

The United Republic of Tanzania



Iringa Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

2012 Population and Housing Census

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Iringa Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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Ministry of State, President Office, State House
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Zanzibar

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IRINGA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



Foreword

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

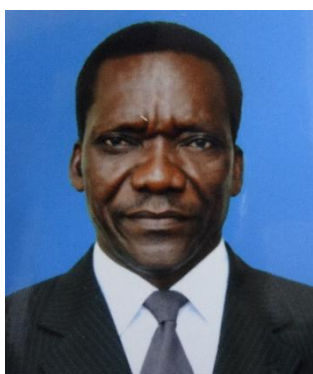
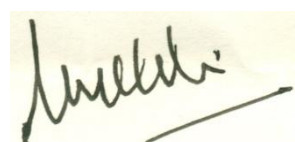
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of 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 Iringa Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered are population size; growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; citizenship; birth registration and disability. Other areas covered are survival of parents; education and literacy; economic activity; housing conditions; household assets and amenities; agriculture and livestock; fertility and mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time.

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

Iringa 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 on 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 Iringa population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Iringa had a population of 0.9 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 92. Population of Iringa is growing at a rate of 1.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 12 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Iringa region will double in the next 60 years. Iringa population is predominantly rural with 73 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Iringa was 1.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 0.1 percent and 4.8 percent for the urban population.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Iringa region. It highlights on the 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 a strong preference for ages ending with digits “0” and “5”, and

avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 42 percent of the population in Iringa region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. Observation on the pyramid for, Iringa region urban (pyramid shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas and other regions.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Iringa region had a total of 220,776 private households, out of which 159,618 (72 percent) were in rural areas and 61,158 (28 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty seven (37)percent of households in Iringa region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas increased from 18.1 percent in 2002 Census to 27.7 percent in 2012. Average household size was 4.2 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.2 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.0 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 6 compared to 3.1 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Iringa region. Forty eight (48 percent) of the people were married and four percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.7 years for males and 22.4 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 26.5 years in 2002 to 25.7 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females decreased at 22.7 years in 2002 and 22.4 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 Italy, Great Britain, Kenya and India. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from USA and China.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, 12 percent of Iringa population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among

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

Chapter Seven is about survival of parents. Results reveal that 61 percent of all persons in Iringa region and 86 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that three (3) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, 14 percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphanhood were highest in urban areas (16 percent) than rural (14 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 census and whether households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that less than one (0.5) percent of total private households in Iringa region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census, and that Iringa region has 3,362 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in USA (15.9 percent) followed by Kenya (14.1 percent) and Great Britain (8.2 percent). On remittances, results show that 21 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 79 percent. Literacy rate was higher among the urban population (91 percent) than among the rural population (74 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 82 percent and was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (77 percent). Adult literacy for males (88 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (76 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 95.3 percent in Mafinga Town Council to 75.8 percent in Iringa District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 72 percent in 2002 to 79 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 76 percent in 2002 to 82 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 82 percent in 2002 to 91 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (95 percent) than in rural areas (89 percent). Female NER (92 percent) was higher than that of males (89 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in from 95.8 percent in Mafinga Town Council to 75.8 percent

in Iringa District Council. More than 100 percent (109.4 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 (114.8 percent) compared to rural areas (107.9 percent). There were no significant differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 is presented in. Chapter Ten. Observation shows that 64 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas. two percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 62 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 69 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Iringa resident was farming (70 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition According to the 2012 PHC,. Persons with disabilities were defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported two (2) percent of Iringa 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, 77 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 47 percent compared to rural areas (87 percent). Forty (40) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 44 percent of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC. results show that, majority of households (69 percent) had used iron sheets as the main roofing material followed by Grass or Leaves (29 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 94 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 59 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (58 percent) of households in Iringa region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (41 percent). Majority (38 percent) of all private households in Iringa region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks, followed by Poles and mud (33 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 55 percent of the households in Iringa region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 42 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (10 percent had water piped into their houses, nine percent piped into yard and 23 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 43 compared to 11 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Iringa region is uncommon, one (1.2) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel 79 percent firewood and 18 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 19 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 65 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 seven (7) percent in 2002 to 19 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Iringa Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (46.9 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (20.3 percent). Majority of households (60 percent) reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where five (5) 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 hand hoe (86 percent), followed by house (78.6 percent), land or farm (78.2 percent), radio (65.9 percent) and mobile phone (60 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

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 82 percent of all private households in Iringa region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (82 percent) while in urban areas (18 percent), 51 percent of all private households in Iringa were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.6 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Iringa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	941,238	100.0	684,890	100.0	256,348	100.0
Male	452,052	48.0	329,740	48.1	122,312	47.7
Female	489,186	52.0	355,150	51.9	134,036	52.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	1.2	-	0.1	-	4.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	129,120	13.7	97,360	14.2	31,760	12.4
Male	64,221	14.2	48,379	14.7	15,842	13.0
Female	64,899	13.3	48,981	13.8	15,918	11.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	394,917	42.0	304,177	44.4	90,740	35.4
Male	196,727	43.5	152,416	46.2	44,311	36.2
Female	198,190	40.5	151,761	42.7	46,429	34.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	455,641	48.4	345,651	50.5	109,990	42.9
Male	228,212	50.5	175,155	53.1	53,057	43.4
Female	227,429	46.5	170,496	48.0	56,933	42.5
Elderly Population (60+ years)	59,445	6.3	48,571	7.1	10,874	4.2
Male	24,599	5.4	19,963	6.1	4,636	3.8
Female	34,846	7.1	28,608	8.1	6,238	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	41,699	4.4	34,502	5.0	7,197	2.8
Male	17,019	3.8	14,074	4.3	2,945	2.4
Female	24,680	5.0	20,428	5.8	4,252	3.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	220,776	100.0	159,618	72.3	61,158	27.7
Male Headed Households	140,241	63.5	101,037	63.3	39,204	64.1
Female Headed Households	80,535	36.5	58,581	36.7	21,954	35.9
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.2	-	4.2	-	4.0
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.1	-	3.2	-	3.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	6.0	-	6.0	-	5.9
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	255,217	48.1	190,113	50.9	65,104	41.4
Never Married	184,889	34.8	118,587	31.8	66,302	42.2
Living Together	55,867	10.5	38,547	10.3	17,320	11.0
Separated	5,534	1.0	4,074	1.1	1,460	0.9
Divorced	9,879	1.9	6,961	1.9	2,918	1.9
Widowed	19,299	3.6	15,197	4.1	4,102	2.6
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	940,288	99.9	684,468	99.9	255,820	99.79

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

Indicator	Iringa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	950	0.1	422	0.1	528	0.2
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	107,661	11.7	35,912	5.3	71,749	29.1
Population with Birth Notification	35,334	3.8	25,790	3.8	9,544	3.9
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	64,282	14.3	47,618	13.9	16,664	15.5
Male	32,021	14.2	24,323	14.0	7,698	14.8
Female	32,260	14.4	23,295	13.8	8,966	16.0
Diaspora						
Total	3,362	0.4	976	0.1	2,386	1.0
Male	1,772	0.4	505	0.2	1,267	1.1
Female	1,590	0.3	471	0.1	1,119	0.9
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	625,879	78.9	430,033	74.4	195,846	91.1
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	434,427	81.9	287,817	77.1	146,610	93.3
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	167,494	84.7	117,988	82.1	49,506	91.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	314,756	80.0	222,579	76.8	92,177	88.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	166,575	90.7	128,256	89.4	38,319	95.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	200,965	109.4	154,828	107.9	46,137	114.8
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	321,302	100.0	215,996	100.0	105,306	100.0
Primary School	267,902	83.4	194,359	90.0	73,543	69.8
Training after Primary	2,397	0.7	1,446	0.7	951	0.9
Secondary School	41,347	12.9	17,352	8.0	23,995	22.8
Training after Secondary	2,946	0.9	1,238	0.6	1,708	1.6
University and Others	6,710	2.1	1,601	0.7	5,109	4.9
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	4,900	1.2	3,248	1.0	1,652	1.7
Professionals	6,030	1.5	2,127	0.7	3,903	4.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	14,004	3.4	7,797	2.5	6,207	6.3
Clerks	3,903	0.9	1,641	0.5	2,262	2.3
Small Business Managers	2,599	0.6	686	0.2	1,913	2.0
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	19,092	4.6	4,264	1.4	14,827	15.1
Street Vendors and Related Workers	9,356	2.3	2,389	0.8	6,968	7.1
Crafts and Related Workers	16,197	3.9	5,428	1.7	10,769	11.0
Farmers	287,141	69.7	255,232	81.3	31,909	32.6
Livestock Keepers	5,695	1.4	4,677	1.5	1,018	1.0
Fishermen	2,019	0.5	1,299	0.4	720	0.7
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	4,656	1.1	851	0.3	3,805	3.9
Elementary Occupations	23,801	5.8	15,063	4.8	8,738	8.9
Others	11,482	2.8	8,488	2.7	2,994	3.1
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	374	0.04	246	0.04	128	0.05
Seeing	20,961	2.28	17,255	2.56	3,706	1.50

Indicator	Iringa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	11,001	1.19	9,493	1.41	1,508	0.61
Walking	15,549	1.69	13,219	1.96	2,330	0.95
Remembering	10,797	1.17	9,255	1.37	1,542	0.63
Self-Care	7,985	0.87	6,749	1.00	1,236	0.50
Other Disability	4,702	0.51	4,034	0.60	668	0.27
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	169,519	76.8	139,314	87.3	30,205	49.4
Living without Paying any Rent	8,413	3.8	5,885	3.7	2,528	4.1
Rented Privately	34,735	15.7	9,524	6.0	25,212	41.2
Rented by Employer	1,329	0.6	641	0.4	688	1.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	977	0.4	499	0.3	478	0.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	5,209	2.4	3,498	2.2	1,711	2.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	594	0.3	258	0.2	337	0.6
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	760	0.3	364	0.2	396	0.6
Cement Bricks	4,856	2.2	1,205	0.8	3,651	6.0
Sundried Bricks	55,432	25.1	39,190	24.6	16,242	26.6
Baked Bricks	84,389	38.2	50,085	31.4	34,304	56.1
Timber	288	0.1	189	0.1	98	0.2
Timber and Iron Sheets	299	0.1	238	0.1	61	0.1
Poles and Mud	72,286	32.7	66,094	41.4	6,191	10.1
Grass	2,035	0.9	1,859	1.2	176	0.3
Tent	431	0.2	393	0.2	38	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	128,506	58.2	116,362	72.9	12,144	19.9
Non Earth	92,271	41.8	43,255	27.1	49,015	80.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	151,370	68.6	93,868	58.8	57,502	94.0
Grass/Leaves	53,510	24.2	51,273	32.1	2,237	3.7
Mud and Leaves	12,809	5.8	12,229	7.7	580	0.9
Others	3,087	1.4	2,248	1.4	840	1.4
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	143,467	65.0	117,267	73.5	26,198	42.8
Electricity	42,820	19.4	11,677	7.3	31,142	50.9
Others	34,489	15.6	30,672	19.2	3,817	6.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	174,999	79.3	151,411	94.9	23,588	38.6
Charcoal	39,800	18.0	6,379	4.0	33,421	54.6
Kerosene	1,929	0.9	625	0.4	1,304	2.1
Electricity	3,071	1.4	632	0.4	2,438	4.0
Others	977	0.4	570	0.4	407	0.7

Indicator	Iringa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	92,563	41.9	48,324	30.3	44,239	72.3
Other Protected Sources	34,241	15.5	23,605	14.8	10,636	17.4
Unprotected Sources	93,972	42.6	87,690	54.9	6,282	10.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	35,109	15.9	5,557	3.5	29,552	48.3
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	2,667	1.2	595	0.4	2,072	3.4
Pit Latrine	180,449	81.7	151,108	94.7	29,340	48.0
Others	307	0.1	260	0.2	48	0.1
No Facility	2,244	1.0	2,097	1.3	147	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	14,466	6.6	243	0.2	14,223	23.3
Burnt	33,104	15.0	21,313	13.4	11,792	19.3
Roadside Dumping	948	0.4	526	0.3	421	0.7
Burying/Pit	132,858	60.2	104,915	65.7	27,942	45.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	39,400	17.8	32,621	20.4	6,780	11.1
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	145,563	65.9	99,811	62.5	45,751	74.8
Mobile Phone	132,469	60.0	80,663	50.5	51,806	84.7
Hand Hoe	188,845	85.5	147,449	92.4	41,395	67.7
Television	29,543	13.4	6,081	3.8	23,461	38.4
Land or Farm	172,599	78.2	141,783	88.8	30,816	50.4
House	173,425	78.6	141,539	88.7	31,886	52.1
Bicycle	83,048	37.6	62,886	39.4	20,162	33.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	11,133	5.0	7,697	4.8	3,437	5.6
Power Tiller	1,990	0.9	1,420	0.9	571	0.9
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	17,729	8	11,458	7.2	6,271	10.3
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	5,390	2.4	2,552	1.6	2,838	4.6
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	77	0.03	42	0.03	35	0.06
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	2504	1.1	1112	0.7	1392	2.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	8,563	3.9	4,041	2.5	4,522	7.4
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,378	0.6	539	0.3	839	1.4

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population , Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

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Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

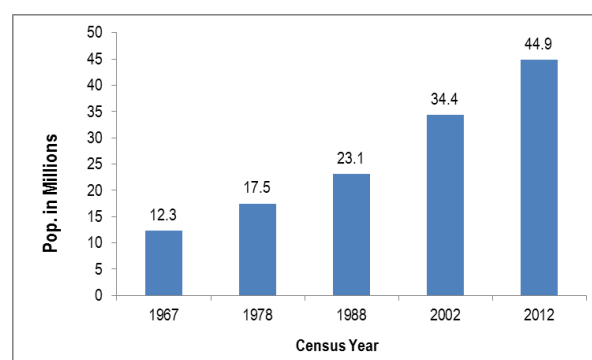
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

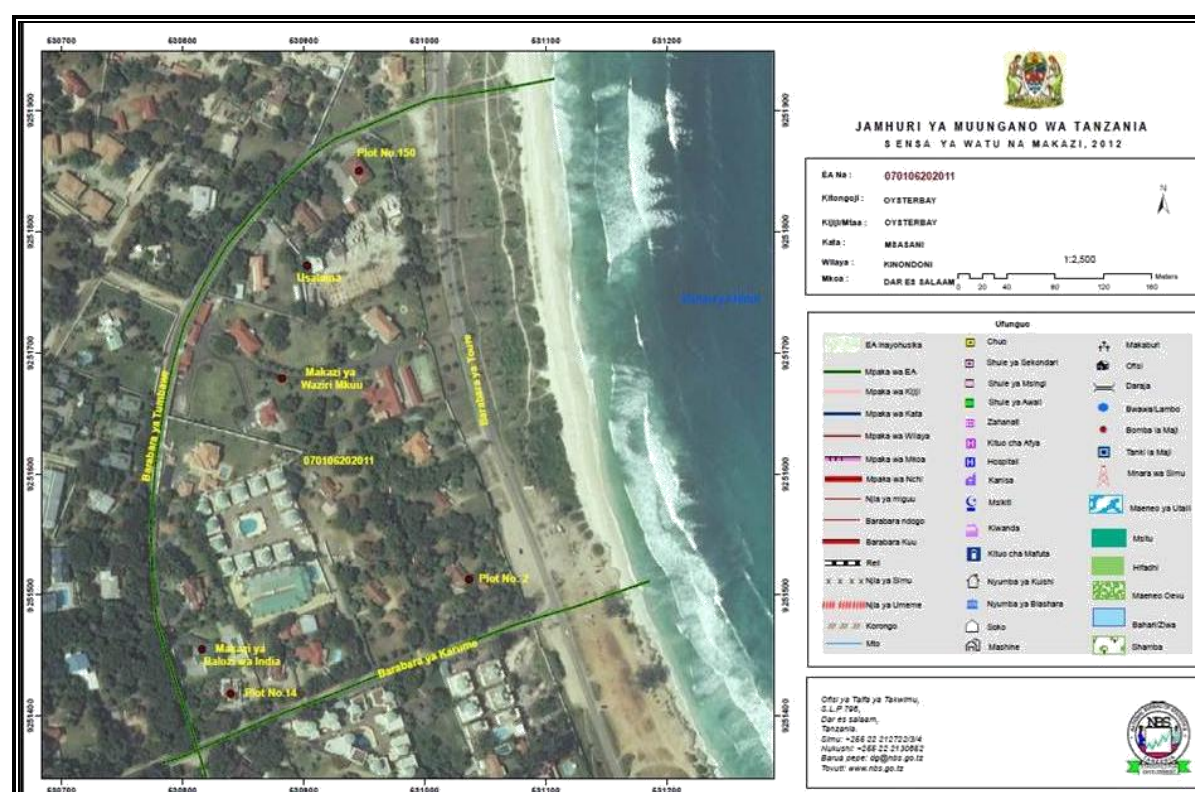
The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater for current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance 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 extra sections on Survival of Parents, Economic Activity Fertility, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires included questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

The Government's collaboration with a private media consulting firm facilitated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17th August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event provided, not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

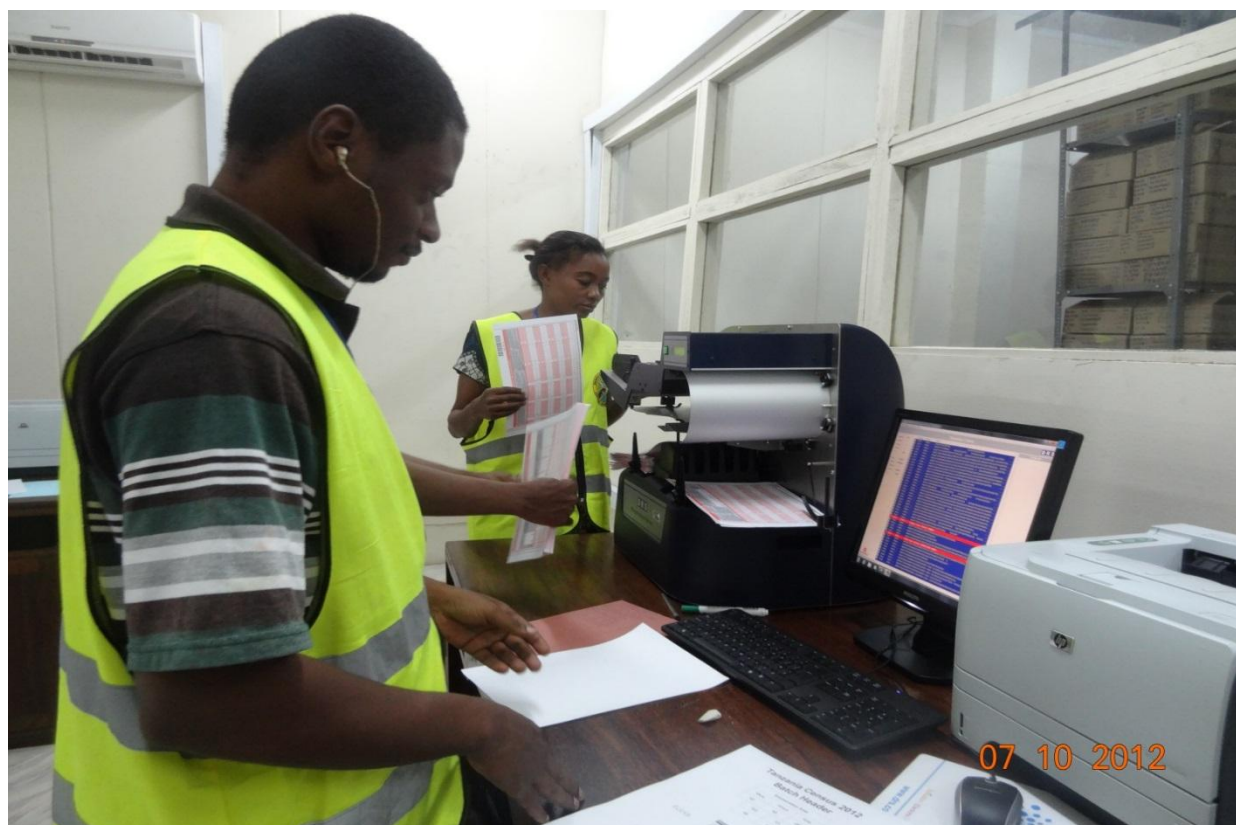
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows the enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Refugee Camps (28 people) while in urban areas; it was the Homeless People (249 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Iringa Region	941,238	100.00	684,890	100.00	256,348	100.00
Private Households	920,776	97.83	674,455	98.48	246,321	96.09
Special Institutions	1,609	0.17	101	0.01	1,508	0.59
Inmates Institutions	738	0.08	284	0.04	454	0.18
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,413	0.26	694	0.10	1,719	0.67
Refugee Camps	28	0.00	28	0.00	-	-
Homeless People	292	0.03	43	0.01	249	0.10
Travellers/In transit	813	0.09	541	0.08	272	0.11
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,654	0.18	870	0.13	784	0.31
Education/AI Institutions	3,959	0.42	1,412	0.21	2,547	0.99
Orphan/Age Centres	920	0.10	307	0.04	613	0.24
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	8,036	0.85	6,155	0.90	1,881	0.73

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 941,238 persons in Iringa Region, 920,776 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households were more than twice (674,455 persons) those in urban areas (246,321 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (489,186 persons) compared to male population (452,052 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Iringa Region	941,238	100.00	452,052	100.00	489,186	100.00
Private Households	920,776	97.83	441,214	97.60	479,562	98.03
Special Institutions	1,609	0.17	1,163	0.26	446	0.09
Inmates Institutions	738	0.08	695	0.15	43	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,413	0.26	1,683	0.37	730	0.15
Refugee Camps	28	0.00	26	0.01	2	0.00
Homeless People	292	0.03	291	0.06	1	0.00
Travellers/In transit	813	0.09	575	0.13	238	0.05
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,654	0.18	581	0.13	1,073	0.22
Education/AI Institutions	3,959	0.42	1,433	0.32	2,526	0.52
Orphan/Age Centres	920	0.10	405	0.09	515	0.11
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	8,036	0.85	3,986	0.88	4,050	0.83

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Iringa Region in 2012 was 0.9 million. Out of that, 72.8 percent (0.6 million) were residing in rural areas and 27.2 percent (0.2 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Iringa Region was 1.2 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 0.1 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 4.8 percent.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)	Percentage 2012
	2002	2012				
Iringa Region	837,847	941,238	12.3	1.2	59.6	100.0
Rural	679,719	684,890	0.8	0.1	914.6	72.8
Urban	158,128	256,348	62.1	4.8	14.3	27.2

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from 0.4 percent recorded in Mafinga Town Council to 4.4 percent recorded in Iringa District Council.

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

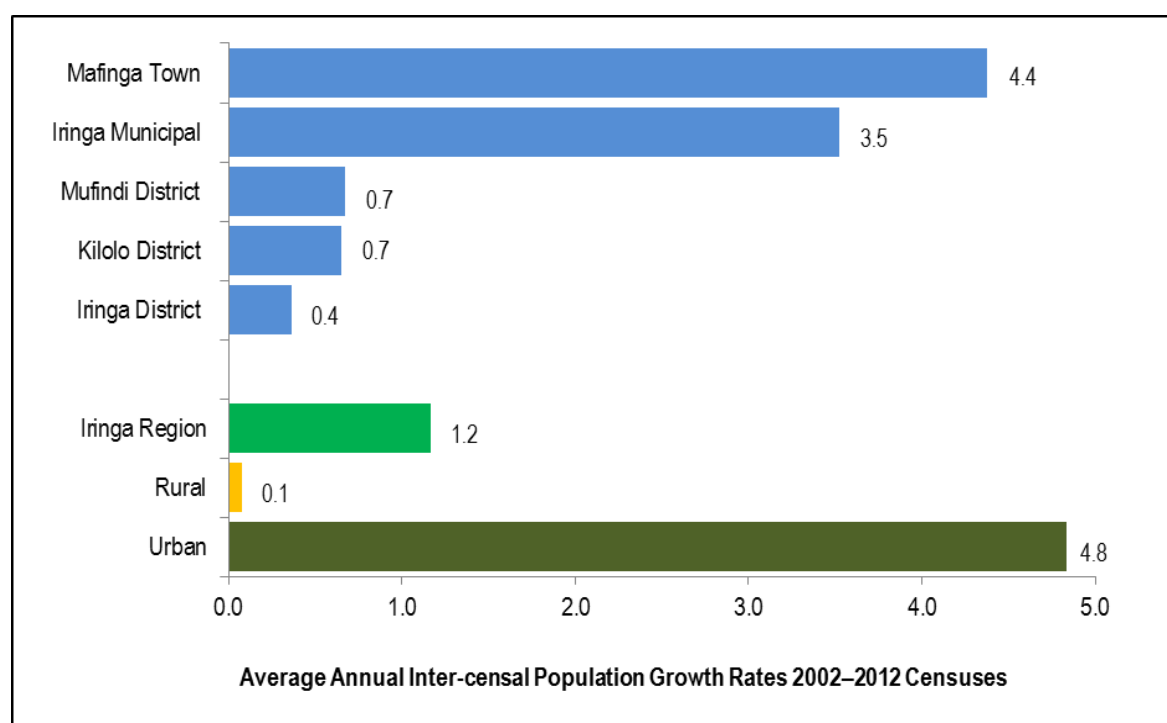


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Iringa Region has increased by 12.3 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. Population increase was recorded in all Iringa districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Mafinga Town Council (54.8 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Iringa District Council (3.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size		Percentage Change	Growth Rate per annum	Doubling Time (years)
	2002	2012	2002-2012	2002-2012	2002-2012
Iringa Region	837,847	941,238	12.3	1.2	59.6
Rural	679,719	684,890	0.8	0.1	914.6
Urban	158,128	256,348	62.1	4.8	14.3
Iringa	245,033	254,032	3.7	0.4	192.2
Mufindi	248,552	265,829	7.0	0.7	103.1
Iringa Municipal	106,371	151,345	42.3	3.5	19.7
Kilolo	204,372	218,130	6.7	0.7	106.4
Mafinga Town	33,519	51,902	54.8	4.4	15.9

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations in the district population. Mufindi District with the population of 265,829 constitutes 28.2 percent that was the highest proportion of the Iringa population, while Mafinga Town with a population of 51,902 has the smallest proportion of about six (5.5) percent.

In rural areas, Mufindi District has the highest proportion of population of 35 percent (241,670 persons) and Kilolo District Council has the smallest proportion of 30 percent (206,343 persons). In urban areas, Iringa Municipal has the highest proportion of population of 59 percent (151,345 person) and Kilolo district has the lowest proportion of population of about five (4.6) percent (11,787 person).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Iringa Region	941,238	100.0	684,890	100.0	256,348	100.0
Iringa	254,032	27.0	236,877	34.6	17,155	6.7
Mufindi	265,829	28.2	241,670	35.3	24,159	9.4
Iringa Municipal	151,345	16.1	N/A	N/A	151,345	59.0
Kilolo	218,130	23.2	206,343	30.1	11,787	4.6
Mafinga Town	51,902	5.5	N/A	N/A	51,902	20.2

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa municipal and Mafinga town council has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change in Iringa Region from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 0.7 million, an increase of 0.8 percent from the 2002 rural population. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.2 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 62 percent. The district that recorded the largest rural population change was Iringa Municipal and Mafinga District Council (100 percent), whereas Iringa District recorded the smallest rural population change of 0.4 percent. In urban areas, the 2012 population change of Mafinga Town was very high (290 percent), whereas Mafinga District recorded the smallest urban population change of 15 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Iringa Region	679,719	684,890	0.8	158,128	256,348	62.1
Iringa	237,837	236,877	- 0.4	7,196	17,155	138.4
Mufindi	227,687	241,670	6.1	20,865	24,159	15.8
Iringa Municipal	6,648	N/A	- 100.0	99,723	151,345	51.8
Kilolo	187,307	206,343	10.2	17,065	11,787	- 30.9
Mafinga Town	20,240	N/A	- 100.0	13,279	51,902	290.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa municipal and Mafinga town council has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

Age and sex characteristics of any population data are important and critical in demographic analysis social functions and responsibilities and in supporting and 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 the 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 Iringa Region was 92.4 males for every 100 females, for Iringa rural, it was 92.8 and for Iringa urban it was 91.3 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 15-19 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Iringa Region and for Iringa rural it was above 100 for population aged 5 to 19 years. On the other hand, Iringa urban sex ratio is equal to 100 for population aged 35-39 years and the remaining population has a sex ratio below 100.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	941,238	100.0	452,052	100.0	489,186	100.0	92.4
0-4	129,120	13.7	64,221	14.2	64,899	13.3	99.0
5-9	134,482	14.3	67,137	14.9	67,345	13.8	99.7
10-14	131,315	14.0	65,369	14.5	65,946	13.5	99.1
15-19	98,619	10.5	50,963	11.3	47,656	9.7	106.9
20-24	82,750	8.8	38,500	8.5	44,250	9.0	87.0
25-29	73,003	7.8	33,502	7.4	39,501	8.1	84.8
30-34	61,435	6.5	28,864	6.4	32,571	6.7	88.6
35-39	52,755	5.6	24,847	5.5	27,908	5.7	89.0
40-44	39,630	4.2	18,316	4.1	21,314	4.4	85.9
45-49	32,011	3.4	14,928	3.3	17,083	3.5	87.4
50-54	27,892	3.0	12,307	2.7	15,585	3.2	79.0
55-59	18,781	2.0	8,499	1.9	10,282	2.1	82.7
60-64	17,746	1.9	7,580	1.7	10,166	2.1	74.6
65-69	11,884	1.3	4,985	1.1	6,899	1.4	72.3
70-74	11,311	1.2	4,571	1.0	6,740	1.4	67.8
75-79	7,129	0.8	3,136	0.7	3,993	0.8	78.5
80+	11,375	1.2	4,327	1.0	7,048	1.4	61.4

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	684,890	100.0	329,740	100.0	355,150	100.0	92.8
0–4	97,360	14.2	48,379	14.7	48,981	13.8	98.8
5–9	105,345	15.4	52,883	16.0	52,462	14.8	100.8
10–14	101,472	14.8	51,154	15.5	50,318	14.2	101.7
15–19	65,682	9.6	35,899	10.9	29,783	8.4	120.5
20–24	49,744	7.3	23,266	7.1	26,478	7.5	87.9
25–29	46,845	6.8	21,214	6.4	25,631	7.2	82.8
30–34	42,022	6.1	19,306	5.9	22,716	6.4	85.0
35–39	38,307	5.6	17,613	5.3	20,694	5.8	85.1
40–44	29,532	4.3	13,396	4.1	16,136	4.5	83.0
45–49	24,281	3.5	11,085	3.4	13,196	3.7	84.0
50–54	21,242	3.1	9,120	2.8	12,122	3.4	75.2
55–59	14,487	2.1	6,462	2.0	8,025	2.3	80.5
60–64	14,069	2.1	5,889	1.8	8,180	2.3	72.0
65–69	9,727	1.4	3,990	1.2	5,737	1.6	69.5
70–74	9,296	1.4	3,770	1.1	5,526	1.6	68.2
75–79	5,932	0.9	2,601	0.8	3,331	0.9	78.1
80+	9,547	1.4	3,713	1.1	5,834	1.6	63.6

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	256,348	100.0	122,312	100.0	134,036	100.0	91.3
0–4	31,760	12.4	15,842	13.0	15,918	11.9	99.5
5–9	29,137	11.4	14,254	11.7	14,883	11.1	95.8
10–14	29,843	11.6	14,215	11.6	15,628	11.7	91.0
15–19	32,937	12.8	15,064	12.3	17,873	13.3	84.3
20–24	33,006	12.9	15,234	12.5	17,772	13.3	85.7
25–29	26,158	10.2	12,288	10.0	13,870	10.3	88.6
30–34	19,413	7.6	9,558	7.8	9,855	7.4	97.0
35–39	14,448	5.6	7,234	5.9	7,214	5.4	100.3
40–44	10,098	3.9	4,920	4.0	5,178	3.9	95.0
45–49	7,730	3.0	3,843	3.1	3,887	2.9	98.9
50–54	6,650	2.6	3,187	2.6	3,463	2.6	92.0
55–59	4,294	1.7	2,037	1.7	2,257	1.7	90.3
60–64	3,677	1.4	1,691	1.4	1,986	1.5	85.1
65–69	2,157	0.8	995	0.8	1,162	0.9	85.6
70–74	2,015	0.8	801	0.7	1,214	0.9	66.0
75–79	1,197	0.5	535	0.4	662	0.5	80.8
80+	1,828	0.7	614	0.5	1,214	0.9	50.6

