

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



## **Kigoma Region**

**2016**

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

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

## **OCGS Vision**

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

## **OCGS Mission**

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

For more information, comments and suggestions please contact:

Director General,  
National Bureau of Statistics,  
18 Kivukoni Road,  
P.O. Box 796,  
11992 Dar es Salaam.  
Tel: +255 22 2122722/3  
Fax: +255 22 2130852  
Email: [dg@nbs.go.tz](mailto:dg@nbs.go.tz)  
Website: [www.nbs.go.tz](http://www.nbs.go.tz)

Chief Government Statistician,  
Office of Chief Government Statistician,  
P.O. Box 2321,  
Zanzibar.  
Tel: +255 24 2231869  
Fax: +255 24 2231742  
Email: [zanstat@zanlink.go.tz](mailto:zanstat@zanlink.go.tz)  
Website: [www.ocgs.go.tz](http://www.ocgs.go.tz)



The United Republic of Tanzania

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

### **Kigoma Region**

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

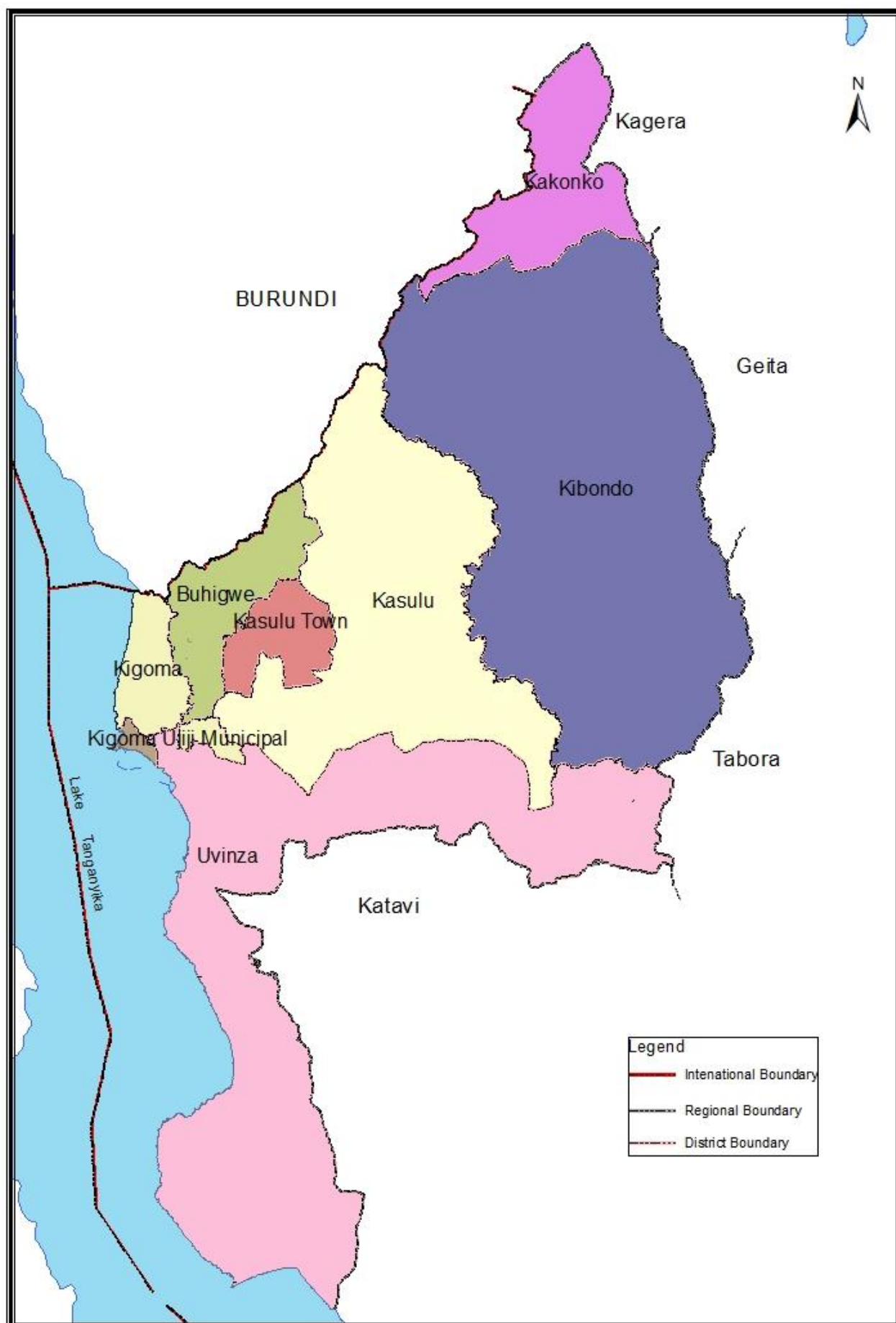
and

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

**March, 2016**



## KIGOMA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## **Foreword**

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

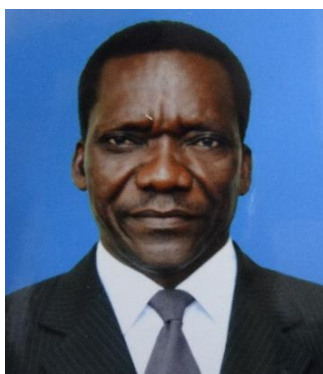
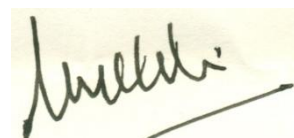
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA and 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 Kigoma 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.

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Kigoma population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Kigoma had a population of 2.1 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 94. Population of Kigoma is growing at a rate of 2.4 percent annually, representing an increase of about 27 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Kigoma region will double in the next 29 years. Kigoma population is predominantly rural with 83 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kigoma was 2.4 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.8 percent and 5.9 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Kigoma decreased from 4.8 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.4 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Kigoma region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data show that the data is affected by misreporting of age

and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in 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 49 percent of the population in Kigoma region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Kigoma region urban (pyramid shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Kigoma region had a total of 370,374 private households, out of which 299,351 (81 percent) were in rural areas and 71,023 (19 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty six (36 percent) of households in Kigoma region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 15.7 percent in 2002 Census to 19 percent in 2012. Average household size was 5.4 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.4 persons per household were bigger than urban households (5.0 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were about twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.8 compared to 4 for male headed households.

Chapter Five reveals that in Kigoma region, forty nine (49 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 25.2 years for males and 22.6 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 24.3 years in 2002 to 25.2 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 20.6 years in 2002 and 22.6 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 DRC and Burundi. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Uganda, Botswana and Rwanda.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, nine (9) percent of Kigoma 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 73 percent of all persons in Kigoma region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.65) 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, six (6) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (7.7 percent) than rural (5.5 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that one (1) percent of total private households in Kigoma region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Kigoma region has 11,336 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Burundi (39 percent) followed by Democratic Republic of Congo (18 percent). On remittances, results show that nine (9) percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Kigoma region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 68 percent. Literacy rate was highest among the urban population (82 percent) than the rural population (64 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 76 percent and was higher in urban areas (88 percent) than in rural areas (73 percent). Adult literacy for males (83 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (70 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, 87.6 percent in Kigoma-ujiji Municipal Council to 71.5 percent in Kasulu district. Generally, literacy increased from 58 percent in 2002 to 68 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 64 percent in 2002 to 76 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 75 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (90 percent) than in rural areas (68 percent). Female NER (76 percent) was higher than that of males (74 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Kigoma-ujiji Municipal Council (89.8 percent) to 64.7 percent in Kasulu district council. Nine in every ten children (96.3 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 (113.6 percent) compared to rural areas (92.7 percent). There were no significant differences in gross enrolment among sexes in rural areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 68 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that two percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 67 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 76 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Kigoma resident was farming (76 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 in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported two (2) percent of Kigoma region population. Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 85 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 58 percent compared to rural areas (91 percent). Twenty seven (27) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 57 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority of households (52 percent) had used iron sheets as the main roofing material followed by Grass or Leaves (41 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 85 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 44 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (83 percent) of households in Kigoma region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (16 percent). Majority (51 percent) of all private households in Kigoma region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 53 percent of the households in Kigoma region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 32 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (whereby In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 39 compared to 30 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Kigoma region is uncommon, less than one (0.5) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel 81 percent firewood and 18 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 10 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 70 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from three (3) percent in 2002 to 10 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Kigoma Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (42 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (39 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid seven (7) percent). Majority of households (49 percent) reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (30 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where two (2) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were that house (87 percent), followed by hand hoe (85 percent), land or farm (84 percent), radio (60 percent) and mobile phone (49 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, bicycles, 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 66 percent of all private households in Kigoma region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (89 percent) while in urban areas (11 percent), 37 percent of all private households in Kigoma were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.4 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Kigoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,762,669</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>365,261</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	1,028,994	48.4	852,753	48.4	176,241	48.3
Female	1,098,936	51.6	909,916	51.6	189,020	51.7
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>409,743</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>352,278</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>57,465</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Male	204,426	19.9	175,669	20.6	28,757	16.3
Female	205,317	18.7	176,609	19.4	28,708	15.2
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>1,037,758</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>879,911</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>157,847</b>	<b>43.2</b>
Male	518,548	50.4	440,575	51.7	77,973	44.2
Female	519,210	47.2	439,336	48.3	79,874	42.3
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>1,172,114</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>986,810</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>185,304</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Male	585,269	56.9	494,290	58.0	90,979	51.6
Female	586,845	53.4	492,520	54.1	94,325	49.9
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>112,812</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>96,989</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Male	51,401	5.0	44,472	5.2	6,929	3.9
Female	61,411	5.6	52,517	5.8	8,894	4.7
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>78,665</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>67,977</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>10,688</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Male	35,557	3.5	31,049	3.6	4,508	2.6
Female	43,108	3.9	36,928	4.1	6,180	3.3
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>299,351</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>71,023</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Male Headed Households	238,971	64.5	195,260	65.2	43,711	61.5
Female Headed Households	131,403	35.5	104,091	34.8	27,312	38.5
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	5.4	-	5.4	-	5.0
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	7.8	-	8.1	-	6.8
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	496,446	48.8	409,437	50.2	87,009	43.3
Never Married	369,064	36.3	283,006	34.7	86,058	42.8
Living Together	71,049	7.0	59,231	7.3	11,818	5.9
Separated	12,922	1.3	10,273	1.3	2,649	1.3
Divorced	28,787	2.8	21,861	2.7	6,926	3.4
Widowed	38,747	3.8	32,060	3.9	6,687	3.3
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration</b>						
<b>Citizenship:</b>						
Tanzanians	1,995,321	93.8	1,631,707	92.6	363,614	99.6
Non-Tanzanians	132,609	6.2	130,962	7.4	1,647	0.5

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

Indicator	Kigoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	171,199	8.6	82,134	5.0	89,065	24.9
Population with Birth Notification	123,501	6.2	99,853	6.1	23,648	6.6
<b>Orphan hood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>	64,347	5.9	50,280	5.5	14,067	7.7
Male	31,843	5.8	25,098	5.5	6,745	7.5
Female	32,504	5.9	25,182	5.6	7,322	7.8
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,336</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5,154</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Male	6,152	0.6	3,309	0.4	2,843	1.7
Female	5,184	0.5	2,873	0.3	2,311	1.2
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	<b>1,083,328</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>836,144</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>247,184</b>	<b>82.2</b>
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	773,385	76.0	596,891	73.2	176,494	87.7
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	306,821	84.7	233,306	82.3	73,515	93.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	<b>517,678</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>395,965</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>121,713</b>	<b>91.7</b>
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	297,159	74.7	236,113	71.7	61,046	88.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	383,289	96.3	305,287	92.7	78,002	113.6
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>	566,955	100.0	443,227	100.0	123,728	100.0
Primary School	<b>508,061</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>412,146</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>95,915</b>	<b>77.5</b>
Training after Primary	4,211	0.7	3,175	0.7	1,036	0.8
Secondary School	46,817	8.3	24,794	5.6	22,023	17.8
Training after Secondary	<b>3,378</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>1.4</b>
University and Others	4,488	0.8	1,456	0.3	3,032	2.5
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	9,646	1.1	6,692	0.9	2,953	2.4
Professionals	9,262	1.1	5,186	0.7	4,075	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	37,276	4.3	29,509	4.0	7,766	6.2
Clerks	5,869	0.7	4,038	0.6	1,831	1.5
Small Business Managers	3,778	0.4	1,349	0.2	2,429	1.9
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	22,406	2.6	8,798	1.2	13,607	10.8
Street Vendors and Related Workers	11,852	1.4	5,849	0.8	6,003	4.8
Crafts and Related Workers	23,922	2.8	10,770	1.5	13,152	10.5
Farmers	651,749	76.0	604,240	82.6	47,509	37.9
Livestock Keepers	2,991	0.3	2,637	0.4	354	0.3
Fishermen	8,621	1.0	5,867	0.8	2,754	2.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	3,188	0.4	597	0.1	2,591	2.1
Elementary Occupations	35,155	4.1	19,737	2.7	15,417	12.3
Others	28,817	3.4	24,388	3.3	4,429	3.5
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	694	0.03	591	0.04	103	0.03
Seeing	31,685	1.60	26,335	1.62	5,350	1.50
Hearing	19,041	0.96	16,493	1.01	2,548	0.71

Indicator	Kigoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Walking	25,965	1.31	21,668	1.33	4,297	1.20
Remembering	20,364	1.03	16,865	1.04	3,499	0.98
Self-Care	15,041	0.76	12,503	0.77	2,538	0.71
Other Disability	7,476	0.38	6,538	0.40	938	0.26
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	314,417	84.9	273,559	91.4	40,858	57.5
Living without Paying any Rent	13,488	3.6	10,577	3.5	2,911	4.1
Rented Privately	35,153	9.5	10,406	3.5	24,747	34.8
Rented by Employer	1983	0.5	1304	0.4	680	1.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,701	0.5	816	0.3	885	1.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	3,082	0.8	2,336	0.8	746	1.1
Owned by Employer (Rent)	550	0.1	353	0.1	196	0.3
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	450	0.1	127	0.0	323	0.5
Cement Bricks	9138	2.5	868	0.3	8270	11.6
Sundried Bricks	93,219	25.2	75,639	25.3	17,580	24.8
Baked Bricks	187,321	50.6	155,387	51.9	31,934	45.0
Timber	257	0.1	231	0.1	27	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	298	0.1	235	0.1	63	0.1
Poles and Mud	71,637	19.3	59,297	19.8	12,340	17.4
Grass	7,956	2.1	7,470	2.5	485	0.7
Tent	99	0.0	97	0.0	2	0.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	308,945	83.4	276,032	92.2	32,913	46.3
Non Earth	61,333	16.6	23,224	7.8	38,109	53.7
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	193197	52.2	132857	44.4	60340	85.0
Grass/Leaves	153,021	41.3	143,587	48.0	9,434	13.3
Mud and Leaves	21,577	5.8	20,571	6.9	1,005	1.4
Others	2,580	0.7	2,336	0.8	244	0.3
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	260605	70.4	216193	72.2	44413	62.5
Electricity	36,196	9.8	13,322	4.5	22,874	32.2
Others	73,573	19.9	69,835	23.3	3,736	5.3
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	298,827	80.7	278,059	92.9	20,768	29.2
Charcoal	64,851	17.5	17,187	5.7	47,663	67.1
Kerosene	3948	1.1	3025	1.0	922	1.3
Electricity	1,750	0.5	414	0.1	1,337	1.9
Others	998	0.3	667	0.2	332	0.5

