,918	11,639	424,168	2,248	9,155	317	30,847
Songea Municipal	28,684	17,347	1,248	181,102	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,684	17,347	1,248	181,102
Namtumbo	47,662	46,206	3,293	168,000	47,005	42,562	2,842	150,465	657	3,644	451	17,535
Nyasa	107,601	47,113	3,756	153,641	96,005	45,887	3,742	147,707	11,596	1,226	14	5,934

**Note:**

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

## 13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 300,005 households in Ruvuma Region, only 5,494 households (1.8 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 82.2 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 17.8 percent were in urban areas.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
<b>Ruvuma Region</b>	<b>300,005</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Tunduru	69,525	725	1.0	92.8	7.2
Songea	38,515	683	1.8	90.9	9.1
Mbinga	74,859	2,235	3.0	94.6	5.4
Songea Municipal	47,092	635	1.3	N/A	100.0
Namtumbo	39,206	849	2.2	89.5	10.5
Nyasa	30,808	367	1.2	94.6	5.4

**Note:**

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





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## Annexes: Questionnaires

### Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

**B: ALL PERSONS**

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

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

# **D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS**

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

10<sup>th</sup> HH Member

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

☐

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

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

☐

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

☐

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

☐

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

10<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

**G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS**

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

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

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

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

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

**Total**

--	--	--	--

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



--	--	--	--

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

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# Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

		<b>THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA</b> <b>2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS</b>					<b>PHCF 3</b>			
<b>LONG QUESTIONNAIRE</b>								<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> <b>STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL</b> </div>		
FORM NO. <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> OF <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>										
<b>A: IDENTIFICATION</b>										
Region <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>		District <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>		Ward/Shehia <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>		Village/Street <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>		EA <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>		
								<b>HOUSEHOLD NO.</b> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>		
<b>B: ALL PERSONS</b>										
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELCARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?  Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female?  Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]?  WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?  No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>
2		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">  </span>
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 style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px;"></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)																																
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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 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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<b>J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS</b>																																							
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																							
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