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

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

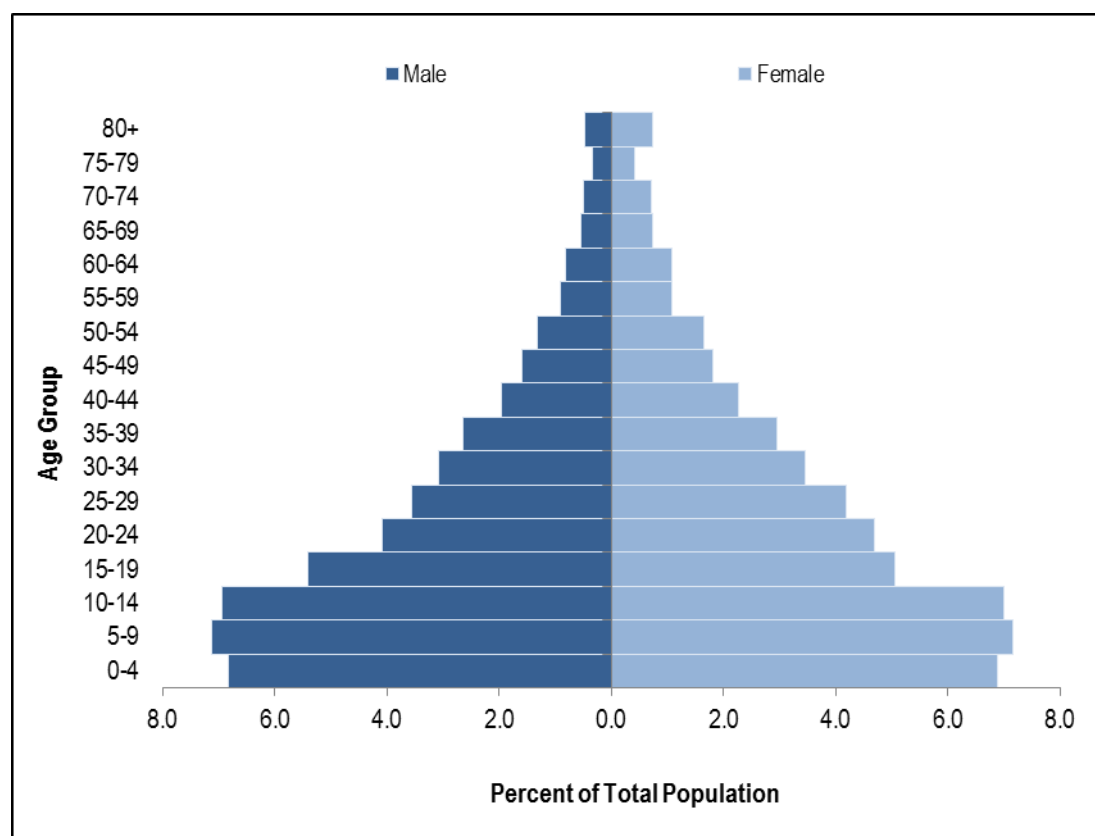


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Iringa Rural, 2012 Census

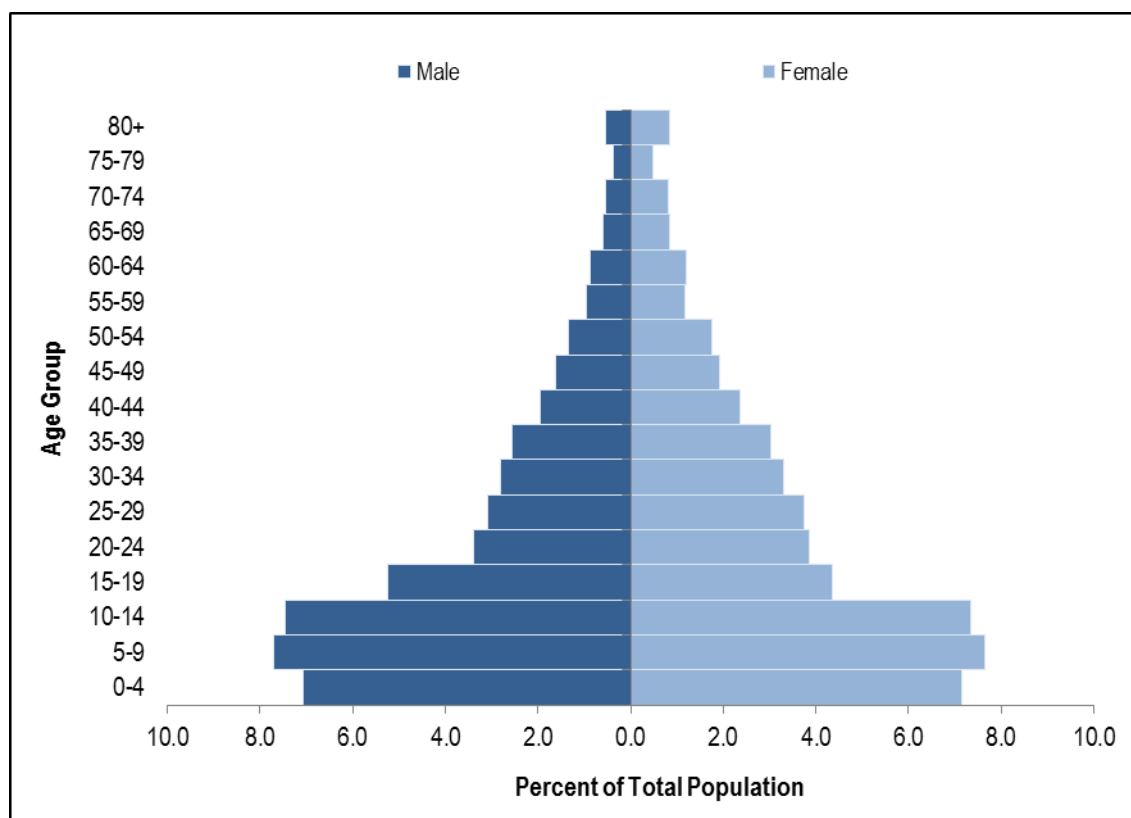
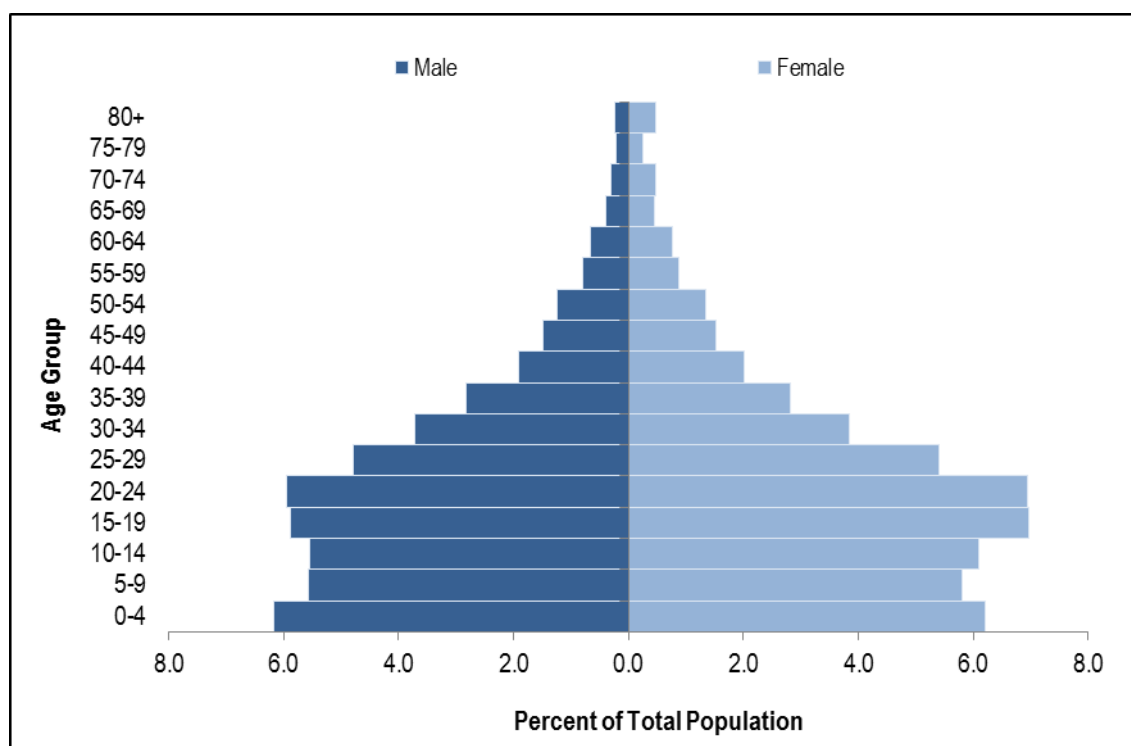


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Iringa Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population who constitute 42 percent of Iringa total population below 15 years of age, the population aged 65 years and above were 4.4 percent of the total Iringa Region population (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

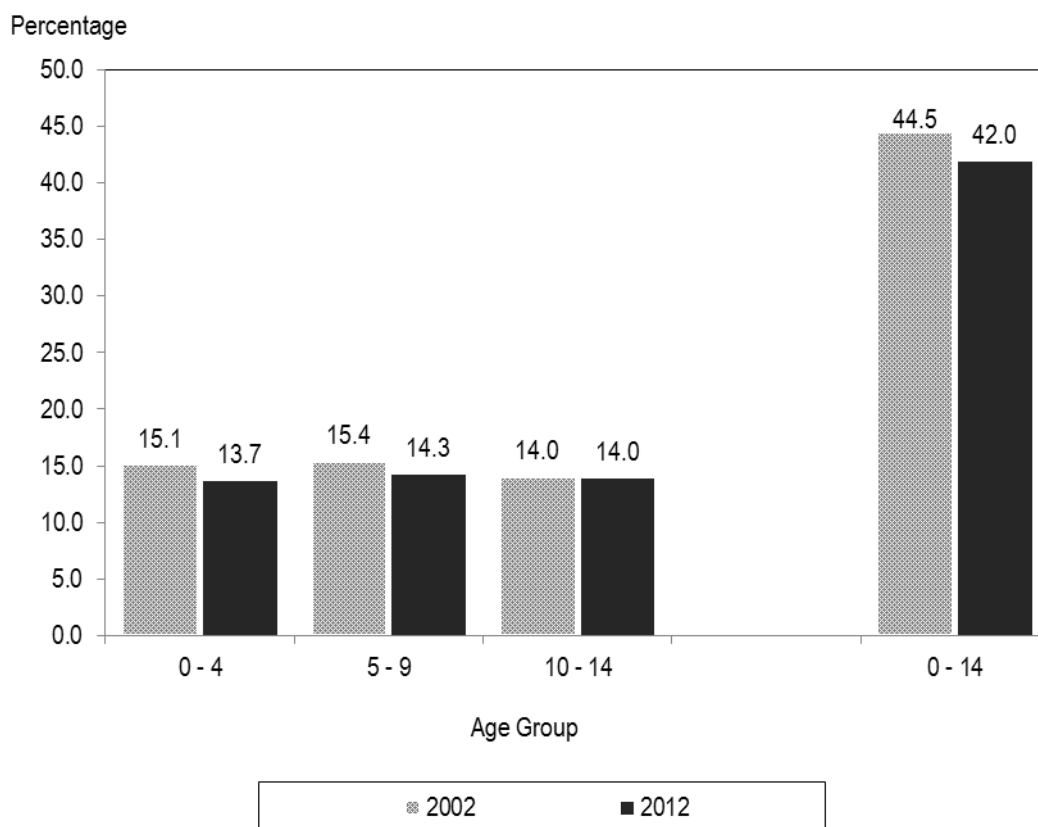
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Iringa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	941,238	100.0	684,890	100.0	256,348	100.0
Male	452,052	48.0	329,740	48.1	122,312	47.7
Female	489,186	52.0	355,150	51.9	134,036	52.3
Children (Under 1 year)	26,970	2.9	19,835	2.9	7,135	2.8
Male	13,349	3.0	9,768	3.0	3,581	2.9
Female	13,621	2.8	10,067	2.8	3,554	2.7
Children (0–4 years)	129,120	13.7	97,360	14.2	31,760	12.4
Male	64,221	14.2	48,379	14.7	15,842	13.0
Female	64,899	13.3	48,981	13.8	15,918	11.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	394,917	42.0	304,177	44.4	90,740	35.4
Male	196,727	43.5	152,416	46.2	44,311	36.2
Female	198,190	40.5	151,761	42.7	46,429	34.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	455,641	48.4	345,651	50.5	109,990	42.9
Male	228,212	50.5	175,155	53.1	53,057	43.4
Female	227,429	46.5	170,496	48.0	56,933	42.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	181,369	19.3	115,426	16.9	65,943	25.7
Male	89,463	19.8	59,165	17.9	30,298	24.8
Female	91,906	18.8	56,261	15.8	35,645	26.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	331,750	35.2	216,032	31.5	115,718	45.1
Male	159,282	35.2	104,965	31.8	54,317	44.4
Female	172,468	35.3	111,067	31.3	61,401	45.8
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	185,893	19.7	144,873	21.2	41,020	16.0
Male	92,244	20.4	72,498	22.0	19,746	16.1
Female	93,649	19.1	72,375	20.4	21,274	15.9
Secondary School (14–17 years)	84,936	9.0	59,676	8.7	25,260	9.9
Male	43,586	9.6	32,078	9.7	11,508	9.4
Female	41,350	8.5	27,598	7.8	13,752	10.3
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	504,622	53.6	346,211	50.5	158,411	61.8
Male	238,306	52.7	163,250	49.5	75,056	61.4
Female	266,316	54.4	182,961	51.5	83,355	62.2
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	230,283	47.1	154,634	43.5	75,649	56.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	59,445	6.3	48,571	7.1	10,874	4.2
Male	24,599	5.4	19,963	6.1	4,636	3.8
Female	34,846	7.1	28,608	8.1	6,238	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	41,699	4.4	34,502	5.0	7,197	2.8
Male	17,019	3.8	14,074	4.3	2,945	2.4
Female	24,680	5.0	20,428	5.8	4,252	3.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		87		98		62

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 45 percent in 2002 Census and to 42 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 24 years period.

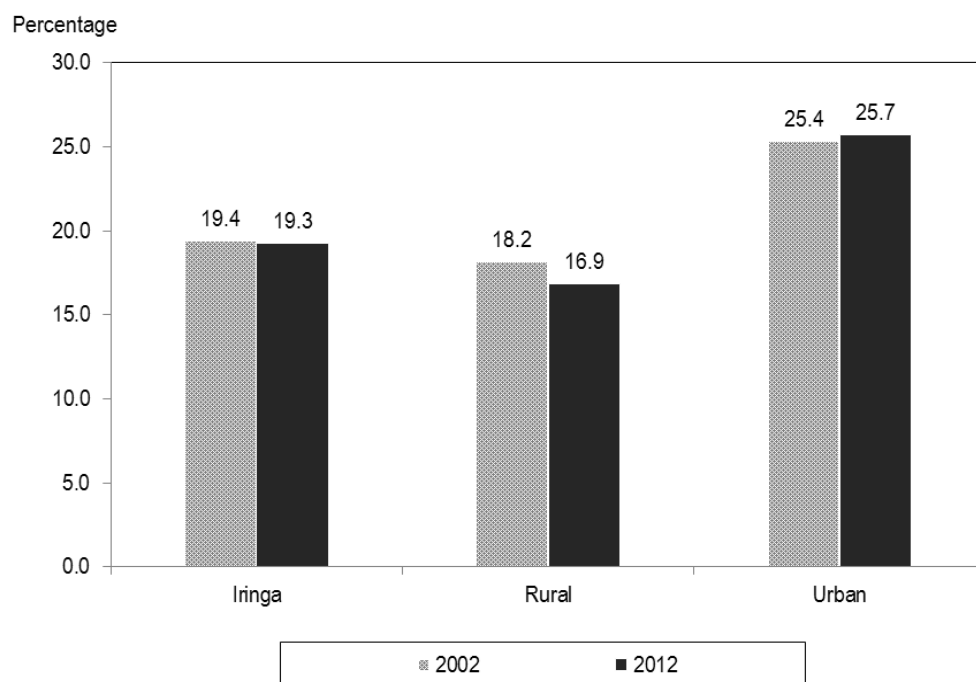
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Iringa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

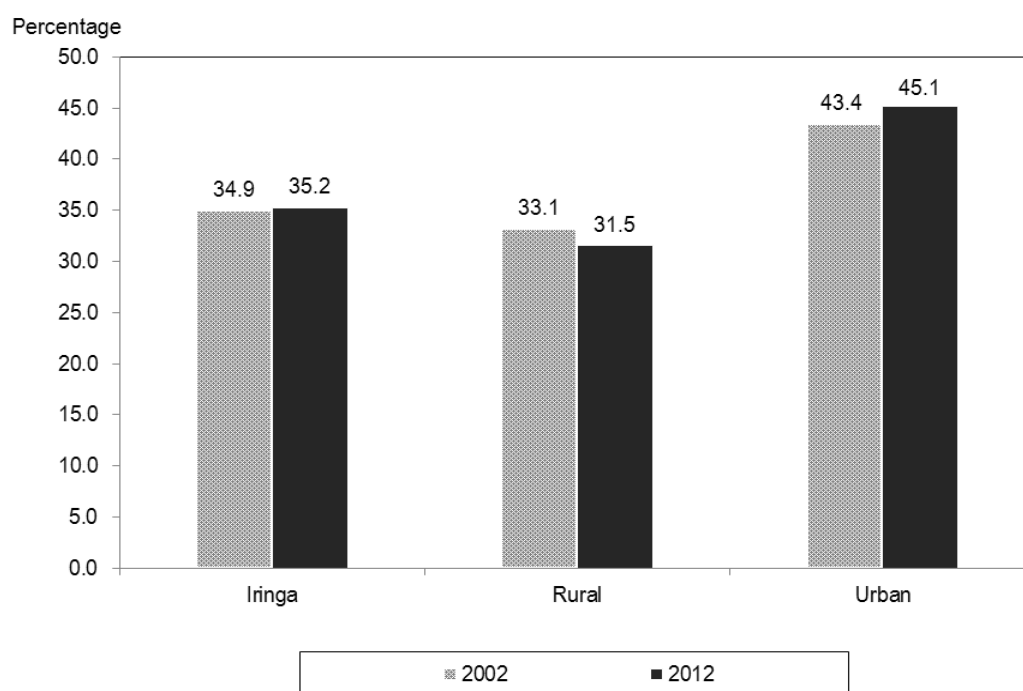
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Iringa Region, Iringa rural and Iringa urban for the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Iringa Region has remained the same at 19 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. The youth proportion in rural areas has decreased from 18 percent in 2002 to 17 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas slightly increased from 25 percent in 2002 to 26 percent in the 2012 PHC.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years remained the same at 35 percent between 2002 and 2012 for Iringa Region and slightly decreased from 33 to 32 percent for Iringa rural but increased for Iringa urban from 43 to 45 percent (Figure 3.6).

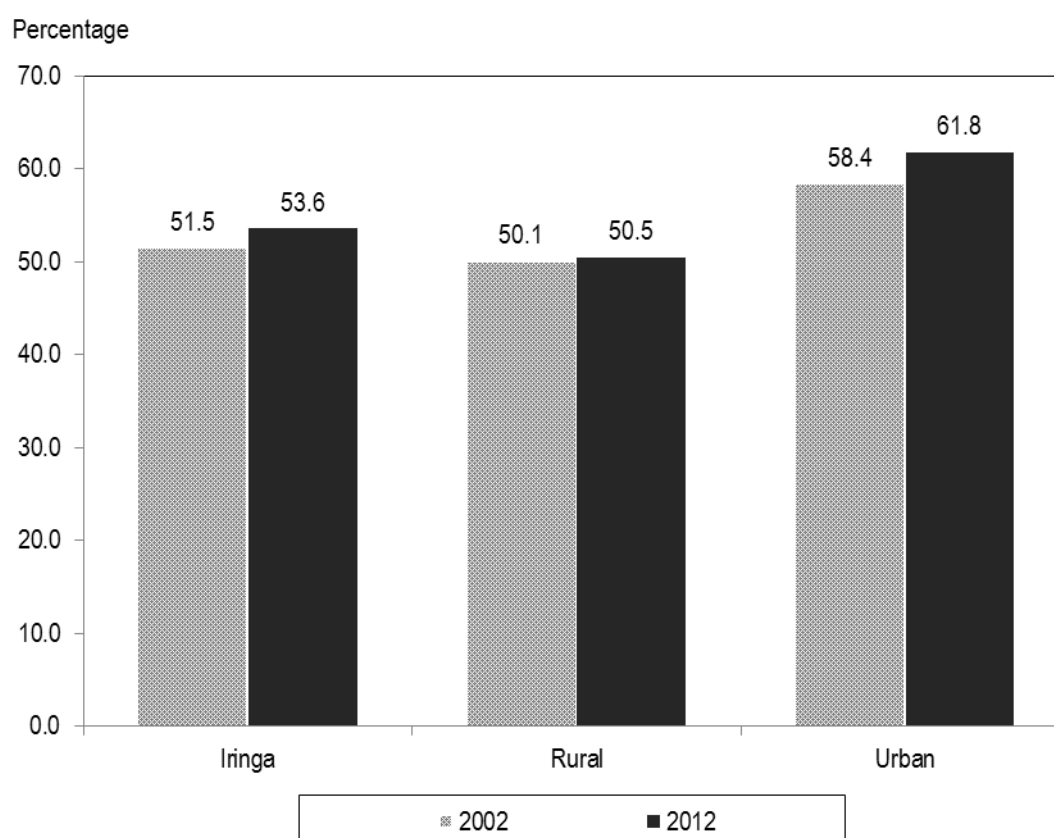
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Iringa
Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Iringa's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 52 percent in 2002 Census to 54 percent in 2012 and increased from 50 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2012 Census for Iringa rural and from 58 to 62 percent for Iringa urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

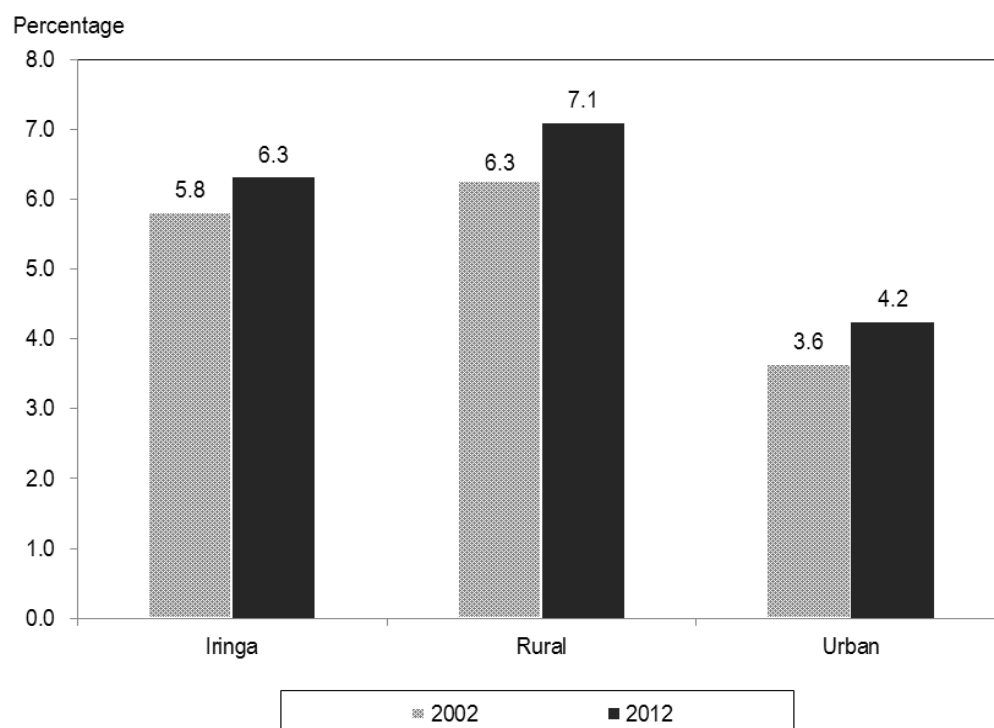
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Iringa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Iringa Region has increased from 5.8 to 6.3 percent from 2002 to 2012 PHC. It increased from 6.3 to 7.1 percent in Iringa rural but it remained the same at approximately four (4) percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

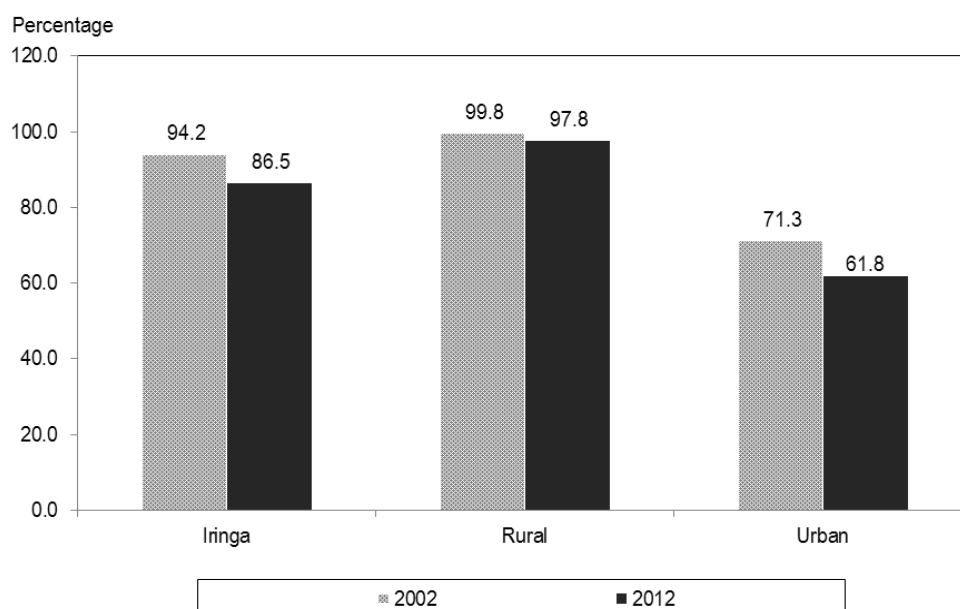
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Iringa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Iringa age dependency ratio was 87 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 87 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Iringa rural and Iringa urban between 2002 and 2012 PHC.

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



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (223,028) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Iringa Region had a total of 220,776 private households. Seventy two (72) percent of the private households (159,618 households) were in rural areas and 28 percent (61,158 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty four (64) percent and 36 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Iringa 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	220,776	140,241	63.5	80,535	36.5	159,618	72.3	101,037	72.0	58,581	72.7	61,158	27.7	39,204	28.0	21,954	27.3	
< 10	104	64	61.5	40	38.5	91	87.5	54	84.4	37	92.5	13	12.5	10	15.6	3	7.5	
10-14	549	302	55.0	247	45.0	388	70.7	217	71.9	171	69.2	161	29.3	85	28.1	76	30.8	
15-19	3,243	1,833	56.5	1,410	43.5	1,871	57.7	1,105	60.3	766	54.3	1,372	42.3	728	39.7	644	45.7	
20-24	14,615	9,226	63.1	5,389	36.9	8,184	56.0	5,403	58.6	2,781	51.6	6,431	44.0	3,823	41.4	2,608	48.4	
25-29	27,915	19,701	70.6	8,214	29.4	17,479	62.6	12,740	64.7	4,739	57.7	10,436	37.4	6,961	35.3	3,475	42.3	
30-34	29,889	21,386	71.6	8,503	28.4	20,103	67.3	14,548	68.0	5,555	65.3	9,786	32.7	6,838	32.0	2,948	34.7	
35-39	28,328	19,946	70.4	8,382	29.6	20,388	72.0	14,425	72.3	5,963	71.1	7,940	28.0	5,521	27.7	2,419	28.9	
40-44	22,969	15,239	66.3	7,730	33.7	17,100	74.4	11,352	74.5	5,748	74.4	5,869	25.6	3,887	25.5	1,982	25.6	
45-49	19,611	12,803	65.3	6,808	34.7	14,882	75.9	9,642	75.3	5,240	77.0	4,729	24.1	3,161	24.7	1,568	23.0	
50-54	17,996	10,664	59.3	7,332	40.7	13,736	76.3	8,024	75.2	5,712	77.9	4,260	23.7	2,640	24.8	1,620	22.1	
55-59	12,678	7,498	59.1	5,180	40.9	9,791	77.2	5,772	77.0	4,019	77.6	2,887	22.8	1,726	23.0	1,161	22.4	
60-64	12,465	6,687	53.6	5,778	46.4	9,941	79.8	5,263	78.7	4,678	81.0	2,524	20.2	1,424	21.3	1,100	19.0	
65-69	8,449	4,420	52.3	4,029	47.7	6,967	82.5	3,587	81.2	3,380	83.9	1,482	17.5	833	18.8	649	16.1	
70-74	8,330	3,998	48.0	4,332	52.0	6,964	83.6	3,339	83.5	3,625	83.7	1,366	16.4	659	16.5	707	16.3	
75-79	5,386	2,786	51.7	2,600	48.3	4,561	84.7	2,333	83.7	2,228	85.7	825	15.3	453	16.3	372	14.3	
80+	8,249	3,688	44.7	4,561	55.3	7,172	86.9	3,233	87.7	3,939	86.4	1,077	13.1	455	12.3	622	13.6	

Table 4.2 reveal that Mufindi being the district with the largest population had 28.6 percent of the total number of private households in Iringa Region while Mafinga Town had the smallest number of the private households (5.7 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Kilolo District (94.3 percent) followed by Iringa District (93.1 percent). In urban areas, the largest number of private households in urban areas was found in Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town (100 percent).

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

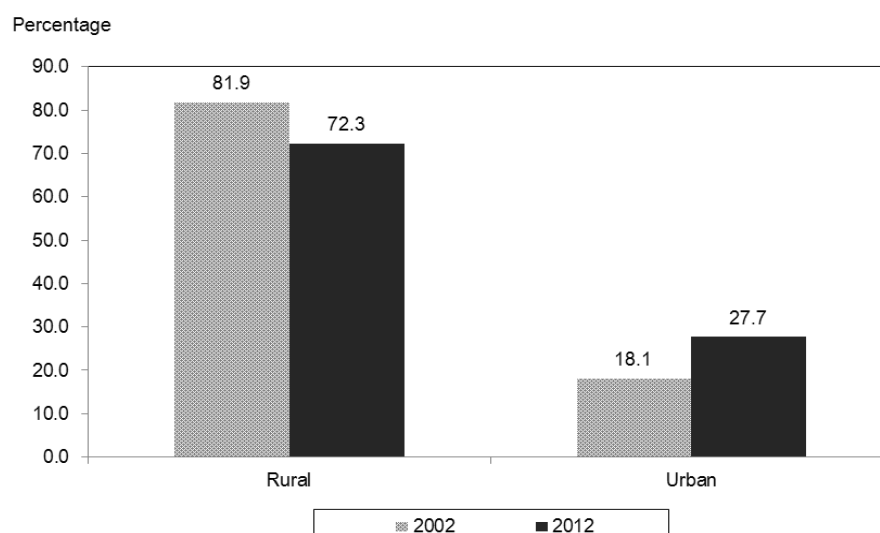
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Iringa Region	220,776	100.0	159,618	72.3	61,158	27.7
Iringa	59,529	27.0	55,438	93.1	4,091	6.9
Mufindi	63,141	28.6	56,743	89.9	6,398	10.1
Iringa Municipal	35,279	16.0	N/A	N/A	35,279	100.0
Kilolo	50,295	22.8	47,437	94.3	2,858	5.7
Mafinga Town	12,532	5.7	N/A	N/A	12,532	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town council has no rural component.

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Iringa Region from 18.1 percent in 2002 to 27.7 percent in 2012 Censuses, while there is a decrease in rural households from 81.9 percent to 72.3 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Iringa 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 Iringa Region in the 2012 PHC was 4.2 persons, which had almost remained the same as that of 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.2 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.0 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.9 persons in Mafinga Town to 4.3 persons in Kilolo District.