Indicator	Kigoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	118,121	31.9	90,676	30.3	27,445	38.6
Other Protected Sources	109,835	29.7	80,358	26.8	29,476	41.5
Unprotected Sources	142,416	38.5	128,316	42.9	14,101	19.9
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	19,688	5.3	3,011	1.0	16,677	23.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	1,928	0.5	620	0.2	1,308	1.8
Pit Latrine	337,494	91.1	285,011	95.2	52,483	73.9
Others	541	0.1	484	0.2	57	0.1
No Facility	10,722	2.9	6,028	2.5	4,694	3.6
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	13,038	3.5	244	0.1	12,796	18.0
Burnt	56,708	15.3	39,105	13.1	17,603	24.8
Roadside Dumping	8,452	2.3	4,701	1.6	3,751	5.3
Burying/Pit	112,040	30.3	88,701	29.6	23,339	32.9
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	180,136	48.6	166,601	55.7	13,534	19.1
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio	220,400	59.5	173,815	58.1	46,585	65.6
Mobile Phone	180,189	48.7	125,356	41.9	54,832	77.2
Hand Hoe	315,373	85.1	270,061	90.2	45,312	63.8
Television	22,732	6.1	4,890	1.6	17,842	25.1
Land or Farm	312,154	84.3	276,657	92.4	35,497	50.0
House	320,239	86.5	278,410	93.0	41,829	58.9
Bicycle	159,503	43.1	138,216	46.2	21,286	30.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	9,952	2.7	6,310	2.1	3,642	5.1
Power Tiller	1,667	0.5	1,253	0.4	414	0.6
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	20,978	5.7	16,096	5.4	4,882	6.9
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	4,896	1.3	2,495	0.8	2,401	3.4
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	74	0.0	53	0.0	21	0.0
Parastatal Pensions Fund ( PPF)	919	0.2	380	0.1	539	0.8
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	3,339	0.9	1,340	0.4	1,999	2.8
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,327	0.4	617	0.2	710	1.0
<i>Source: Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, National Bureau of Statistics</i>						

## Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	i
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
Contents .....	xii
List of Tables.....	xvi
List of Figures .....	xxi
List of Maps .....	xxiii
Concepts and Definitions .....	xxv
<b>Chapter One.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 What is a Population Census?.....	1
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania.....	1
1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC .....	2
1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC .....	2
1.3.1 Legal Framework.....	2
1.3.2 Census Organization .....	3
1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments .....	4
1.3.4 Cartographic Work .....	5
1.3.5 Pilot Census .....	6
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign .....	6
1.4 Census Enumeration Activities.....	7
1.4.1 Recruitment and Training .....	7
1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration .....	8
1.4.3 Enumeration.....	8
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities .....	9
1.5 Data Processing.....	10
1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures .....	11
<b>Chapter Two .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type .....	12
2.3 Population Size and Growth .....	13
<b>Chapter Three .....</b>	<b>18</b>



<b>Age and Sex Profile .....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data .....	18
3.2 Age and Sex Profile .....	19
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups .....	19
3.2.2 Population Pyramid.....	21
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups.....	23
3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years).....	24
3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years).....	24
3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years).....	26
3.3.4 Elderly Population .....	26
3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio .....	27
<b>Chapter Four .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Household Composition.....</b>	<b>28</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	28
4.2 Number of Households .....	28
4.3 Average Household Size.....	31
4.4 Household Headship .....	32
<b>Chapter Five .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Marital Status .....</b>	<b>34</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	34
5.2 Marital Status.....	34
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage.....	40
<b>Chapter Six .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration .....</b>	<b>43</b>
6.1 Citizenship .....	43
6.2 Birth Certificate .....	45
6.3 Birth Registration.....	45
<b>Chapter Seven.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Survival of Parents .....</b>	<b>48</b>
7.1 Introduction.....	48
7.2 Survival of Parents.....	48
7.3 Orphans in Kigoma.....	54
<b>Chapter Eight .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Diaspora .....</b>	<b>57</b>
8.1 Introduction.....	57

8.2	Number of Persons Living in Diaspora .....	57
<b>Chapter Nine.....</b>		<b>62</b>
<b>Literacy and Education .....</b>		<b>62</b>
9.1	Literacy .....	62
9.1.1	Introduction.....	62
9.1.2	Literacy Status in Kigoma Region.....	62
9.1.3	Adult Literacy .....	64
9.1.4	Literacy in Different Languages .....	69
9.2	Education .....	73
9.2.1	Introduction.....	73
9.2.2	School Attendance Status .....	73
9.2.3	Net and Gross School Enrolment.....	79
9.2.4	Education Attainment .....	84
<b>Chapter Ten .....</b>		<b>86</b>
<b>Economic Activity .....</b>		<b>86</b>
10.1	Introduction.....	86
10.2	Usual Economic Activity.....	86
10.3	Current Economic Activity.....	90
10.4	Employment Status .....	94
10.5	Main Occupation.....	96
10.6	Main Industry.....	98
<b>Chapter Eleven .....</b>		<b>101</b>
<b>Disability .....</b>		<b>101</b>
11.1	Introduction.....	101
11.2	Persons with Disabilities.....	101
11.2.1	Population with Albinism .....	102
11.3	Persons with Disabilities.....	104
<b>Chapter Twelve .....</b>		<b>108</b>
<b>Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities.....</b>		<b>108</b>
12.1	Introduction.....	108
12.2	Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household .....	108
12.3	Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located .....	109
12.4	Roofing Materials .....	109
12.5	Flooring Material .....	110
12.6	Wall Material .....	111

12.7	Rooms for Sleeping .....	112
12.8	Source of Drinking Water.....	113
12.9	Source of Energy .....	116
12.9.1	Source of Energy for Cooking.....	116
12.9.2	Source of Energy for Lighting.....	117
12.10	Type of Toilet Facility .....	120
12.11	Refuse Disposal .....	122
12.12	Ownership of Assets .....	123
12.13	Social Security Schemes.....	125
<b>Chapter Thirteen.....</b>		<b>127</b>
<b>Agriculture and Livestock.....</b>		<b>127</b>
13.1	Introduction.....	127
13.2	Households Engaged in Agriculture .....	127
13.3	Livestock and Poultry .....	129
13.4	Fish Farming .....	132
References .....		134
Annexes: Questionnaires.....		135

## **List of Tables**

Table 2.1:	Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	12
Table 2.2:	Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	13
Table 2.3:	Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Kigoma Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	14
Table 2.4:	Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Kigoma Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	16
Table 2.5:	Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	16
Table 2.6:	Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2002-2012 Censuses.....	17
Table 3.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	19
Table 3.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	20
Table 3.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	20
Table 3.4:	Population by Key Age Groups; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	23
Table 4.1:	Total Number of Private Households by Age Group, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	29
Table 4.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	30
Table 4.3:	Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	31
Table 4.4:	Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	32
Table 4.5:	Number of Households and Average Household Size by District Type of Headship and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	33
Table 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	35
Table 5.2:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	36
Table 5.3:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	36
Table 5.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	37
Table 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census.....	37
Table 5.6:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census.....	38

Table 5.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census.....	38
Table 5.8:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census.....	39
Table 5.9:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census.....	39
Table 5.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	40
Table 5.11:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	42
Table 7.1:	Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	49
Table 7.2:	Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	49
Table 7.3:	Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	50
Table 7.4:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	51
Table 7.5:	Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	51
Table 7.6:	Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	51
Table 7.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census: Rural.....	52
Table 7.8:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census: Urban.....	52
Table 7.9:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	53
Table 7.10:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	53
Table 7.11:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	53
Table 7.12:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Rural; 2012 Census .....	54
Table 7.13:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	54
Table 7.14:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District, Survival of Parents and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	56
Table 8.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	57

Table 8.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	58
Table 8.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	59
Table 8.4:	Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	60
Table 8.5:	Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	61
Table 9.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	63
Table 9.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	63
Table 9.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	64
Table 9.4:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	65
Table 9.5:	Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	68
Table 9.6:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	69
Table 9.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Literacy Status and Residence; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	70
Table 9.8:	Percentage Distribution of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by District and Literacy Status: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	72
Table 9.9:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	74
Table 9.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	76
Table 9.11:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	77
Table 9.12:	Percentage of Population by School Attendance Status and District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	79
Table 9.13:	Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Sex and Rural and Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	82
Table 9.14:	Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	84
Table 10.1:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	87

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	88
Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	88
Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	89
Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	89
Table 10.6: Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District and Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date): Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	90
Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	91
Table 10.8: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	92
Table 10.9: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	92
Table 10.10: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	93
Table 10.11: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	93
Table 10.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Type of Current Economic Activity (7 Days prior to the Census date): Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	94
Table 10.13: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	95
Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Employment Status: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	95
Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	97
Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	98
Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	99

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	100
Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	102
Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	103
Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	103
Table 11.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	104
Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	105
Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	107
Table 11.7: Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	107
Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	108
Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	109
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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	109
Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	110
Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	111
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	111
Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	113
Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Drinking Water; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	114
Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	117
Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	118
Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Type of Toilet Facility; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	121



Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Distribution District and Type of Refuse Disposal; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	122
Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Ownership of Assets Sex: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	123
Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	126
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	127
Table 13.2: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Type of Crops Grown during 2011/12 Agricultural Year and Residence; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	128
Table 13.3: Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	129
Table 13.4: Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	130
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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	131
Table 13.6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012, Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	132
Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	133

### **List of Figures**

Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Kigoma Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses .....	14
Figure 2.2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Kigoma Region, 1967–2012 Censuses.....	15
Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	21
Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	22
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	22
Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Kigoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	24
Figure 3.5: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Kigoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	25
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kigoma Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	25

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kigoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	26
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kigoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	27
Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Kigoma Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	27
Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	30
Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Districts; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	31
Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	32
Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	35
Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	40
Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	41
Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	42
Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	55
Figure 9.1: Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	64
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	66
Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	68
Figure 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	70
Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census .....	71
Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census .....	71
Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	75
Figure 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Rural and Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	78
Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	80
Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	80
Figure 9.11: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	81
Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	85

## **List of Maps**

Map 9.1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	67
Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	83
Map 9.1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census.....	68
Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	84
Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	115
Map 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census .....	119

## List of Abbreviations

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

## Concepts and Definitions

### Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Population Growth and Growth Rate**

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

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

## **Age and Sex Profile**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Household Composition**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Marital Status**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

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

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

## **Diaspora**

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

## **Literacy and Education**

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

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



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

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

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

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

## **Economic Activity**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Not Working but Looking for Work** is a person who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity but were available for work and 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,
- Protected Springs, and
- Rainwater Collection.

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

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

# **Chapter One**

## **Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census**

### **1.1 What is a Population Census?**

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

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

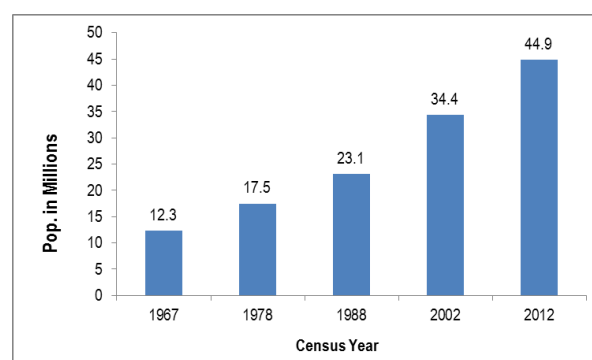
#### **1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania**

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

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

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

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



## 1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

## 1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

### 1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

### **1.3.2 Census Organization**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater for current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance 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 were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Fund. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had extra sections on Survival of Parents, Economic Activity Fertility, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires included questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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

### 1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



*A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC*

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



### **1.3.5 Pilot Census**

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

### **1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign**

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

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

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

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



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

## **1.4 Census Enumeration Activities**

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

### **1.4.1 Recruitment and Training**

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.4.3 Enumeration**

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



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

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

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

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

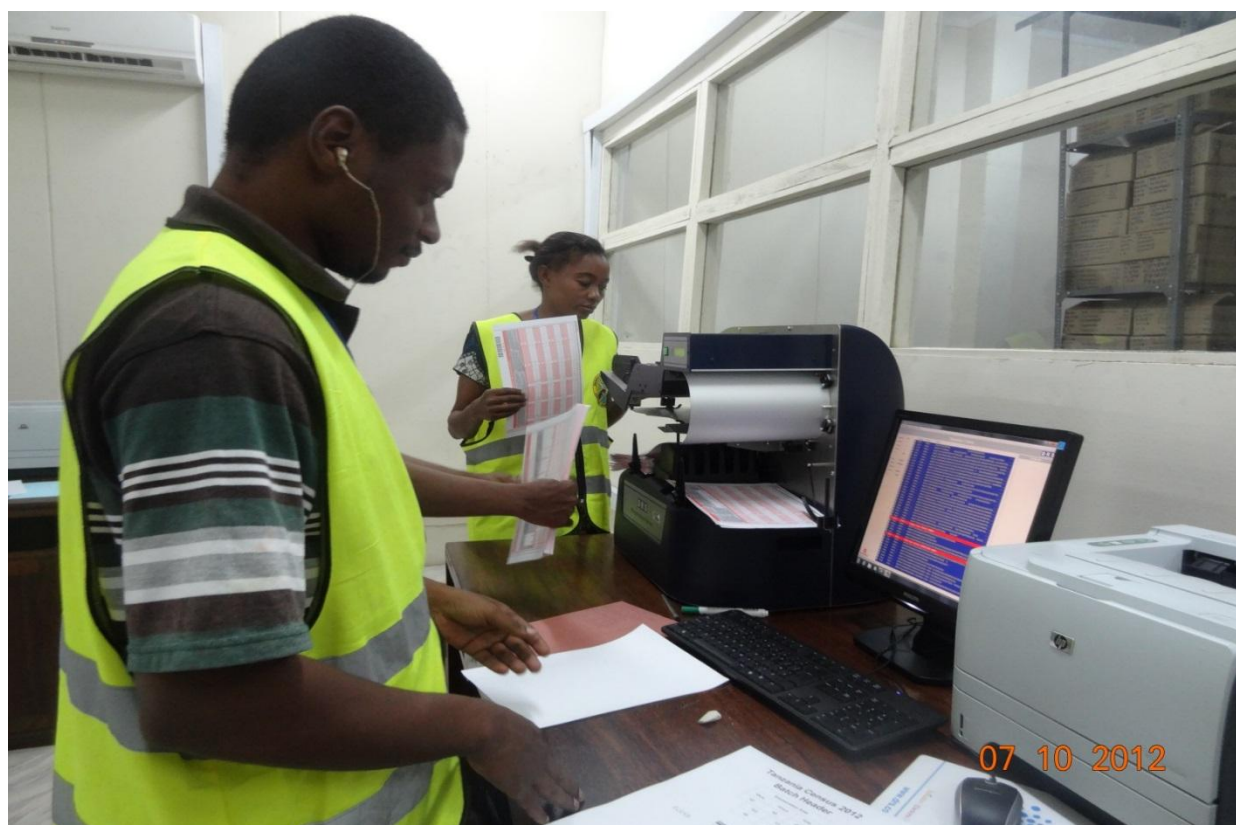
Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and accuracy. Thereafter, all materials including the questionnaires, EA maps and the population



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

## 1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

## **1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures**

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

## Chapter Two

### Population Size, Growth and Distribution

#### 2.1 Introduction

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 enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Orphanage Centers (53 people) while in urban areas, it was Homeless People (41 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,762,669</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>365,261</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,984,358	93.25	1,626,948	92.30	357,410	97.85
Special Institutions	2,720	0.13	2,230	0.13	490	0.13
Inmates Institutions	1,189	0.06	232	0.01	957	0.26
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,739	0.08	583	0.03	1,156	0.32
Refugee Camps	115,646	5.43	115,555	6.56	91	0.02
Homeless People	870	0.04	829	0.05	41	0.01
Travellers/In transit	1,255	0.06	232	0.01	1,023	0.28
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,753	0.08	898	0.05	855	0.23
Educational Institutions	2,254	0.11	1,476	0.08	778	0.21
Orphanage Centres	151	0.01	53	0.00	98	0.03
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	15,995	0.75	13,633	0.77	2,362	0.65

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households followed by the population in Refugee Camps. Out of 2,127,930 persons in Kigoma Region, 1,984,358 (93 percent) were enumerated in private households and 115,646 (5 percent) were enumerated in Refugee Camps. 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 almost five times (1,626,948 persons) those in urban areas (357,410 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,027,907 persons) compared to male population (956,451 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,028,994</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,098,936</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,984,358	93.25	956,451	92.95	1,027,907	93.54
Special Institutions	2,720	0.13	2,139	0.21	581	0.05
Inmates Institutions	1,189	0.06	1,132	0.11	57	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,739	0.08	1,315	0.13	424	0.04
Refugee Camps	115,646	5.43	56,902	5.53	58,744	5.35
Homeless People	870	0.04	512	0.05	358	0.03
Travellers/In transit	1,255	0.06	751	0.07	504	0.05
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,753	0.08	622	0.06	1,131	0.10
Educational Institutions	2,254	0.11	1,284	0.12	970	0.09
Orphanage Centres	151	0.01	90	0.01	61	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	15,995	0.75	7,796	0.76	8,199	0.75

### 2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Kigoma Region in 2012 was 2.1 million. Out of that, 82.8 percent (1.7 million) were in rural areas and 17.0 percent (0.3 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kigoma Region was 2.4 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.8 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 5.9 percent. The average annual growth rate of Kigoma Region decreased from 4.8 percent during the 1988 - 2002 to 2.4 percent during the 2002 - 2012 inter-censal periods.