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

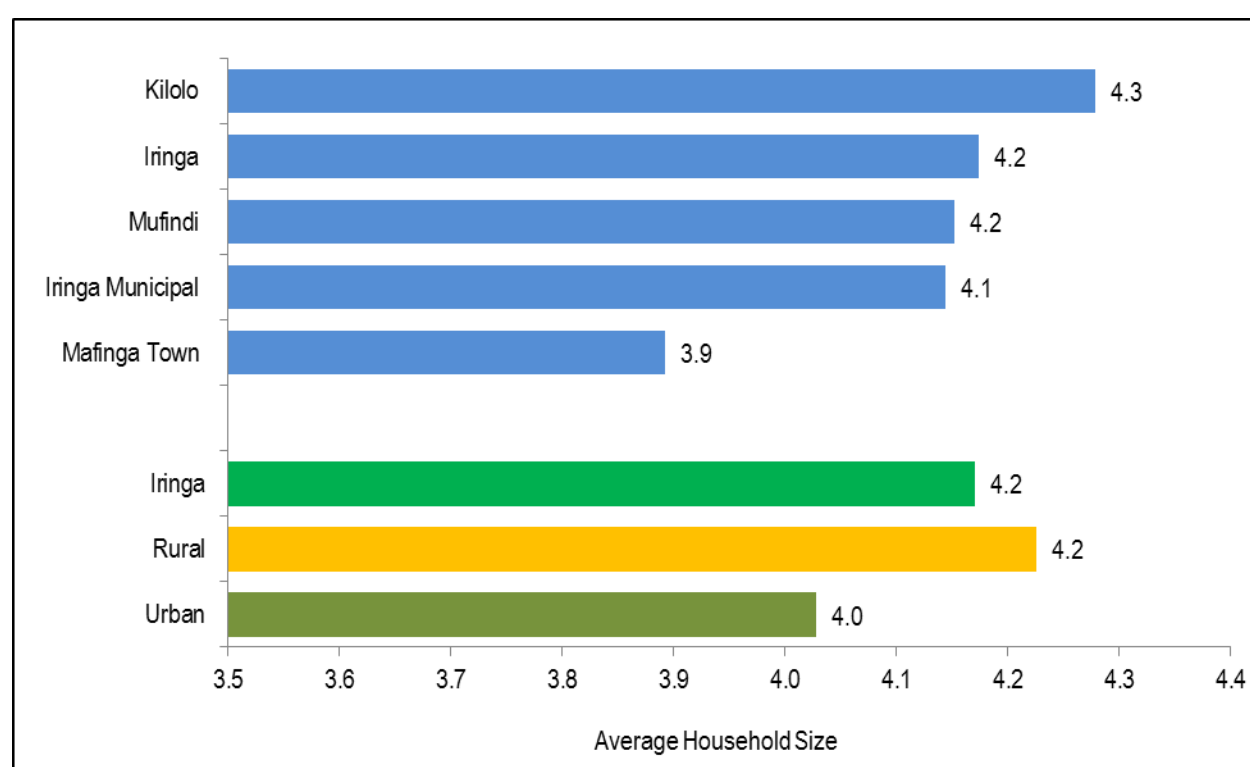


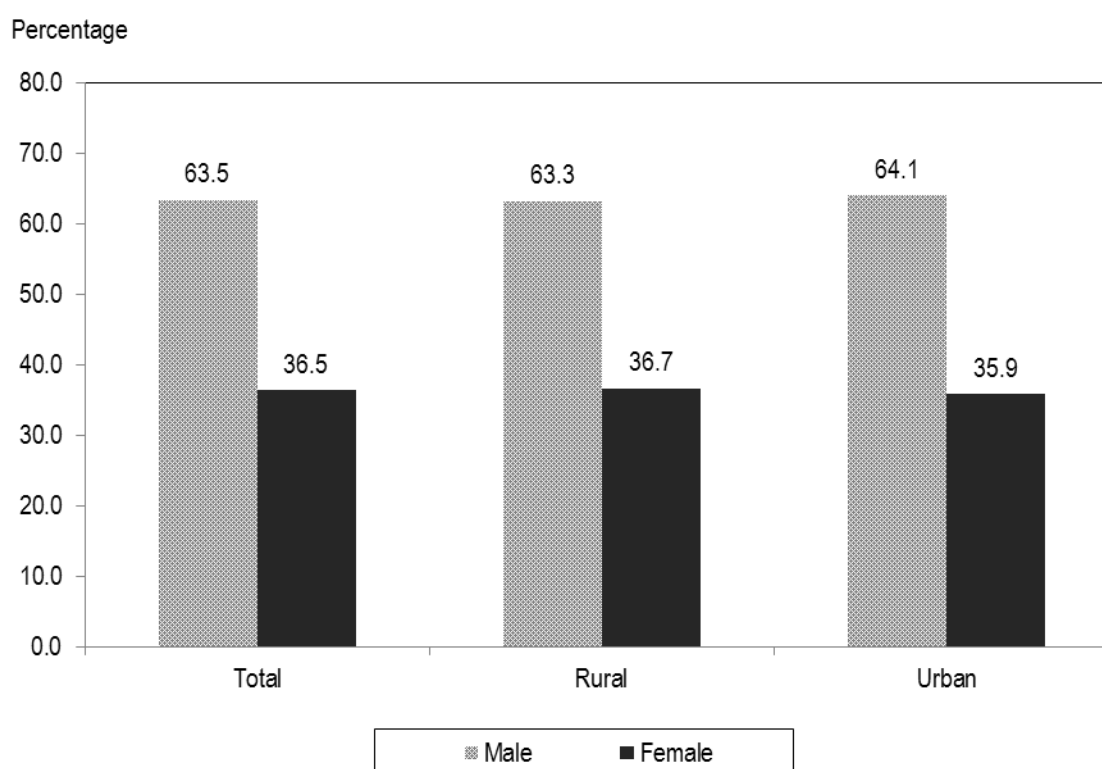
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Iringa Region	1,455,267	920,776	348,787	220,776	4.2	4.2
Rural	1,205,164	674,455	285,509	159,618	4.2	4.2
Urban	250,102	246,321	63,278	61,158	4.0	4.0

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty four (63.5) percent of the total private households in Iringa Region were headed by males and thirty six (36.5) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has increased from 57.8 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 63.5 percent in 2012, while the percentage of female headed households has decreased slightly from 42.2 percent in 2002 Census to 36.5 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Iringa Region	57.8	42.2	63.5	36.5
Rural	57.5	42.5	63.3	36.7
Urban	58.7	41.3	64.1	35.9

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 6.0 compared with 3.1 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Iringa Region	220,776	140,241	80,535	4.2	3.1	6.0
Rural	159,618	101,037	58,581	4.2	3.2	6.0
Urban	61,158	39,204	21,954	4.0	3.0	5.9
Iringa	59,529	37,317	22,212	4.2	3.2	5.8
Mufindi	63,141	38,823	24,318	4.2	3.2	5.7
Iringa Municipal	35,279	22,202	13,077	4.1	3.1	5.9
Kilolo	50,295	33,416	16,879	4.3	3.1	6.6
Mafinga Town	12,532	8,483	4,049	3.9	2.7	6.3

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

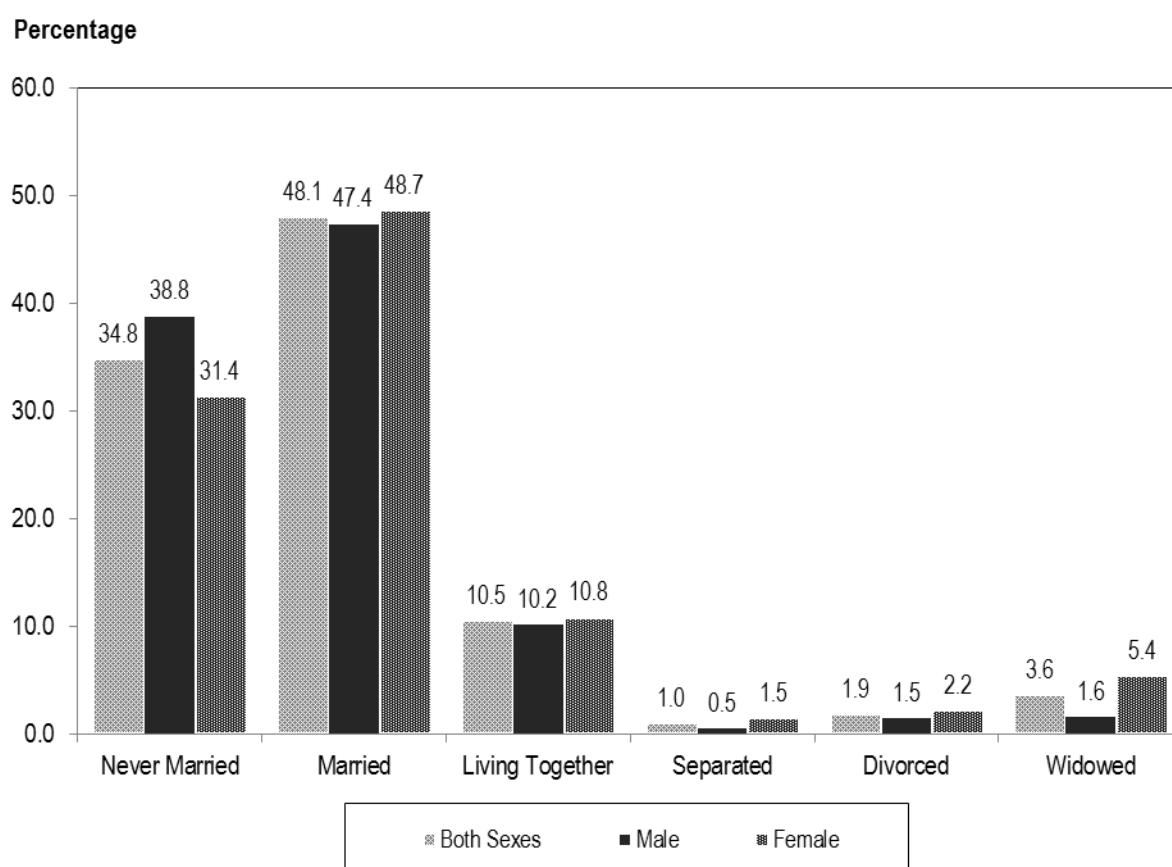
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, and place of residence for Iringa Region and its district. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 34.8 percent of the people in Iringa Region aged 15 years and above had never married, 90.4 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 48.1 percent of the people were married and four (3.5) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 58.2 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 12.7 percent for those of age 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	530,685	34.8	48.1	10.5	1.9	1.0	3.6
15–19	95,925	90.4	8.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	78,180	58.2	31.0	8.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
25–29	70,746	28.3	54.7	15.8	0.5	0.7	0.0
30–34	59,877	16.1	64.3	15.3	3.1	1.2	0.1
35–39	51,562	11.5	68.8	14.8	3.2	1.5	0.2
40–44	38,787	10.0	71.2	13.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
45–49	31,324	7.4	71.7	12.5	1.7	2.0	4.7
50–54	27,361	9.4	69.1	11.5	2.0	2.1	5.9
55–59	18,450	9.8	62.7	13.1	4.5	2.3	7.6
60–64	17,440	11.9	61.3	11.3	3.4	2.6	9.4
65–69	11,708	7.7	60.2	12.8	3.6	1.9	13.9
70–74	11,117	11.8	51.3	10.2	4.1	2.1	20.5
75–79	7,013	10.4	39.7	7.3	1.4	1.6	39.7
80+	11,195	12.7	29.5	5.5	0.7	1.2	50.3

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban areas by five year age groups. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (38.8 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (31.4 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (5.4 percent) was more than twice as much as 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	246,807	38.8	47.4	10.2	1.5	0.5	1.6
15-19	49,647	92.7	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	36,121	71.1	21.9	4.2	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	32,158	35.5	49.1	14.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
30-34	27,905	17.7	62.8	15.9	2.9	0.6	0.1
35-39	24,106	11.3	69.3	15.7	2.7	0.9	0.2
40-44	17,795	8.7	73.5	14.6	1.0	0.9	1.3
45-49	14,535	6.1	74.9	13.8	1.2	1.0	3.1
50-54	12,036	6.2	74.5	13.8	1.2	1.1	3.3
55-59	8,334	5.7	73.7	13.5	2.6	1.0	3.6
60-64	7,428	6.4	72.7	13.6	1.9	1.4	4.0
65-69	4,911	4.3	72.6	13.8	1.9	1.1	6.3
70-74	4,489	5.9	68.9	13.1	2.2	1.3	8.6
75-79	3,081	5.1	64.0	11.6	1.1	1.1	17.1
80+	4,261	6.4	58.4	11.7	0.7	1.1	21.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	283,878	31.4	48.7	10.8	2.2	1.5	5.4
15-19	46,278	87.9	10.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	42,059	47.2	38.7	11.7	2.0	0.3	0.1
25-29	38,588	22.4	59.3	16.6	0.8	0.9	0.0
30-34	31,972	14.7	65.5	14.9	3.3	1.6	0.1
35-39	27,456	11.7	68.4	14.1	3.6	2.0	0.1
40-44	20,992	11.2	69.2	12.9	2.2	2.5	2.0
45-49	16,789	8.5	69.0	11.5	2.2	2.8	6.1
50-54	15,325	11.9	64.9	9.7	2.6	2.9	8.0
55-59	10,116	13.2	53.7	12.8	6.1	3.4	10.9
60-64	10,012	16.1	52.9	9.7	4.6	3.4	13.4
65-69	6,797	10.1	51.2	12.0	4.7	2.6	19.4
70-74	6,628	15.8	39.4	8.3	5.3	2.6	28.5
75-79	3,932	14.5	20.7	3.9	1.6	2.1	57.3
80+	6,934	16.6	11.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	67.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	373,479	31.8	50.9	10.3	1.9	1.1	4.1
15–19	64,217	90.2	9.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	48,350	55.4	34.6	7.4	2.3	0.2	0.1
25–29	45,845	25.2	59.4	14.1	0.5	0.7	0.0
30–34	41,242	14.2	67.3	14.4	3.0	1.1	0.1
35–39	37,683	10.3	70.6	14.5	3.0	1.5	0.2
40–44	29,069	9.1	72.2	13.7	1.6	1.8	1.6
45–49	23,891	6.9	72.2	13.0	1.7	1.9	4.4
50–54	20,935	8.9	69.1	12.1	2.0	2.1	5.8
55–59	14,299	9.3	63.0	13.9	4.3	2.2	7.3
60–64	13,871	11.5	61.6	12.0	3.2	2.4	9.2
65–69	9,602	7.5	60.4	13.2	3.6	2.0	13.3
70–74	9,175	11.4	52.0	10.6	4.0	2.2	19.8
75–79	5,856	10.2	40.3	7.7	1.3	1.6	39.0
80+	9,444	12.4	30.6	6.0	0.7	1.2	49.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	173,791	36.6	49.9	9.8	1.4	0.6	1.7
15–19	35,198	92.7	7.1	0.1	0.0	-	-
20–24	22,672	69.2	24.1	3.8	2.7	0.1	0.1
25–29	20,696	32.5	54.0	12.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
30–34	18,865	16.2	65.9	14.1	3.0	0.7	0.1
35–39	17,283	10.6	70.9	14.8	2.6	0.9	0.2
40–44	13,141	8.2	74.6	14.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
45–49	10,883	5.9	75.3	13.8	1.1	1.0	2.9
50–54	8,985	6.1	74.3	14.2	1.2	1.1	3.1
55–59	6,376	5.5	73.1	14.4	2.5	1.0	3.5
60–64	5,802	6.1	72.8	14.4	1.8	1.2	3.8
65–69	3,943	4.2	72.5	14.4	1.9	1.1	5.9
70–74	3,715	5.2	69.4	13.6	2.2	1.3	8.3
75–79	2,563	5.3	64.4	12.1	0.9	1.0	16.2
80+	3,669	6.3	59.1	12.4	0.7	1.0	20.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	199,688	27.5	51.8	10.8	2.2	1.5	6.1
15-19	29,019	87.1	11.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	25,678	43.2	43.9	10.6	2.0	0.3	0.1
25-29	25,149	19.2	63.9	15.3	0.7	0.9	0.0
30-34	22,377	12.4	68.4	14.6	3.1	1.4	0.1
35-39	20,400	10.0	70.2	14.3	3.4	1.9	0.2
40-44	15,928	10.0	70.1	13.5	2.2	2.4	1.9
45-49	13,008	7.7	69.6	12.3	2.1	2.6	5.6
50-54	11,950	11.0	65.1	10.6	2.6	2.9	7.8
55-59	7,923	12.3	54.8	13.6	5.7	3.3	10.3
60-64	8,069	15.4	53.6	10.3	4.2	3.3	13.1
65-69	5,659	9.7	52.1	12.4	4.7	2.7	18.5
70-74	5,460	15.5	40.1	8.6	5.2	2.8	27.7
75-79	3,293	14.0	21.5	4.2	1.5	2.1	56.6
80+	5,775	16.3	12.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	67.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	157,206	42.2	41.4	11.0	1.9	0.9	2.6
15-19	31,708	91.0	7.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	29,830	62.8	25.1	9.6	2.3	0.2	0.1
25-29	24,901	34.0	46.0	18.7	0.5	0.6	0.0
30-34	18,635	20.3	57.6	17.5	3.3	1.3	0.1
35-39	13,879	14.8	64.1	15.7	3.6	1.5	0.2
40-44	9,718	12.7	68.3	13.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
45-49	7,433	9.1	70.1	11.2	1.9	2.2	5.6
50-54	6,426	11.0	69.2	9.4	1.9	2.1	6.4
55-59	4,151	11.7	61.7	10.2	5.2	2.6	8.6
60-64	3,569	13.6	60.2	8.7	4.3	3.1	10.1
65-69	2,106	8.6	58.9	10.8	3.6	1.6	16.5
70-74	1,942	14.0	48.1	8.5	4.4	1.6	23.3
75-79	1,157	11.3	36.8	5.2	1.8	1.6	43.2
80+	1,751	14.2	23.4	3.2	0.7	1.0	57.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	73,016	44.0	41.6	11.1	1.5	0.5	1.3
15-19	14,449	92.8	7.0	0.2	-	0.0	-
20-24	13,449	74.2	18.3	4.8	2.6	0.0	0.1
25-29	11,462	40.8	40.3	18.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
30-34	9,040	20.7	56.3	19.5	2.7	0.6	0.1
35-39	6,823	12.9	65.2	18.0	2.9	0.8	0.2
40-44	4,654	10.2	70.3	16.4	1.0	0.8	1.3
45-49	3,652	6.9	73.5	13.8	1.5	0.9	3.4
50-54	3,051	6.5	74.9	12.6	1.1	1.1	3.8
55-59	1,958	6.2	75.3	10.8	2.7	1.3	3.7
60-64	1,626	7.3	72.6	10.6	2.3	2.3	4.9
65-69	968	4.5	73.1	11.7	2.0	0.9	7.7
70-74	774	8.9	66.4	11.0	2.5	1.3	9.9
75-79	518	4.2	62.2	8.9	1.9	1.4	21.4
80+	592	6.8	54.2	6.9	0.7	1.2	30.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	84,190	40.6	41.2	11.0	2.2	1.3	3.8
15-19	17,259	89.4	8.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	16,381	53.5	30.7	13.5	2.0	0.3	0.1
25-29	13,439	28.3	50.9	19.0	0.8	1.0	0.0
30-34	9,595	19.8	58.8	15.6	3.8	1.9	0.0
35-39	7,056	16.6	63.1	13.6	4.3	2.2	0.1
40-44	5,064	14.9	66.5	11.0	2.4	2.8	2.3
45-49	3,781	11.2	66.8	8.6	2.3	3.3	7.7
50-54	3,375	15.0	64.0	6.5	2.7	3.0	8.8
55-59	2,193	16.6	49.6	9.7	7.4	3.9	12.9
60-64	1,943	18.9	49.8	7.1	6.0	3.7	14.5
65-69	1,138	12.1	46.8	10.0	4.9	2.1	24.0
70-74	1,168	17.3	36.0	6.8	5.7	1.9	32.2
75-79	639	17.1	16.3	2.2	1.7	1.9	60.9
80+	1,159	18.0	7.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	71.4

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 31.6 percent in Kilolo and Iringa district councils to 44.5 percent in Iringa Municipal Council. for the married category, the range was between 41.3 percent in Iringa Municipal Council and 51 percent in Kilolo District Council. The proportion for the separated was about one (1) percent for all districts. The widowed category ranged from two (1.8) percent in Mafinga Town Council to five (4.5) percent in Iringa District. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was relatively higher (13.7 percent) in Mafinga Town Council compared to other districts.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Iringa Region	530,685	34.8	48.1	10.5	1.0	1.9	3.6
Rural	373,479	31.8	50.9	10.3	1.1	1.9	4.1
Urban	157,206	42.2	41.4	11.0	0.9	1.9	2.6
Iringa	138,593	32.0	49.5	10.4	1.4	2.2	4.5
Mufindi	145,076	32.6	50.2	10.8	1.0	1.6	3.8
Iringa Municipal	95,231	44.5	41.3	8.8	0.8	1.9	2.7
Kilolo	120,756	31.6	51.0	10.9	1.0	1.8	3.7
Mafinga Town	31,029	40.7	41.6	13.7	0.8	1.5	1.8

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 decreased from 22.7 years 2002 to 22.4. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males also slightly decreased from 26.5 years in 2002 Census to 25.7 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 found in the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 23.8 to 23.2 years and that of males decreased from 27.8 to 26.3 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females decreased from 22.3 to 21.8 years and that of males slightly decreased from 26.2 to 25.3 years.

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

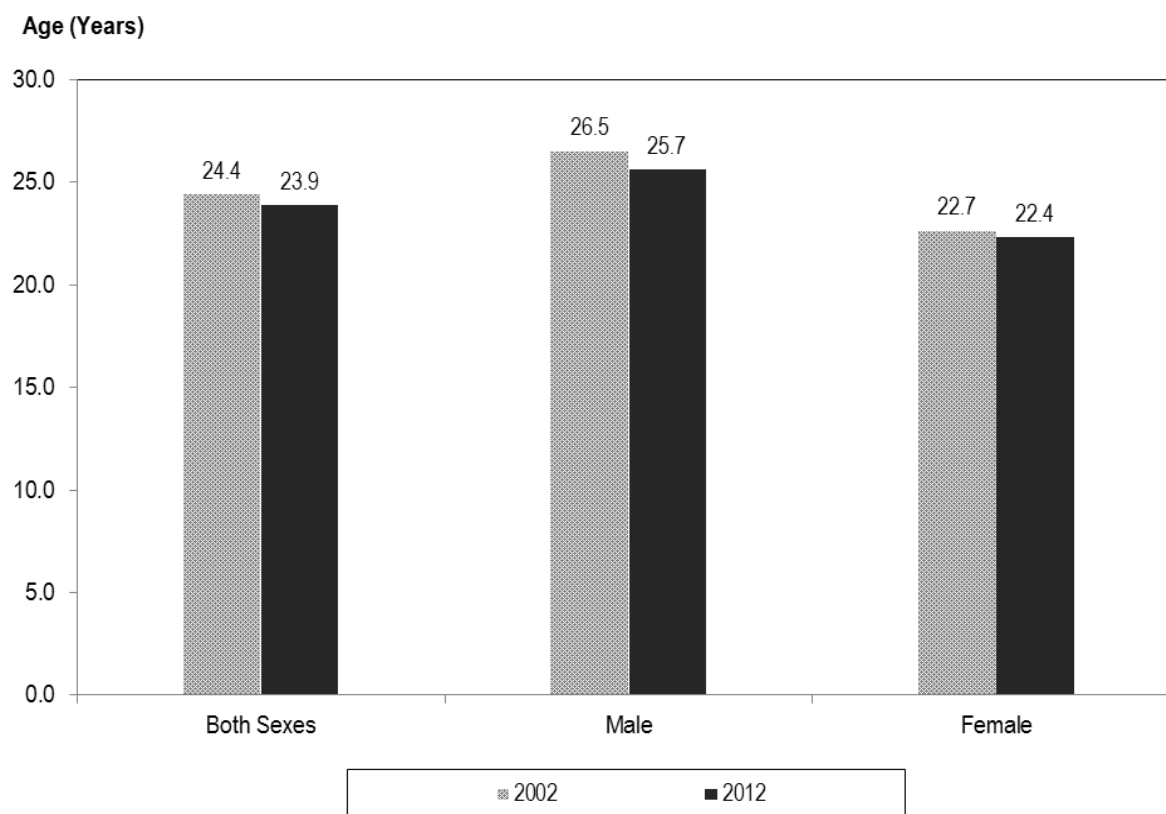
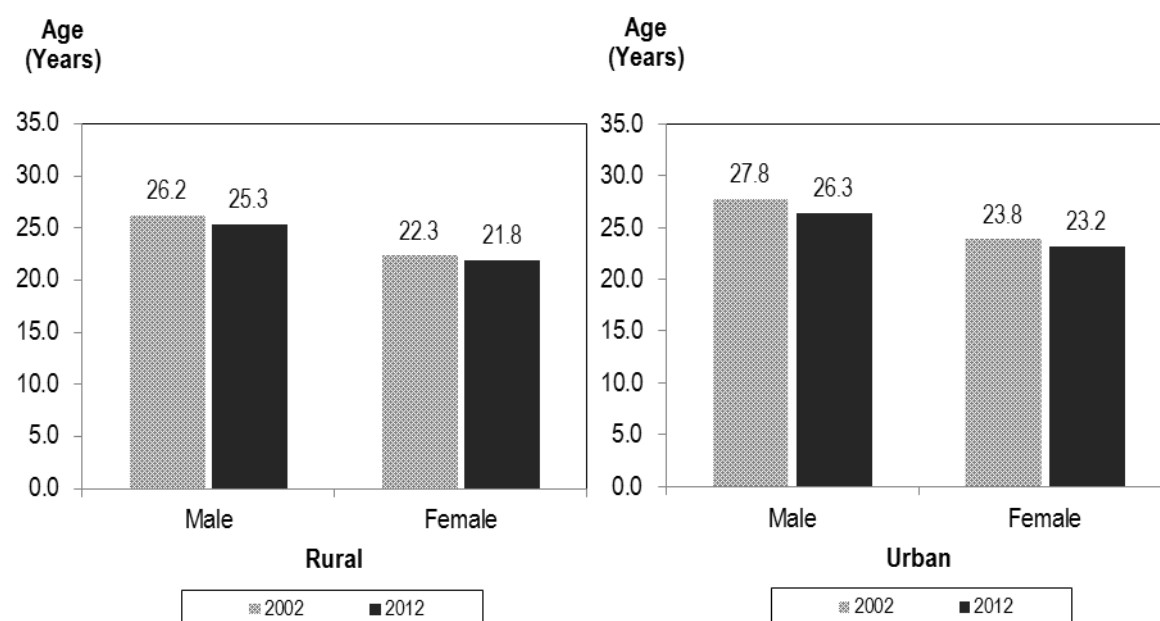


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

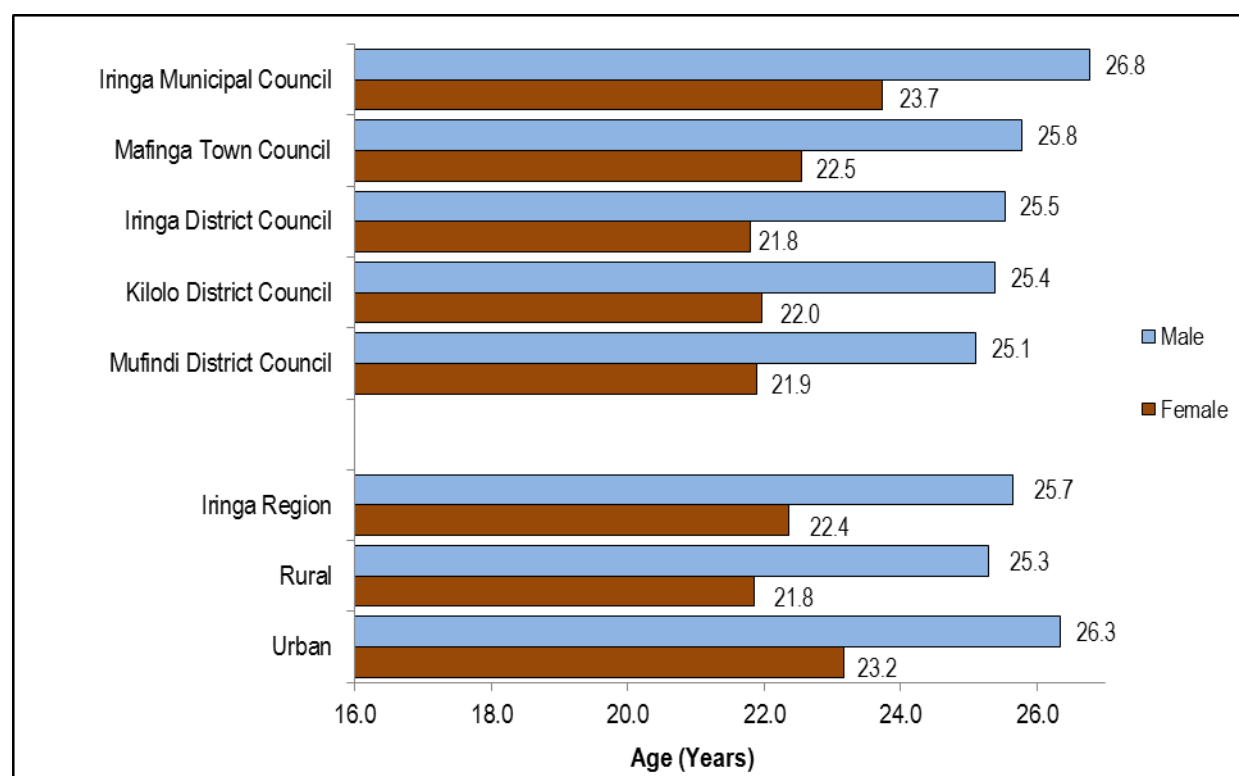


District variations in age first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. for both males and females Iringa Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.8 years and 23.7 years respectively) followed by Mafinga Town Council (25.8 for males and 22.5 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Mufindi District Council (25.1 years for males and 21.9 for females).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Iringa Region	24.4	23.9	26.5	25.7	22.7	22.4
Rural	24.1	23.5	26.2	25.3	22.3	21.8
urban	25.6	24.7	27.8	26.3	23.8	23.2
Iringa	24.0	23.6	26.2	25.5	22.0	21.8
Mufindi	23.8	23.4	25.8	25.1	22.4	21.9
Iringa Municipal	26.2	25.2	28.3	26.8	24.5	23.7
Kilolo	24.2	23.6	26.3	25.4	22.2	22.0
Mafinga Town	25.9	24.1	27.5	25.8	24.1	22.5

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Iringa Region, 2012 Census



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	941,238	452,052	489,186	100.00	684,890	329,740	355,150	100.00	256,348	122,312	134,036	100.00
Tanzania	940,288	451,542	488,746	99.90	684,468	329,501	354,967	99.94	255,820	122,041	133,779	99.79
Angola	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	12	6	6	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	11	6	5	0.004
Comoro	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Kenya	95	52	43	0.010	38	23	15	0.006	57	29	28	0.022
Lesotho	2	1	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Malawi	9	4	5	0.001	5	3	2	0.001	4	1	3	0.002
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	3	0	3	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	2	0	2	0.001
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	2	0	2	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	11	6	5	0.001	10	5	5	0.001	1	1	0	0.000
Swaziland	6	2	4	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	6	2	4	0.002
South Africa	21	13	8	0.002	6	4	2	0.001	15	9	6	0.006
Uganda	8	5	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	8	5	3	0.003
DRC	11	9	2	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	11	9	2	0.004
Zimbabwe	21	13	8	0.002	13	9	4	0.002	8	4	4	0.003
Zambia	37	27	10	0.004	16	12	4	0.002	21	15	6	0.008
Other African Countries	25	22	3	0.003	5	3	2	0.001	20	19	1	0.008
China	63	56	7	0.007	55	52	3	0.008	8	4	4	0.003
India	95	53	42	0.010	4	3	1	0.001	91	50	41	0.035
Pakistan	9	4	5	0.001	1	1	0	0.000	8	3	5	0.003
Other Asian Countries	14	7	7	0.001	4	1	3	0.001	10	6	4	0.004
Italy	107	49	58	0.011	37	20	17	0.005	70	29	41	0.027
Nordic Countries	41	20	21	0.004	24	11	13	0.004	17	9	8	0.007
Great Britain	99	37	62	0.011	44	17	27	0.006	55	20	35	0.021

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	43	20	23	0.005	16	7	9	0.002	27	13	14	0.011
Other European Countries	71	35	36	0.008	55	27	28	0.008	16	8	8	0.006
Canada	25	10	15	0.003	23	10	13	0.003	2	0	2	0.001
USA	81	36	45	0.009	54	23	31	0.008	27	13	14	0.011
Dual Citizenship	37	21	16	0.004	7	6	1	0.001	30	15	15	0.012

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 twelve (11.7) percent of Iringa population had birth certificates while four (3.8) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (83 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	11.7	12.4	11.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	83.1	82.2	83.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
0 - 4	11.4	11.4	11.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
5 - 9	11.6	11.4	11.7	6.1	6.0	6.2	81.3	81.6	81.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 - 14	11.8	11.6	12.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	82.6	82.8	82.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
15 - 19	15.9	14.5	17.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	79.8	81.3	78.1	1.5	1.4	1.6
20 - 24	19.7	21.3	18.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	77.0	74.9	78.8	1.5	1.9	1.2
25 - 29	15.2	17.8	13.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	81.9	78.7	84.5	1.5	2.1	1.1
30 - 34	11.0	13.1	9.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	86.1	83.6	88.3	1.6	2.1	1.1
35 - 39	8.4	9.7	7.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	88.9	87.3	90.3	1.4	1.8	1.1
40 - 44	7.9	9.5	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	89.5	87.5	91.2	1.5	2.0	1.1
45 - 49	7.4	8.6	6.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	89.7	88.3	91.0	1.7	1.8	1.5
50 - 54	6.9	8.5	5.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	90.2	88.5	91.5	1.8	1.9	1.7
55 - 59	6.3	8.2	4.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	90.7	88.7	92.3	1.8	1.9	1.6
60 - 64	3.8	5.5	2.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	93.2	91.5	94.5	2.0	1.8	2.2
65 - 69	3.1	4.4	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	93.4	92.0	94.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
70 - 74	2.3	3.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	93.9	93.4	94.3	2.9	2.4	3.2
75 - 79	1.9	2.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	94.3	94.1	94.5	3.0	2.5	3.4
80+	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	94.1	94.2	94.1	3.9	3.3	4.4

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Iringa urban areas (29 percent) was almost six times that of Iringa rural areas (5 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5.3	5.8	4.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	89.8	89.2	90.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
0 - 4	5.7	5.7	5.8	9.3	9.3	9.4	83.9	84.1	83.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
5 - 9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.1	87.3	87.5	87.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
10 - 14	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	88.8	88.8	88.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
15 - 19	6.6	6.1	7.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	89.5	90.2	88.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
20 - 24	8.9	10.1	7.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	88.1	86.5	89.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
25 - 29	6.7	8.4	5.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	90.8	88.8	92.4	1.0	1.3	0.8
30 - 34	4.8	6.1	3.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	92.9	91.2	94.3	1.0	1.3	0.7
35 - 39	3.5	4.2	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	94.3	93.5	94.9	1.0	1.1	0.8
40 - 44	3.5	4.5	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	94.4	93.0	95.5	1.1	1.4	0.8
45 - 49	3.3	4.0	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	94.3	93.6	94.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
50 - 54	3.3	4.2	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	94.2	93.3	94.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
55 - 59	3.3	4.5	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	94.0	92.9	94.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
60 - 64	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	95.5	94.8	95.9	1.7	1.4	1.9
65 - 69	1.8	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	94.9	94.3	95.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
70 - 74	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	95.1	95.1	95.1	2.8	2.2	3.2
75 - 79	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	95.1	94.8	95.3	3.0	2.7	3.3
80+	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.8	95.1	94.5	3.9	3.2	4.3