**Table 2.3: Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Kigoma Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)	Percentage 2012
	1988	2002	2012						
<b>Kigoma</b>	<b>856,770</b>	<b>1,674,047</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	754,916	1,471,240	1,762,669	94.9	19.8	4.8	1.8	38.4	82.8
Urban	101,854	202,807	365,261	99.1	80.1	4.9	5.9	11.8	17.2

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from -1.9 percent recorded in Kakonko District Council to 5.5 percent recorded in Kasulu District Council.

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

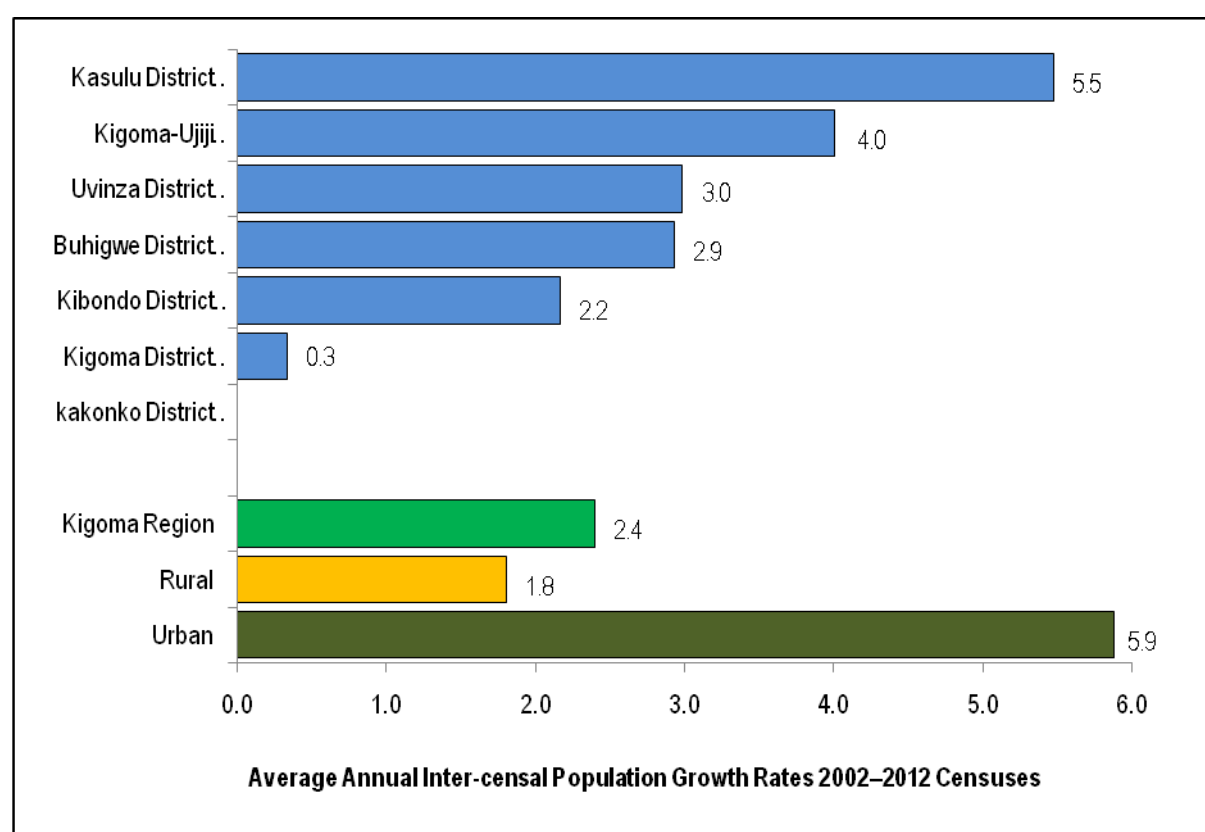
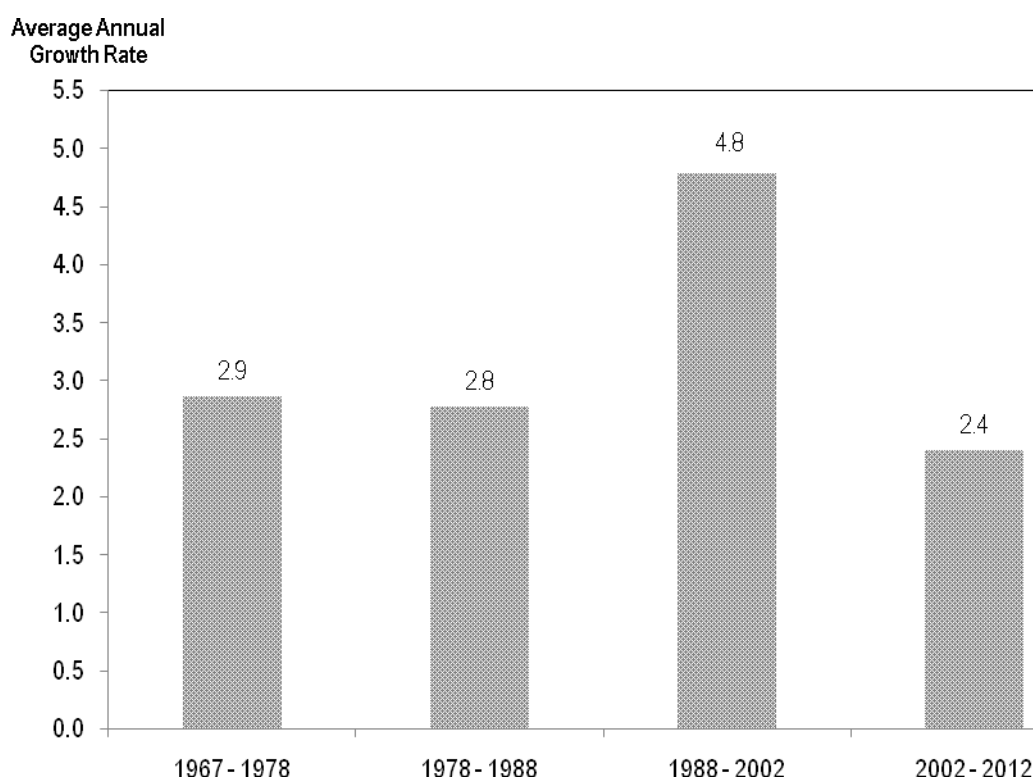


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Kigoma Region has decreased from 2.9 percent in 1967/78 to 2.4 percent in 2002/2012.

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



The total population of Kigoma Region has increased by 27.1 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Kigoma Region has increased by 95.4 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Kigoma districts from 2002 to 2012 Census; the largest population change was recorded in Kasulu District Council (73.0 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Kakonko District Council (-17.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>856,770</b>	<b>1,674,047</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Rural	754,916	1,471,240	1,762,669	94.9	19.8	4.8	1.8	14.5	38.4
Urban	101,854	202,807	365,261	99.1	80.1	4.9	5.9	14.1	11.8
Kibondo	175,585	210,308	261,331	19.8	24.3	1.3	2.2	53.8	31.9
Kasulu	319,711	246,193	425,794	- 3.0	73.0	- 1.9	5.5	-37.1	12.7
Kigoma	276,770	204,627	211,566	- 26.1	3.4	- 2.2	0.3	-32.1	207.9
Kigoma-Ujiji	84,704	144,257	215,458	70.3	49.4	3.8	4.0	18.2	17.3
Uvinza	NA	284,644	383,640	-	34.8	-	3.0	-	23.2
Buhigwe	N/A	189,689	254,342	N/A	34.1	N/A	2.9	N/A	23.6
kakonko	N/A	203,469	167,555	N/A	-17.7	N/A	-1.9	N/A	-35.7
Kasulu Town	NA	190,860	208,244	N/A	9.1	N/A	0.9	N/A	79.5

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Kigoma Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Kasulu with 20.0 percent (425,794 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Kakonko with 7.9 percent (167,555 percent).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of the population in rural areas was almost five times (1,762,669 persons) that of urban areas (365,261 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,762,669</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>365,261</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Kibondo	261,331	12.3	231,483	13.1	29,848	8.2
Kasulu	425,794	20.0	418,511	23.7	7,283	2.0
Kigoma	211,566	9.9	203,619	11.6	7,947	2.2
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	215,458	10.1	0	-	215,458	59.0
Uvinza	383,640	18.0	351,994	20.0	31,646	8.7
Buhigwe	254,342	12.0	254,342	14.4	0	-
kakonko	167,555	7.9	162,180	9.2	5,375	1.5
Kasulu Town	208,244	9.8	140,540	8.0	67,704	18.5

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Kigoma Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.4 million in 2002 to 1.7 million in 2012, an increase of 19.8 percent between 2002 and 2012. At

the same period, urban population increased from 0.2 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 80.1 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,471,240</b>	<b>1,762,669</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>202,807</b>	<b>365,261</b>	<b>80.1</b>
Kibondo	197,471	231,483	17.2	12,837	29,848	132.5
Kasulu	246,193	418,511	70.0	NA	7,283	NA
Kigoma	183,101	203,619	11.2	21,526	7,947	- 63.1
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	14,115	NA	-100.0	130,142	215,458	65.6
Uvinza	282,190	351,994	24.7	2,454	31,646	1,189.6
Buhigwe	189,689	254,342	34.1	NA	NA	NA
kakonko	201,073	162,180	-19.3	2,396	5,375	124.3
Kasulu Town	157,408	140,540	-10.7	33,452	67,704	102.4

## **Chapter Three**

### **Age and Sex Profile**

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

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

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

The quality of age and sex data in the 2012 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices, and was observed to have suffered non-negligible errors associated with age misreporting. In particular, strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” and “9” was noted. Age misreporting was generally higher among females compared to males, and more evident in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to Tanzania Mainland. Nonetheless, this may not necessarily affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are recommended conventional procedures for correcting the anomalies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

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

## 3.2 Age and Sex Profile

### 3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Kigoma Region was 94 males for every 100 females, the same sex ratio is found in Kigoma rural and for Kigoma urban, it was 93. This indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 5 to 9 years and 55 to 59 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Kigoma Region and Kigoma rural. On the other hand, the sex ratio for Rukwa urban is more than 100 for population aged 45 to 49 years and 55 to 59 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,127,930	100.0	1,028,994	100.0	1,098,936	100.0	93.6
0–4	409,743	19.3	204,426	19.9	205,317	18.7	99.6
5–9	337,932	15.9	169,776	16.5	168,156	15.3	101.0
10–14	290,083	13.6	144,346	14.0	145,737	13.3	99.0
15–19	220,635	10.4	106,574	10.4	114,061	10.4	93.4
20–24	172,404	8.1	78,219	7.6	94,185	8.6	83.0
25–29	140,647	6.6	63,368	6.2	77,279	7.0	82.0
30–34	115,105	5.4	52,706	5.1	62,399	5.7	84.5
35–39	100,231	4.7	46,884	4.6	53,347	4.9	87.9
40–44	78,948	3.7	37,317	3.6	41,631	3.8	89.6
45–49	60,047	2.8	29,608	2.9	30,439	2.8	97.3
50–54	56,169	2.6	27,123	2.6	29,046	2.6	93.4
55–59	33,174	1.6	17,246	1.7	15,928	1.4	108.3
60–64	34,147	1.6	15,844	1.5	18,303	1.7	86.6
65–69	19,545	0.9	9,333	0.9	10,212	0.9	91.4
70–74	22,130	1.0	9,638	0.9	12,492	1.1	77.2
75–79	11,335	0.5	5,524	0.5	5,811	0.5	95.1
80+	25,655	1.2	11,062	1.1	14,593	1.3	75.8

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,762,669</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>852,753</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>909,916</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.7</b>
0–4	352,278	20.0	175,669	20.6	176,609	19.4	99.5
5–9	287,112	16.3	144,462	16.9	142,650	15.7	101.3
10–14	240,521	13.6	120,444	14.1	120,077	13.2	100.3
15–19	175,053	9.9	84,842	9.9	90,211	9.9	94.0
20–24	137,115	7.8	61,611	7.2	75,504	8.3	81.6
25–29	113,229	6.4	50,943	6.0	62,286	6.8	81.8
30–34	92,576	5.3	42,328	5.0	50,248	5.5	84.2
35–39	80,833	4.6	37,567	4.4	43,266	4.8	86.8
40–44	64,306	3.6	30,104	3.5	34,202	3.8	88.0
45–49	49,114	2.8	24,105	2.8	25,009	2.7	96.4
50–54	46,237	2.6	22,148	2.6	24,089	2.6	91.9
55–59	27,306	1.5	14,058	1.6	13,248	1.5	106.1
60–64	29,012	1.6	13,423	1.6	15,589	1.7	86.1
65–69	16,658	0.9	7,952	0.9	8,706	1.0	91.3
70–74	19,137	1.1	8,421	1.0	10,716	1.2	78.6
75–79	9,746	0.6	4,760	0.6	4,986	0.5	95.5
80+	22,436	1.3	9,916	1.2	12,520	1.4	79.2

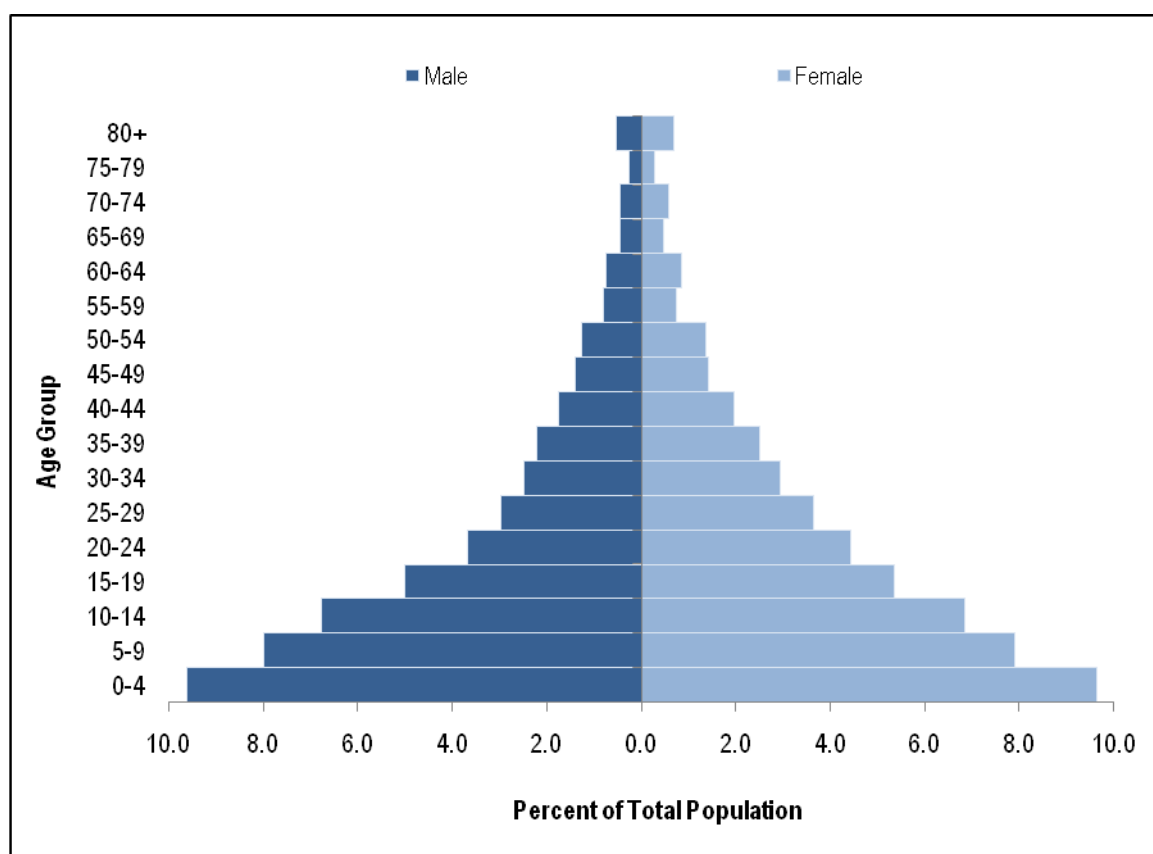
**Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kigoma Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,261</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>176,241</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>189,020</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.2</b>
0–4	57,465	15.7	28,757	16.3	28,708	15.2	100.2
5–9	50,820	13.9	25,314	14.4	25,506	13.5	99.2
10–14	49,562	13.6	23,902	13.6	25,660	13.6	93.1
15–19	45,582	12.5	21,732	12.3	23,850	12.6	91.1
20–24	35,289	9.7	16,608	9.4	18,681	9.9	88.9
25–29	27,418	7.5	12,425	7.1	14,993	7.9	82.9
30–34	22,529	6.2	10,378	5.9	12,151	6.4	85.4
35–39	19,398	5.3	9,317	5.3	10,081	5.3	92.4
40–44	14,642	4.0	7,213	4.1	7,429	3.9	97.1
45–49	10,933	3.0	5,503	3.1	5,430	2.9	101.3
50–54	9,932	2.7	4,975	2.8	4,957	2.6	100.4
55–59	5,868	1.6	3,188	1.8	2,680	1.4	119.0
60–64	5,135	1.4	2,421	1.4	2,714	1.4	89.2
65–69	2,887	0.8	1,381	0.8	1,506	0.8	91.7
70–74	2,993	0.8	1,217	0.7	1,776	0.9	68.5
75–79	1,589	0.4	764	0.4	825	0.4	92.6
80+	3,219	0.9	1,146	0.7	2,073	1.1	55.3

### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

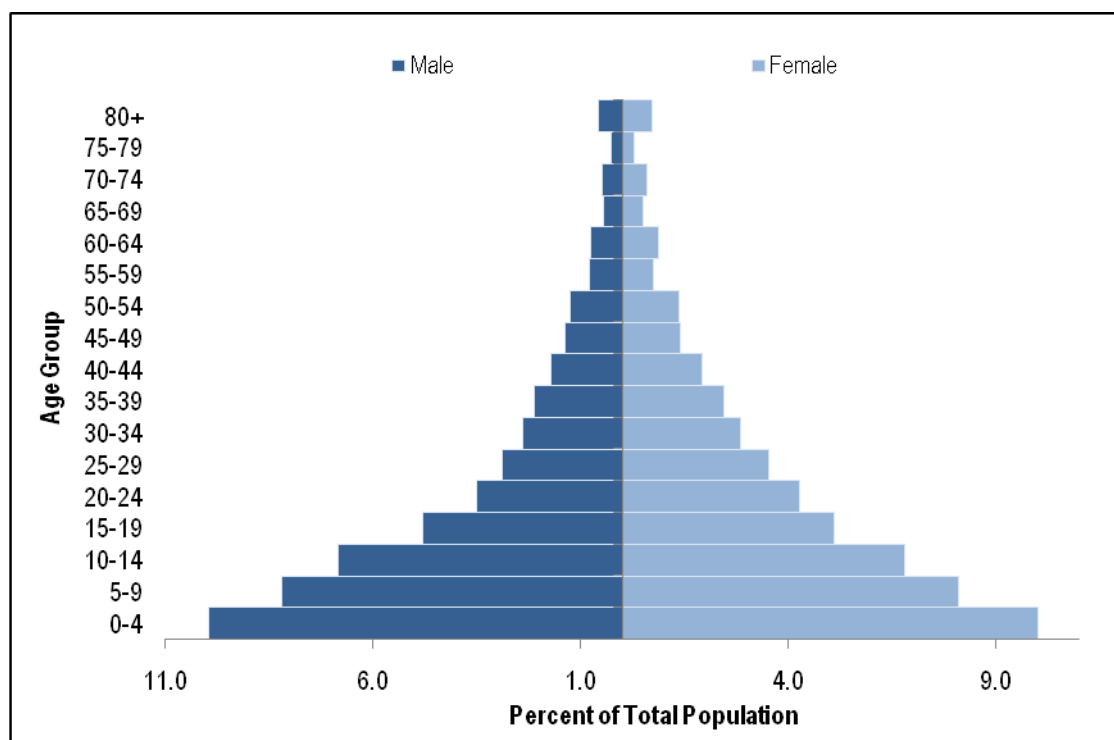
A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Kigoma urban (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

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

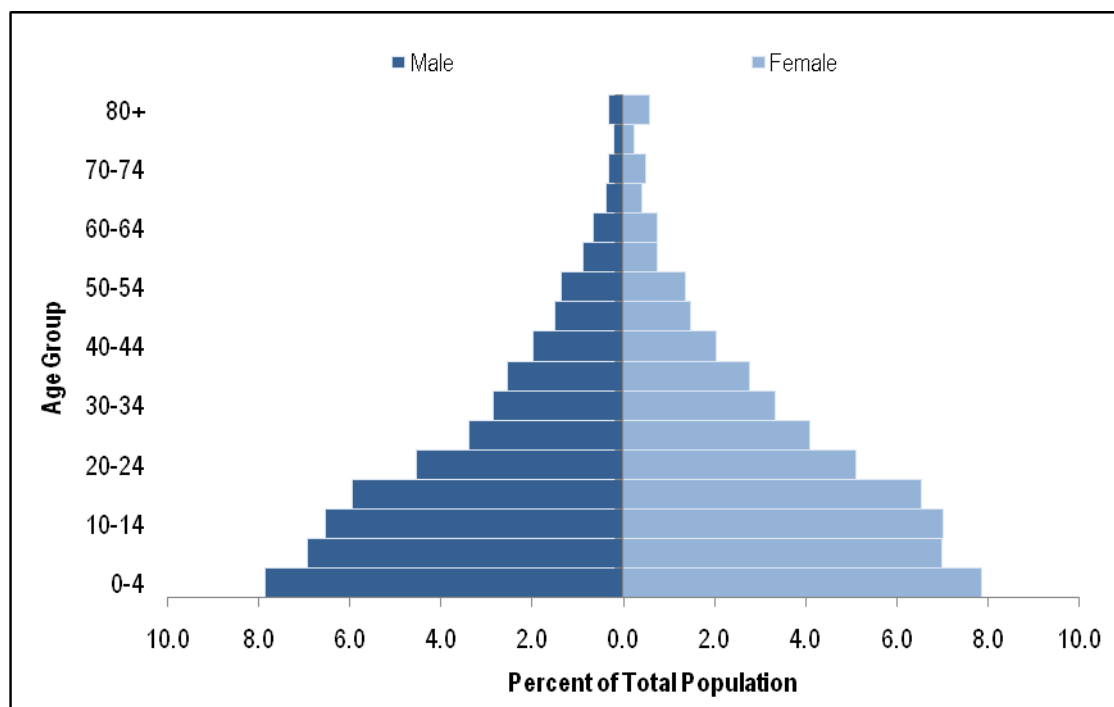




**Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census**



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed that about 49 percent of the population constituted the young population below 15 years of age and only four (4) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

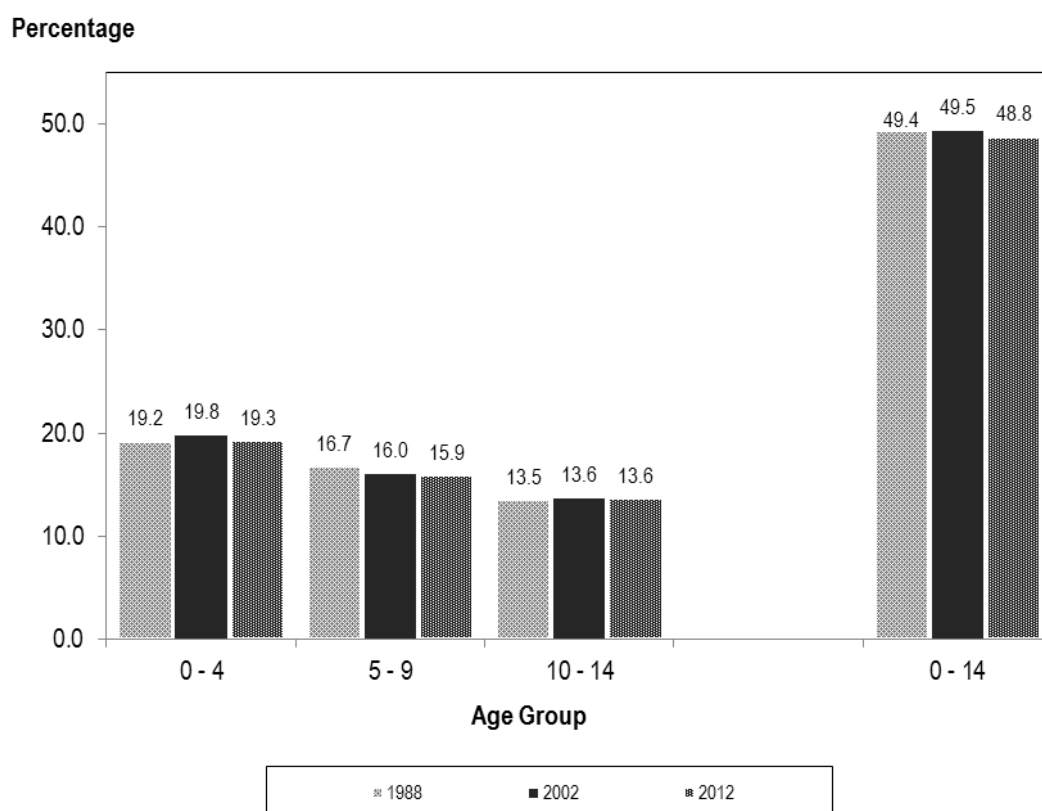
**Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Population Group	Kigoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,762,669</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>365,261</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	1,028,994	48.4	852,753	48.4	176,241	48.3
Female	1,098,936	51.6	909,916	51.6	189,020	51.7
<b>Children (Under 1 year)</b>	<b>83,119</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>71,043</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>12,076</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Male	41,700	4.1	35,570	4.2	6,130	3.5
Female	41,419	3.8	35,473	3.9	5,946	3.1
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>409,743</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>352,278</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>57,465</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Male	204,426	19.9	175,669	20.6	28,757	16.3
Female	205,317	18.7	176,609	19.4	28,708	15.2
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>1,037,758</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>879,911</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>157,847</b>	<b>43.2</b>
Male	518,548	50.4	440,575	51.7	77,973	44.2
Female	519,210	47.2	439,336	48.3	79,874	42.3
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>1,172,114</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>986,810</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>185,304</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Male	585,269	56.9	494,290	58.0	90,979	51.6
Female	586,845	53.4	492,520	54.1	94,325	49.9
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>393,039</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>312,168</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>80,871</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Male	184,793	18.0	146,453	17.2	38,340	21.8
Female	208,246	18.9	165,715	18.2	42,531	22.5
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>683,078</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>545,860</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>137,218</b>	<b>37.6</b>
Male	316,566	30.8	252,325	29.6	64,241	36.5
Female	366,512	33.4	293,535	32.3	72,977	38.6
<b>School-Age Population</b>						
<b>Primary school (7–13 years)</b>	<b>428,535</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>359,244</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>69,291</b>	<b>19.0</b>
Male	213,672	20.8	179,823	21.1	33,849	19.2
Female	214,863	19.6	179,421	19.7	35,442	18.8
<b>Secondary School (14–17 years)</b>	<b>186,910</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>149,722</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>37,188</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Male	92,829	9.0	75,215	8.8	17,614	10.0
Female	94,081	8.6	74,507	8.2	19,574	10.4
<b>Working Age Population (15–64 years)</b>	<b>1,011,507</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>814,781</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>196,726</b>	<b>53.9</b>
Male	474,889	46.2	381,129	44.7	93,760	53.2
Female	536,618	48.8	433,652	47.7	102,966	54.5
<b>Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)</b>	<b>473,341</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>380,726</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>92,615</b>	<b>49.0</b>
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>112,812</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>96,989</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Male	51,401	5.0	44,472	5.2	6,929	3.9
Female	61,411	5.6	52,517	5.8	8,894	4.7
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>78,665</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>67,977</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>10,688</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Male	35,557	3.5	31,049	3.6	4,508	2.6
Female	43,108	3.9	36,928	4.1	6,180	3.3
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>		<b>110</b>		<b>116</b>		<b>86</b>

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

The proportion of population below 15 years of age increased from 49 percent in 1988 Census to 50 percent in 2002 Census and decreased to 49 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decrease indicates a slow pace of fertility decrease in the region over the 24 years period.

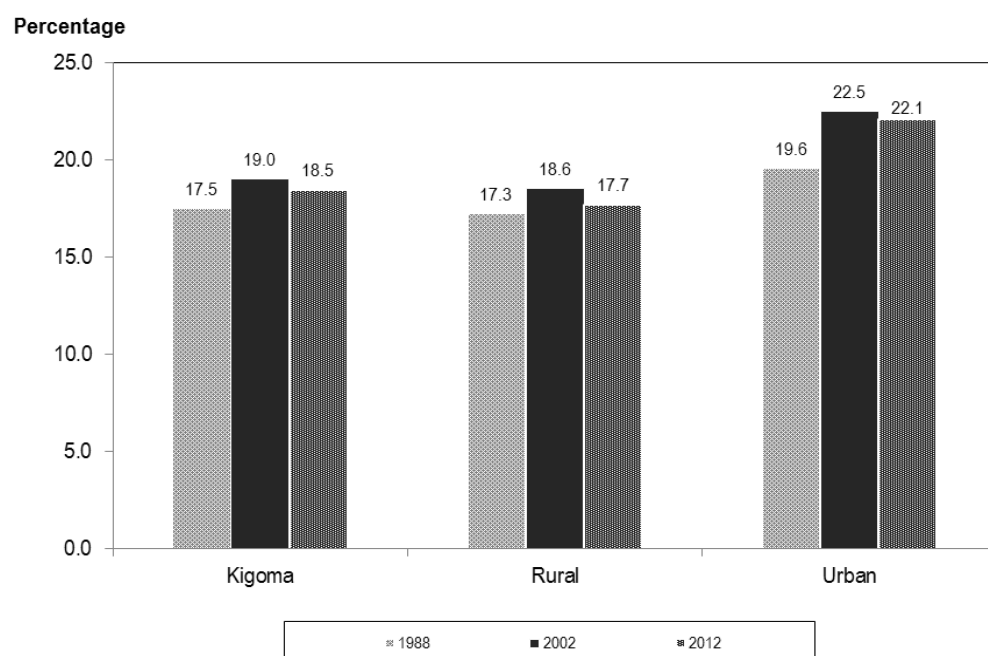
**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Kigoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

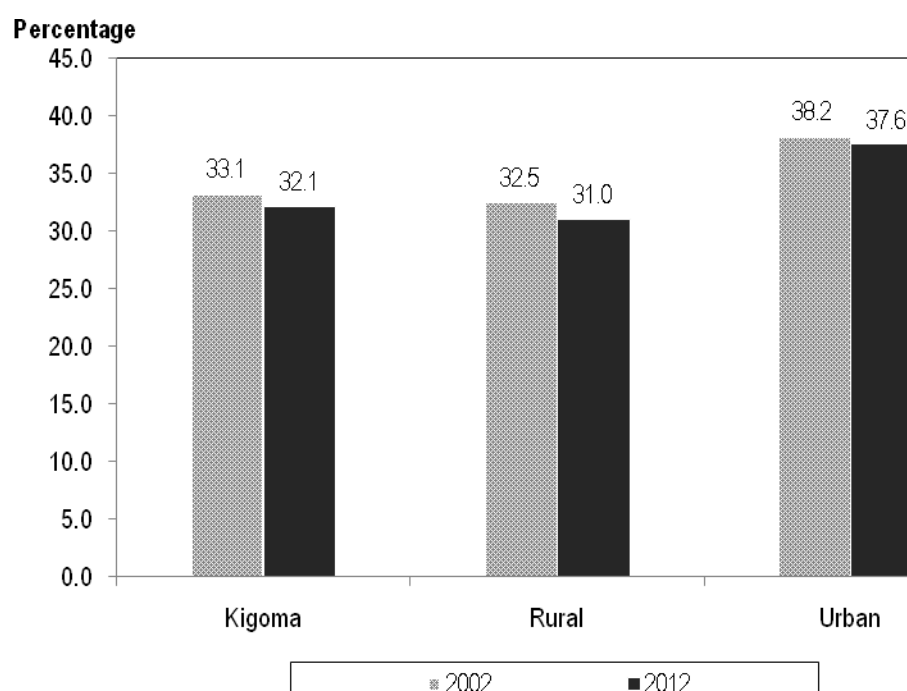
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population of Kigoma Region, Kigoma rural and Kigoma urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Kigoma Region increased from 18 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 2002 and 2012 census. For Kigoma rural it increased from 17 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 2002 and decreased to 18 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas increased from 20 percent in 1988 to 23 percent in the 2002 Census and decreased to 22 percent in the 2012 Census.