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	29.1	30.6	27.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	64.7	62.8	66.5	2.3	2.6	2.0
0 - 4	28.9	28.9	29.0	13.2	13.4	13.1	56.9	56.7	57.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
5 - 9	32.3	32.6	32.1	6.4	6.5	6.4	59.4	59.3	59.6	1.8	1.6	1.9
10 - 14	32.8	32.8	32.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
15 - 19	34.8	35.1	34.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	60.1	59.9	60.3	2.6	2.4	2.8
20 - 24	37.2	40.2	34.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	59.0	55.3	62.1	2.3	3.0	1.8
25 - 29	30.9	34.7	27.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	65.5	60.6	69.6	2.5	3.6	1.7
30 - 34	24.9	27.6	22.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	71.1	67.7	74.4	2.8	3.7	2.0
35 - 39	21.9	23.7	20.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	74.3	71.7	76.8	2.7	3.5	1.9
40 - 44	21.2	23.7	18.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	74.9	71.7	77.8	2.8	3.7	2.1
45 - 49	20.5	22.5	18.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	75.3	72.7	77.7	3.2	3.7	2.7
50 - 54	18.9	21.3	16.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	77.2	74.3	79.7	2.7	3.2	2.2
55 - 59	16.7	20.4	13.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	79.3	74.9	83.1	2.4	2.9	2.0
60 - 64	11.2	15.3	7.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	84.5	80.1	88.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
65 - 69	9.1	12.6	6.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	86.5	82.5	89.9	3.3	3.4	3.3
70 - 74	7.1	9.8	5.2	1.3	1.8	0.9	88.3	85.0	90.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
75 - 79	5.1	6.0	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	90.7	90.9	90.5	2.9	1.5	3.9
80+	4.3	6.8	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	90.8	88.5	92.0	4.5	4.1	4.7

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Iringa 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 Iringa Municipal Council (34.7 percent) and the lowest was Mufindi District Council (5.7 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	11.7	12.4	11.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	83.1	82.2	83.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Iringa	6.6	7.0	6.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	86.9	86.3	87.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
Mufindi	5.7	6.3	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	90.7	90.0	91.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Iringa Municipal	34.7	36.6	33.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	59.3	57.1	61.4	2.7	3.0	2.4
Kilolo	5.9	6.3	5.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	89.1	88.6	89.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
Mafinga Town	26.6	27.7	25.6	4.7	4.9	4.6	66.9	65.3	68.4	1.8	2.1	1.5

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 60.7 percent of all persons in Iringa Region and about 86 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the proportion of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	920,776	558,776	60.7	52,793	5.7	149,998	16.3	159,209	17.3
< 1	26,537	25,905	97.6	145	0.5	401	1.5	87	0.3
1–4	101,055	95,948	94.9	1,235	1.2	3,277	3.2	595	0.6
5–9	132,988	117,663	88.5	3,684	2.8	9,311	7.0	2,329	1.8
10–14	129,511	102,874	79.4	6,378	4.9	14,768	11.4	5,492	4.2
15–19	95,925	67,661	70.5	6,293	6.6	14,804	15.4	7,167	7.5
20–24	78,180	47,032	60.2	6,407	8.2	16,104	20.6	8,637	11.0
25–29	70,746	35,626	50.4	6,672	9.4	18,046	25.5	10,402	14.7
30–34	59,877	24,866	41.5	6,100	10.2	17,535	29.3	11,376	19.0
35–39	51,562	17,507	34.0	5,321	10.3	16,383	31.8	12,351	24.0
40–44	38,787	10,017	25.8	3,826	9.9	12,655	32.6	12,288	31.7
45–49	31,324	5,753	18.4	2,601	8.3	10,158	32.4	12,812	40.9
50–54	27,361	3,449	12.6	1,954	7.1	7,457	27.3	14,501	53.0
55–59	18,450	1,736	9.4	964	5.2	4,032	21.9	11,719	63.5
60–64	17,440	1,080	6.2	580	3.3	2,765	15.9	13,016	74.6
65+	41,033	1,658	4.0	633	1.5	2,304	5.6	36,438	88.8
Total (Age 0-17)	449,419	385,138	85.7	15,213	3.4	36,454	8.1	12,615	2.8

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	441,214	276,056	62.6	25,244	5.7	70,779	16.0	69,135	15.7
<1	13,129	12,830	97.7	66	0.5	180	1.4	53	0.4
1–4	50,371	47,818	94.9	675	1.3	1,555	3.1	323	0.6
5–9	66,432	58,814	88.5	1,831	2.8	4,630	7.0	1,156	1.7
10–14	64,475	51,514	79.9	3,059	4.7	7,222	11.2	2,680	4.2
15–19	49,647	34,991	70.5	3,296	6.6	7,665	15.4	3,696	7.4
20–24	36,121	22,118	61.2	2,845	7.9	7,271	20.1	3,887	10.8
25–29	32,158	16,566	51.5	3,012	9.4	8,045	25.0	4,534	14.1
30–34	27,905	11,900	42.6	2,908	10.4	8,013	28.7	5,084	18.2
35–39	24,106	8,320	34.5	2,475	10.3	7,929	32.9	5,382	22.3
40–44	17,795	4,849	27.2	1,818	10.2	5,878	33.0	5,251	29.5
45–49	14,535	2,762	19.0	1,263	8.7	4,805	33.1	5,705	39.3
50–54	12,036	1,558	12.9	975	8.1	3,418	28.4	6,085	50.6
55–59	8,334	830	10.0	444	5.3	1,873	22.5	5,187	62.2
60–64	7,428	521	7.0	270	3.6	1,297	17.5	5,341	71.9
65+	16,742	665	4.0	307	1.8	998	6.0	14,772	88.2
Total (Age 0-17)	225,188	193,167	85.8	7,558	3.4	18,125	8.0	6,338	2.8

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	479,562	282,720	59.0	27,549	5.7	79,219	16.5	90,074	18.8
<1	13,408	13,075	97.5	78	0.6	221	1.6	34	0.3
1–4	50,684	48,130	95.0	560	1.1	1,722	3.4	272	0.5
5–9	66,556	58,849	88.4	1,853	2.8	4,681	7.0	1,173	1.8
10–14	65,036	51,359	79.0	3,319	5.1	7,546	11.6	2,812	4.3
15–19	46,278	32,670	70.6	2,997	6.5	7,140	15.4	3,471	7.5
20–24	42,059	24,914	59.2	3,562	8.5	8,833	21.0	4,750	11.3
25–29	38,588	19,059	49.4	3,660	9.5	10,001	25.9	5,868	15.2
30–34	31,972	12,966	40.6	3,193	10.0	9,521	29.8	6,292	19.7
35–39	27,456	9,187	33.5	2,846	10.4	8,454	30.8	6,969	25.4
40–44	20,992	5,169	24.6	2,009	9.6	6,777	32.3	7,037	33.5
45–49	16,789	2,992	17.8	1,338	8.0	5,353	31.9	7,107	42.3
50–54	15,325	1,891	12.3	978	6.4	4,039	26.4	8,416	54.9
55–59	10,116	906	9.0	520	5.1	2,159	21.3	6,532	64.6
60–64	10,012	559	5.6	311	3.1	1,468	14.7	7,675	76.7
65+	24,291	993	4.1	326	1.3	1,306	5.4	21,666	89.2
Total (Age 0-17)	224,231	191,971	85.6	7,655	3.4	18,328	8.2	6,277	2.8

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of survival of parents by district, rural-urban and sex distribution. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was almost the same in rural and urban areas (61 percent each). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Kilolo District (62.0 percent) and Iringa Municipal (61.1percent) Councils. The least proportion was observed in Mafinga Town (60.7 percent) followed by Iringa District (60.5 percent) and Mufindi District (59.6 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (16.3 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (5.7 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Iringa and Mufindi District Councils (18.3 percent each) followed by Kilolo District Council (16.7 percent) and the lowest was in Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town (15.4 percent each).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	920,776	558,776	60.7	52,793	5.7	149,998	16.3	159,209	17.3
Rural	674,455	409,638	60.7	36,678	5.4	108,009	16.0	120,130	17.8
Urban	246,321	149,138	60.5	16,115	6.5	41,989	17.0	39,079	15.9
Iringa	248,444	150,192	60.5	13,606	5.5	39,276	15.8	45,370	18.3
Mufindi	262,189	156,368	59.6	14,224	5.4	43,629	16.6	47,967	18.3
Iringa Municipal	146,180	89,251	61.1	9,597	6.6	24,872	17.0	22,461	15.4
Kilolo	215,187	133,378	62.0	11,983	5.6	33,917	15.8	35,910	16.7
Mafinga Town	48,776	29,587	60.7	3,383	6.9	8,305	17.0	7,501	15.4

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	441,214	276,056	62.6	25,244	5.7	70,779	16.0	69,135	15.7
Rural	324,704	204,078	62.9	17,604	5.4	51,252	15.8	51,769	15.9
Urban	116,510	71,978	61.8	7,640	6.6	19,527	16.8	17,365	14.9
Iringa	120,648	75,316	62.4	6,585	5.5	19,040	15.8	19,707	16.3
Mufindi	124,179	76,829	61.9	6,751	5.4	20,413	16.4	20,187	16.3
Iringa Municipal	68,972	42,920	62.2	4,600	6.7	11,435	16.6	10,017	14.5
Kilolo	104,262	66,633	63.9	5,721	5.5	15,995	15.3	15,913	15.3
Mafinga Town	23,153	14,358	62.0	1,588	6.9	3,896	16.8	3,312	14.3

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	479,562	282,720	59.0	27,549	5.7	79,219	16.5	90,074	18.8
Rural	349,751	205,560	58.8	19,074	5.5	56,757	16.2	68,360	19.5
Urban	129,811	77,160	59.4	8,475	6.5	22,462	17.3	21,714	16.7
Iringa	127,796	74,877	58.6	7,021	5.5	20,235	15.8	25,663	20.1
Mufindi	138,010	79,540	57.6	7,473	5.4	23,216	16.8	27,781	20.1
Iringa Municipal	77,208	46,330	60.0	4,997	6.5	13,436	17.4	12,444	16.1
Kilolo	110,925	66,744	60.2	6,262	5.6	17,922	16.2	19,997	18.0
Mafinga Town	25,623	15,229	59.4	1,795	7.0	4,409	17.2	4,190	16.4

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	674,455	409,638	60.7	36,678	5.4	108,009	16.0	120,130	17.8
Male	324,704	204,078	62.9	17,604	5.4	51,252	15.8	51,769	15.9
Female	349,751	205,560	58.8	19,074	5.5	56,757	16.2	68,360	19.5
Iringa	232,352	140,898	60.6	12,685	5.5	36,560	15.7	42,209	18.2
Mufindi	238,265	142,238	59.7	12,718	5.3	39,487	16.6	43,822	18.4
Iringa Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kilolo	203,838	126,503	62.1	11,275	5.5	31,962	15.7	34,099	16.7
Mafinga Town	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town councils have no urban component

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	246,321	149,138	60.5	16,115	6.5	41,989	17.0	39,079	15.9
Male	116,510	71,978	61.8	7,640	6.6	19,527	16.8	17,365	14.9
Female	129,811	77,160	59.4	8,475	6.5	22,462	17.3	21,714	16.7
Iringa	16,092	9,295	57.8	921	5.7	2,715	16.9	3,161	19.6
Mufindi	23,924	14,130	59.1	1,506	6.3	4,142	17.3	4,145	17.3
Iringa Municipal	146,180	89,251	61.1	9,597	6.6	24,872	17.0	22,461	15.4
Kilolo	11,349	6,875	60.6	708	6.2	1,955	17.2	1,811	16.0
Mafinga Town	48,776	29,587	60.7	3,383	6.9	8,305	17.0	7,501	15.4

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

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	920,776	558,776	60.7	52,793	5.7	149,998	16.3	159,209	17.3
< 1	26,537	25,905	97.6	145	0.5	401	1.5	87	0.3
1-4	101,055	95,948	94.9	1,235	1.2	3,277	3.2	595	0.6
5-9	132,988	117,663	88.5	3,684	2.8	9,311	7.0	2,329	1.8
10-14	129,511	102,874	79.4	6,378	4.9	14,768	11.4	5,492	4.2
15-19	95,925	67,661	70.5	6,293	6.6	14,804	15.4	7,167	7.5
20-24	78,180	47,032	60.2	6,407	8.2	16,104	20.6	8,637	11.0
25+	356,580	101,693	28.5	28,651	8.0	91,334	25.6	134,902	37.8

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	441,214	276,056	62.6	25,244	5.7	70,779	16.0	69,135	15.7
< 1	13,129	12,830	97.7	66	0.5	180	1.4	53	0.4
1-4	50,371	47,818	94.9	675	1.3	1,555	3.1	323	0.6
5-9	66,432	58,814	88.5	1,831	2.8	4,630	7.0	1,156	1.7
10-14	64,475	51,514	79.9	3,059	4.7	7,222	11.2	2,680	4.2
15-19	49,647	34,991	70.5	3,296	6.6	7,665	15.4	3,696	7.4
20-24	36,121	22,118	61.2	2,845	7.9	7,271	20.1	3,887	10.8
25+	161,039	47,971	29.8	13,472	8.4	42,256	26.2	57,340	35.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	479,562	282,720	59.0	27,549	5.7	79,219	16.5	90,074	18.8
< 1	13,408	13,075	97.5	78	0.6	221	1.6	34	0.3
1-4	50,684	48,130	95.0	560	1.1	1,722	3.4	272	0.5
5-9	66,556	58,849	88.4	1,853	2.8	4,681	7.0	1,173	1.8
10-14	65,036	51,359	79.0	3,319	5.1	7,546	11.6	2,812	4.3
15-19	46,278	32,670	70.6	2,997	6.5	7,140	15.4	3,471	7.5
20-24	42,059	24,914	59.2	3,562	8.5	8,833	21.0	4,750	11.3
25+	195,541	53,722	27.5	15,180	7.8	49,078	25.1	77,562	39.7

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	674,455	409,638	60.7	36,678	5.4	108,009	16.0	120,130	17.8
< 1	19,563	19,081	97.5	103	0.5	306	1.6	73	0.4
1–4	76,721	72,812	94.9	953	1.2	2,523	3.3	433	0.6
5–9	104,313	92,371	88.6	2,889	2.8	7,267	7.0	1,786	1.7
10–14	100,379	80,006	79.7	4,812	4.8	11,405	11.4	4,156	4.1
15–19	64,217	45,982	71.6	4,134	6.4	9,696	15.1	4,406	6.9
20–24	48,350	29,363	60.7	3,799	7.9	10,140	21.0	5,048	10.4
25+	260,912	70,024	26.8	19,987	7.7	66,672	25.6	104,229	39.9

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	246,321	149,138	60.5	16,115	6.5	41,989	17.0	39,079	15.9
< 1	6,974	6,824	97.8	41	0.6	94	1.3	14	0.2
1–4	24,334	23,136	95.1	281	1.2	754	3.1	162	0.7
5–9	28,675	25,292	88.2	795	2.8	2,044	7.1	543	1.9
10–14	29,132	22,868	78.5	1,565	5.4	3,362	11.5	1,336	4.6
15–19	31,708	21,679	68.4	2,160	6.8	5,108	16.1	2,761	8.7
20–24	29,830	17,669	59.2	2,608	8.7	5,964	20.0	3,589	12.0
25+	95,668	31,668	33.1	8,665	9.1	24,662	25.8	30,673	32.1

7.3 Orphans in Iringa Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Figure 7.1 shows that about three percent (2.81 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about fourteen (14) 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 (14.39 percent) compared with male children (14.22 percent).

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

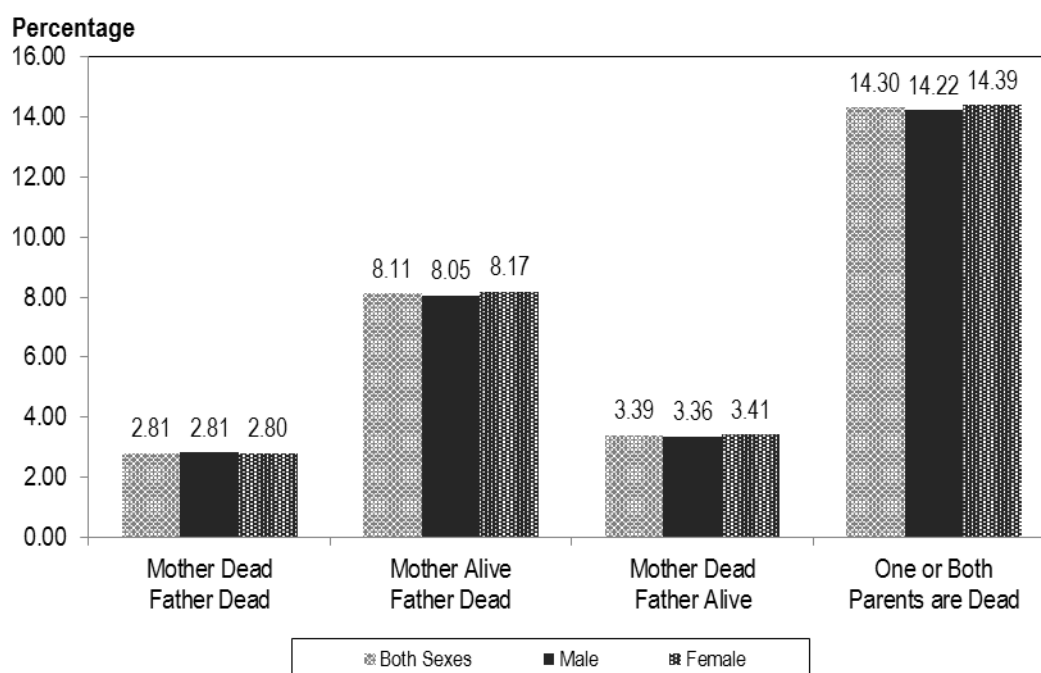


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Mafinga Town Council (16.0 percent) followed by Mufindi District Council (15.7 percent) and Iringa Municipal Council (15.1 percent).

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Kilolo District (13.1 percent). Generally, in Iringa Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (15.5 percent) than in rural areas (13.9 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District Survival of Parents and Sex; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	449,419	225,188	224,231	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	14.3	14.2	14.4
Rural	341,566	173,230	168,336	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	13.9	14.0	13.8
Urban	107,853	51,958	55,895	3.6	3.5	3.7	8.5	8.2	8.8	3.3	3.1	3.5	15.5	14.8	16.0
Iringa	124,925	63,685	61,240	3.2	3.2	3.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	13.2	13.2	13.2
Mufindi	133,386	66,851	66,535	3.6	3.5	3.6	9.1	9.1	9.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	15.7	15.8	15.5
Iringa Municipal	62,517	29,909	32,608	3.7	3.5	3.8	8.3	7.9	8.7	3.1	2.8	3.3	15.1	14.3	15.9
Kilolo	107,174	54,412	52,762	3.1	3.2	3.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	13.1	13.2	12.9
Mafinga Town	21,417	10,331	11,086	3.6	3.6	3.6	8.6	8.1	8.9	3.8	3.6	4.0	16.0	15.3	16.5

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the household members living outside the country by district. About one (0.5) percent of total private households in Iringa Region reported to have at least one member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with members living in diaspora was higher in urban (1.1 percent) than in rural areas (0.3 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Iringa Municipal Council (1.4 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	220,776	1,190	0.5	159,618	525	0.3	61,158	665	1.1
Iringa	59,529	226	0.4	55,438	184	0.3	4,091	42	1.0
Mufindi	63,141	231	0.4	56,743	188	0.3	6,398	43	0.7
Iringa Municipal	35,279	495	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,279	495	1.4
Kilolo	50,295	169	0.3	47,437	153	0.3	2,858	16	0.6
Mafinga Town	12,532	69	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,532	69	0.6

Note:

- i) N/A – Not Applicable
- ii) Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town Councils have no rural component

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (79.1 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (19.1 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Iringa Region	1,190	941	79.1	227	19.1	20	1.7	2	0.2
Iringa	226	185	81.9	36	15.9	5	2.2	0	0.0
Mufindi	231	185	80.1	46	19.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iringa Municipal	495	366	73.9	115	23.2	12	2.4	2	0.4
Kilolo	169	150	88.8	18	10.7	1	0.6	0	0.0
Mafinga Town	69	55	79.7	12	17.4	2	2.9	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania who originated from rural and urban areas of Iringa Region. Results show that 71 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 29 percent were from rural 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	3,362	100.0	976	29.0	2,386	71.0
Angola	2	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0
Botswana	46	1.4	5	0.5	41	1.7
Burundi	10	0.3	4	0.4	6	0.3
Comoro	29	0.9	0	0.0	29	1.2
Kenya	473	14.1	122	12.5	351	14.7
Lesotho	65	1.9	39	4.0	26	1.1
Malawi	190	5.7	79	8.1	111	4.7
Mauritius	10	0.3	2	0.2	8	0.3
Mozambique	160	4.8	105	10.8	55	2.3
Namibia	3	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Rwanda	8	0.2	2	0.2	6	0.3
Seychelles	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Somalia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swaziland	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.3
South Africa	119	3.5	34	3.5	85	3.6
Uganda	135	4.0	22	2.3	113	4.7
Republic of Congo	75	2.2	49	5.0	26	1.1
Zimbabwe	26	0.8	12	1.2	14	0.6
Zambia	224	6.7	105	10.8	119	5.0
Other African Countries	42	1.2	13	1.3	29	1.2
China	25	0.7	2	0.2	23	1.0
India	56	1.7	4	0.4	52	2.2
Pakistan	7	0.2	1	0.1	6	0.3
Other Asian Countries	167	5.0	16	1.6	151	6.3
Italy	76	2.3	34	3.5	42	1.8
Nordic Countries	204	6.1	15	1.5	189	7.9
Great Britain	275	8.2	61	6.3	214	9.0
Germany	139	4.1	62	6.4	77	3.2
Other European Countries	143	4.3	38	3.9	105	4.4
Canada	58	1.7	20	2.0	38	1.6
USA	535	15.9	93	9.5	442	18.5
Not Reported	52	1.5	34	3.5	18	0.8

Table 8.4 shows the number and proportion of persons living outside the country by the country of residence from Iringa Region. The Census results show that, out of 3,362 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in USA (15.9 percent) followed by Kenya (14.1 percent) and Great Britain (8.2 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	3,362	100.0	1,772	52.7	1,590	47.3
Angola	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0
Botswana	46	1.4	35	2.0	11	0.7
Burundi	10	0.3	6	0.3	4	0.3
Comoro	29	0.9	15	0.8	14	0.9
Kenya	473	14.1	248	14.0	225	14.2
Lesotho	65	1.9	35	2.0	30	1.9
Malawi	190	5.7	107	6.0	83	5.2
Mauritius	10	0.3	7	0.4	3	0.2
Mozambique	160	4.8	109	6.2	51	3.2
Namibia	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Rwanda	8	0.2	6	0.3	2	0.1
Seychelles	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Somalia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swaziland	6	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2
South Africa	119	3.5	79	4.5	40	2.5
Uganda	135	4.0	55	3.1	80	5.0
DRC	75	2.2	37	2.1	38	2.4
Zimbabwe	26	0.8	15	0.8	11	0.7
Zambia	224	6.7	119	6.7	105	6.6
Other African Countries	42	1.2	34	1.9	8	0.5
China	25	0.7	17	1.0	8	0.5
India	56	1.7	24	1.4	32	2.0
Pakistan	7	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.3
Other Asian Countries	167	5.0	52	2.9	115	7.2
Italy	76	2.3	27	1.5	49	3.1
Nordic Countries	204	6.1	113	6.4	91	5.7
Great Britain	275	8.2	138	7.8	137	8.6
Germany	139	4.1	66	3.7	73	4.6
Other European Countries	143	4.3	69	3.9	74	4.7
Canada	58	1.7	26	1.5	32	2.0
USA	535	15.9	291	16.4	244	15.3
Not Reported	52	1.5	32	1.8	20	1.3

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table reveals that 21 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	3,362	694	20.6
Angola	2	1	50.0
Botswana	46	11	23.9
Burundi	10	4	40.0
Comoro	29	4	13.8
Kenya	473	85	18.0
Lesotho	65	1	1.5
Malawi	190	35	18.4
Mauritius	10	3	30.0
Mozambique	160	37	23.1
Namibia	3	1	33.3
Rwanda	8	3	37.5
Seychelles	2	0	0.0
Somalia	0	0	0.0
Swaziland	6	2	33.3
South Africa	119	30	25.2
Uganda	135	33	24.4
Republic of Congo	75	11	14.7
Zimbabwe	26	6	23.1
Zambia	224	42	18.8
Other African Countries	42	13	31.0
China	25	4	16.0
India	56	3	5.4
Pakistan	7	2	28.6
Other Asian Countries	167	0	0.0
Italy	76	16	21.1
Nordic Countries	204	49	24.0
Great Britain	275	63	22.9
Germany	139	31	22.3
Other European Countries	143	32	22.4
Canada	58	15	25.9
USA	535	115	21.5
Not Reported	52	4	7.7

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Iringa Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 793,184 persons age 5 years and above, 625,879 (78.9 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (82.3 percent) than females (75.8 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 80.1 to 93.0 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 91.1 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas at 74.4 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	793,184	377,714	415,470	625,879	310,910	314,969	78.9	82.3	75.8
5-9	132,988	66,432	66,556	70,972	33,789	37,183	53.4	50.9	55.9
10-14	129,511	64,475	65,036	120,480	58,866	61,614	93.0	91.3	94.7
15-19	95,925	49,647	46,278	91,091	46,699	44,392	95.0	94.1	95.9
20-24	78,180	36,121	42,059	72,140	33,668	38,472	92.3	93.2	91.5
25-29	70,746	32,158	38,588	63,180	29,302	33,878	89.3	91.1	87.8
30-34	59,877	27,905	31,972	52,834	25,301	27,533	88.2	90.7	86.1
35-39	51,562	24,106	27,456	44,663	21,781	22,882	86.6	90.4	83.3
40-44	38,787	17,795	20,992	32,695	16,039	16,656	84.3	90.1	79.3
45-49	31,324	14,535	16,789	25,100	13,136	11,964	80.1	90.4	71.3
50-54	27,361	12,036	15,325	17,986	10,261	7,725	65.7	85.3	50.4
55-59	18,450	8,334	10,116	11,244	6,680	4,564	60.9	80.2	45.1
60-64	17,440	7,428	10,012	8,794	5,492	3,302	50.4	73.9	33.0
65-69	11,708	4,911	6,797	5,323	3,445	1,878	45.5	70.1	27.6
70-74	11,117	4,489	6,628	4,041	2,715	1,326	36.3	60.5	20.0
75-79	7,013	3,081	3,932	2,508	1,805	703	35.8	58.6	17.9
80+	11,195	4,261	6,934	2,828	1,931	897	25.3	45.3	12.9

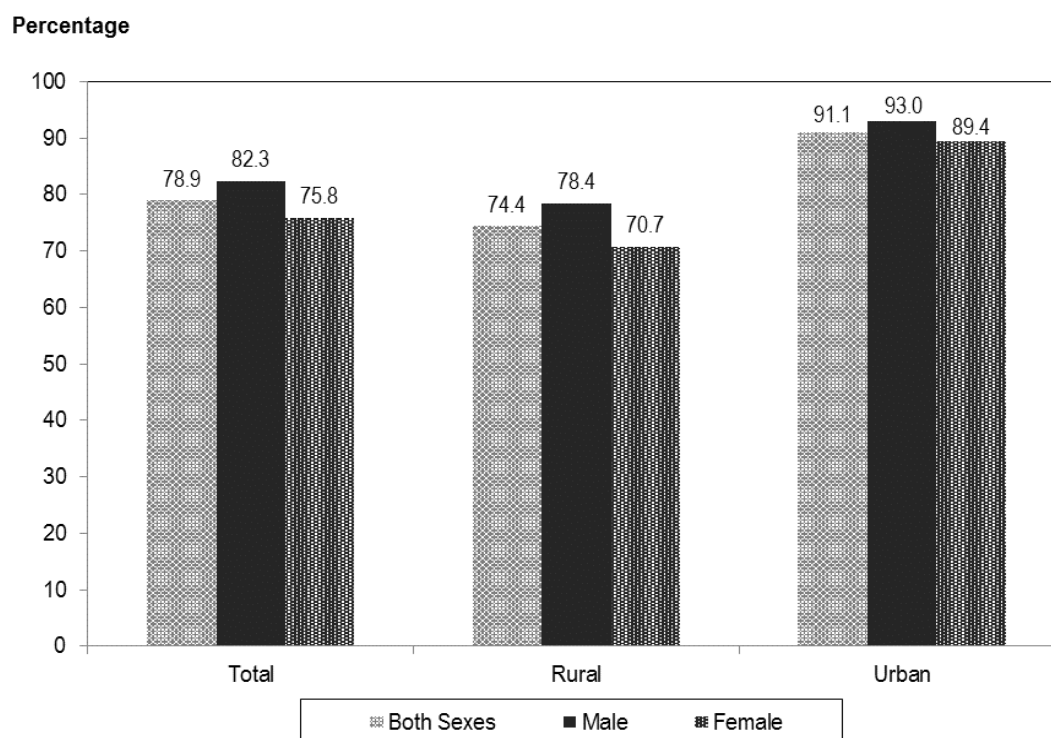
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Iringa Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	578,171	276,829	301,342	430,033	217,055	212,978	74.4	78.4	70.7
5-9	104,313	52,393	51,920	50,123	23,805	26,318	48.1	45.4	50.7
10-14	100,379	50,645	49,734	92,093	45,434	46,659	91.7	89.7	93.8
15-19	64,217	35,198	29,019	59,908	32,523	27,385	93.3	92.4	94.4
20-24	48,350	22,672	25,678	42,984	20,482	22,502	88.9	90.3	87.6
25-29	45,845	20,696	25,149	39,024	18,108	20,916	85.1	87.5	83.2
30-34	41,242	18,865	22,377	34,889	16,493	18,396	84.6	87.4	82.2
35-39	37,683	17,283	20,400	31,425	15,136	16,289	83.4	87.6	79.8
40-44	29,069	13,141	15,928	23,587	11,537	12,050	81.1	87.8	75.7
45-49	23,891	10,883	13,008	18,257	9,623	8,634	76.4	88.4	66.4
50-54	20,935	8,985	11,950	12,639	7,403	5,236	60.4	82.4	43.8
55-59	14,299	6,376	7,923	7,906	4,868	3,038	55.3	76.3	38.3
60-64	13,871	5,802	8,069	6,235	4,027	2,208	44.9	69.4	27.4
65-69	9,602	3,943	5,659	3,939	2,602	1,337	41.0	66.0	23.6
70-74	9,175	3,715	5,460	3,027	2,111	916	33.0	56.8	16.8
75-79	5,856	2,563	3,293	1,871	1,399	472	32.0	54.6	14.3
80+	9,444	3,669	5,775	2,126	1,504	622	22.5	41.0	10.8

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	215,013	100,885	114,128	195,846	93,855	101,991	91.1	93.0	89.4
5-9	28,675	14,039	14,636	20,849	9,984	10,865	72.7	71.1	74.2
10-14	29,132	13,830	15,302	28,387	13,432	14,955	97.4	97.1	97.7
15-19	31,708	14,449	17,259	31,183	14,176	17,007	98.3	98.1	98.5
20-24	29,830	13,449	16,381	29,156	13,186	15,970	97.7	98.0	97.5
25-29	24,901	11,462	13,439	24,156	11,194	12,962	97.0	97.7	96.5
30-34	18,635	9,040	9,595	17,945	8,808	9,137	96.3	97.4	95.2
35-39	13,879	6,823	7,056	13,238	6,645	6,593	95.4	97.4	93.4
40-44	9,718	4,654	5,064	9,108	4,502	4,606	93.7	96.7	91.0
45-49	7,433	3,652	3,781	6,843	3,513	3,330	92.1	96.2	88.1
50-54	6,426	3,051	3,375	5,347	2,858	2,489	83.2	93.7	73.7
55-59	4,151	1,958	2,193	3,338	1,812	1,526	80.4	92.5	69.6
60-64	3,569	1,626	1,943	2,559	1,465	1,094	71.7	90.1	56.3
65-69	2,106	968	1,138	1,384	843	541	65.7	87.1	47.5
70-74	1,942	774	1,168	1,014	604	410	52.2	78.0	35.1
75-79	1,157	518	639	637	406	231	55.1	78.4	36.2
80+	1,751	592	1,159	702	427	275	40.1	72.1	23.7

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

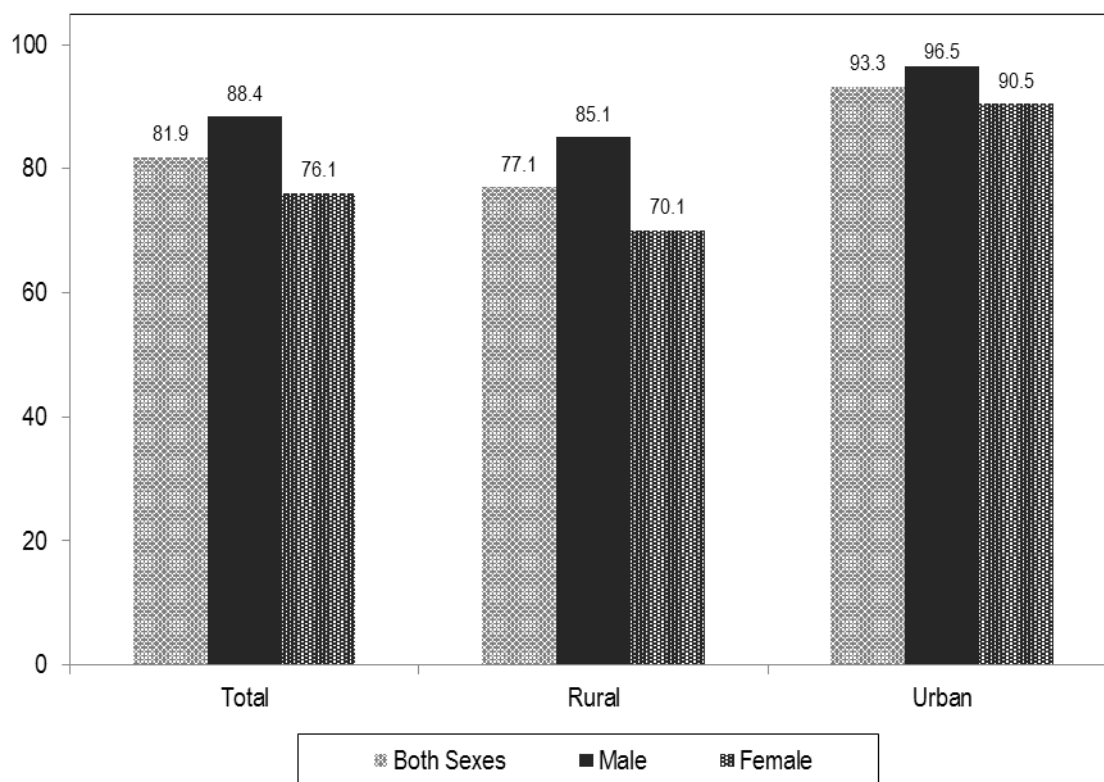
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Iringa Region stands at 81.9 percent and it was higher in urban areas (93.3 percent) than in rural areas (85.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.9	88.4	76.1	77.1	85.1	70.1	93.3	96.5	90.5
15–19	95.0	94.1	95.9	93.3	92.4	94.4	98.3	98.1	98.5
20–24	92.3	93.2	91.5	88.9	90.3	87.6	97.7	98.0	97.5
25–29	89.3	91.1	87.8	85.1	87.5	83.2	97.0	97.7	96.5
30–34	88.2	90.7	86.1	84.6	87.4	82.2	96.3	97.4	95.2
35–39	86.6	90.4	83.3	83.4	87.6	79.8	95.4	97.4	93.4
40–44	84.3	90.1	79.3	81.1	87.8	75.7	93.7	96.7	91.0
45–49	80.1	90.4	71.3	76.4	88.4	66.4	92.1	96.2	88.1
50–54	65.7	85.3	50.4	60.4	82.4	43.8	83.2	93.7	73.7
55–59	60.9	80.2	45.1	55.3	76.3	38.3	80.4	92.5	69.6
60–64	50.4	73.9	33.0	44.9	69.4	27.4	71.7	90.1	56.3
65–69	45.5	70.1	27.6	41.0	66.0	23.6	65.7	87.1	47.5
70–74	36.3	60.5	20.0	33.0	56.8	16.8	52.2	78.0	35.1
75–79	35.8	58.6	17.9	32.0	54.6	14.3	55.1	78.4	36.2
80+	25.3	45.3	12.9	22.5	41.0	10.8	40.1	72.1	23.7

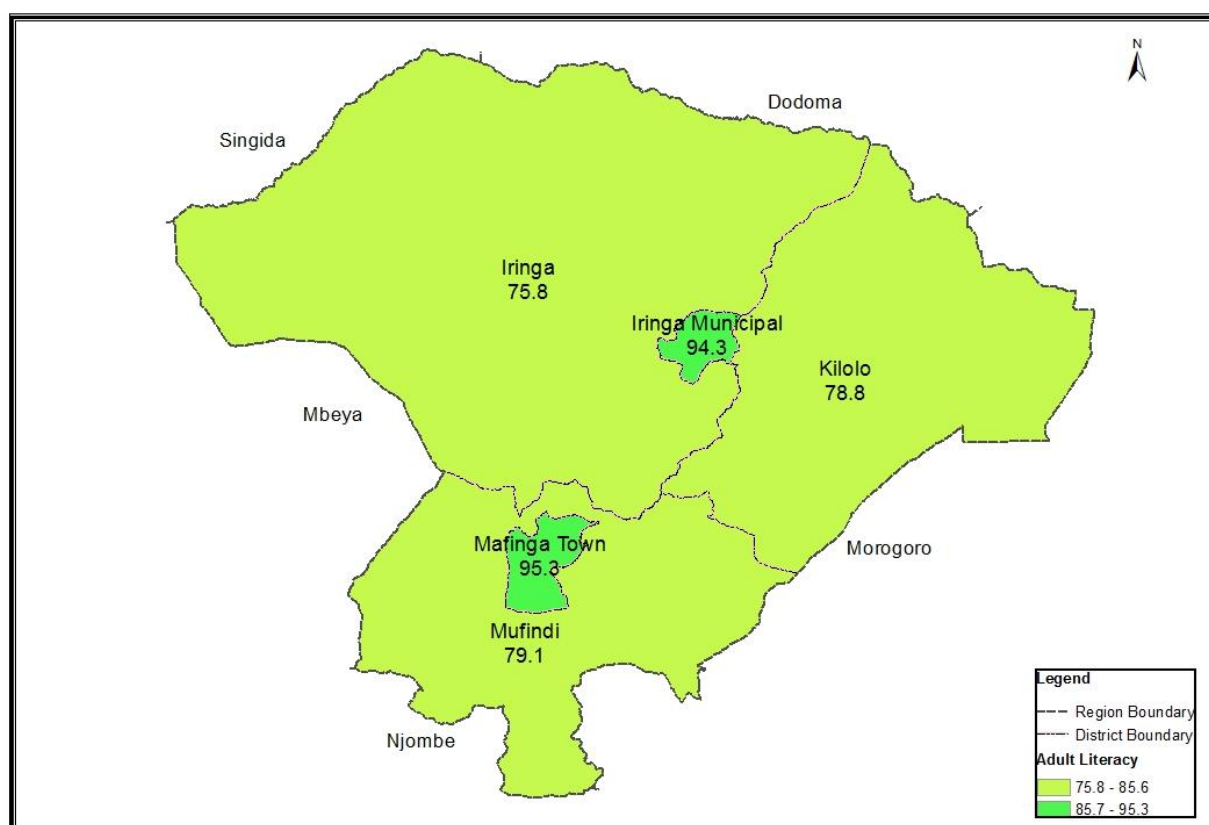
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 95.3 percent in Mafinga Town Council to 75.8 percent in Iringa District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Iringa Municipal Council (94.3percent), Mufindi District Council (79.1 percent) and Kilolo District Council (78.8 percent).

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



Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Iringa Municipal Council from 90.6 percent in 2002 to 94.3 percent in 2012 and Mufindi District from 74.5 percent in 2002 to 79.1 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census; the percentage change in these districts ranges between 3.7 percent in Iringa Municipal Council and 9.8 percent Mafinga Town Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 72.3 percent to 78.9 percent for persons age 5 years and above and from 76.2 percent to 81.9 percent for persons age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females aged 5 years and above have also increased from 77.2 percent to 82.3 percent for males and from 68.0 percent to 75.8 percent for females.

Table 9.5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	76.2	85.6	68.4	81.9	88.4	76.1	7.4	3.3	11.4
Rural	73.0	83.5	64.3	95.0	94.1	95.9	30.0	12.6	49.2
Urban	88.2	93.3	83.8	92.3	93.2	91.5	4.6	-0.1	9.2
Iringa	71.1	81.4	62.4	75.8	83.6	68.9	6.6	2.7	10.4
Mufindi	74.5	85.9	65.5	79.1	87.4	72.2	6.2	1.7	10.3
Iringa Municipal	90.6	95.4	86.5	94.3	97.1	91.8	4.1	1.8	6.1
Kilolo	74.7	83.6	66.7	78.8	86.1	72.4	5.6	2.9	8.4
Mafinga Town	85.5	91.9	79.9	95.3	97.6	93.2	11.5	6.3	16.6

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

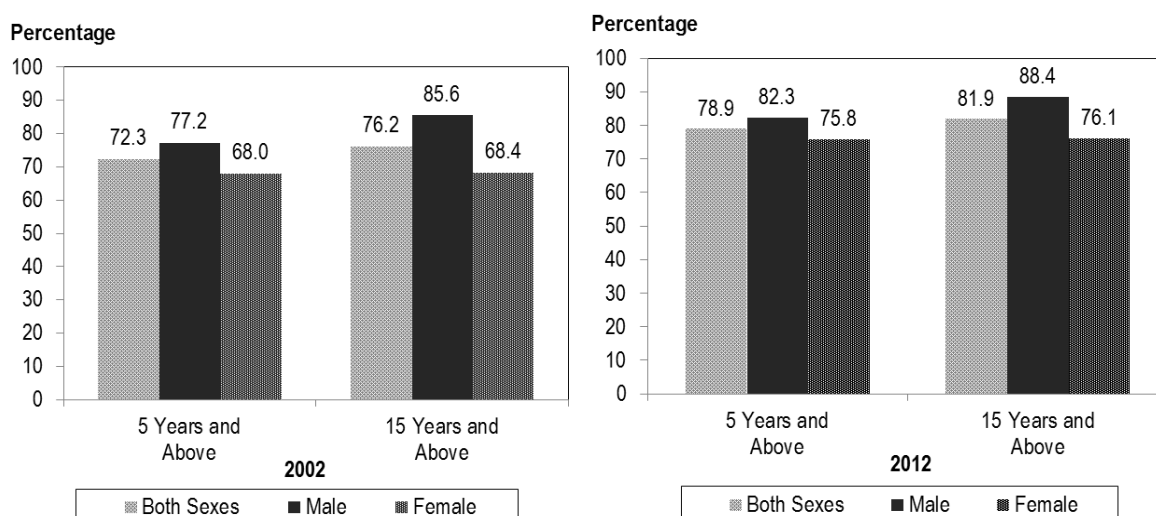


Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population of age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (62.9 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (15.2 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	62.9	0.8	15.2	0.1	78.9	21.1	793,184
5-9	51.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	53.4	46.6	132,988
10-14	82.5	0.6	9.9	0.0	93.0	7.0	129,511
15-19	54.2	2.2	38.5	0.0	95.0	5.0	95,925
20-24	56.9	1.7	33.6	0.1	92.3	7.7	78,180
25-29	69.6	0.9	18.7	0.1	89.3	10.7	70,746
30-34	73.9	0.7	13.6	0.0	88.2	11.8	59,877
35-39	74.3	0.5	11.7	0.1	86.6	13.4	51,562
40-44	73.4	0.5	10.3	0.1	84.3	15.7	38,787
45-49	69.5	0.4	10.1	0.1	80.1	19.9	31,324
50-54	55.0	0.5	10.2	0.1	65.7	34.3	27,361
55-59	49.8	0.5	10.5	0.2	60.9	39.1	18,450
60-64	42.6	0.4	7.3	0.1	50.4	49.6	17,440
65-69	39.7	0.2	5.5	0.1	45.5	54.5	11,708
70-74	32.5	0.2	3.5	0.1	36.3	63.7	11,117
75-79	32.4	0.1	3.0	0.2	35.8	64.2	7,013
80+	23.1	0.1	1.8	0.3	25.3	74.7	11,195

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

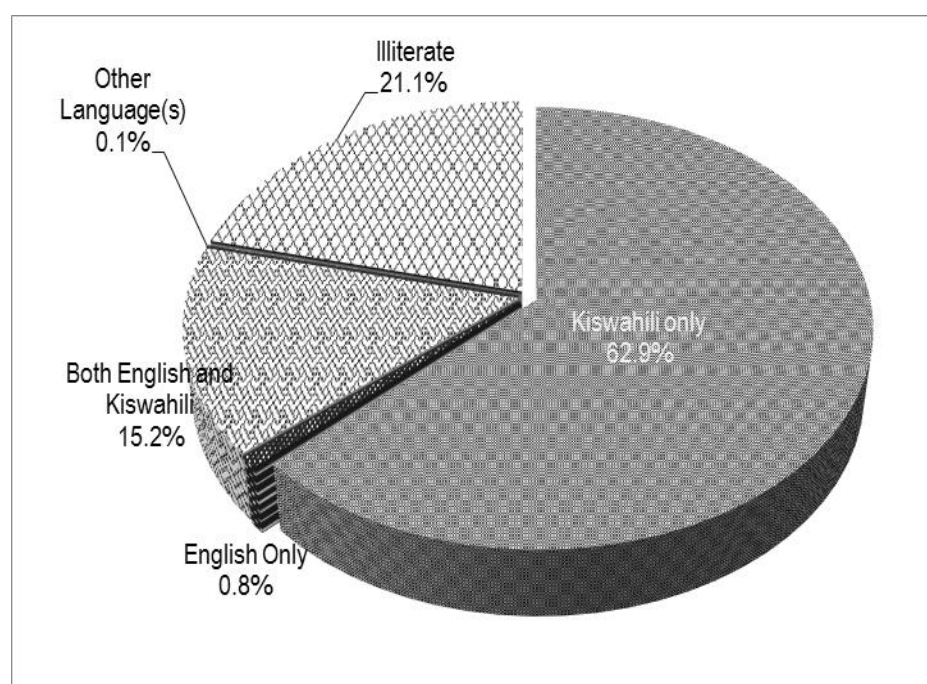


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (91.1 percent) compared to rural areas (74.4 percent), and there were slightly more males who were literate (82.3 percent) compared with females (75.8 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Iringa Region	62.9	0.8	15.2	0.1	78.9	21.1	793,184
Male	64.5	0.9	16.9	0.1	82.3	17.7	377,714
Female	61.4	0.7	13.6	0.1	75.8	24.2	415,470
Iringa Rural	64.2	0.7	9.5	0.1	74.4	25.6	578,171
Male	66.9	0.7	10.7	0.0	78.4	21.6	276,829
Female	61.7	0.6	8.3	0.1	70.7	29.3	301,342
Iringa Urban	59.3	1.1	30.6	0.1	91.1	8.9	215,013
Male	57.7	1.2	34.0	0.1	93.0	7.0	100,885
Female	60.6	1.1	27.6	0.1	89.4	10.6	114,128

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

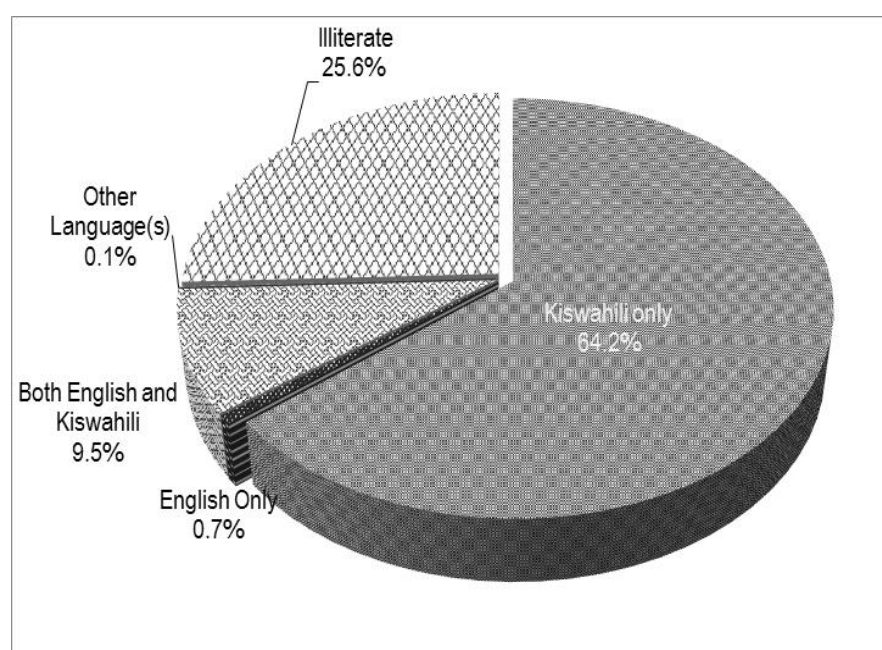
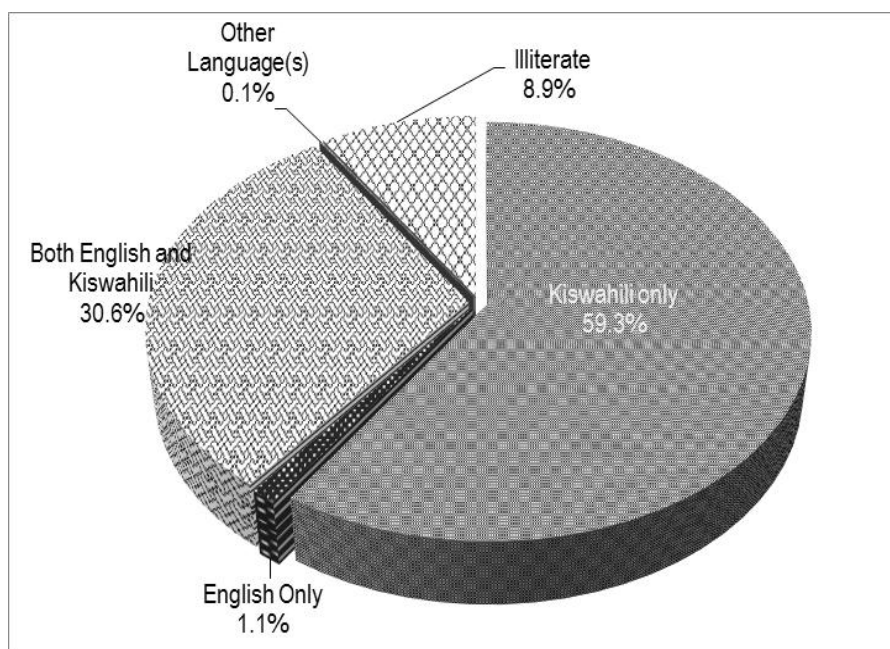


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Iringa Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Iringa Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. Table reveal that illiteracy levels differ among districts. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Iringa District Council (26.9 percent) followed by Kilolo District (24 percent) and Mufindi District Council (23.5 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Iringa Municipal district council (7.7percent) and Mafinga town Council (6.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate		
Iringa Region	62.9	0.8	15.2	0.1	78.9	21.1	793,184
Iringa	63.6	0.5	8.9	0.1	73.1	26.9	212,903
Mufindi	64.2	0.7	11.6	0.1	76.5	23.5	224,667
Iringa Municipal	57.6	1.6	33.1	0.1	92.3	7.7	128,349
Kilolo	65.1	0.6	10.2	0.0	76.0	24.0	185,059
Mafinga	58.4	0.8	33.9	0.1	93.1	6.9	42,206

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

During the 2012 PHC, all persons of age 5 years and above who were in the country during the census night were asked questions on education. The respondent was asked to state if he/she was attending, 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 attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

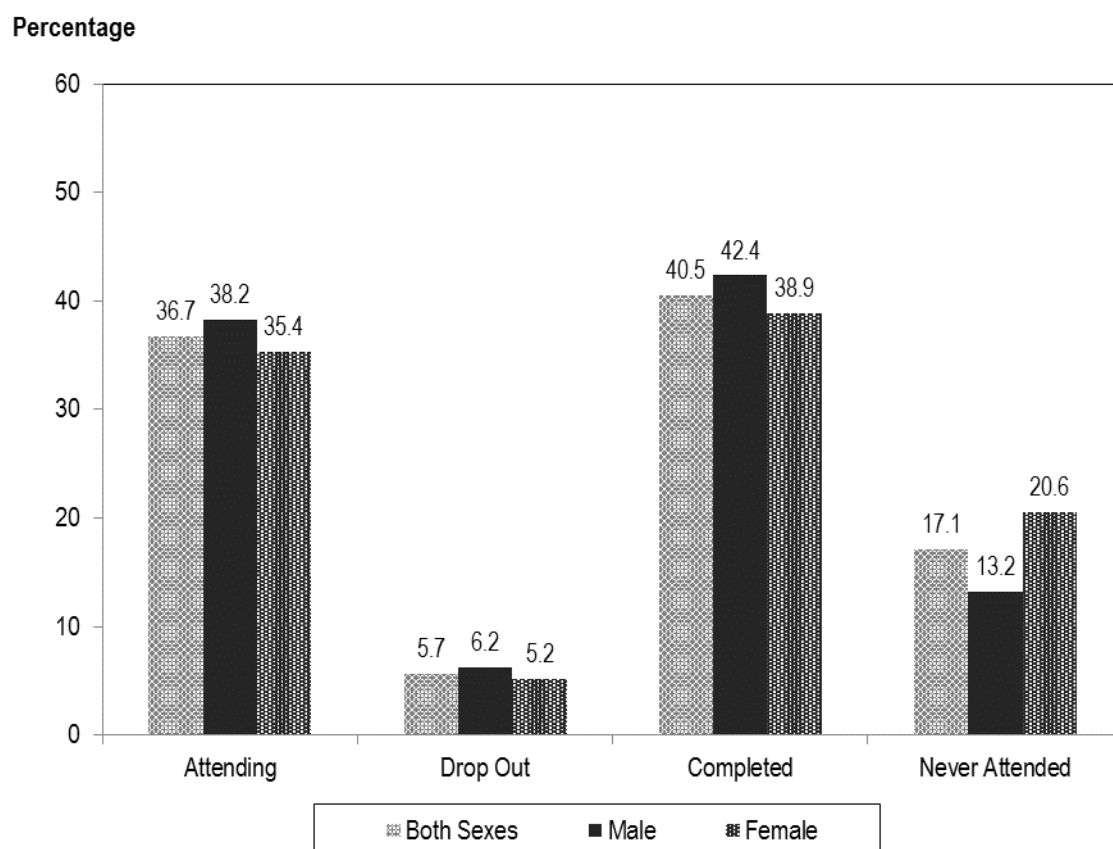
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. Seventeen (17.1) percent of people in Iringa Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (20.6 percent) having never been to school compared with males (13.2 percent). About 41 (40.5) percent of population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 36.7 percent were attending and 5.7 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	793,184	36.7	5.7	40.5	17.1	377,714	38.2	6.2	42.4	13.2	415,470	35.4	5.2	38.9	20.6
5	27,239	46.0	0.1	0.3	53.6	13,835	44.6	0.1	0.4	54.9	13,404	47.4	0.1	0.3	52.3
6	27,818	61.7	0.1	0.3	37.9	14,030	59.9	0.1	0.3	39.7	13,788	63.5	0.2	0.3	36.1
5-6	55,057	53.9	0.1	0.3	45.7	27,865	52.3	0.1	0.3	47.3	27,192	55.5	0.1	0.3	44.1
7	26,924	80.7	0.2	0.4	18.7	13,446	78.6	0.2	0.5	20.8	13,478	82.9	0.1	0.3	16.6
8	25,410	89.5	0.3	0.4	9.8	12,466	88.5	0.4	0.4	10.7	12,944	90.5	0.2	0.3	9.0
9	25,597	93.3	0.4	0.5	5.8	12,655	92.4	0.5	0.5	6.6	12,942	94.3	0.3	0.4	5.0
10	27,666	93.5	0.8	0.5	5.2	13,840	92.1	1.2	0.5	6.2	13,826	94.9	0.5	0.5	4.1
11	22,740	94.8	1.0	0.8	3.4	10,957	93.6	1.3	0.9	4.3	11,783	95.9	0.7	0.8	2.6
12	31,819	93.1	1.8	1.4	3.7	16,020	91.5	2.6	1.5	4.4	15,799	94.7	1.0	1.3	2.9
13	23,485	90.1	2.6	3.6	3.7	11,775	87.8	3.8	3.9	4.5	11,710	92.5	1.3	3.3	2.9
7-13	183,641	90.7	1.0	1.1	7.2	91,159	89.2	1.4	1.2	8.3	92,482	92.2	0.6	1.0	6.2
14	23,801	83.9	3.1	9.4	3.5	11,883	81.7	4.6	9.2	4.5	11,918	86.2	1.7	9.7	2.5
15	21,192	73.2	4.5	18.1	4.2	10,952	69.8	6.4	18.8	5.0	10,240	76.9	2.5	17.3	3.3
16	19,385	66.6	4.9	25.0	3.5	9,929	62.6	6.3	26.8	4.2	9,456	70.8	3.4	23.0	2.8
17	18,751	60.7	5.9	30.1	3.3	9,900	57.2	7.1	31.7	4.0	8,851	64.5	4.6	28.3	2.6
14 - 17	83,129	71.9	4.5	19.9	3.6	42,664	68.5	6.0	21.0	4.4	40,465	75.5	2.9	18.8	2.8
18	20,805	48.3	7.8	38.9	5.0	10,894	47.5	8.5	38.7	5.4	9,911	49.2	7.1	39.2	4.5
19	15,792	39.0	8.7	47.8	4.4	7,972	42.9	8.6	43.7	4.8	7,820	35.1	8.9	52.0	4.1
18 - 19	36,597	44.3	8.2	42.8	4.7	18,866	45.5	8.5	40.8	5.1	17,731	42.9	7.9	44.8	4.3
20	20,146	23.2	9.8	59.1	7.9	9,572	27.6	9.7	55.7	6.9	10,574	19.3	9.8	62.1	8.8
21	13,079	20.5	9.4	64.3	5.8	6,205	24.9	9.1	61.0	5.0	6,874	16.6	9.7	67.3	6.4
22	18,031	15.4	9.4	67.8	7.3	8,234	19.2	8.9	65.8	6.1	9,797	12.3	9.8	69.5	8.4
23	13,043	14.1	9.0	70.1	6.8	5,867	18.4	9.0	66.9	5.6	7,176	10.6	9.0	72.7	7.7
24	13,881	10.9	9.1	72.7	7.3	6,243	14.8	9.2	69.7	6.3	7,638	7.7	9.0	75.2	8.2
20 - 24	78,180	17.3	9.4	66.2	7.1	36,121	21.5	9.2	63.1	6.1	42,059	13.6	9.5	68.9	8.0
25+	356,580	1.6	8.1	66.0	24.3	161,039	1.9	9.1	74.1	15.0	195,541	1.3	7.4	59.3	32.0

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 20.9 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 6.7 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (6.0 percent) than in urban areas (4.8 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (49.0 percent) than in the rural areas (37.4 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 39.5 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 35.7 percent in the rural areas.

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

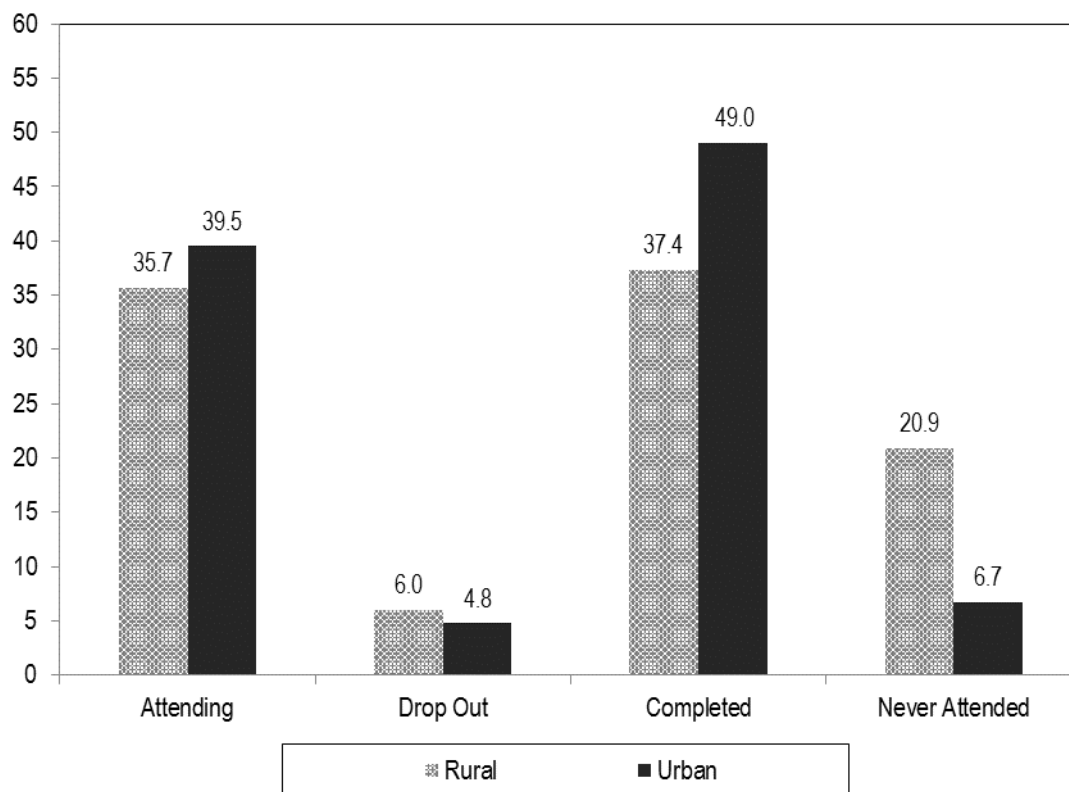
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	578,171	35.7	6.0	37.4	20.9	276,829	37.1	6.9	39.7	16.4	301,342	34.4	5.2	35.3	25.1
5	21,327	38.6	0.1	0.2	61.1	10,899	37.6	0.1	0.3	62.0	10,428	39.6	0.1	0.2	60.2
6	21,971	55.7	0.1	0.2	44.0	11,089	53.8	0.1	0.2	45.9	10,882	57.6	0.1	0.2	42.0
5-6	43,298	47.2	0.1	0.2	52.4	21,988	45.8	0.1	0.2	53.9	21,310	48.8	0.1	0.2	50.9
7	21,045	77.3	0.1	0.3	22.2	10,576	74.8	0.2	0.4	24.7	10,469	79.8	0.1	0.3	19.8
8	19,921	87.7	0.3	0.3	11.7	9,861	86.5	0.4	0.3	12.7	10,060	88.8	0.2	0.3	10.7
9	20,049	92.4	0.4	0.4	6.8	9,968	91.2	0.5	0.4	7.9	10,081	93.6	0.3	0.3	5.7
10	21,842	92.5	0.9	0.5	6.1	11,075	91.0	1.3	0.5	7.2	10,767	94.1	0.6	0.5	4.9
11	17,652	94.1	1.1	0.7	4.0	8,530	92.6	1.5	0.8	5.1	9,122	95.6	0.8	0.6	3.0
12	24,971	92.4	2.0	1.2	4.3	12,693	90.5	3.0	1.4	5.2	12,278	94.5	1.0	1.1	3.4
13	17,965	89.5	2.9	3.1	4.4	9,124	86.5	4.4	3.8	5.3	8,841	92.7	1.4	2.5	3.5
7-13	143,445	89.4	1.1	0.9	8.6	71,827	87.6	1.6	1.1	9.8	71,618	91.3	0.6	0.8	7.3
14	17,949	83.7	3.6	8.6	4.2	9,223	79.7	5.4	9.5	5.4	8,726	87.8	1.7	7.7	2.8
15	15,340	71.4	5.2	18.0	5.3	8,292	66.0	7.5	20.3	6.2	7,048	77.8	2.6	15.3	4.3
16	13,212	63.6	5.7	26.2	4.5	7,231	57.7	7.5	29.7	5.2	5,981	70.7	3.6	22.0	3.7
17	12,038	56.1	7.0	32.5	4.5	6,794	51.0	8.3	35.6	5.1	5,244	62.6	5.2	28.4	3.8
14 - 17	58,539	70.3	5.2	20.0	4.6	31,540	64.9	7.0	22.6	5.5	26,999	76.5	3.0	16.9	3.6
18	13,727	43.6	9.1	40.5	6.8	7,597	41.3	10.1	41.5	7.1	6,130	46.4	7.8	39.3	6.5
19	9,900	33.8	10.2	49.8	6.1	5,284	36.9	10.5	46.4	6.3	4,616	30.4	9.9	53.8	5.9
18 - 19	23,627	39.5	9.6	44.4	6.5	12,881	39.5	10.3	43.5	6.7	10,746	39.5	8.7	45.5	6.2
20	12,924	17.1	11.4	60.4	11.1	6,255	21.2	11.9	57.3	9.5	6,669	13.2	10.9	63.4	12.5
21	8,103	13.9	11.3	66.7	8.1	3,931	17.7	11.1	64.1	7.1	4,172	10.3	11.5	69.0	9.2
22	11,251	9.3	10.8	69.4	10.6	5,227	12.1	10.9	68.3	8.6	6,024	6.9	10.6	70.4	12.2
23	7,697	7.2	10.4	72.4	10.0	3,503	10.6	11.3	69.9	8.3	4,194	4.3	9.8	74.6	11.4
24	8,375	4.9	10.1	74.2	10.7	3,756	7.2	10.9	72.4	9.4	4,619	3.0	9.5	75.7	11.8
20 - 24	48,350	11.0	10.9	67.9	10.2	22,672	14.5	11.3	65.5	8.7	25,678	8.0	10.5	70.0	11.6
25+	260,912	0.7	8.7	61.2	29.4	115,921	0.8	10.1	70.2	18.9	144,991	0.6	7.5	54.0	37.9

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	215,013	39.5	4.8	49.0	6.7	100,885	41.3	4.4	49.8	4.5	114,128	37.9	5.1	48.3	8.7
5	5,912	72.7	0.1	0.7	26.5	2,936	70.6	0.1	0.7	28.5	2,976	74.8	0.1	0.6	24.6
6	5,847	84.2	0.1	0.6	15.1	2,941	83.1	0.1	0.5	16.3	2,906	85.3	0.2	0.7	13.8
5-6	11,759	78.4	0.1	0.6	20.8	5,877	76.9	0.1	0.6	22.4	5,882	80.0	0.1	0.6	19.2
7	5,879	93.1	0.2	0.7	6.0	2,870	92.5	0.1	1.0	6.4	3,009	93.7	0.2	0.5	5.6
8	5,489	96.1	0.3	0.6	3.0	2,605	95.8	0.3	0.7	3.2	2,884	96.4	0.3	0.5	2.8
9	5,548	96.7	0.3	0.8	2.2	2,687	96.9	0.4	0.8	1.9	2,861	96.5	0.2	0.8	2.5
10	5,824	97.1	0.4	0.7	1.8	2,765	96.4	0.6	0.8	2.2	3,059	97.7	0.3	0.7	1.4
11	5,088	97.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	2,427	97.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	2,661	97.1	0.7	1.1	1.1
12	6,848	95.4	1.1	2.2	1.3	3,327	95.3	1.1	2.1	1.4	3,521	95.5	1.1	2.2	1.2
13	5,520	92.1	1.4	5.0	1.5	2,651	92.5	1.7	4.2	1.6	2,869	91.7	1.2	5.7	1.4
7-13	40,196	95.3	0.6	1.6	2.4	19,332	95.1	0.7	1.6	2.6	20,864	95.5	0.6	1.7	2.3
14	5,852	84.7	1.9	12.0	1.4	2,660	88.6	2.1	8.2	1.1	3,192	81.5	1.7	15.1	1.7
15	5,852	78.0	2.5	18.2	1.4	2,660	81.6	2.9	14.0	1.5	3,192	74.9	2.2	21.6	1.3
16	6,173	73.1	3.1	22.3	1.5	2,698	75.9	3.2	19.2	1.7	3,475	70.9	3.1	24.8	1.3
17	6,713	69.0	4.1	25.8	1.2	3,106	70.8	4.7	23.1	1.4	3,607	67.4	3.7	28.0	0.9
14 - 17	24,590	75.9	3.0	19.8	1.3	11,124	78.9	3.3	16.4	1.4	13,466	73.4	2.7	22.6	1.3
18	7,078	57.4	5.4	35.8	1.3	3,297	61.7	4.7	32.2	1.5	3,781	53.7	6.0	39.1	1.2
19	5,892	47.7	6.2	44.4	1.7	2,688	54.7	4.9	38.5	1.9	3,204	41.8	7.4	49.4	1.5
18 - 19	12,970	53.0	5.8	39.7	1.5	5,985	58.5	4.8	35.0	1.7	6,985	48.2	6.7	43.8	1.3
20	7,222	34.2	6.9	56.7	2.2	3,317	39.7	5.5	52.8	1.9	3,905	29.6	8.1	59.9	2.4
21	4,976	31.3	6.3	60.5	1.9	2,274	37.3	5.6	55.6	1.5	2,702	26.3	6.9	64.5	2.3
22	6,780	25.6	7.2	65.1	2.0	3,007	31.4	5.5	61.4	1.7	3,773	21.0	8.6	68.1	2.3
23	5,346	24.2	6.9	66.7	2.2	2,364	30.1	5.7	62.4	1.7	2,982	19.5	7.9	70.0	2.5
24	5,506	20.1	7.4	70.4	2.1	2,487	26.4	6.6	65.5	1.6	3,019	14.9	8.1	74.4	2.6
20 - 24	29,830	27.4	7.0	63.5	2.1	13,449	33.3	5.7	59.2	1.7	16,381	22.5	8.0	67.1	2.4
25+	95,668	3.9	6.7	79.1	10.3	45,118	4.5	6.4	84.2	4.9	50,550	3.3	7.0	74.5	15.2

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

Percentage



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts in Iringa Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Iringa Municipal Council (40.3 percent) followed by Mufindi District Council (37.4 percent) and Mafinga Town Council (37.4 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Kilolo District Council (35.5 percent) and Iringa District Council (34.8 percent).