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



According to the 2012 PHC the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 33 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012 for Kigoma Region. As for Kigoma rural, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 decreased from 33 to 31 percent and for Kigoma urban it remained the same at 38 percent during the 2002 - 2012 inter-censal period (Figure 3.6).

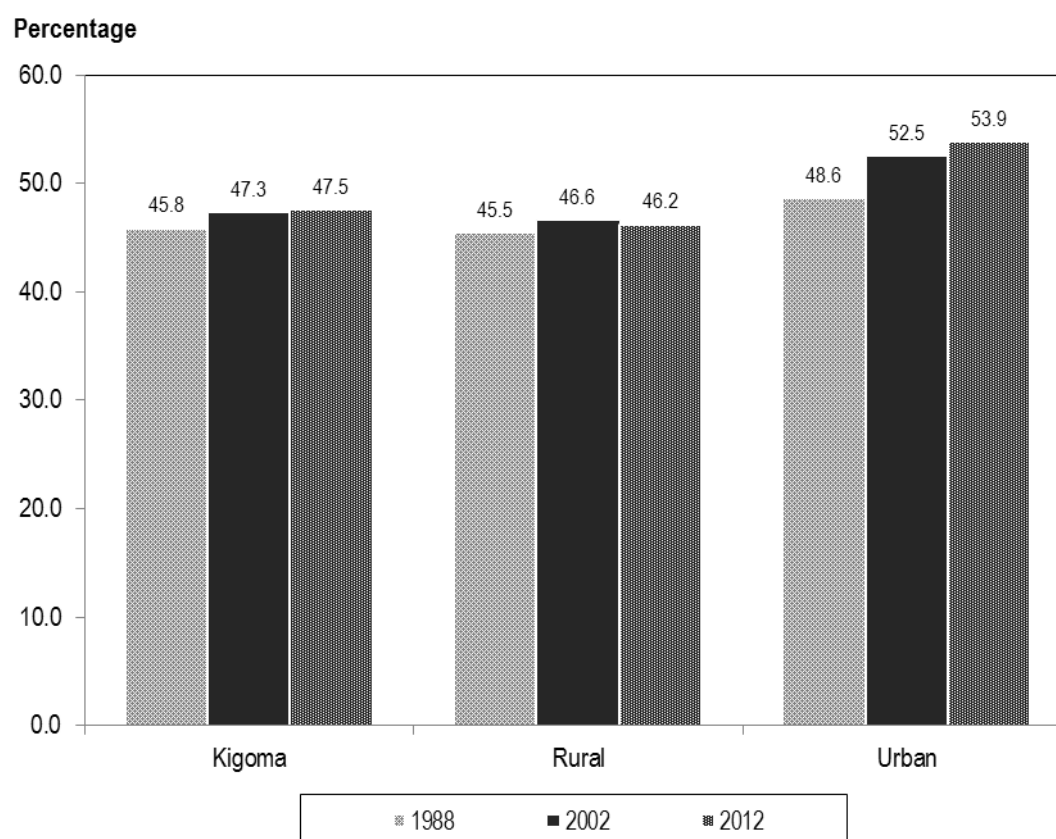
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kigoma Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

The proportion of Kigoma's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 46 percent in 1988 Census to 47 percent in 2002 and to 48 percent in 2012. For Kigoma rural, it increased from 46 percent in 1988 to 47 percent in 2002 but decreased to 46 percent in 2012 Census.. On the other hand, the proportion of the working age population (15-59 years) of Kigoma urban increased from 49 to 54 over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

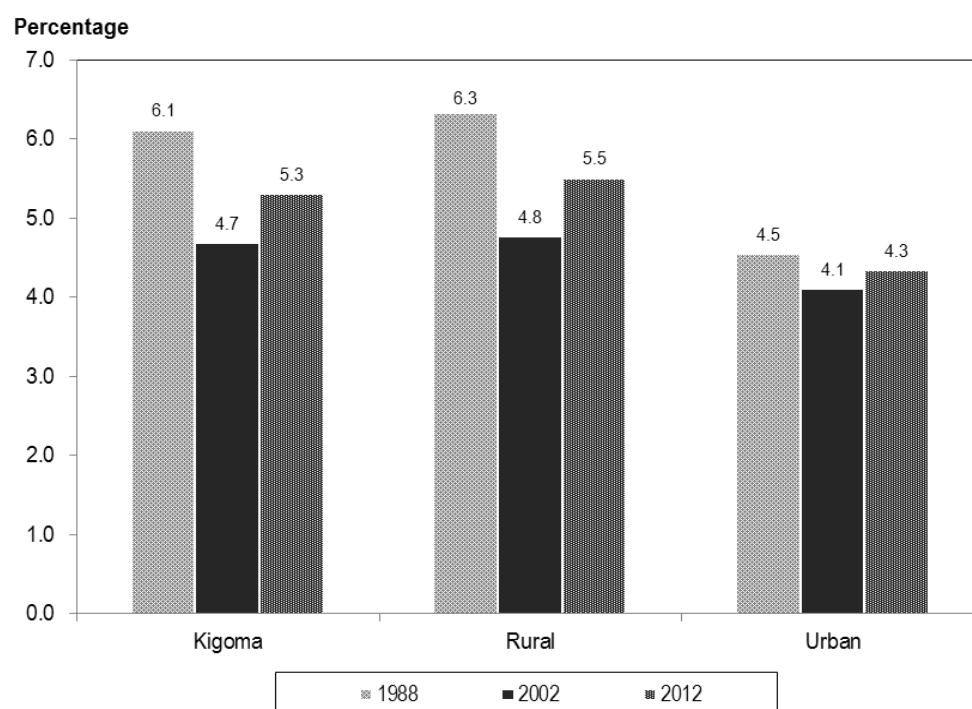
**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kigoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Kigoma Region decreased from six (6) percent in 1988 to five (5) percent in 2012 Census. The same trend is observed in Kigoma rural where the proportion decreased from 6.3 percent to 5.5 percent while for Kigoma urban, it decreased from 4.5 percent to 4.3 percent (Figure 3.8).

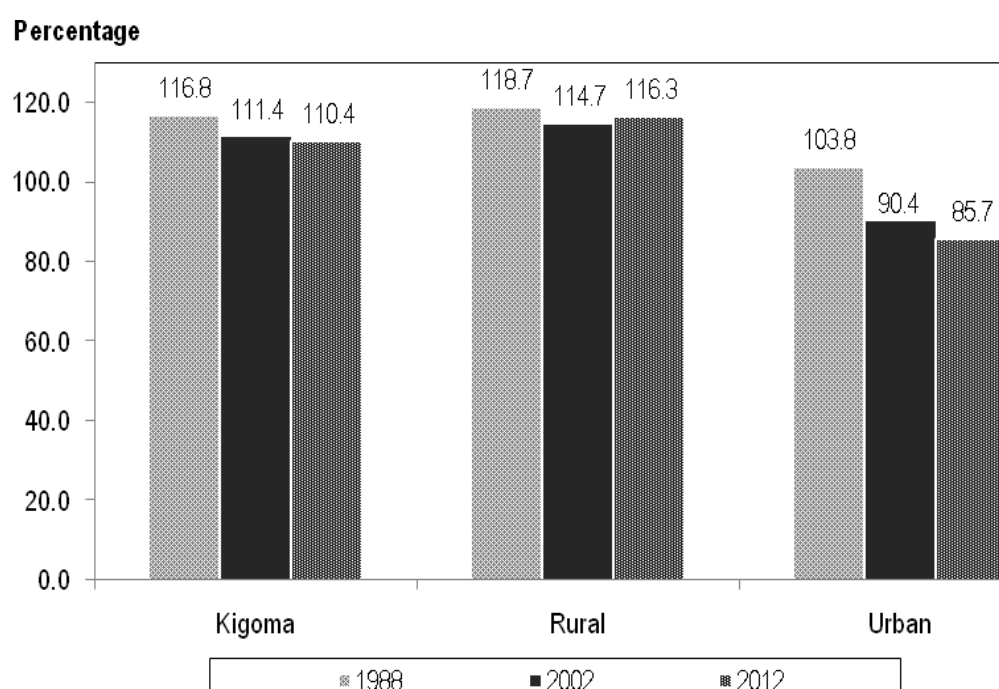
**Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kigoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Kigoma's age dependency ratio was 110 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 110 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

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



## **Chapter Four**

### **Household Composition**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (374,488) covered by the Census.

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

According to the 2012 PHC, Kigoma Region had a total of 370,374 private households. Eighty one (81) percent of the private households (299,351 households) were in rural areas and 19 percent (71,023 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty five (65) percent and 35 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

**Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age Group, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Kigoma 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	370,374	238,971	64.5	131,403	35.5	299,351	80.8	195,260	81.7	104,091	79.2	71,023	19.2	43,711	18.3	27,312	20.8	
< 10	383	220	57.4	163	42.6	309	80.7	183	83.2	126	77.3	74	19.3	37	16.8	37	22.7	
10-14	1,169	587	50.2	582	49.8	918	78.5	472	80.4	446	76.6	251	21.5	115	19.6	136	23.4	
15-19	6,434	3,098	48.2	3,336	51.8	4,655	72.4	2,221	71.7	2,434	73.0	1,779	27.6	877	28.3	902	27.0	
20-24	27,127	16,669	61.4	10,458	38.6	21,633	79.7	13,724	82.3	7,909	75.6	5,494	20.3	2,945	17.7	2,549	24.4	
25-29	44,955	30,297	67.4	14,658	32.6	35,951	80.0	24,762	81.7	11,189	76.3	9,004	20.0	5,535	18.3	3,469	23.7	
30-34	48,859	33,010	67.6	15,849	32.4	38,851	79.5	26,583	80.5	12,268	77.4	10,008	20.5	6,427	19.5	3,581	22.6	
35-39	47,804	32,332	67.6	15,472	32.4	37,857	79.2	25,902	80.1	11,955	77.3	9,947	20.8	6,430	19.9	3,517	22.7	
40-44	40,151	26,454	65.9	13,697	34.1	32,083	79.9	21,235	80.3	10,848	79.2	8,068	20.1	5,219	19.7	2,849	20.8	
45-49	32,862	22,244	67.7	10,618	32.3	26,305	80.0	18,017	81.0	8,288	78.1	6,557	20.0	4,227	19.0	2,330	21.9	
50-54	32,364	20,493	63.3	11,871	36.7	26,096	80.6	16,619	81.1	9,477	79.8	6,268	19.4	3,874	18.9	2,394	20.2	
55-59	19,519	13,049	66.9	6,470	33.1	15,703	80.4	10,500	80.5	5,203	80.4	3,816	19.6	2,549	19.5	1,267	19.6	
60-64	20,569	12,331	59.9	8,238	40.1	17,196	83.6	10,364	84.0	6,832	82.9	3,373	16.4	1,967	16.0	1,406	17.1	
65-69	12,100	7,631	63.1	4,469	36.9	10,239	84.6	6,519	85.4	3,720	83.2	1,861	15.4	1,112	14.6	749	16.8	
70-74	13,732	7,622	55.5	6,110	44.5	11,850	86.3	6,636	87.1	5,214	85.3	1,882	13.7	986	12.9	896	14.7	
75-79	7,179	4,525	63.0	2,654	37.0	6,226	86.7	3,929	86.8	2,297	86.5	953	13.3	596	13.2	357	13.5	
80+	15,167	8,409	55.4	6,758	44.6	13,479	88.9	7,594	90.3	5,885	87.1	1,688	11.1	815	9.7	873	12.9	

Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Uvinza District had the largest number of private households in Kigoma Region while Kakonko District had the smallest number of the private households (9 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Buhigwe (100 percent) followed by Kasulu (98 percent) while Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal had the largest number of urban private households (100 percent).

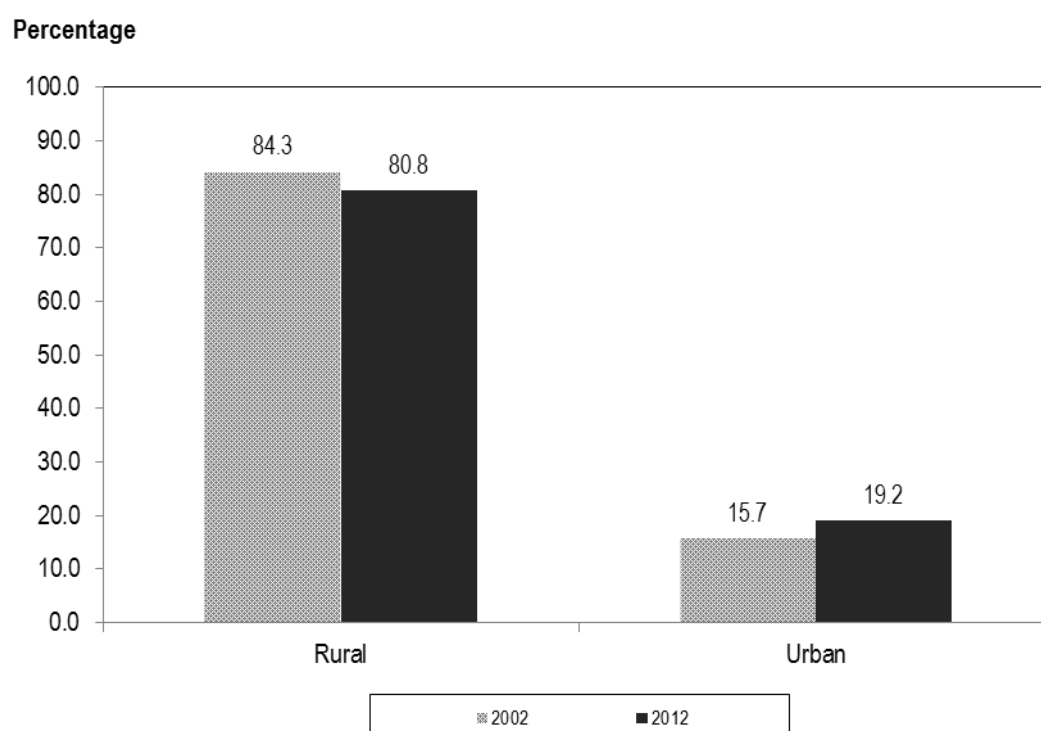


**Table 4.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>299,351</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>71,023</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Kibondo	53,049	14.3	46,785	88.2	6,264	11.8
Kasulu	54,528	14.7	53,238	97.6	1,290	2.4
Kigoma	35,967	9.7	34,492	95.9	1,475	4.1
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	42,448	11.5	0	0.0	42,448	100.0
Uvinza	69,864	18.9	63,826	91.4	6,038	8.6
Buhigwe	44,246	11.9	44,246	100.0	0	0.0
Kakonko	33,479	9.0	32,406	96.8	1,073	3.2
Kasulu Town	36,793	9.9	24,358	66.2	12,435	33.8

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Kigoma Region from 16 percent in 2002 to 19 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease in rural households from 84 percent to 81 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.