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

District	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
Iringa Region	793,184	36.7	5.7	40.5	17.1	377,714	38.2	6.2	42.4	13.2	415,470	35.4	5.2	38.9	20.6
Iringa	212,903	34.8	6.0	36.9	22.3	102,870	36.3	6.6	39.3	17.8	110,033	33.4	5.5	34.6	26.4
Mufindi	224,667	37.4	6.1	37.7	18.8	105,538	39.0	7.0	39.8	14.1	119,129	35.9	5.3	35.8	22.9
Iringa Municipal	128,349	40.3	4.2	49.4	6.1	60,065	42.4	3.8	49.7	4.0	68,284	38.5	4.5	49.2	7.8
Kilolo	185,059	35.5	5.9	39.3	19.4	89,374	36.6	6.8	41.5	15.2	95,685	34.4	5.0	37.2	23.4
Mafinga Town	42,206	37.4	5.3	52.3	4.9	19,867	39.1	4.8	53.0	3.2	22,339	35.9	5.8	51.8	6.5

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 81.8 percent in the 2002 Census to 90.7 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 82.7 to 92.2 percent) compared with males (from 80.9 to 89.2 percent). The urban NER increased from 87.1 percent in 2002 to 95.3 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 80.8 to 89.4 percent respectively.

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

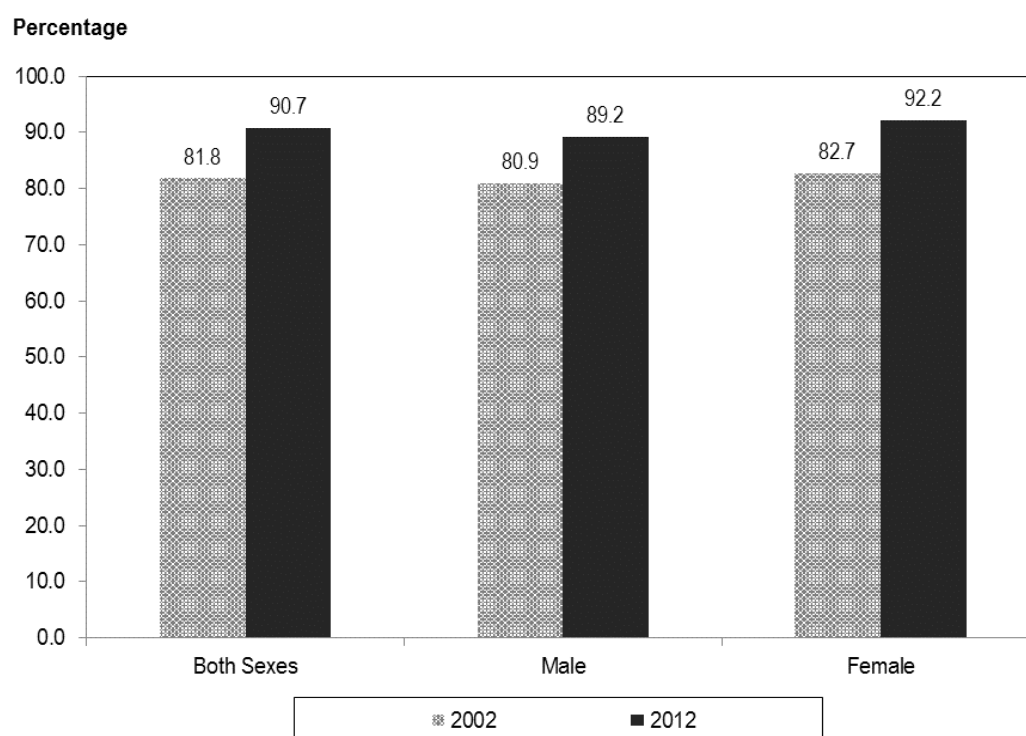
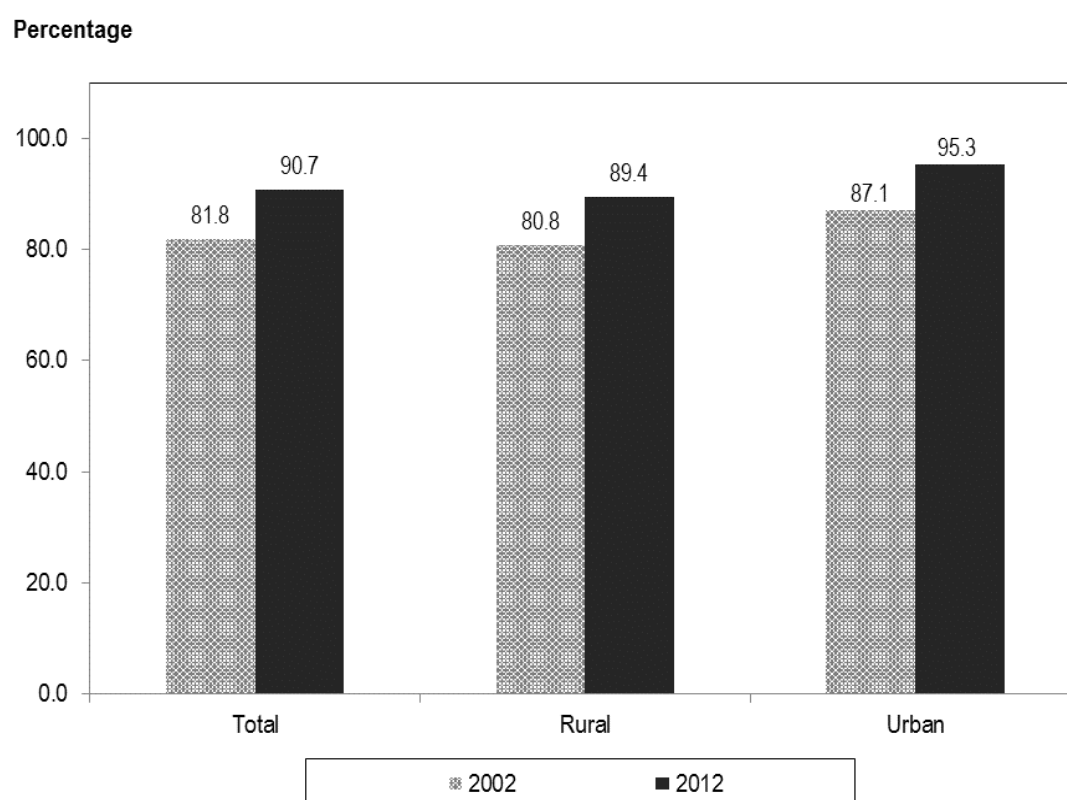


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. All children (109 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 (114.8 percent) than in rural areas (107.9 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment rates between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

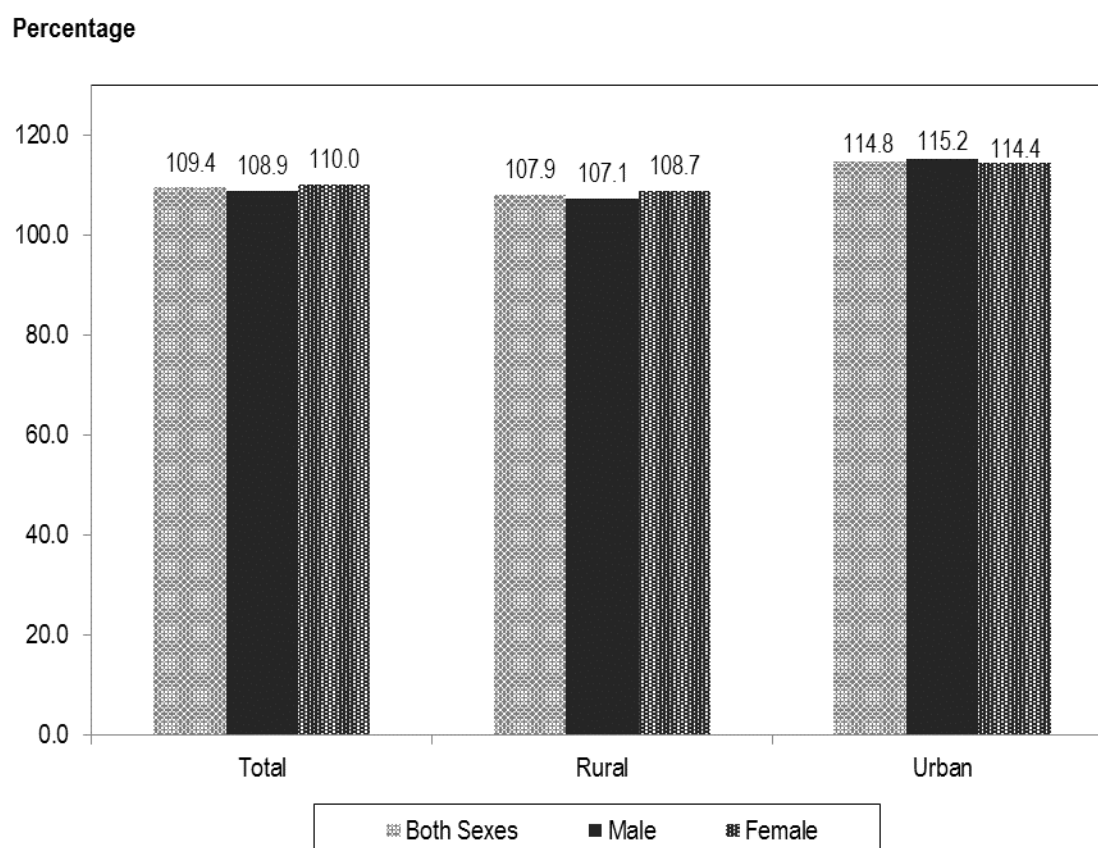


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 95.8 percent in Mafinga Town Council to 88.0 percent in Iringa District Council. Districts with NER of 80 percent and above are Iringa Municipal Council (95.1 percent), Mufindi District Council (91.4 percent) and Kilolo District Council (89.9 percent).

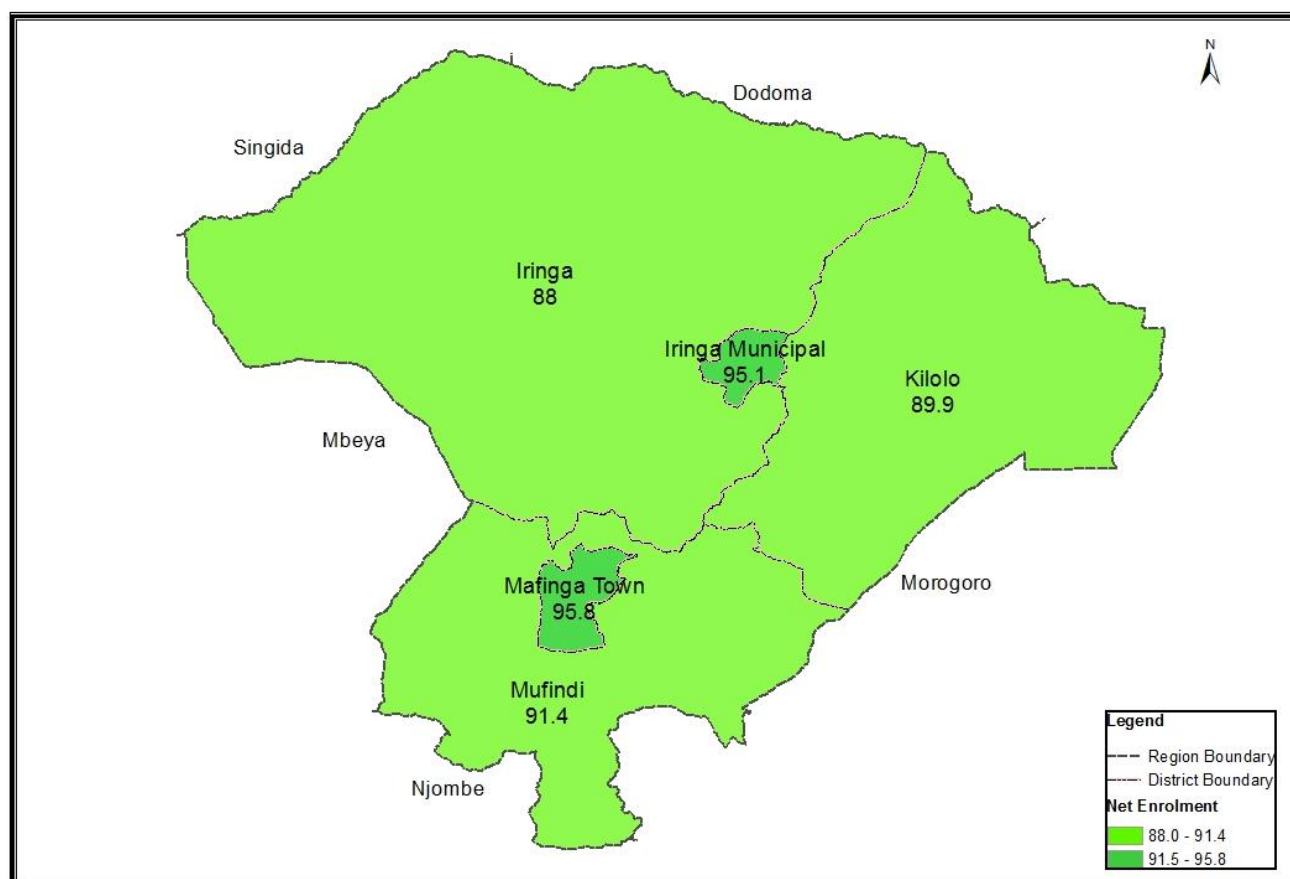
Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District and Sex: Iringa Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Iringa Region	90.7	89.2	92.2	89.4	87.6	91.3	95.3	95.1	95.5
Iringa	88.0	86.4	89.6	87.6	85.9	89.2	94.3	92.9	95.6
Mufindi	91.4	89.5	93.2	91.0	89.1	92.9	95.3	94.3	96.3
Iringa Municipal	95.1	95.3	95.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.1	95.3	95.0
Kilolo	89.9	87.9	92.0	89.6	87.5	91.7	97.4	96.1	98.5
Mafinga Town	95.8	96.0	95.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.8	96.0	95.7

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town Councils have no rural component.

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



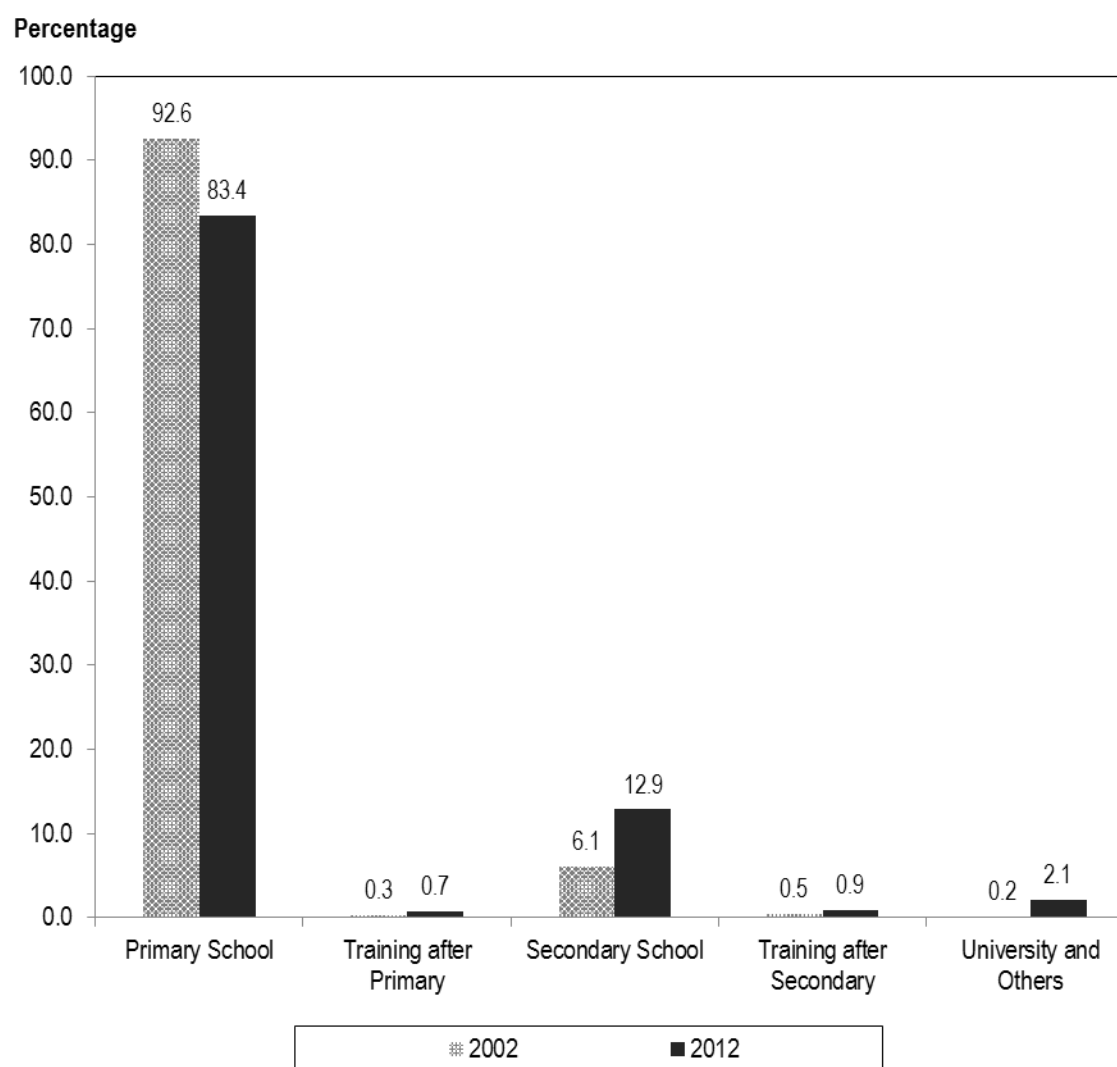
9.2.4 Education Attainment

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 Iringa Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results show that, out of 321,302 persons who attained any level of education, 159,888 (49.8 percent) were males and 161,414 (50.2 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained (83.4 percent), followed by secondary education (12.9 percent), and university and others (2.1 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (85.2 percent) compared with males (81.6 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 12.9 percent and 2.7 percent for University or equivalent level.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	321,302	159,888	161,414	100	100	100
Primary School	267,902	130,446	137,456	83.4	81.6	85.2
Training after Primary	2,397	1,298	1,099	0.7	0.8	0.7
Secondary School	41,347	22,276	19,071	12.9	13.9	11.8
Training after Secondary	2,946	1,559	1,387	0.9	1.0	0.9
University and Others	6,710	4,309	2,401	2.1	2.7	1.5

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



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Iringa Region in 2012. The results show that 420,662 persons (63 percent) out of 660,196 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 239,534 people (37 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results

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

also indicated that 12,176 persons (1.8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 26 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted about six (5.7) and three (2.8) 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	660,196	63.7	1.8	5.7	26.0	2.8
10-14	129,511	10.6	0.1	8.0	80.2	1.1
15-19	95,925	35.2	0.8	8.1	54.6	1.3
20-24	78,180	69.2	2.3	8.2	19.5	0.9
25-29	70,746	86.3	7.1	5.9	-	0.8
30-34	59,877	92.2	2.7	4.1	-	0.9
35-39	51,562	93.7	1.9	3.4	-	0.9
40-44	38,787	94.7	1.5	2.8	-	1.1
45-49	31,324	95.2	1.1	2.8	-	0.9
50-54	27,361	93.5	1.3	2.8	-	2.4
55-59	18,450	92.7	0.9	3.1	-	3.3
60-64	17,440	89.3	1.0	3.1	-	6.6
65-69	11,708	85.5	0.8	3.1	-	10.5
70-74	11,117	77.3	0.9	2.9	-	18.8
75-79	7,013	72.1	0.7	3.6	-	23.6
80 +	11,195	53.7	-	-	-	46.3

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 (67.7 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (53.5 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.2 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (0.9 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	473,858	67.7	0.9	4.0	24.5	2.8
10–14	100,379	12.6	0.1	8.1	78.1	1.1
15–19	64,217	42.2	0.5	6.0	49.9	1.2
20–24	48,350	82.0	1.2	4.0	12.0	0.9
25–29	45,845	93.3	3.1	2.8	-	0.8
30–34	41,242	95.8	1.4	1.9	-	0.9
35–39	37,683	96.1	1.1	1.9	-	1.0
40–44	29,069	96.3	1.0	1.7	-	1.0
45–49	23,891	96.7	0.7	1.7	-	0.9
50–54	20,935	95.0	1.0	1.7	-	2.3
55–59	14,299	95.0	0.5	1.8	-	2.7
60–64	13,871	91.6	0.6	1.9	-	5.8
65–69	9,602	88.5	0.6	1.9	-	9.0
70–74	9,175	81.3	0.6	2.2	-	15.9
75–79	5,856	75.5	0.5	2.6	-	21.4
80 +	9,444	56.9	-	-	-	43.1

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	186,338	53.5	4.2	10.0	29.6	2.7
10–14	29,132	3.7	0.1	7.8	87.3	1.1
15–19	31,708	20.9	1.4	12.1	64.0	1.5
20–24	29,830	48.5	4.1	15.0	31.6	0.9
25–29	24,901	73.2	14.3	11.7	-	0.8
30–34	18,635	84.4	5.8	9.1	-	0.8
35–39	13,879	87.3	4.1	7.8	-	0.8
40–44	9,718	89.8	3.0	6.0	-	1.2
45–49	7,433	90.6	2.3	6.1	-	1.0
50–54	6,426	88.7	2.1	6.5	-	2.8
55–59	4,151	84.9	2.2	7.7	-	5.2
60–64	3,569	80.4	2.5	7.4	-	9.7
65–69	2,106	72.2	1.8	8.5	-	17.5
70–74	1,942	58.8	2.3	6.2	-	32.7
75–79	1,157	54.9	1.7	8.4	-	35.1
80 +	1,751	36.8	-	-	-	63.2

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Iringa Region. The results indicated that the proportion of employed males (64.9 percent) was almost the same as the proportion of employed females (62.6 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	311,282	64.9	2.1	3.3	27.5	2.1
10–14	64,475	12.3	0.1	7.8	78.6	1.3
15–19	49,647	38.9	0.9	5.5	53.2	1.4
20–24	36,121	69.6	2.6	3.2	23.7	1.0
25–29	32,158	88.6	9.2	1.4	-	0.9
30–34	27,905	95.4	2.9	0.7	-	0.9
35–39	24,106	96.6	1.9	0.7	-	0.8
40–44	17,795	96.8	1.5	0.6	-	1.2
45–49	14,535	97.5	1.1	0.6	-	0.8
50–54	12,036	95.5	1.4	0.7	-	2.3
55–59	8,334	95.8	1.1	0.7	-	2.3
60–64	7,428	93.4	1.2	0.8	-	4.5
65–69	4,911	90.4	1.1	0.9	-	7.5
70–74	4,489	86.3	0.7	1.0	-	12.0
75–79	3,081	80.9	0.6	1.1	-	17.4
80 +	4,261	65.3	-	-	-	34.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	348,914	62.6	1.6	7.9	24.6	3.3
10–14	65,036	9.0	0.1	8.2	81.7	1.0
15–19	46,278	31.2	0.8	10.8	56.1	1.2
20–24	42,059	68.9	2.0	12.4	15.9	0.8
25–29	38,588	84.4	5.3	9.7	-	0.7
30–34	31,972	89.5	2.5	7.1	-	0.9
35–39	27,456	91.2	1.9	5.9	-	1.0
40–44	20,992	92.9	1.5	4.7	-	1.0
45–49	16,789	93.3	1.0	4.6	-	1.1
50–54	15,325	91.9	1.1	4.5	-	2.5
55–59	10,116	90.1	0.7	5.1	-	4.0
60–64	10,012	86.3	0.8	4.7	-	8.2
65–69	6,797	82.0	0.7	4.7	-	12.6
70–74	6,628	71.3	1.0	4.2	-	23.5
75–79	3,932	65.3	0.8	5.4	-	28.5
80 +	6,934	46.6	-	-	-	53.4

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and districts Iringa Region. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Iringa Region. Results revealed that Iringa Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (about 48.6 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one (0.7) percent of the population in Mufindi District Council to six (5.8) percent in Iringa Municipal Council, while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from one (1.4) percent of the population in Mafinga Town Council to three (3.3) percent in Iringa District Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Iringa Region	660,196	63.7	1.8	5.7	26.0	2.8
Rural	473,858	67.7	0.9	4.0	24.5	2.8
Urban	186,338	53.5	4.2	10.0	29.6	2.7
Male	311,282	64.9	2.1	3.3	27.5	2.1
Female	348,914	62.6	1.6	7.9	24.6	3.3
Iringa	174,984	65.4	1.2	5.8	24.3	3.3
Mufindi	184,206	68.1	0.7	2.0	26.8	2.4
Iringa Municipal	112,085	48.6	5.8	9.6	32.8	3.1
Kilolo	152,371	68.6	1.0	5.0	22.9	2.6
Mafinga Town	36,550	59.8	1.7	15.4	21.8	1.4

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 660,196 persons aged 10 years and above, 411,861 (62.4 percent) were employed while the remaining 37.6 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 19.6 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Iringa Region were full-time students, 12.7 percent were home maintenance workers and three (3) percent

were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for two 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	660,196	62.4	2.3	12.7	19.6	3.0
10–14	129,511	14.4	0.4	24.5	59.3	1.4
15–19	95,925	36.5	1.2	18.9	42.0	1.5
20–24	78,180	67.3	2.9	13.0	15.8	1.0
25–29	70,746	83.3	7.0	8.8	-	0.9
30–34	59,877	88.3	3.4	7.2	-	1.0
35–39	51,562	90.0	2.8	6.2	-	1.0
40–44	38,787	90.8	2.3	5.6	-	1.3
45–49	31,324	91.1	2.0	5.8	-	1.2
50–54	27,361	89.8	1.9	5.7	-	2.6
55–59	18,450	89.0	1.6	5.9	-	3.5
60–64	17,440	84.9	1.7	6.5	-	6.9
65–69	11,708	80.6	1.5	6.6	-	11.2
70–74	11,117	73.3	1.3	6.3	-	19.1
75–79	7,013	67.4	0.9	7.2	-	24.4
80 +	11,195	49.8	-	0.0	-	50.2

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 Iringa Region. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (about 66.2 percent) than in urban areas (52.6 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban area (4.4 percent) than that in rural (1.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	473,858	66.2	1.5	11.7	17.4	3.1
10–14	100,379	17.3	0.4	25.8	55.0	1.5
15–19	64,217	44.1	0.9	17.6	35.9	1.4
20–24	48,350	79.1	2.0	9.3	8.6	1.0
25–29	45,845	89.5	3.2	6.3	-	0.9
30–34	41,242	91.1	2.2	5.7	-	1.1
35–39	37,683	91.7	2.1	5.2	-	1.1
40–44	29,069	91.7	2.0	5.0	-	1.3
45–49	23,891	91.8	1.7	5.2	-	1.2
50–54	20,935	90.9	1.7	4.9	-	2.5
55–59	14,299	90.8	1.4	4.9	-	3.0
60–64	13,871	86.9	1.3	5.7	-	6.1
65–69	9,602	83.0	1.4	5.9	-	9.7
70–74	9,175	76.7	1.1	5.9	-	16.2
75–79	5,856	70.5	0.7	6.6	-	22.3
80 +	9,444	52.6	-	0.0	-	47.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	186,338	52.6	4.4	15.0	25.2	2.8
10–14	29,132	4.3	0.2	20.2	74.2	1.1
15–19	31,708	21.2	1.6	21.5	54.1	1.5
20–24	29,830	48.1	4.5	19.0	27.5	1.0
25–29	24,901	71.8	13.9	13.4	-	1.0
30–34	18,635	82.2	6.2	10.6	-	1.0
35–39	13,879	85.3	4.7	9.1	-	0.9
40–44	9,718	88.0	3.4	7.5	-	1.2
45–49	7,433	88.6	2.7	7.6	-	1.1
50–54	6,426	86.2	2.6	8.3	-	2.9
55–59	4,151	82.9	2.4	9.4	-	5.3
60–64	3,569	77.2	3.3	9.6	-	9.9
65–69	2,106	69.8	2.3	10.1	-	17.8
70–74	1,942	57.2	2.2	8.1	-	32.6
75–79	1,157	51.7	2.3	10.5	-	35.6
80 +	1,751	34.5	-	-	-	65.4

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (about 64.5 percent) compared with females, of whom 60.5 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (2.8 percent) than that of females (1.9 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	311,282	64.5	2.8	9.5	20.8	2.4
10–14	64,475	16.2	0.4	23.5	58.3	1.6
15–19	49,647	40.6	1.3	15.7	40.9	1.6
20–24	36,121	68.8	3.6	7.8	18.9	1.0
25–29	32,158	86.7	9.0	3.2	-	1.0
30–34	27,905	92.7	4.1	2.1	-	1.1
35–39	24,106	94.1	3.0	2.0	-	0.9
40–44	17,795	94.0	2.8	2.0	-	1.3
45–49	14,535	94.2	2.3	2.6	-	1.0
50–54	12,036	92.7	2.5	2.4	-	2.5
55–59	8,334	92.6	2.1	2.7	-	2.6
60–64	7,428	90.1	2.2	2.8	-	4.9
65–69	4,911	86.9	2.1	2.7	-	8.3
70–74	4,489	82.7	1.4	3.8	-	12.1
75–79	3,081	76.2	0.9	4.0	-	18.9
80 +	4,261	60.9	-	-	-	39.1

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	348,914	60.5	1.9	15.4	18.5	3.6
10–14	65,036	12.5	0.4	25.6	60.3	1.2
15–19	46,278	32.2	1.0	22.4	43.1	1.3
20–24	42,059	66.0	2.4	17.5	13.1	1.0
25–29	38,588	80.5	5.3	13.5	-	0.8
30–34	31,972	84.5	2.8	11.7	-	1.0
35–39	27,456	86.4	2.6	9.9	-	1.1
40–44	20,992	88.1	2.0	8.7	-	1.3
45–49	16,789	88.4	1.7	8.5	-	1.4
50–54	15,325	87.5	1.5	8.3	-	2.7
55–59	10,116	86.1	1.2	8.5	-	4.3
60–64	10,012	81.0	1.4	9.2	-	8.4
65–69	6,797	76.2	1.1	9.5	-	13.3
70–74	6,628	67.0	1.2	8.0	-	23.8
75–79	3,932	60.5	1.0	9.8	-	28.8
80 +	6,934	43.0	-	0.0	-	57.0

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Iringa Region and its district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Iringa Region. Results revealed that Mufindi District Council had the highest proportion of employed persons (68.9 percent) while Iringa Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (47.5 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from one (1) percent of the population in Mufindi District Council to six (6) percent in Iringa Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from about one (1) percent of the population in Mafinga District Council to four percent in Iringa District Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Iringa Region	660,196	62.4	2.3	12.7	19.6	3.0
Rural	473,858	66.2	1.5	11.7	17.4	3.1
Urban	186,338	52.6	4.4	15.0	25.2	2.8
Male	311,282	64.5	2.8	9.5	20.8	2.4
Female	348,914	60.5	1.9	15.4	18.5	3.6
Iringa	174,984	60.0	2.2	17.0	17.1	3.8
Mufindi	184,206	68.9	1.2	7.9	19.3	2.6
Iringa Municipal	112,085	47.5	6.2	12.5	30.6	3.3
Kilolo	152,371	68.8	1.2	10.2	16.9	2.9
Mafinga Town	36,550	59.4	1.5	26.5	11.1	1.4

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 (68.7 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (13.4 percent) and employee (12.0 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	411,861	0.3	12.0	13.4	68.7	5.2	0.3	0.2
10–14	18,584	0.1	5.1	2.0	25.8	64.9	0.5	1.6
15–19	35,054	0.2	13.3	9.9	66.0	9.0	1.0	0.6
20–24	52,589	0.2	14.9	16.2	65.2	2.9	0.5	0.1
25–29	58,921	0.3	16.2	18.4	63.3	1.4	0.2	0.1
30–34	52,880	0.3	14.0	17.7	66.4	1.4	0.1	0.1
35–39	46,404	0.3	12.4	15.3	70.4	1.4	0.1	0.1
40–44	35,216	0.3	11.1	13.8	73.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
45–49	28,529	0.2	11.3	11.6	75.3	1.3	0.1	0.1
50–54	24,565	0.3	11.3	10.4	76.3	1.4	0.1	0.1
55–59	16,422	0.3	11.2	9.5	77.0	1.7	0.1	0.2
60–64	14,805	0.2	5.3	8.6	83.7	1.8	0.2	0.2
65–69	9,442	0.2	3.1	7.6	86.8	1.9	0.3	0.1
70–74	8,151	0.2	2.4	6.3	88.7	2.2	0.1	0.2
75–79	4,726	0.5	1.9	6.3	89.7	1.5	0.1	-
80 +	5,574	0.4	1.3	5.0	91.1	1.9	0.1	0.3

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Iringa Region	411,861	0.3	12.0	13.4	68.7	5.2	0.3	0.2
Rural	313,855	0.3	6.6	6.4	80.0	6.2	0.2	0.2
Urban	98,006	0.2	29.1	35.5	32.6	1.9	0.4	0.3
Male	200,763	0.3	15.4	14.4	64.3	5.1	0.3	0.2
Female	211,098	0.2	8.8	12.4	73.0	5.2	0.2	0.2
Iringa	105,002	0.3	7.0	12.9	73.4	5.8	0.4	0.2
Mufindi	126,977	0.3	10.5	3.8	79.4	5.6	0.1	0.2
Iringa Municipal	53,279	0.2	32.4	42.9	21.6	2.0	0.5	0.4
Kilolo	104,876	0.2	4.9	5.7	82.3	6.5	0.2	0.2
Mafinga Town	21,727	0.3	28.4	36.2	33.7	1.0	0.3	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 Iringa (69.7 percent) while fishermen category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.5 percent).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	411,861	1.2	1.5	3.4	0.9	0.6	4.6	2.3	3.9	69.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	5.8	2.8	0.2
10–14	18,584	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	1.0	0.7	75.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	6.2	8.8	1.8
15–19	35,054	-	-	-	0.6	0.4	5.7	1.5	3.2	70.5	2.6	0.5	0.4	6.9	7.2	0.4
20–24	52,589	1.1	0.9	3.5	1.1	0.8	6.6	2.7	5.7	65.0	1.3	0.5	1.3	6.8	2.4	0.1
25–29	58,921	1.3	2.4	4.0	1.3	0.8	6.6	3.0	6.1	62.6	1.1	0.6	1.9	6.2	1.9	0.1
30–34	52,880	1.3	2.1	4.2	1.2	0.8	5.3	3.1	5.2	65.0	1.2	0.8	1.8	5.9	2.0	0.2
35–39	46,404	1.4	1.7	3.8	0.9	1.0	5.0	2.7	4.0	68.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	5.9	1.9	0.1
40–44	35,216	1.7	1.8	4.3	1.0	0.6	4.2	2.3	3.5	70.8	1.1	0.5	1.1	5.1	1.7	0.2
45–49	28,529	1.6	1.7	4.0	1.0	0.4	3.6	2.1	3.3	72.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	4.7	2.1	0.1
50–54	24,565	2.1	2.2	4.9	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.6	2.3	74.0	1.1	0.3	0.7	4.9	1.8	0.1
55–59	16,422	1.7	2.1	5.3	0.9	0.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	74.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	4.8	2.0	0.2
60–64	14,805	0.7	0.8	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	80.5	1.4	0.2	0.5	4.9	2.1	0.0
65–69	9,442	1.2	0.6	2.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	82.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	4.3	2.5	0.1
70–74	8,151	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	84.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	4.3	2.2	0.2
75–79	4,726	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	83.5	0.7	0.1	-	5.4	2.6	0.2
80+	5,574	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	85.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	3.9	2.5	0.4

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation by District; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	411,861	1.2	1.5	3.4	0.9	0.6	4.6	2.3	3.9	69.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	5.8	2.8	0.2
Rural	313,855	1.0	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.7	81.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	4.8	2.7	0.2
Urban	98,006	1.7	4.0	6.3	2.3	2.0	15.1	7.1	11.0	32.6	1.0	0.7	3.9	8.9	3.1	0.3
Male	200,763	1.5	1.7	3.5	0.9	0.7	3.8	2.1	6.0	65.9	1.8	0.9	2.2	5.9	2.8	0.2
Female	211,098	0.9	1.2	3.3	1.0	0.5	5.5	2.4	2.0	73.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	5.6	2.7	0.2
Iringa	105,002	1.0	0.8	2.8	0.9	0.3	2.0	1.5	2.7	69.5	3.8	1.7	0.4	7.5	4.9	0.2
Mufindi	126,977	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.9	85.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.4	1.5	0.1
Iringa Municipal	53,279	1.9	5.3	7.9	2.8	2.3	17.0	10.8	12.5	20.4	1.0	0.2	4.5	8.7	4.3	0.5
Kilolo	104,876	1.0	0.8	3.6	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.5	82.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	3.7	1.9	0.4
Mafinga Town	21,727	1.7	2.9	5.3	2.3	2.3	19.9	3.2	12.4	35.0	0.6	0.0	4.4	8.5	1.1	0.1

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (71.4 percent), than any other industry, followed by ‘Trade and Commerce’ (6.0 percent) and Manufacturing (2.9 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons was ‘Electricity Gas and Steam’ and ‘Information and Communication’ (0.3 percent each).

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	411,861	71.4	1.8	1.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	2.4	6.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.6	3.3	1.7
10–14	18,584	74.8	3.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.5	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.7
15–19	35,054	72.1	2.7	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.6	5.2	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.2
20–24	52,589	67.3	1.8	1.0	4.3	0.3	0.6	2.7	3.2	6.6	1.3	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.5	3.9	1.4
25–29	58,921	65.1	1.7	0.9	4.3	0.3	0.6	3.1	3.5	6.8	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.7	0.7	2.6	1.7
30–34	52,880	67.0	2.0	0.9	3.9	0.3	0.6	2.6	3.2	6.7	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.8	2.4	1.4
35–39	46,404	70.4	1.6	1.1	2.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	2.9	6.7	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.6	2.4	1.4
40–44	35,216	72.7	1.6	1.2	2.8	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.2	5.7	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.1	0.7	2.4	1.4
45–49	28,529	74.4	1.7	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.4	2.0	1.9	5.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.8	2.2	1.2
50–54	24,565	74.8	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.7	5.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.3	3.0	0.9	2.5	1.1
55–59	16,422	75.2	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.4	5.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.4	3.3	1.0	2.8	1.1
60–64	14,805	80.8	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	5.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.9
65–69	9,442	83.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.8
70–74	8,151	85.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	4.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.6
75–79	4,726	86.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.5

80+	5,574	85.7	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.8
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Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry and District; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	411,861	71.4	1.8	1.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	2.4	6.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.6	3.3	1.7
Rural	313,855	82.8	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	4.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.7	1.1
Urban	98,006	35.2	1.8	2.1	8.2	0.7	1.5	5.2	8.1	9.7	3.9	3.7	0.9	1.7	2.3	4.3	1.6	5.2	3.8
Male	200,763	68.6	2.5	1.1	3.7	0.4	0.5	3.5	2.1	6.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.4	2.4	1.9
Female	211,098	74.1	1.2	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.7	6.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.8	4.2	1.5
Iringa	105,002	72.3	5.2	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.5	1.0	4.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	5.9	1.5
Mufindi	126,977	87.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.8
Iringa Municipal	53,279	20.9	1.1	3.0	9.2	0.9	2.1	6.7	11.0	10.8	4.8	4.1	1.3	2.1	2.8	5.4	1.9	6.6	5.3
Kilolo	104,876	83.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	5.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.2
Mafinga Town	21,727	40.4	0.9	0.9	8.5	0.7	1.0	4.9	6.8	10.5	4.6	4.3	0.4	1.3	2.3	3.6	1.6	5.2	2.2

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups)

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Iringa Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2.28 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: Iringa 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
Iringa Region	374	0.04	20,961	2.28	11,001	1.19	15,549	1.69	10,797	1.17	7,985	0.87	4,702	0.51
Iringa	97	0.04	6,917	2.8	3,757	1.5	5,148	2.1	3,907	1.6	2,945	1.2	1,546	0.6
Mufindi	94	0.04	5,430	2.1	3,134	1.2	4,240	1.6	2,651	1.0	2,072	0.8	1,414	0.5
Iringa Municipal	72	0.05	2,207	1.5	864	0.6	1,357	0.9	796	0.5	707	0.5	375	0.3
Kilolo	81	0.04	5,831	2.7	3,048	1.4	4,441	2.1	3,145	1.5	2,062	1.0	1,285	0.6
Mafinga Town	30	0.06	576	1.2	198	0.4	363	0.7	298	0.6	199	0.4	82	0.2

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 920,776 persons enumerated in Iringa Region, 374 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (97) were in Iringa District followed by Mufindi district Council (94 percent). 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	374	0.04	204	0.05	170	0.04	920,776	441,214	479,562
0 – 4	35	0.03	21	0.03	14	0.02	127,592	63,500	64,092
5 – 9	33	0.02	22	0.03	11	0.02	132,988	66,432	66,556
10 – 14	58	0.04	31	0.05	27	0.04	129,511	64,475	65,036
15 – 19	36	0.04	22	0.04	14	0.03	95,925	49,647	46,278
20 – 24	49	0.06	26	0.07	23	0.05	78,180	36,121	42,059
25 – 29	22	0.03	10	0.03	12	0.03	70,746	32,158	38,588
30 – 34	23	0.04	8	0.03	15	0.05	59,877	27,905	31,972
35 – 39	13	0.03	7	0.03	6	0.02	51,562	24,106	27,456
40 – 44	26	0.07	11	0.06	15	0.07	38,787	17,795	20,992
45 – 49	15	0.05	8	0.06	7	0.04	31,324	14,535	16,789
50 – 54	14	0.05	8	0.07	6	0.04	27,361	12,036	15,325
55 – 59	5	0.03	3	0.04	2	0.02	18,450	8,334	10,116
60 – 64	13	0.07	9	0.12	4	0.04	17,440	7,428	10,012
65 – 69	7	0.06	5	0.10	2	0.03	11,708	4,911	6,797
70 – 74	16	0.14	7	0.16	9	0.14	11,117	4,489	6,628
75 – 79	3	0.04	2	0.06	1	0.03	7,013	3,081	3,932
80+	6	0.05	4	0.09	2	0.03	11,195	4,261	6,934

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	246	0.04	135	0.04	111	0.03	674,455	324,704	349,751
0 – 4	27	0.03	18	0.04	9	0.02	96,284	47,875	48,409
5 – 9	25	0.02	18	0.03	7	0.01	104,313	52,393	51,920
10 – 14	47	0.05	28	0.06	19	0.04	100,379	50,645	49,734
15 – 19	24	0.04	13	0.04	11	0.04	64,217	35,198	29,019
20 – 24	24	0.05	11	0.05	13	0.05	48,350	22,672	25,678
25 – 29	12	0.03	4	0.02	8	0.03	45,845	20,696	25,149
30 – 34	17	0.04	5	0.03	12	0.05	41,242	18,865	22,377
35 – 39	8	0.02	3	0.02	5	0.02	37,683	17,283	20,400
40 – 44	15	0.05	5	0.04	10	0.06	29,069	13,141	15,928
45 – 49	8	0.03	4	0.04	4	0.03	23,891	10,883	13,008
50 – 54	6	0.03	3	0.03	3	0.03	20,935	8,985	11,950
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14,299	6,376	7,923
60 – 64	10	0.07	7	0.12	3	0.04	13,871	5,802	8,069
65 – 69	6	0.06	5	0.13	1	0.02	9,602	3,943	5,659
70 – 74	9	0.10	5	0.13	4	0.07	9,175	3,715	5,460
75 – 79	3	0.05	2	0.08	1	0.03	5,856	2,563	3,293
80+	5	0.05	4	0.11	1	0.02	9,444	3,669	5,775

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	128	0.05	69	0.06	59	0.05	246,321	116,510	129,811
0 – 4	8	0.03	3	0.02	5	0.03	31,308	15,625	15,683
5 – 9	8	0.03	4	0.03	4	0.03	28,675	14,039	14,636
10 – 14	11	0.04	3	0.02	8	0.05	29,132	13,830	15,302
15 – 19	12	0.04	9	0.06	3	0.02	31,708	14,449	17,259
20 – 24	25	0.08	15	0.11	10	0.06	29,830	13,449	16,381
25 – 29	10	0.04	6	0.05	4	0.03	24,901	11,462	13,439
30 – 34	6	0.03	3	0.03	3	0.03	18,635	9,040	9,595
35 – 39	5	0.04	4	0.06	1	0.01	13,879	6,823	7,056
40 – 44	11	0.11	6	0.13	5	0.10	9,718	4,654	5,064
45 – 49	7	0.09	4	0.11	3	0.08	7,433	3,652	3,781
50 – 54	8	0.12	5	0.16	3	0.09	6,426	3,051	3,375
55 – 59	5	0.12	3	0.15	2	0.09	4,151	1,958	2,193
60 – 64	3	0.08	2	0.12	1	0.05	3,569	1,626	1,943
65 – 69	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.09	2,106	968	1,138
70 – 74	7	0.36	2	0.26	5	0.43	1,942	774	1,168
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,157	518	639
80+	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.09	1,751	592	1,159

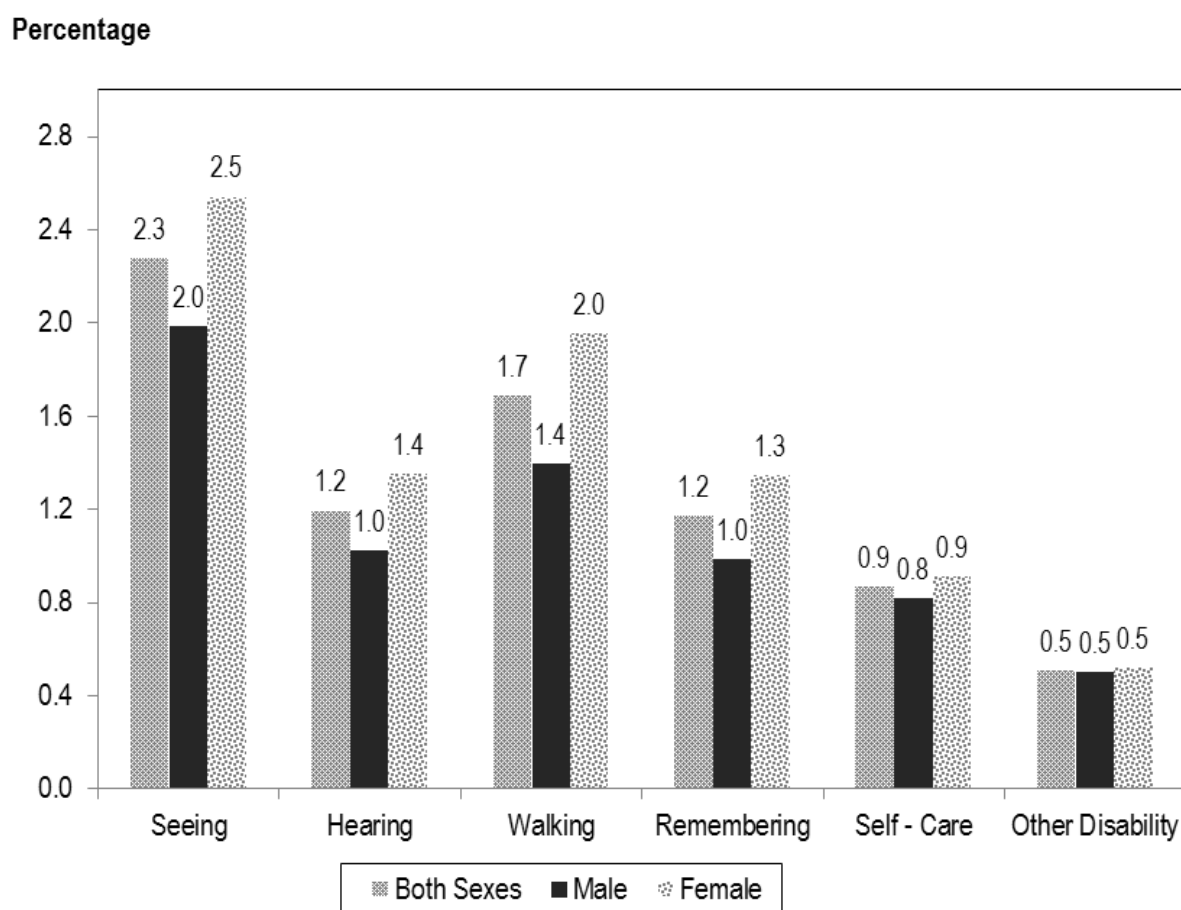
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the proportion of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (2.3 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.7 percent) and difficulty in hearing and remembering (1.2 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 22 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	2.5	1.4	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.5
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2
10 – 19	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
20 – 29	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4
30 – 39	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6
40 – 49	3.4	1.4	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.8	2.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	4.1	1.6	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.9
50 – 59	6.9	2.3	4.3	2.2	0.8	1.1	6.5	1.8	3.3	1.8	0.7	1.0	7.2	2.6	5.0	2.6	0.8	1.1
60 – 69	11.3	4.2	8.0	3.8	1.6	1.2	11.2	3.4	6.7	2.7	1.3	1.2	11.4	4.8	9.0	4.5	1.7	1.3
70+	22.2	10.0	17.0	9.3	6.0	1.8	22.1	8.8	14.7	7.2	4.6	1.7	22.3	10.8	18.5	10.6	7.0	1.8

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



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

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.6
0 – 9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.2
10 – 19	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
20 – 29	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6
30 – 39	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7
40 – 49	3.8	1.6	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.1	1.4	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	4.5	1.9	2.9	2.0	0.5	1.0
50 – 59	7.5	2.6	4.8	2.5	0.8	1.2	7.3	2.1	3.7	2.0	0.8	1.1	7.7	3.0	5.7	2.9	0.8	1.3
60 – 69	12.1	4.7	8.6	4.1	1.6	1.4	12.1	3.9	7.3	3.0	1.3	1.4	12.2	5.3	9.5	4.9	1.8	1.4
70+	23.4	10.6	17.6	9.6	6.1	1.9	23.3	9.5	15.6	7.5	5.0	1.8	23.4	11.4	19.0	11.1	6.9	2.0

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2
0–9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
10–19	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
20–29	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
30–39	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
40–49	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
50–59	4.9	1.1	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	4.3	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	5.4	1.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	0.6
60–69	7.9	2.0	5.8	2.3	1.4	0.8	7.8	1.4	4.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	8.0	2.4	6.9	3.1	1.4	0.9
70+	16.4	6.8	13.9	7.3	5.6	1.1	15.4	5.4	10.3	5.5	2.9	1.1	17.0	7.8	16.1	8.5	7.3	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 on household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household, legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built, building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services; including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, availability of toilet facilities, mode of households refuse disposal, ownership of specified assets, and household membership in social security schemes.

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 76.8 percent of private households in Iringa Region lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (87.3 percent) than in urban areas (49.4 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Iringa 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)
Iringa Region	220,776	76.8	3.8	15.7	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.3
Rural	159,618	87.3	3.7	6.0	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.2
Urban	61,158	49.4	4.1	41.2	1.1	0.8	2.8	0.6

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (56 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 17 percent of seniors citizen (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Tenure Status: Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	220,776	76.8	3.8	15.7	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.3
Below 15	514	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
15 – 19	2,948	0.8	3.7	2.9	3.2	4.8	3.2	2.7
20 – 24	14,540	3.8	11.7	17.4	15.2	12.5	13.2	10.8
25 – 29	28,057	9.2	16.9	27.1	19.3	21.0	19.8	14.8
30 – 34	30,575	12.2	15.7	20.5	18.1	14.5	17.6	17.3
35 – 39	28,796	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.0	14.3	15.2	13.6
40 – 44	22,820	11.2	8.3	7.0	9.5	9.0	9.4	11.3
45 – 49	19,476	9.8	8.0	4.4	6.6	9.5	7.4	7.7
50 – 54	18,118	9.4	5.9	3.2	6.7	6.4	6.5	8.1
55 – 59	12,593	6.7	3.1	1.7	5.0	2.9	4.6	7.2
60 – 64	12,197	6.6	4.3	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.5
65+	30,142	17.0	9.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.0	4.5
Total Age Groups	220,776	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About forty (39.9) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only eight (7.9) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership of land was customary (43.9 percent) as shown in Table 12.3. However, 28.4 percent of households in urban areas had title deeds on the land where their houses are built compared with three (3.4) 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Iringa Region	169,519	7.9	1.3	2.3	43.9	4.7	0.0	39.9
Rural	139,314	3.4	0.7	1.4	47.8	4.7	0.0	42.0
Urban	30,205	28.4	4.4	6.6	25.9	4.7	0.1	30.0

12.4Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 68.6 percent of private households in Iringa Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (24.2 percent) and mud and leaves six (5.8 percent). About ninety five (95.1) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 59.6 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged between 57.6 percent in Iringa District and 97.2 percent in Iringa Municipal.

Table 12.4: Percentage of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	220,776	68.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.2	5.8	0.2	0.3
Rural	159,618	58.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	32.1	7.7	0.2	0.4
Urban	61,158	94.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	3.7	0.9	0.2	0.1
Iringa	59,529	57.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.5	11.9	0.2	0.8
Mufindi	63,141	62.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	31.9	3.1	0.1	0.1
Iringa Municipal	35,279	96.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
Kilolo	50,295	62.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	29.2	7.1	0.2	0.3
Mafinga Town	12,532	96.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.1

12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling and district for Iringa Region. The Table Indicates that that 58.2 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (40.5 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (77.3 percent), followed by earth or sand (19.9 percent). On the other hand, 72.9 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (26.4 percent). Across districts, 84.7 percent of the total private households in Iringa Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 81.2 percent in Mafinga Town and 33.3 percent in Mufindi District.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	220,776	40.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	58.2	0.0
Rural	159,618	26.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	72.9	0.1
Urban	61,158	77.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.9	0.0
Iringa	59,529	27.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	71.8	0.1
Mufindi	63,141	32.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	66.6	0.0
Iringa Municipal	35,279	81.1	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0
Kilolo	50,295	27.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	71.5	0.0
Mafinga Town	12,532	78.8	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	18.7	0.0

12.6 Wall Material

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 38.2 percent of all private households in Iringa Region had their main house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for walls were poles and mud (32.7 percent) and sundried bricks (25.1 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used baked bricks (56.1 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (26.6 percent), while in rural areas the main wall materials used were poles and mud (41.4 percent), followed by baked bricks (31.4 percent).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and type of Wall Materials Used; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	220,776	0.3	2.2	25.1	38.2	0.1	0.1	32.7	0.9	0.2
Rural	159,618	0.2	0.8	24.6	31.4	0.1	0.1	41.4	1.2	0.2
Urban	61,158	0.6	6.0	26.6	56.1	0.2	0.1	10.1	0.3	0.1
Iringa	59,529	0.2	0.9	18.3	27.0	0.1	0.1	51.3	1.6	0.6
Mufindi	63,141	0.3	1.5	31.9	44.4	0.2	0.1	21.0	0.7	0.0
Iringa Municipal	35,279	0.7	7.5	22.3	61.4	0.0	0.1	7.9	0.2	0.0
Kilolo	50,295	0.3	0.8	23.2	23.3	0.1	0.3	50.8	1.0	0.1
Mafinga Town	12,532	0.8	2.8	39.1	54.9	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 55 percent of the households in Iringa Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 25 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 20 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban areas (23.5 percent) than rural areas (21.7 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

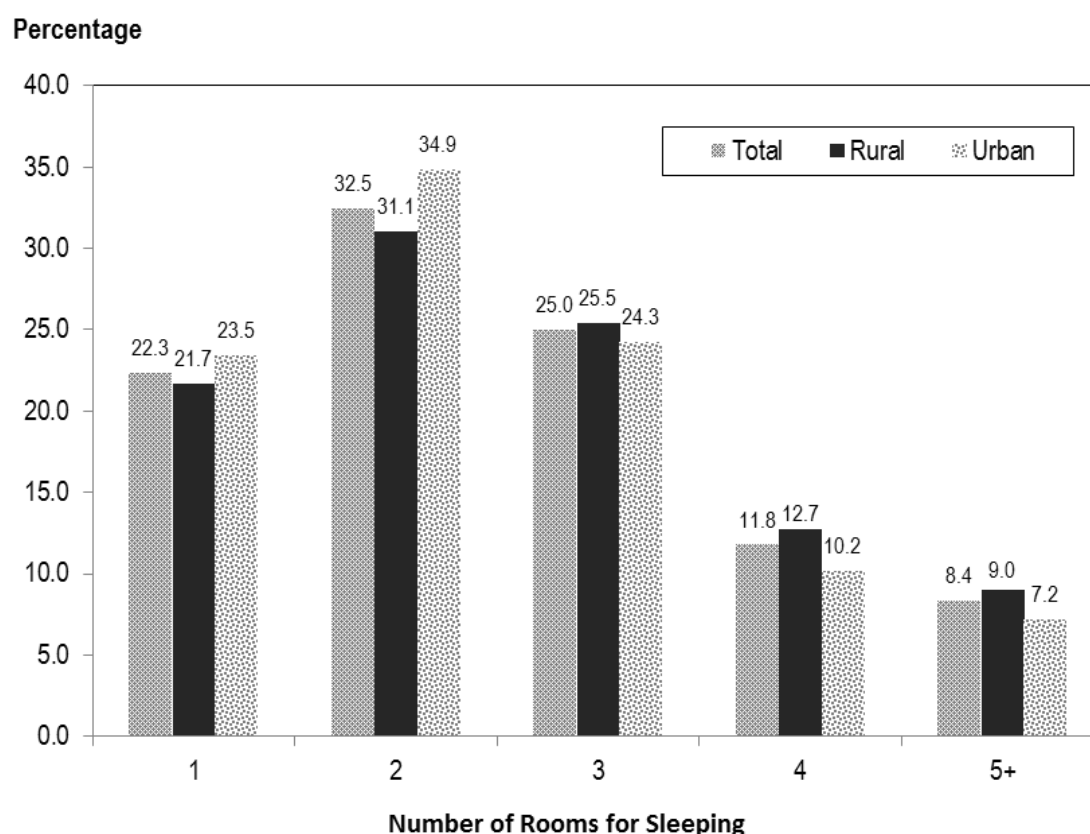


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Iringa Region	4.2	220,776	22.3	32.5	25.0	11.8	8.4	2.6
Male headed household	3.1	140,241	19.3	35.0	26.4	11.1	8.2	2.7
Female headed household	6.0	80,535	30.2	25.9	21.4	13.7	8.9	2.5
Rural	4.2	159,618	21.7	31.1	25.5	12.7	9.0	2.6
Urban	4.0	61,158	23.5	34.9	24.3	10.2	7.2	2.6
Iringa	4.2	59,529	21.5	35.3	24.7	10.5	8.0	2.6
Mufindi	4.2	63,141	18.4	33.7	27.1	12.0	8.7	2.7
Iringa Municipal	4.1	35,279	34.2	24.2	19.3	13.6	8.7	2.5
Kilolo	4.3	50,295	19.4	34.8	26.9	11.0	7.9	2.6
Mafinga Town	3.9	12,532	24.7	26.8	24.3	14.9	9.3	2.7

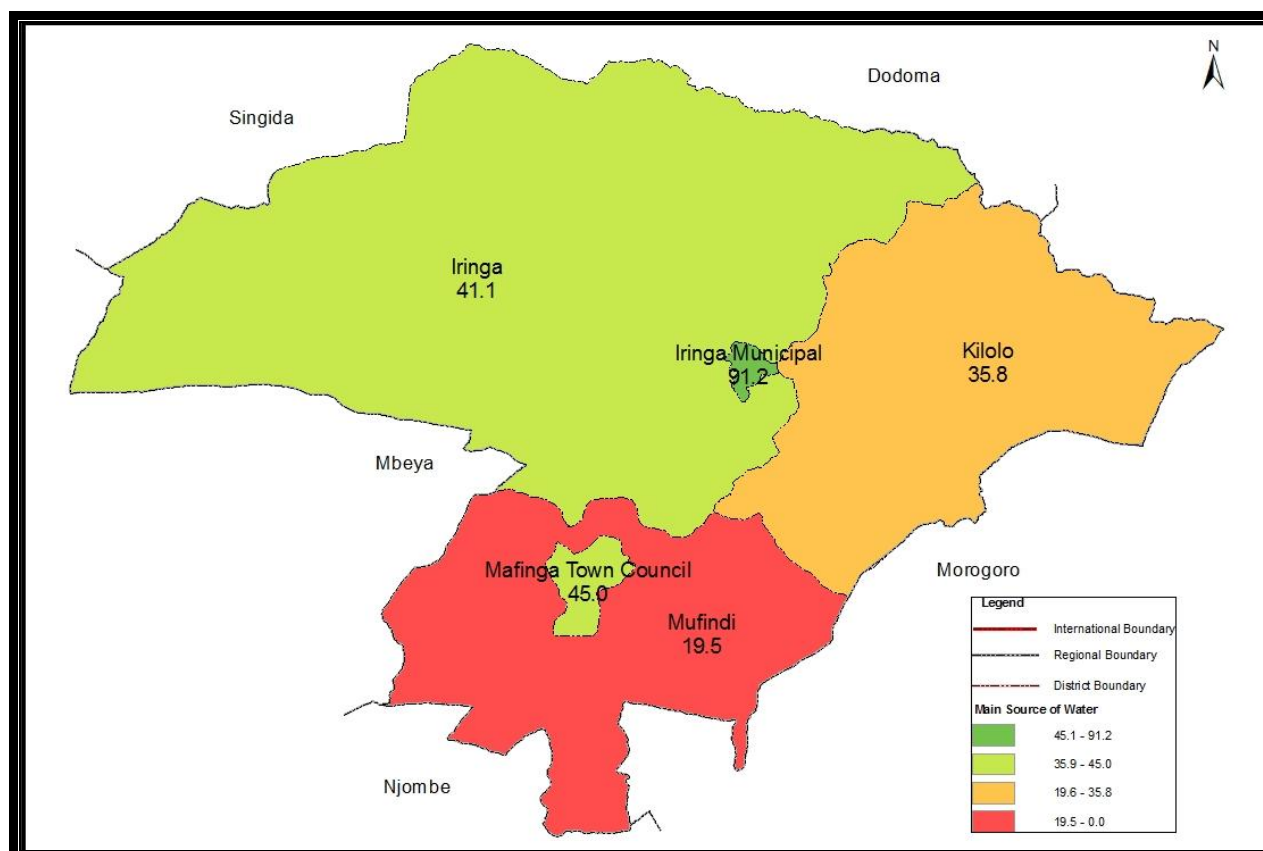
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 42 percent of private households in Iringa Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (10 percent had water piped into their houses, nine percent piped into yard and 23 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 72 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 30 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged between 20 percent in Mufindi District and 91 percent in Iringa Municipal.