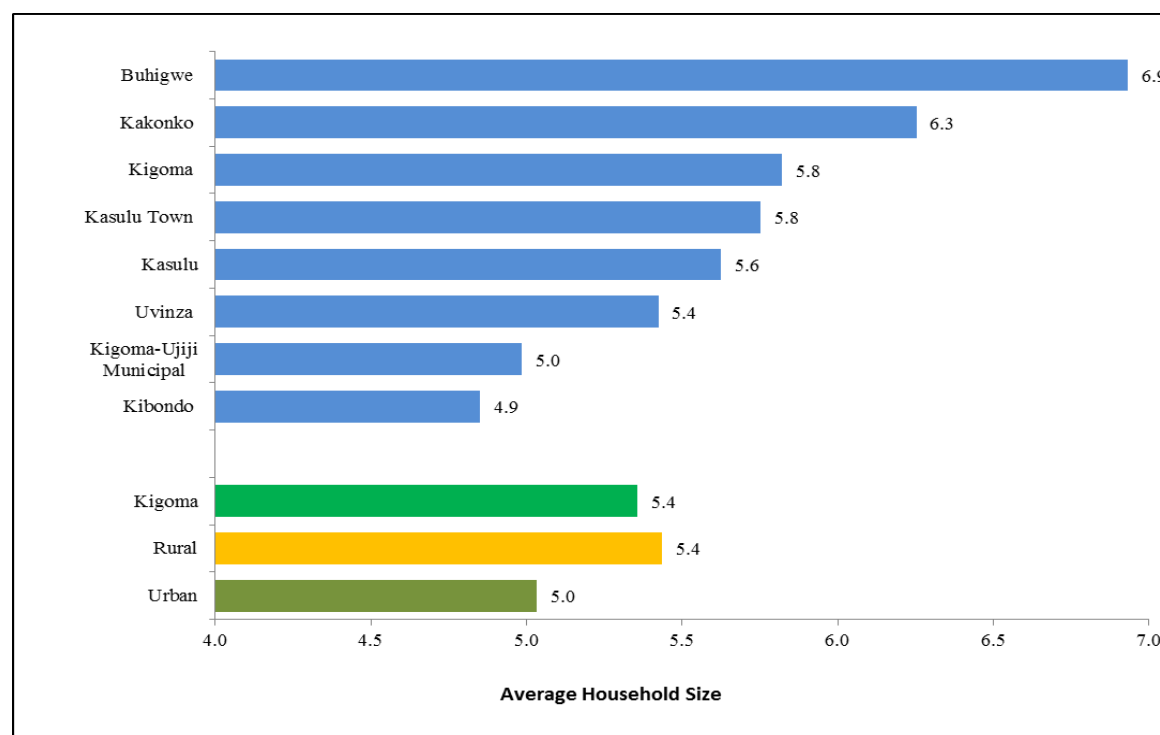
**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Kigoma Region in the 2002 and 2012 PHC has remained the same which was 5.4 persons. Rural households with an average of 5.4 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (5.0 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.9 persons in Kibondo District to 6.9 persons in Buhigwe District.

**Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Districts; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**



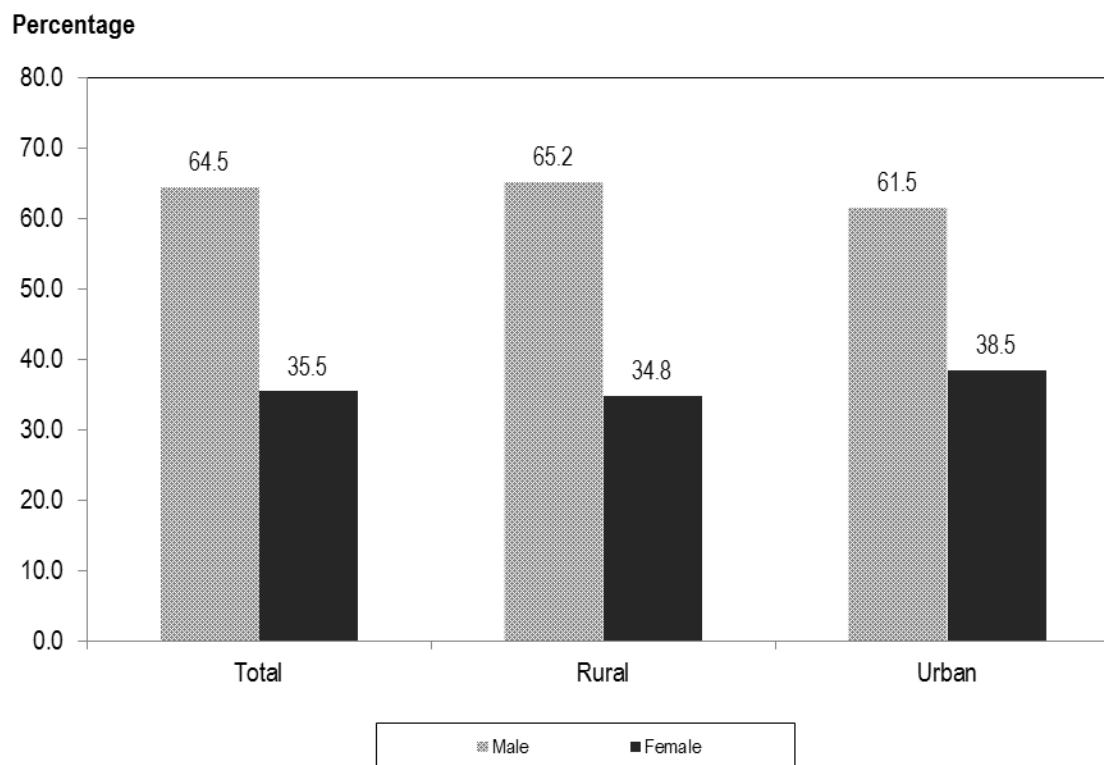
**Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,290,745</b>	<b>1,984,358</b>	<b>238,978</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Rural	1,091,514	1,626,948	201,367	299,351	5.4	5.4
Urban	199,231	357,410	37,611	71,023	5.3	5.0

#### 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 about sixty five (64.5 percent) of the total private households in Kigoma Region were headed by males and a thirty five (35.5 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has decreased from 68.2 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 64.5 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 31.8 percent in 2002 Census to 35.5 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kigoma Region	68.2	31.8	64.5	35.5
Rural	69.3	30.7	65.2	34.8
Urban	62.3	37.7	61.5	38.5

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 7.8 compared with 4.0 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

**Table 4.5: Number of Households and Average Household Size by District Type of Headship and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>238,971</b>	<b>131,403</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Rural	299,351	195,260	104,091	5.4	4.0	8.1
Urban	71,023	43,711	27,312	5.0	3.9	6.8
Kibondo	53,049	34,487	18,562	4.9	3.6	7.2
Kasulu	54,528	36,021	18,507	5.6	4.1	8.5
Kigoma	35,967	23,038	12,929	5.8	4.4	8.4
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	42,448	26,158	16,290	5.0	3.9	6.7
Uvinza	69,864	44,814	25,050	5.4	4.2	7.7
Buhigwe	44,246	28,708	15,538	6.9	5.2	10.2
Kakonko	33,479	22,195	11,284	6.3	4.5	9.7
Kasulu Town	36,793	23,550	13,243	5.8	4.3	8.3

## **Chapter Five**

### **Marital Status**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **5.2 Marital Status**

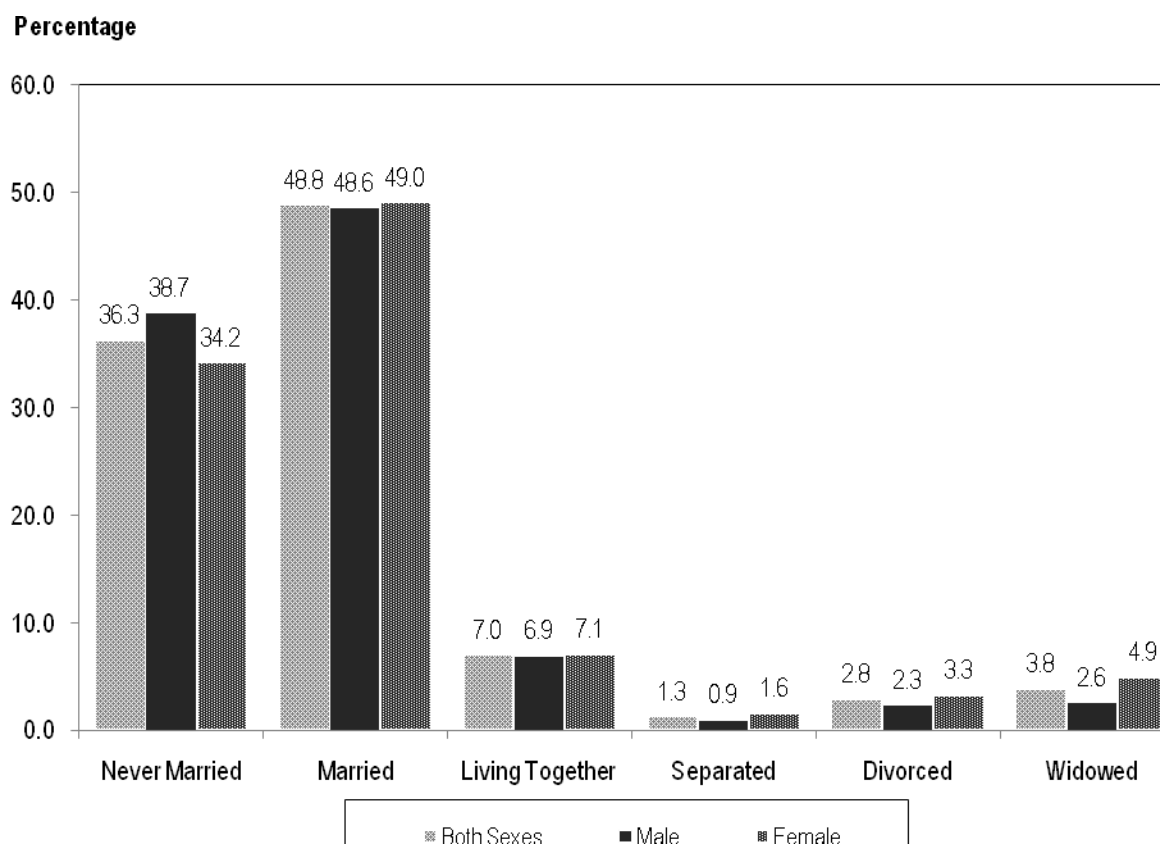
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Kigoma Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 36.3 percent of the people in Kigoma Region aged 15 years and above had never married and 88.1 percent of the persons in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 48.8 percent of the people were married and about four (3.8) 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 88.1 percent for persons of age 15–19 to 12.3 percent for those aged 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017,015</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
15-19	204,528	88.1	10.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	157,404	55.4	35.2	6.3	2.6	0.4	0.1
25-29	130,781	29.1	57.7	11.0	1.1	1.0	0.0
30-34	108,062	17.3	65.9	10.0	5.1	1.6	0.1
35-39	93,643	12.7	70.5	9.6	5.1	1.9	0.2
40-44	73,751	11.3	72.7	8.3	3.2	2.3	2.2
45-49	56,379	7.4	73.5	7.5	3.3	2.4	5.9
50-54	52,731	9.8	70.1	6.8	3.8	2.5	7.0
55-59	31,121	10.6	62.5	9.3	6.7	2.5	8.6
60-64	32,234	12.4	61.9	7.6	5.2	2.4	10.4
65-69	18,875	7.3	61.7	9.8	4.9	2.1	14.1
70-74	21,267	11.9	51.9	7.4	5.4	2.0	21.4
75-79	11,063	10.1	41.8	4.5	2.6	1.9	39.3
80+	25,176	12.3	32.5	3.8	2.1	1.7	47.6

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas by five year age groups. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (38.7 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (34.2 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (4.9 percent) was almost twice as much as that of males (2.6 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the proportion of 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>472,989</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
15-19	98,509	92.0	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	69,964	64.7	27.7	4.4	2.8	0.3	0.1
25-29	58,219	34.2	53.5	10.9	0.7	0.8	0.0
30-34	49,201	18.6	64.9	10.6	4.6	1.2	0.1
35-39	43,885	13.1	70.6	10.3	4.4	1.4	0.2
40-44	34,851	11.1	73.9	9.3	2.1	1.5	2.1
45-49	27,657	6.6	75.8	8.4	2.5	1.8	5.0
50-54	25,305	8.0	74.5	7.9	2.7	1.6	5.3
55-59	16,035	8.3	69.3	9.5	4.9	1.7	6.4
60-64	14,936	8.8	70.3	8.8	3.6	1.8	6.8
65-69	8,992	4.5	71.0	10.0	3.7	1.6	9.3
70-74	9,227	7.1	66.9	8.9	3.7	1.5	11.9
75-79	5,376	6.7	59.8	6.6	2.5	1.8	22.7
80+	10,832	7.4	53.5	6.2	1.8	1.3	29.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>544,026</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>
15-19	106,019	84.4	13.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	-
20-24	87,440	47.9	41.2	7.9	2.5	0.5	0.1
25-29	72,562	25.1	61.0	11.2	1.4	1.2	0.0
30-34	58,861	16.3	66.8	9.5	5.5	1.8	0.1
35-39	49,758	12.3	70.4	9.0	5.7	2.4	0.3
40-44	38,900	11.5	71.6	7.5	4.1	2.9	2.3
45-49	28,722	8.1	71.3	6.7	4.2	3.1	6.7
50-54	27,426	11.5	66.1	5.8	4.8	3.3	8.5
55-59	15,086	13.0	55.2	9.1	8.5	3.3	10.9
60-64	17,298	15.6	54.7	6.6	6.6	2.9	13.5
65-69	9,883	9.9	53.3	9.7	5.9	2.6	18.6
70-74	12,040	15.5	40.4	6.2	6.8	2.5	28.7
75-79	5,687	13.3	24.7	2.5	2.7	2.0	54.9
80+	14,344	16.0	16.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	61.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>815,868</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
15–19	159,786	87.4	11.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	-
20–24	123,813	53.0	37.3	6.7	2.6	0.4	0.1
25–29	104,449	27.3	59.5	11.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
30–34	86,278	16.2	67.3	10.0	4.9	1.5	0.1
35–39	74,825	11.9	71.4	9.8	4.7	1.8	0.2
40–44	59,532	10.8	73.2	8.7	2.9	2.2	2.2
45–49	45,742	6.9	74.1	8.0	3.0	2.3	5.7
50–54	43,021	9.5	70.6	7.4	3.4	2.3	6.8
55–59	25,381	10.3	62.8	9.8	6.3	2.4	8.4
60–64	27,201	12.1	62.5	7.9	4.9	2.4	10.2
65–69	16,023	7.1	62.3	10.1	4.6	2.0	13.8
70–74	18,308	11.5	52.6	7.7	5.1	2.0	21.0
75–79	9,494	9.8	43.0	4.8	2.4	1.9	38.2
80+	22,015	12.0	33.8	4.0	2.0	1.6	46.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>378,919</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
15–19	77,233	91.8	7.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	54,484	61.9	30.0	4.9	2.8	0.4	0.1
25–29	46,581	31.9	55.5	11.0	0.7	0.8	0.0
30–34	39,350	17.3	66.4	10.5	4.5	1.3	0.1
35–39	34,974	12.4	71.5	10.3	4.2	1.4	0.2
40–44	27,942	10.7	74.3	9.6	1.9	1.5	2.1
45–49	22,361	6.3	75.9	8.8	2.3	1.7	5.0
50–54	20,488	7.8	74.6	8.5	2.4	1.4	5.3
55–59	12,938	8.4	68.8	10.1	4.7	1.6	6.5
60–64	12,578	8.7	70.2	9.1	3.4	1.8	6.8
65–69	7,631	4.4	71.3	10.4	3.5	1.4	9.0
70–74	8,024	6.9	67.0	9.4	3.4	1.5	11.8
75–79	4,618	6.7	60.5	7.0	2.2	1.8	21.8
80+	9,717	7.2	54.1	6.5	1.7	1.3	29.3



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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>436,949</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
15-19	82,553	83.2	14.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	-
20-24	69,329	46.0	43.0	8.0	2.4	0.5	0.1
25-29	57,868	23.6	62.7	11.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
30-34	46,928	15.3	68.0	9.6	5.2	1.8	0.1
35-39	39,851	11.5	71.4	9.3	5.2	2.2	0.3
40-44	31,590	10.9	72.2	8.0	3.8	2.9	2.2
45-49	23,381	7.4	72.4	7.2	3.7	2.9	6.4
50-54	22,533	11.0	67.0	6.4	4.3	3.1	8.2
55-59	12,443	12.3	56.6	9.6	7.9	3.2	10.4
60-64	14,623	15.0	55.9	7.0	6.2	2.9	13.1
65-69	8,392	9.6	54.1	9.9	5.6	2.5	18.3
70-74	10,284	15.2	41.4	6.4	6.4	2.5	28.1
75-79	4,876	12.8	26.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	53.6
80+	12,298	15.8	17.8	2.1	2.2	1.9	60.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,147</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
15-19	44,742	90.6	8.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	33,591	64.1	27.5	5.1	2.8	0.3	0.1
25-29	26,332	36.4	50.4	10.7	1.5	1.0	0.1
30-34	21,784	21.8	60.6	9.8	6.0	1.6	0.1
35-39	18,818	15.6	66.6	8.8	6.5	2.3	0.3
40-44	14,219	13.6	70.5	6.7	4.3	2.4	2.4
45-49	10,637	9.4	70.8	5.5	4.7	3.0	6.6
50-54	9,710	11.4	67.8	4.2	5.6	3.0	7.9
55-59	5,740	11.7	61.0	7.0	8.3	2.9	9.1
60-64	5,033	14.5	58.5	5.9	7.1	2.4	11.7
65-69	2,852	8.3	58.6	8.1	6.3	2.7	15.9
70-74	2,959	13.9	47.4	5.2	7.2	2.1	24.2
75-79	1,569	11.7	34.5	2.2	4.0	1.7	45.9
80+	3,161	14.3	23.5	1.9	3.1	1.8	55.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,070</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
15–19	21,276	92.8	7.1	0.2	-	-	-
20–24	15,480	74.6	19.6	2.7	2.9	0.1	0.1
25–29	11,638	43.2	45.3	10.2	0.7	0.6	0.1
30–34	9,851	23.7	59.1	10.8	5.1	1.1	0.2
35–39	8,911	15.8	67.1	10.1	5.1	1.5	0.3
40–44	6,909	12.8	72.2	8.4	3.0	1.6	2.0
45–49	5,296	7.7	75.4	6.6	3.0	2.0	5.2
50–54	4,817	8.9	73.8	5.6	3.8	2.2	5.6
55–59	3,097	8.0	71.4	7.0	5.6	2.0	6.0
60–64	2,358	9.3	70.7	7.2	4.7	1.4	6.7
65–69	1,361	5.0	69.0	7.6	5.1	2.3	10.9
70–74	1,203	8.9	66.2	5.2	5.2	1.5	13.1
75–79	758	6.7	55.5	4.0	4.2	1.7	27.8
80+	1,115	8.7	48.2	4.0	3.0	1.9	34.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,077</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
15–19	23,466	88.6	9.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	-
20–24	18,111	55.1	34.3	7.2	2.8	0.6	0.1
25–29	14,694	31.0	54.4	11.1	2.2	1.3	0.0
30–34	11,933	20.3	61.9	8.9	6.7	2.1	0.1
35–39	9,907	15.4	66.1	7.5	7.7	3.0	0.3
40–44	7,310	14.4	69.0	5.0	5.5	3.2	2.8
45–49	5,341	11.1	66.2	4.5	6.4	3.9	8.0
50–54	4,893	13.9	62.0	2.8	7.4	3.8	10.1
55–59	2,643	16.1	48.8	6.8	11.5	3.9	12.8
60–64	2,675	19.1	47.8	4.7	9.1	3.2	16.0
65–69	1,491	11.4	49.1	8.6	7.4	3.1	20.4
70–74	1,756	17.4	34.6	5.2	8.7	2.4	31.8
75–79	811	16.4	14.8	0.6	3.7	1.7	62.8
80+	2,046	17.4	10.1	0.8	3.2	1.8	66.8

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 30.5 percent in Kakonko district council to 43.7 percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council. For the married category the range was from 43.3 percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council to 53 percent in Buhigwe and Kakonko District Councils. The proportion for the separated was almost one (1) percent for almost all districts apart from Kibondo and Uvinza that had a proportion of close to two

(2) percent. The widowed category had a proportion of approximately four percent for almost all districts apart from Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council which had a proportion of three (3.3) percent. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was highest in Kibondo District Council (12 percent) compared to other districts.

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

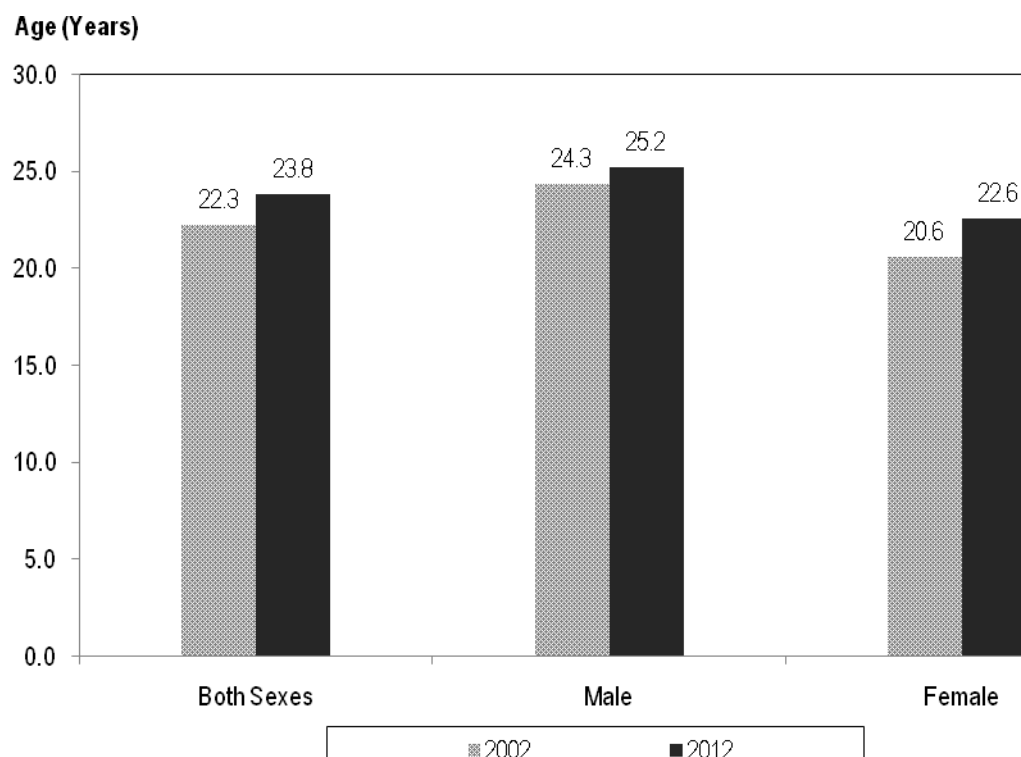
District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,017,015</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Rural	815,868	34.7	50.2	7.3	1.3	2.7	3.9
Urban	201,147	42.8	43.3	5.9	1.3	3.4	3.3
Kibondo District Council	128,092	31.2	48.3	12.0	1.9	3.0	3.6
Kasulu District Council	148,997	34.2	50.1	8.2	1.3	2.5	3.8
Kigoma District Council	110,306	39.1	49.6	3.4	0.9	2.7	4.3
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council	121,078	43.7	43.3	4.9	1.2	3.5	3.3
Uvinza District Council	192,131	36.2	48.6	6.6	1.5	3.5	3.6
Buhigwe District Council	127,738	36.0	53.0	4.3	0.7	1.8	4.2
Kakonko District Council	81,973	30.5	53.0	8.7	1.4	2.5	3.9
Kasulu Town Council	106,700	39.1	45.3	7.9	1.1	2.6	3.9

### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

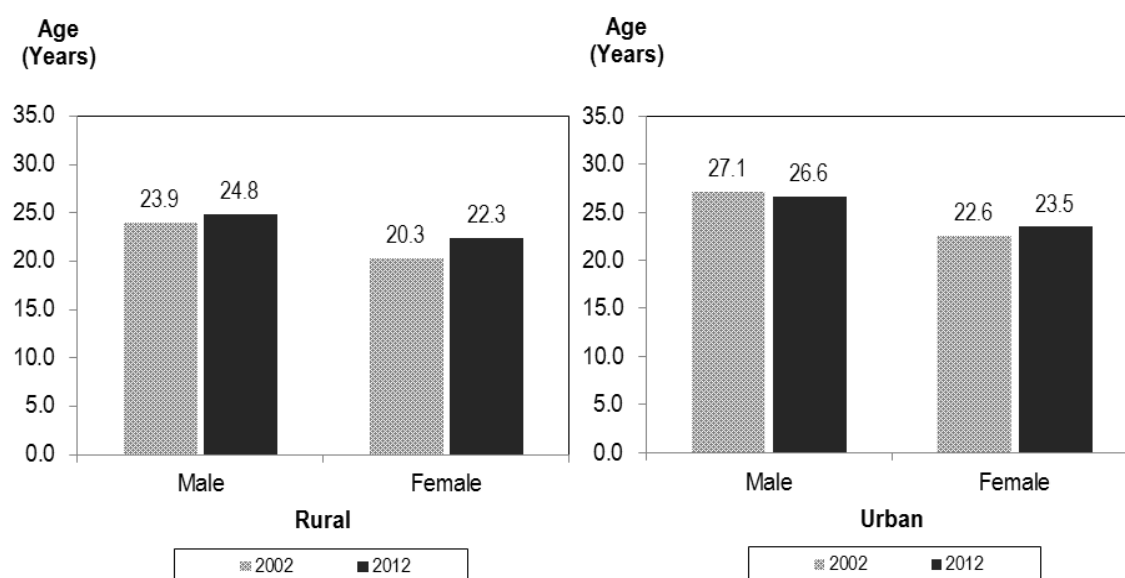
Mean Age at First Marriage is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. A population, in which age at marriage is low, tends to have early childbearing and high fertility. Since there was no direct question on age at first marriage in the 2012 PHC, the mean age at first marriage is estimated using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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.6 years in 2002 to 22.6 years in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 24.3 years in 2002 Census to 25.2 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas increased from 22.6 to 23.5 years and that of males decreased from 27.1 to 26.6 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.3 to 22.3 years and that of males slightly increased from 23.9 to 24.8 years.

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



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

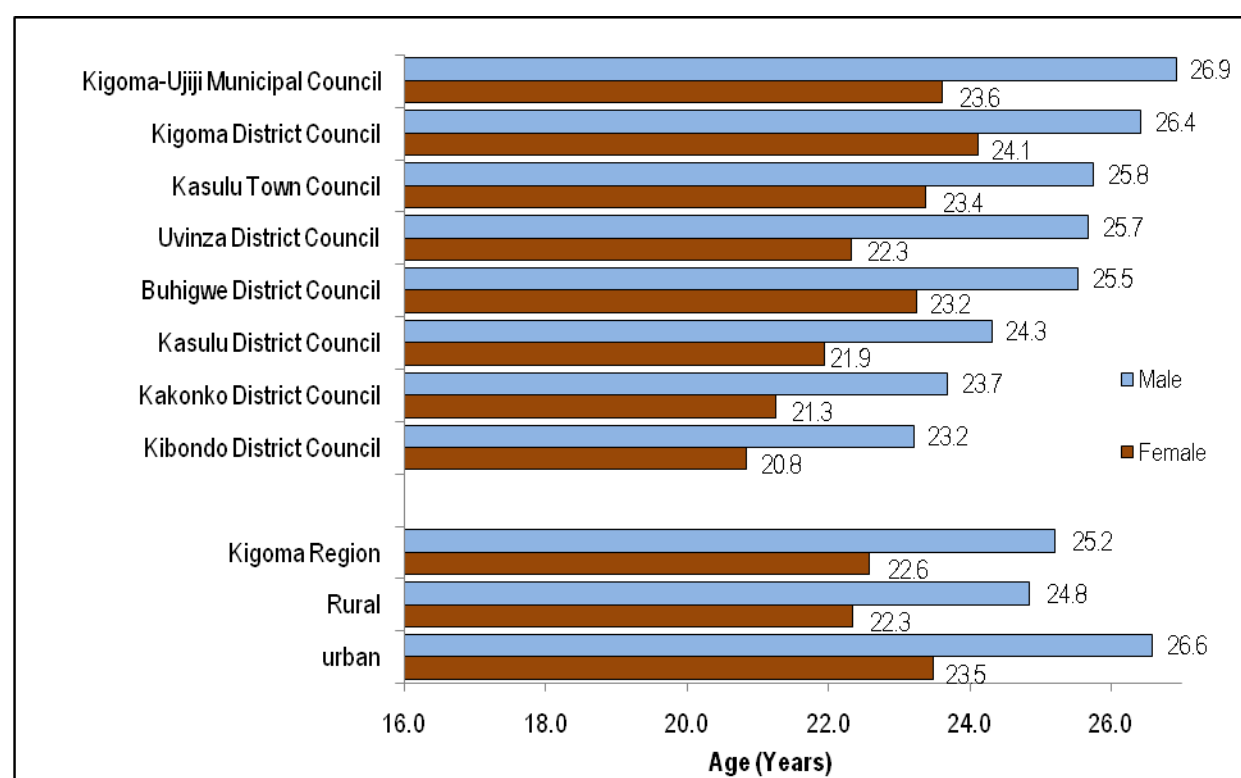


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for males (26.9 years) followed by Kigoma District Council (26.4 years). On the other hand, Kigoma District Council had the highest mean at first marriage for females (24.1 years) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Kibondo District Council (23.2 years for males and 20.8 for females).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>
Rural	21.9	23.5	23.9	24.8	20.3	22.3
Urban	24.6	25.0	27.1	26.6	22.6	23.5
Kibondo	21.1	21.9	22.9	23.2	19.7	20.8
Kasulu	21.5	23.1	23.4	24.3	20.1	21.9
Kigoma	22.9	25.2	25.3	26.4	21.2	24.1
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	24.8	25.2	27.3	26.9	22.5	23.6
Uvinza	22.2	23.9	24.8	25.7	19.9	22.3
Buhigwe	22.5	24.3	24.0	25.5	21.5	23.2
Kakonko	21.0	22.4	22.9	23.7	19.5	21.3
Kasulu Town	22.6	24.5	24.5	25.8	21.1	23.4

**Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Kigoma 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 Kigoma region were Tanzanians (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from DRC and Burundi. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Uganda, Botswana and Rwanda.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,127,930</b>	<b>1,028,994</b>	<b>1,098,936</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,762,669</b>	<b>852,753</b>	<b>909,916</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>365,261</b>	<b>176,241</b>	<b>189,020</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,995,321</b>	<b>963,276</b>	<b>1,032,045</b>	<b>93.77</b>	<b>1,631,707</b>	<b>788,024</b>	<b>843,683</b>	<b>92.57</b>	<b>363,614</b>	<b>175,252</b>	<b>188,362</b>	<b>99.55</b>
Angola	17	6	11	0.001	17	6	11	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	122	59	63	0.006	92	48	44	0.005	30	11	19	0.008
Burundi	49,379	25,202	24,177	2.321	48,759	24,744	24,015	2.766	620	458	162	0.170
Comoro	36	22	14	0.002	35	22	13	0.002	1	0	1	0.000
Kenya	89	49	40	0.004	59	32	27	0.003	30	17	13	0.008
Lesotho	20	6	14	0.001	20	6	14	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	22	12	10	0.001	20	10	10	0.001	2	2	0	0.001
Mauritius	7	2	5	0.000	7	2	5	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	121	65	56	0.006	101	50	51	0.006	20	15	5	0.005
Seychelles	8	4	4	0.000	3	2	1	0.000	5	2	3	0.001
Somalia	9	2	7	0.000	9	2	7	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Swaziland	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.001
South Africa	4	3	1	0.000	4	3	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Uganda	513	228	285	0.024	501	222	279	0.028	12	6	6	0.003
DRC	81,796	39,789	42,007	3.844	81,038	39,403	41,635	4.597	758	386	372	0.208
Zimbabwe	4	3	1	0.000	3	3	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Zambia	8	7	1	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	6	5	1	0.002
<b>Other African Countries</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.001</b>
China	32	32	0	0.002	29	29	0	0.002	3	3	0	0.001
India	57	34	23	0.003	13	11	2	0.001	44	23	21	0.012
Pakistan	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
<b>Other Asian Countries</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.002</b>
Italy	11	4	7	0.001	7	2	5	0.000	4	2	2	0.001
Nordic Countries	14	12	2	0.001	7	6	1	0.000	7	6	1	0.002
Great Britain	6	5	1	0.000	3	3	0	0.000	3	2	1	0.001

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	14	5	9	0.001	9	3	6	0.001	5	2	3	0.001
Other European Countries	19	8	11	0.001	7	3	4	0.000	12	5	7	0.003
Canada	2	2	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
USA	62	31	31	0.003	9	7	2	0.001	53	24	29	0.015
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	206	107	99	0.010	190	98	92	0.011	16	9	7	0.004

## 6.2 Birth Certificate

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

## 6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that about nine (8.6) percent of Kigoma population had birth certificates while six (6.2) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (83.5 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.