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

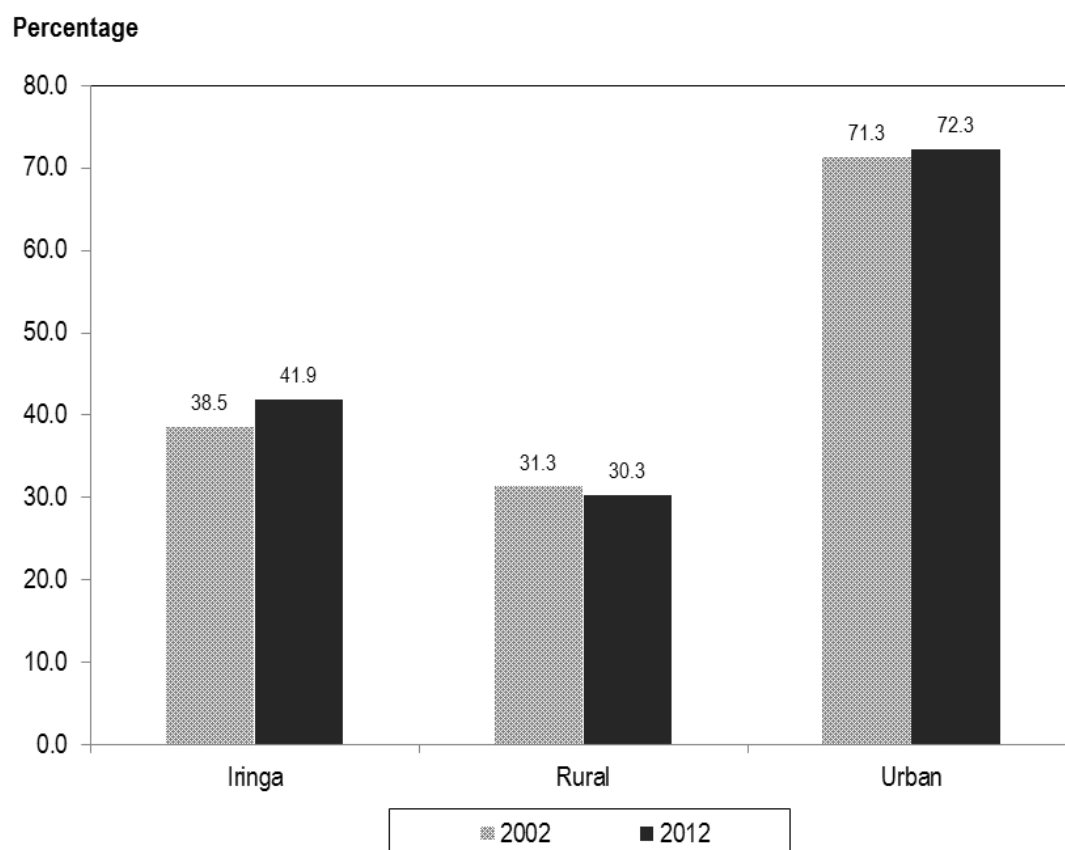
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Iringa Region	220,776	10.2	9.1	22.7	4.8	7.1	1.5	55.4	13.0	16.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	13.4	44.6
Male headed	140,241	10.2	9.2	21.9	4.6	7.4	1.4	54.7	13.0	16.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	13.9	45.4
Female headed	80,535	10.1	8.8	24.1	5.2	6.7	1.6	56.5	12.8	16.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	12.6	43.5
Rural	159,618	3.3	2.7	24.3	5.6	5.7	1.7	43.3	16.4	21.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	17.1	56.6
Urban	61,158	28.0	25.7	18.6	2.6	11.0	0.8	86.7	3.9	2.6	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	3.7	13.3
Iringa	59,529	5.4	2.3	33.4	5.0	3.3	0.4	49.8	18.4	14.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	16.4	50.3
Mufindi	63,141	2.5	2.6	14.4	9.3	12.3	2.1	43.2	14.0	26.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.7	57.0
Iringa Municipal	35,279	39.9	31.6	19.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	93.2	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.7	6.9
Kilolo	50,295	4.4	4.5	27.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	43.5	13.9	18.5	0.1	0.2	5.5	0.2	18.2	56.6
Mafinga Town	12,532	11.1	28.3	5.7	3.1	34.9	1.6	84.7	9.3	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	15.4

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



Overall, 42 percent of private households in Iringa Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Iringa urban areas (73 percent) than in rural areas (30 percent). The percentage for Iringa urban households increased from 71 percent in 2002 to 72 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Iringa 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 Iringa 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 use of modern source of energy for cooking in Iringa Region whereby it was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only four (4) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (97 percent) reported using wood-fuel (79 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 Mufindi district (4.4 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 5.3 percent in Iringa district to 45.4 percent in Mafinga town district)

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	
Iringa Region	220,776	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	18.0	79.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male headed household	140,241	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	18.4	78.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Female headed household	80,535	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	17.3	80.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	159,618	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.0	94.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Urban	61,158	2.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.2	54.6	38.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Iringa	59,529	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	5.3	93.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mufindi	63,141	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.4	94.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Iringa Municipal	35,279	2.8	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.3	68.9	21.9	0.1	0.0	0.5
Kilolo	50,295	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	7.7	90.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mafinga Town	12,532	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	45.4	50.8	0.1	0.0	0.1

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Iringa Region. Observation on the table shows that 65 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (Tanesco/Zeco) (17.3 percent). Only about 19 percent of households in Iringa Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was electricity (51 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (43 percent). In rural areas the main source was kerosene (74 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (14.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	
Iringa Region	220,776	17.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	37.8	27.2	1.1	1.3	11.4
Male headed household	140,241	18.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	38.6	24.5	1.1	0.9	12.5
Female headed household	80,535	16.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	36.3	31.9	1.0	1.9	9.5
Rural	159,618	5.0	2.0	0.3	0.01	0.02	0.0	2.0	39.7	33.8	0.9	1.6	14.7
Urban	61,158	49.6	0.9	0.3	0.02	0.0	0.08	1.7	32.7	10.1	1.5	0.4	2.7
Iringa	59,529	5.1	2.5	0.4	0.02	0.02	0.0	2.0	38.4	30.1	0.7	1.4	19.2
Mufindi	63,141	7.2	1.7	0.2	0.00	0.0	0.03	2.0	38.7	34.9	1.3	1.9	12.0
Iringa Municipal	35,279	57.5	0.8	0.3	0.02	0.03	0.1	1.3	28.4	8.8	1.0	0.2	1.6
Kilolo	50,295	7.9	1.4	0.4	0.00	0.04	0.10	2.1	43.6	32.1	0.9	1.3	10.2
Mafinga Town	12,532	51.3	0.6	0.4	0.02	0.02	0.06	1.9	32.8	6.7	2.7	0.4	3.1

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Iringa Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (59 percent) followed by Mafinga Town (52 percent) and Kilolo district (10 percent).

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

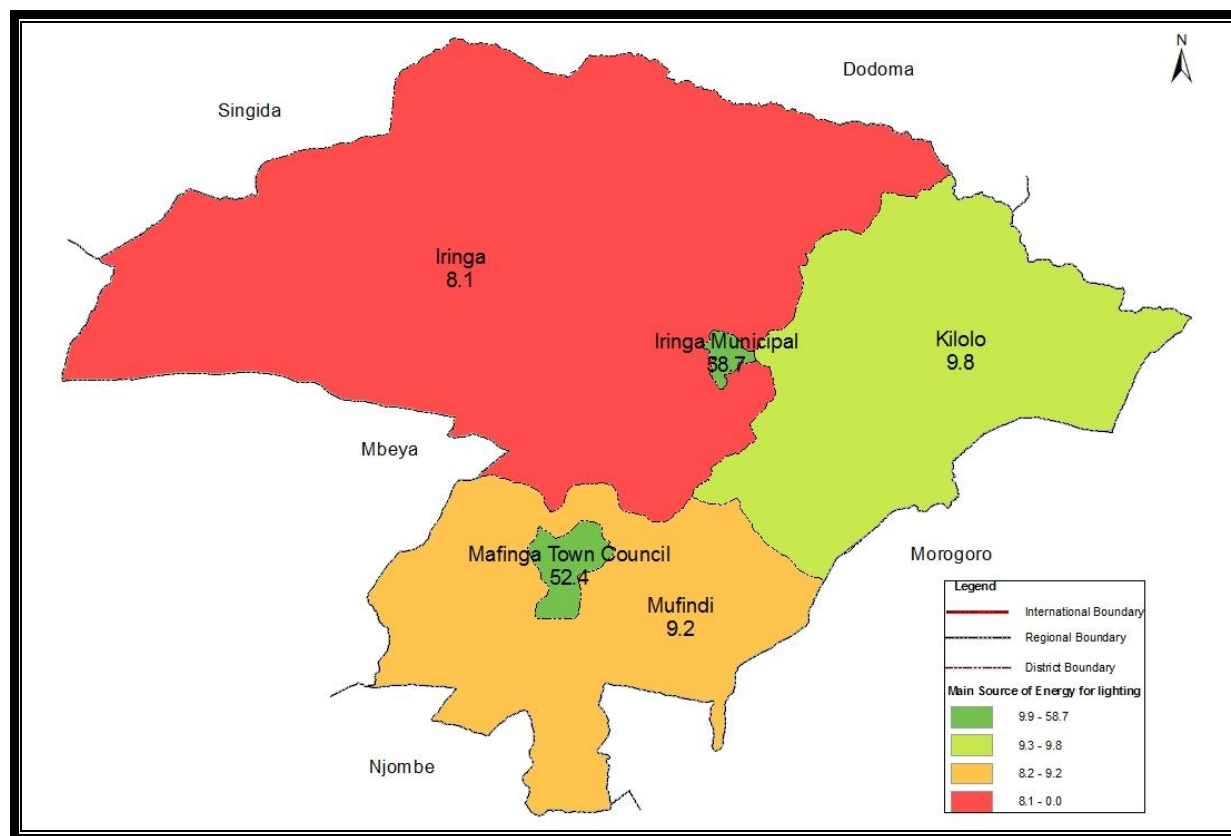
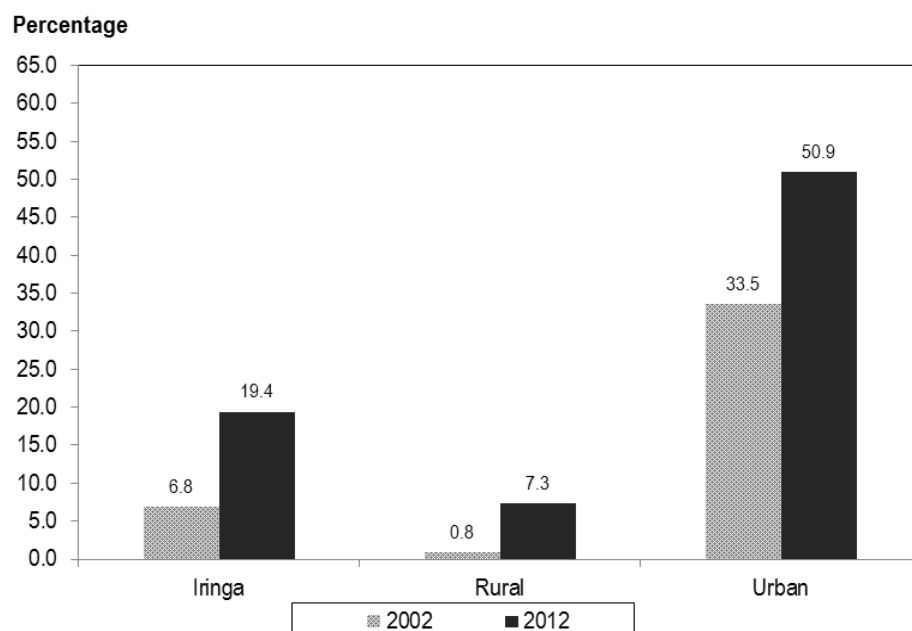


Figure 12.3 indicates that 19 percent of households in Iringa Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. It also appears that more households in urban areas reported using electricity (51 percent) compared with rural households (7 percent).

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



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

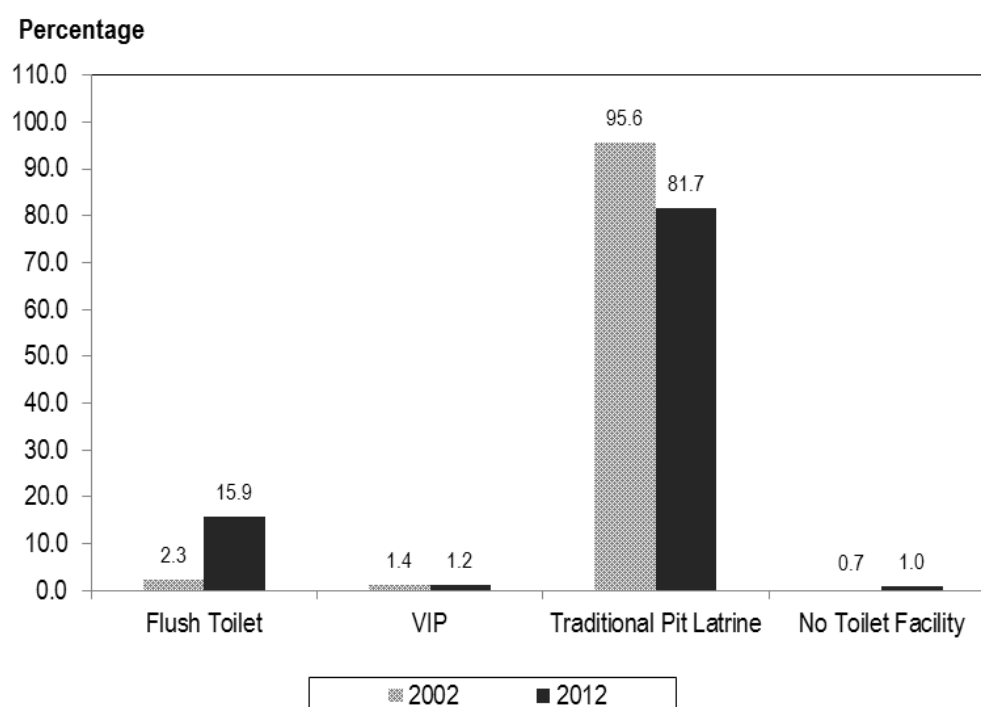
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facility in Iringa Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (46.9 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (20.3 percent). About 1.0 percent of households in Iringa Region had no toilet facility. The district with the higher proportion of households with no toilet facility is Iringa district (2.5 percent), followed by Mbogwe district (0.8 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Type of Toilet Facility; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	220,776	2.1	3.4	9.3	1.2	7.3	7.2	0.1	30.6	1.1	46.9	20.3	0.0	1.0	69.3
Male headed household	140,241	2.1	3.6	9.6	1.3	7.6	7.2	0.1	31.5	1.1	46.4	20.1	0.0	0.9	68.5
Female headed household	80,535	2.2	3	8.9	1.0	6.8	7.2	0.1	29.2	1.1	47.7	20.7	0.0	1.2	70.7
Rural	159,618	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.4	5.1	6.2	0.2	15.0	0.4	57.8	25.7	0.0	1.3	85.2
Urban	61,158	7.3	11	27.1	3.4	13.0	10.0	0.1	71.9	2.9	18.6	6.4	0.0	0.2	28.1
Iringa	59,529	0.2	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.8	7.6	0.1	18.1	0.7	54.3	24.5	0.0	2.5	82.0
Mufindi	63,141	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.4	9.3	7.4	0.2	20.4	0.4	60.8	17.9	0.0	0.5	79.6
Iringa Municipal	35,279	10.7	15.5	31.1	3.2	10.3	9.3	0.0	80.1	2.5	11.9	5.3	0.0	0.1	19.8
Kilolo	50,295	0.3	0.6	4.3	0.8	3.7	4.3	0.2	14.2	0.5	51.8	32.7	0.0	0.8	85.8
Mafinga Town	12,532	2.2	5.9	30.2	5.1	14.9	10.1	0.1	68.5	4.4	21.1	5.9	0.0	0.1	31.5

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Iringa Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 95.6 percent in 2002 to 81.7 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from two (2.3) percent to 15.9 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with ventilated improved pit latrine from 1.4 percent in 2002 to 1.2 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal in Iringa Region. The results shows that 60.2 percent of the private households reported burying/pit as their main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping (17.8 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 17.8 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, District and Type of Refuse Disposal; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Iringa Region	220,776	5.0	1.6	15.0	0.4	60.2	17.8
Male headed household	140,241	4.7	1.5	15.4	0.5	61.4	16.5
Female headed household	80,535	5.6	1.6	14.4	0.4	58.0	20.1
Rural	159,618	0.1	0.1	13.4	0.3	65.7	20.4
Urban	61,158	17.8	5.4	19.3	0.7	45.7	11.1
Iringa	59,529	0.1	0.1	16.2	0.4	67.5	15.9
Mufindi	63,141	0.2	0.1	9.7	0.3	67.9	21.9
Iringa Municipal	35,279	27.8	8.8	19.9	0.8	27.8	14.8
Kilolo	50,295	0.2	0.3	15.4	0.4	62.7	20.9
Mafinga Town	12,532	7.7	0.5	21.0	0.3	67.3	3.2

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned households asset. (85.5 percent), followed by a house (78.6 percent), land or farm (78.2 percent), radio (65.9 percent) and mobile phone (60 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (66.5 percent) than female headed households (48.6 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 75.2 percent of male headed households compared with 49.8 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 37.6 percent of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households(20.3 percent) compared with male headed households (47.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Iringa Region	220,776	65.9	0.8	60.0	37.6	2.5	5.0
Male headed household	140,241	75.2	0.8	66.5	47.6	3.1	6.7
Female headed household	80,535	49.8	0.7	48.6	20.3	1.5	2.1
Rural	159,618	62.5	0.3	50.5	39.4	0.9	4.8
Urban	61,158	74.8	1.9	84.7	33.0	6.8	5.6
Iringa	59,529	63.0	0.4	53.9	44.8	0.9	4.1
Mufindi	63,141	63.1	0.4	51.7	42.7	1.2	6.0
Iringa Municipal	35,279	75.8	2.2	87.4	26.1	7.6	3.8
Kilolo	50,295	62.6	0.3	51.6	29.3	1.0	5.1
Mafinga Town	12,532	79.4	1.9	87.5	43.9	8.5	8.3

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Iringa Region	220,776	0.1	0.2	13.4	8.5	23.9	2.5
Male headed household	140,241	0.1	0.2	14.9	8.9	26.4	2.7
Female headed household	80,535	0.1	0.1	10.8	7.7	19.6	2.1
Rural	159,618	0.1	0.1	3.8	1.4	20.1	0.5
Urban	61,158	0.2	0.4	38.4	26.8	33.9	7.7
Iringa	59,529	0.1	0.1	3.9	1.6	22.7	0.6
Mufindi	63,141	0.1	0.2	5.9	2.4	21.2	0.8
Iringa Municipal	35,279	0.2	0.4	45.0	33.2	33.9	9.8
Kilolo	50,295	0.1	0.2	5.3	2.6	19.3	0.6
Mafinga Town	12,532	0.2	0.7	39.5	25.4	34.2	7.3

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Iringa Region	220,776	3.4	2.8	4.6	8.6
Male headed household	140,241	3.6	3.3	5.2	10.3
Female headed household	80,535	3.0	2.0	3.6	5.8
Rural	159,618	0.5	0.5	3.2	11.3
Urban	61,158	10.9	8.8	8.2	1.8
Iringa	59,529	0.9	0.6	3.0	12.4
Mufindi	63,141	0.5	0.7	1.5	10.2
Iringa Municipal	35,279	14.9	11.8	11.5	1.2
Kilolo	50,295	0.8	0.7	5.8	9.2
Mafinga Town	12,532	7.3	7.1	3.9	1.3

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
Iringa Region	220,776	0.9	85.5	3.7	8.4	1.9	78.6	78.2
Male headed household	140,241	1.0	86.2	4.5	9.9	2.2	78.2	78.4
Female headed household	80,535	0.7	84.4	2.4	5.8	1.4	79.2	77.8
Rural	159,618	0.9	92.4	3.3	11.0	2.3	88.7	88.8
Urban	61,158	0.9	67.7	4.9	1.8	0.9	52.1	50.4
Iringa	59,529	1.2	90.7	5.2	11.9	4.1	86.6	85.8
Mufindi	63,141	0.7	92.2	2.3	10.1	0.7	87.7	90.5
Iringa Municipal	35,279	0.8	61.1	5.1	1.1	0.7	46.8	41.9
Kilolo	50,295	0.8	91.8	2.9	9.1	1.9	85.8	84.9
Mafinga Town	12,532	1.4	71.0	4.2	1.5	0.6	54.7	54.9

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 13.9 percent of all private households in Iringa 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 eight (8.0) 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 Iringa Municipal (21.2 percent) followed by Mafinga Town (17.4 percent) and Mufindi District (15.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Iringa Region	13.9	3.9	0.03	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	8.0	1.0
Rural	11.5	2.5	0.03	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	7.2	1.0
Urban	20.2	7.4	0.06	2.3	4.6	0.7	1.4	10.3	0.8
Iringa	11.1	1.1	0.02	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	8.9	0.7
Mufindi	15.9	6.9	0.04	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	5.4	1.7
Iringa Municipal	21.2	6.7	0.07	1.8	5.6	0.8	1.6	12.5	0.8
Kilolo	8.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	7.0	0.5
Mafinga Town	17.4	6.9	0.04	1.4	3.3	0.8	1.5	8.3	1.1

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 at determining the number of households involved in farming of major crops (such as maize, paddy, cassava and bananas), livestock keeping (including cattle, goats, and sheep), poultry and fish farming. Planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector are expected to use the information obtained from the Census to plan and conduct surveys aimed at improving the prevailing conditions in agricultural households in the country.

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 180,065 out of 220,776 households in the region (equivalent to 82 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Mufindi District Council (57,346 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 18 percent of households (32,861 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture at the district level ranged from 47.6 percent in Iringa Municipal Council to 92.2 percent in Kilolo District Council.

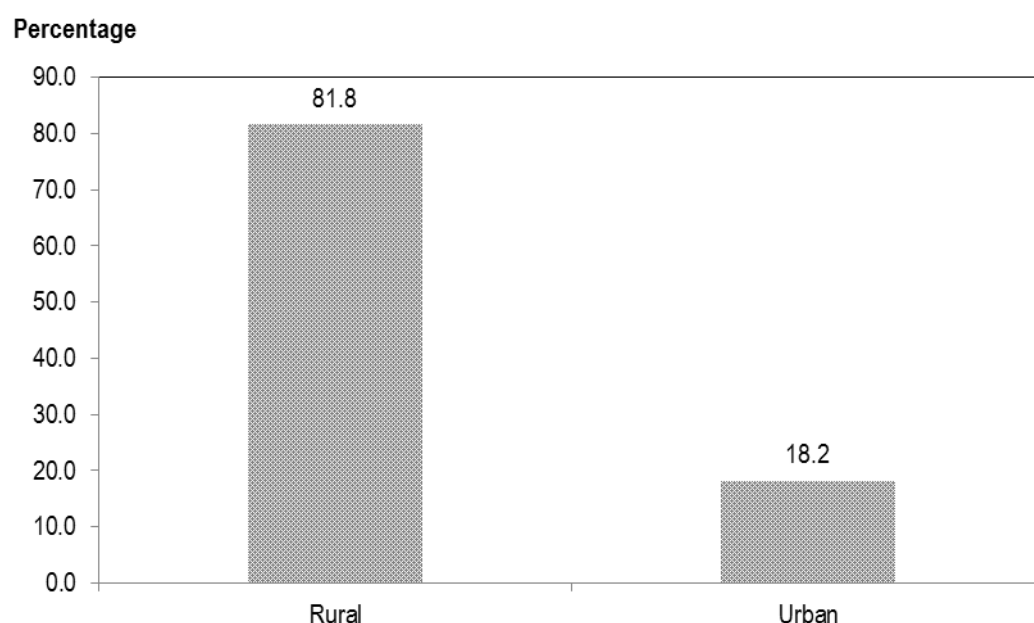
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Iringa Region	220,776	180,065	81.6	81.8	18.2
Iringa	59,529	53,044	89.1	94.8	5.2
Mufindi	63,141	57,346	90.8	91.7	8.3
Iringa Municipal	35,279	16,778	47.6	N/A	100.0
Kilolo	50,295	46,385	92.2	95.5	4.5
Mafinga Town	12,532	6,512	52.0	N/A	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa municipal and Mafinga Town councils have no rural component.

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Iringa Region and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (171,220 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Iringa Households	220,776	159,618	61,158
Engaged in Agriculture	180,065	147,204	32,861
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	171,220	139,794	31,426
Household Grows Paddy	10,576	9,478	1,098
Household Grows Cassava	13,258	12,477	781
Household Grows Banana	23,140	21,932	1,208
Household Grows Other Crops	128,347	110,691	17,656

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 country.

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Iringa 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 220,776 households in Iringa Region, 51 percent (112,265 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 96,198 households (about 86 percent) were in rural areas and 16,067 households (about 14 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Mufindi District (39,775 household) and the smallest district was Iringa Municipal Council (7,397 household).

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

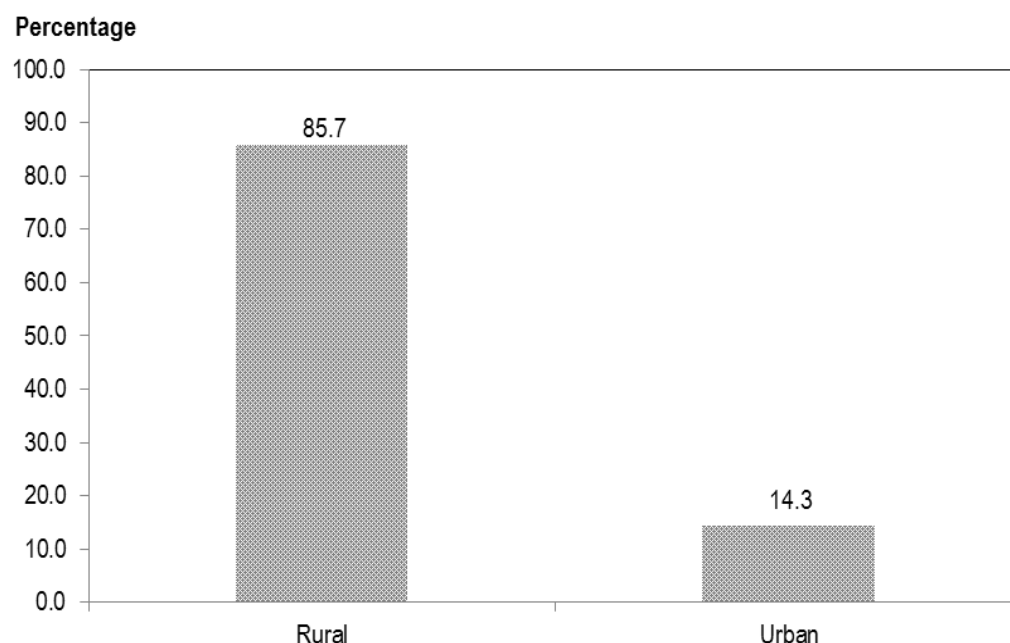
District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Iringa Region	220,776	112,265	50.9	85.7	14.3
Iringa	59,529	32,744	55.0	94.7	5.3
Mufindi	63,141	39,775	63.0	92.7	7.3
Iringa Municipal	35,279	7,397	21.0	N/A	100.0
Kilolo	50,295	29,046	57.8	97.5	2.5
Mafinga Town	12,532	3,303	26.4	N/A	100.0

Note:

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Iringa municipal and Mafinga Town councils have no rural component.

Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Iringa 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 numbers of household that reared poultry (107,513 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; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Iringa Households	220,776	159,618	61,158
Engaged in Raising Livestock	112,265	96,198	16,067
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	20,510	18,184	2,326
Goats	16,428	14,494	1,934
Sheep	5,291	4,796	495
Poultry	107,513	92,454	15,059

Note:

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by district and sex of head of household as of 26th August 2012. Iringa Region had a total of 664,272 cattle, out of which 475,729 cattle (72 percent) were kept in male headed households and 188,543 (28 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Iringa Region, as of the Census night, was 43,147, of which 76 percent (32,888 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 24 percent (10,259 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 78 percent of goats (156,766 goats) in Iringa Region were kept in male headed households, while 22 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,131,241 poultry owned by households, 72 percent (808,900 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 28 percent (322,341 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

Table 13. 5: Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by District and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Iringa Region	664,272	201,648	43,147	1,131,241	475,729	156,766	32,888	808,900	188,543	44,882	10,259	322,341
Iringa	227,874	98,055	27,992	307,057	174,194	74,236	21,033	217,618	53,680	23,819	6,959	89,439
Mufindi	207,685	26,971	5,302	358,484	163,170	21,117	4,095	251,088	44,515	5,854	1,207	107,396
Iringa Municipal	12,319	20,970	1,678	157,354	10,365	15,117	1,267	108,223	1,954	5,853	411	49,131
Kilolo	202,081	53,097	7,723	255,454	114,334	44,235	6,135	192,114	87,747	8,862	1,588	63,340
Mafinga Town	14,313	2,555	452	52,892	13,666	2,061	358	39,857	647	494	94	13,035

Table 13.6 presents the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 83 percent of the goats (169,242 goats) kept in Iringa Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in cattle and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (76 percent).

Table 13. 6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Iringa Region	664,272	201,648	43,147	1,131,241	623,146	169,242	38,907	864,408	41,126	32,406	4,240	266,833
Iringa	227,874	98,055	27,992	307,057	217,463	92,215	26,257	288,252	10,411	5,840	1,735	18,805
Mufindi	207,685	26,971	5,302	358,484	204,908	25,215	5,032	328,742	2,777	1,756	270	29,742
Iringa Municipal	12,319	20,970	1,678	157,354	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,319	20,970	1,678	157,354
Kilolo	202,081	53,097	7,723	255,454	200,775	51,812	7,618	247,414	1,306	1,285	105	8,040
Mafinga Town	14,313	2,555	452	52,892	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,313	2,555	452	52,892

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa municipal and Mafinga Town councils have 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 in Iringa Region. The results show that out of 220,776 households in , only 1,304 households (0.6 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 85 percent of the total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 15 percent were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Iringa 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
Iringa Region	220,776	1,304	0.6	85.0	15.0
Iringa	59,529	233	0.4	93.1	6.9
Mufindi	63,141	518	0.8	93.2	6.8
Iringa Municipal	35,279	89	0.3	N/A	100.0
Kilolo	50,295	418	0.8	97.6	2.4
Mafinga Town	12,532	46	0.4	N/A	100.0

Note:



- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Iringa municipal and Mafinga Town councils have no rural component.

References

- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2003. *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, General Report*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2003. *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, Age and Sex Distribution Report*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2004. *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, National Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2006. *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, Analytical Report*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2008. *The 2012 Population and Housing Census Management and Implementation Strategy*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2013. *The 2012 Population and Housing Census, Population Distribution by Administrative Areas (Volume I)*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2013. *The 2012 Population and Housing Census, Population Distribution by Age and Sex (Volume II)*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- Population Reference Bureau, 2011. *PRB's Population Handbook, (Sixth Edition)*, Washington DC, USA
- Population Reference Bureau, 2012. *2012 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA
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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--



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

--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS															
No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES										MARITAL STATUS			CITIZENSHIP	
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.										What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7			[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12				MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED						(12)			(13)	
	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div>				<div>Cleft Palate</div> <div>Spinal beifida</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				
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
	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 WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	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 WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	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? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household? IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)? 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	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

[illegible]

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																								
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																														
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																						
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																				
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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
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Other Crops	1	2																																						

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																		
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																			
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				Males <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																										
	M	F																																	
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?																																			
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																		
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5 th HH Member			10 th HH Member																																
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>	DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																		
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 _____																																		
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1st HH Member</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 50%;">6th HH Member</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>7th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>8th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>9th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>10th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	1 st HH Member	1	2	6 th HH Member	1	2	2 nd HH Member			7 th HH Member			3 rd HH Member			8 th HH Member			4 th HH Member			9 th HH Member			5 th HH Member			10 th HH Member			DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
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5 th HH Member			10 th HH Member																																
J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																			
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																			
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8									
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