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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
0 - 4	8.1	8.2	8.0	10.3	10.4	10.2	80.3	80.2	80.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
5 - 9	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.5	81.2	81.0	81.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
10 - 14	9.3	9.4	9.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	82.2	82.2	82.2	1.4	1.3	1.5
15 - 19	10.7	10.7	10.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	81.8	81.7	81.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
20 - 24	11.7	13.6	10.2	4.5	4.6	4.3	82.1	80.0	83.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
25 - 29	9.8	11.6	8.3	3.6	3.9	3.5	84.7	82.5	86.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
30 - 34	8.1	9.4	7.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	86.9	85.1	88.3	1.9	2.2	1.7
35 - 39	7.1	7.9	6.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	88.0	86.8	89.2	1.9	2.3	1.6
40 - 44	6.9	7.9	5.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	88.5	87.1	89.7	2.0	2.3	1.8
45 - 49	6.7	7.5	5.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	88.8	87.6	89.8	2.0	2.2	1.9
50 - 54	6.5	7.8	5.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	88.9	87.6	90.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
55 - 59	6.3	7.7	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	89.2	87.8	90.6	2.2	2.2	2.3
60 - 64	4.5	5.4	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	90.4	89.5	91.1	2.7	2.5	2.9
65 - 69	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	91.3	91.3	91.3	2.8	2.5	3.0
70 - 74	3.4	4.0	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	91.1	91.1	91.0	3.2	2.8	3.5
75 - 79	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	90.9	91.3	90.5	3.7	3.1	4.3
80+	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	89.7	90.3	89.2	4.7	4.2	5.1

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Kigoma urban Areas (25 percent) was five times that of Kigoma rural Areas (5 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
0 - 4	5.2	5.2	5.1	9.7	9.8	9.6	83.9	83.7	84.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
5 - 9	5.5	5.6	5.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	84.9	84.7	85.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 - 14	5.3	5.4	5.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	86.4	86.4	86.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
15 - 19	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	87.1	86.9	87.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
20 - 24	6.9	8.1	5.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
25 - 29	5.6	7.1	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	89.0	87.3	90.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
30 - 34	4.5	5.2	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	90.7	89.6	91.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
35 - 39	3.8	4.3	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	91.6	90.7	92.4	1.7	2.0	1.5
40 - 44	3.7	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	91.9	91.1	92.7	1.7	1.9	1.6
45 - 49	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	92.1	91.3	92.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
50 - 54	3.8	4.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	91.8	91.2	92.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
55 - 59	3.8	4.7	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	91.8	91.0	92.6	2.1	1.9	2.2
60 - 64	2.9	3.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	92.1	91.5	92.7	2.6	2.3	2.9
65 - 69	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	92.7	93.0	92.4	2.8	2.4	3.1
70 - 74	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	92.2	92.3	92.0	3.1	2.8	3.4
75 - 79	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	91.7	92.2	91.3	3.7	3.2	4.3
80+	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	90.4	90.8	90.1	4.7	4.2	5.1

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
0 - 4	24.9	25.1	24.6	13.8	13.7	13.8	59.8	59.6	59.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
5 - 9	27.2	27.6	26.8	9.5	9.6	9.4	61.6	61.3	61.9	1.7	1.5	1.9
10 - 14	27.5	28.1	26.9	7.2	7.1	7.3	63.2	62.9	63.5	2.2	2.0	2.3
15 - 19	28.7	28.6	28.8	5.4	5.7	5.2	63.2	63.0	63.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
20 - 24	29.5	33.0	26.6	4.1	4.4	3.8	64.1	60.2	67.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
25 - 29	26.2	29.7	23.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	67.5	63.2	71.0	2.8	3.4	2.3
30 - 34	22.4	26.0	19.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	71.7	67.2	75.4	2.7	3.3	2.2
35 - 39	20.4	22.1	18.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	73.8	71.2	76.1	2.7	3.3	2.3
40 - 44	20.1	22.5	17.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	74.0	70.7	77.1	3.1	3.7	2.5
45 - 49	19.6	21.8	17.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	74.5	72.0	76.9	3.1	3.4	2.8
50 - 54	18.2	21.3	15.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	75.8	72.5	79.0	3.1	3.4	2.8
55 - 59	17.3	20.5	13.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	77.5	74.2	81.5	2.9	3.3	2.4
60 - 64	13.0	14.6	11.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	80.8	79.0	82.5	3.1	3.4	2.9
65 - 69	10.9	12.8	9.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	83.5	81.4	85.3	3.1	3.5	2.7
70 - 74	9.6	11.6	8.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	84.1	83.1	84.8	3.7	2.8	4.3
75 - 79	9.4	10.2	8.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	85.5	85.5	85.5	3.3	2.2	4.2
80+	7.9	6.8	8.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	84.6	86.1	83.8	4.5	4.0	4.7

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Kigoma Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Kigoma–Ujiji Municipal Council (26.6 percent) and the lowest was Uvinza District Council (4.4 percent).

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

District	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Kibondo	7.4	8.0	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.2	83.6	82.7	84.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kasulu	4.6	4.9	4.3	7.2	7.4	7.0	86.5	86.0	86.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Kigoma	6.5	7.0	6.0	4.3	4.4	4.1	88.1	87.3	88.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	26.6	28.0	25.3	7.4	7.6	7.3	63.3	61.6	64.9	2.6	2.7	2.5
Uvinza	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	90.8	90.4	91.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
Buhigwe	5.1	5.5	4.7	8.9	9.1	8.6	84.7	84.1	85.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Kakonko	5.9	6.3	5.5	6.7	7.0	6.5	86.0	85.4	86.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kasulu Town	14.1	14.9	13.4							2.1	2.1	2.0

## **Chapter Seven**

### **Survival of Parents**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 73.4 percent of all persons in Kigoma and about 94 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,984,332</b>	<b>1,457,234</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>70,941</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>229,38</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>226,77</b>	<b>11.4</b>
< 1	78,031	76,692	98.3	363	0.5	745	1.0	231	0.3
1-4	305,300	297,302	97.4	2,071	0.7	4,989	1.6	938	0.3
5-9	314,429	298,744	95.0	3,699	1.2	10,427	3.3	1,559	0.5
10-14	269,583	246,664	91.5	5,092	1.9	15,421	5.7	2,406	0.9
15-19	204,528	174,250	85.2	6,405	3.1	20,064	9.8	3,808	1.9
20-24	157,404	118,734	75.4	7,992	5.1	24,510	15.6	6,167	3.9
25-29	130,781	85,375	65.3	8,634	6.6	27,905	21.3	8,866	6.8
30-34	108,062	59,002	54.6	8,794	8.1	28,104	26.0	12,162	11.3
35-39	93,643	41,491	44.3	8,236	8.8	28,267	30.2	15,649	16.7
40-44	73,751	24,121	32.7	6,772	9.2	23,045	31.2	19,813	26.9
45-49	56,379	13,768	24.4	4,797	8.5	16,763	29.7	21,051	37.3
50-54	52,731	8,523	16.2	3,595	6.8	13,116	24.9	27,497	52.1
55-59	31,108	3,753	12.1	1,932	6.2	6,512	20.9	18,910	60.8
60-64	32,233	3,253	10.1	1,164	3.6	4,752	14.7	23,063	71.6
65+	76,369	5,560	7.3	1,394	1.8	4,766	6.2	64,649	84.7
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>1,092,015</b>	<b>1,027,668</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>14,724</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>42,556</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>0.6</b>

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>956,442</b>	<b>711,814</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>33,374</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>108,764</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>102,490</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<1	39,165	38,481	98.3	181	0.5	384	1.0	119	0.3
1-4	152,109	148,216	97.4	1,008	0.7	2,418	1.6	467	0.3
5-9	157,982	150,209	95.1	1,831	1.2	5,167	3.3	775	0.5
10-14	134,206	122,834	91.5	2,605	1.9	7,622	5.7	1,146	0.9
15-19	98,509	84,376	85.7	2,900	2.9	9,405	9.5	1,828	1.9
20-24	69,964	53,321	76.2	3,374	4.8	10,594	15.1	2,676	3.8
25-29	58,219	38,430	66.0	3,747	6.4	12,337	21.2	3,705	6.4
30-34	49,201	27,364	55.6	3,971	8.1	12,638	25.7	5,228	10.6
35-39	43,885	19,920	45.4	3,846	8.8	13,260	30.2	6,859	15.6
40-44	34,851	12,097	34.7	3,221	9.2	11,033	31.7	8,500	24.4
45-49	27,657	6,942	25.1	2,366	8.6	8,630	31.2	9,718	35.1
50-54	25,305	4,180	16.5	1,858	7.3	6,886	27.2	12,382	48.9
55-59	16,035	1,949	12.2	1,058	6.6	3,633	22.7	9,395	58.6
60-64	14,935	1,386	9.3	650	4.4	2,479	16.6	10,420	69.8
65+	34,419	2,108	6.1	759	2.2	2,279	6.6	29,273	85.0
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>545,227</b>	<b>513,384</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>7,339</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>20,997</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>0.6</b>

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027,890</b>	<b>745,420</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>37,568</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>120,623</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>124,280</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<1	38,866	38,211	98.3	182	0.5	361	0.9	112	0.3
1–4	153,191	149,086	97.3	1,063	0.7	2,571	1.7	471	0.3
5–9	156,447	148,535	94.9	1,868	1.2	5,260	3.4	784	0.5
10–14	135,377	123,831	91.5	2,487	1.8	7,799	5.8	1,260	0.9
15–19	106,019	89,874	84.8	3,505	3.3	10,659	10.1	1,981	1.9
20–24	87,440	65,413	74.8	4,619	5.3	13,916	15.9	3,492	4.0
25–29	72,562	46,945	64.7	4,887	6.7	15,568	21.5	5,162	7.1
30–34	58,861	31,638	53.8	4,823	8.2	15,466	26.3	6,935	11.8
35–39	49,758	21,571	43.4	4,390	8.8	15,007	30.2	8,790	17.7
40–44	38,900	12,024	30.9	3,551	9.1	12,012	30.9	11,313	29.1
45–49	28,722	6,826	23.8	2,431	8.5	8,133	28.3	11,332	39.5
50–54	27,426	4,343	15.8	1,738	6.3	6,230	22.7	15,115	55.1
55–59	15,073	1,804	12.0	874	5.8	2,879	19.1	9,515	63.1
60–64	17,298	1,867	10.8	515	3.0	2,273	13.1	12,643	73.1
65+	41,950	3,452	8.2	635	1.5	2,488	5.9	35,376	84.3
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>546,788</b>	<b>514,284</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21,559</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>0.7</b>

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 higher in rural areas (73.9 percent) than in urban areas (71.2 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported the survival of both parents was observed in Kasulu District (76.1 percent), Kibondo District (74.8 percent) and Kasulu Town (74.7 percent). The least proportion was observed in Kakonko (74.3 percent) followed by Buhigwe (73.2 percent), Uvinza (72.4 percent) and Kigoma (71.7 percent) District Councils. Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (11.6 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.6 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Kigoma District Council (12.9 percent) followed by Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal and Buhigwe District Council (12.1 percent each) and the lowest was in Kasulu District (10.0 percent) followed by Kibondo District Council (10.3 percent).

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,984,332</b>	<b>1,457,234</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>70,941</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>229,387</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>226,770</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Rural	1,626,948	1,202,645	73.9	55,993	3.4	181,617	11.2	186,692	11.5
Urban	357,384	254,589	71.2	14,948	4.2	47,770	13.4	40,078	11.2
Kibondo	257,382	192,584	74.8	8,777	3.4	29,409	11.4	26,612	10.3
Kasulu	306,660	233,479	76.1	9,252	3.0	33,188	10.8	30,742	10.0
Kigoma	209,337	150,188	71.7	7,687	3.7	24,361	11.6	27,101	12.9
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	211,598	147,552	69.7	9,243	4.4	29,300	13.8	25,503	12.1
Uvinza	378,892	274,289	72.4	15,432	4.1	43,748	11.5	45,423	12.0
Buhigwe	251,751	184,394	73.2	8,654	3.4	28,226	11.2	30,477	12.1
Kakonko	164,758	122,382	74.3	5,548	3.4	17,284	10.5	19,544	11.9
Kasulu Town	203,954	152,366	74.7	6,348	3.1	23,872	11.7	21,368	10.5

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>956,442</b>	<b>711,814</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>33,374</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>108,764</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>102,490</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Rural	785,185	588,051	74.9	26,299	3.3	86,608	11.0	84,228	10.7
Urban	171,257	123,763	72.3	7,075	4.1	22,156	12.9	18,262	10.7
Kibondo	123,088	94,016	76.4	3,984	3.2	13,956	11.3	11,132	9.0
Kasulu	148,793	114,154	76.7	4,504	3.0	16,071	10.8	14,063	9.5
Kigoma	100,398	73,209	72.9	3,521	3.5	11,411	11.4	12,256	12.2
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	101,689	72,257	71.1	4,300	4.2	13,402	13.2	11,731	11.5
Uvinza	186,191	135,355	72.7	7,587	4.1	21,218	11.4	22,030	11.8
Buhigwe	119,460	88,992	74.5	3,884	3.3	13,043	10.9	13,541	11.3
Kakonko	79,724	60,228	75.5	2,621	3.3	8,507	10.7	8,368	10.5
Kasulu Town	97,099	73,604	75.8	2,972	3.1	11,154	11.5	9,369	9.6

**Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,027,890</b>	<b>745,420</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>37,568</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>120,623</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>124,280</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Rural	841,763	614,595	73.0	29,695	3.5	95,009	11.3	102,464	12.2
Urban	186,127	130,825	70.3	7,873	4.2	25,613	13.8	21,816	11.7
Kibondo	134,294	98,568	73.4	4,793	3.6	15,452	11.5	15,481	11.5
Kasulu	157,867	119,324	75.6	4,748	3.0	17,116	10.8	16,679	10.6
Kigoma	108,939	76,979	70.7	4,166	3.8	12,950	11.9	14,844	13.6
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	109,909	75,296	68.5	4,943	4.5	15,898	14.5	13,772	12.5
Uvinza	192,701	138,934	72.1	7,845	4.1	22,530	11.7	23,392	12.1
Buhigwe	132,291	95,402	72.1	4,770	3.6	15,183	11.5	16,936	12.8
Kakonko	85,034	62,155	73.1	2,927	3.4	8,776	10.3	11,176	13.1
Kasulu Town	106,855	78,762	73.7	3,376	3.2	12,718	11.9	11,999	11.2

**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census: Rural**

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,626,948</b>	<b>1,202,645</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>55,993</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>181,617</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>186,692</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Male	785,185	588,051	74.9	26,299	3.3	86,608	11.0	84,228	10.7
Female	841,763	614,595	73.0	29,695	3.5	95,009	11.3	102,464	12.2
Kibondo	228,821	171,993	75.2	7,652	3.3	25,329	11.1	23,847	10.4
Kasulu	299,434	228,099	76.2	9,035	3.0	32,397	10.8	29,903	10.0
Kigoma	201,487	144,930	71.9	7,345	3.6	23,310	11.6	25,903	12.9
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Uvinza	347,604	251,533	72.4	14,005	4.0	40,086	11.5	41,979	12.1
Buhigwe	251,751	184,394	73.2	8,654	3.4	28,226	11.2	30,477	12.1
Kakonko	159,534	118,829	74.5	5,359	3.4	16,449	10.3	18,897	11.8
Kasulu Town	138,317	102,868	74.4	3,943	2.9	15,820	11.4	15,686	11.3

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census: Urban**

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>357,384</b>	<b>254,589</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>14,948</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>47,770</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>40,078</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Male	171,257	123,763	72.3	7,075	4.1	22,156	12.9	18,262	10.7
Female	186,127	130,825	70.3	7,873	4.2	25,613	13.8	21,816	11.7
Kibondo	28,561	20,591	72.1	1,125	3.9	4,080	14.3	2,765	9.7
Kasulu	7,226	5,379	74.4	217	3.0	791	10.9	839	11.6
Kigoma	7,850	5,258	67.0	343	4.4	1,051	13.4	1,198	15.3
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	211,598	147,552	69.7	9,243	4.4	29,300	13.8	25,503	12.1
Uvinza	31,288	22,756	72.7	1,427	4.6	3,662	11.7	3,444	11.0
Buhigwe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kakonko	5,224	3,554	68.0	189	3.6	835	16.0	647	12.4
Kasulu Town	65,637	49,498	75.4	2,405	3.7	8,052	12.3	5,682	8.7

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal council has no rural component and
- (iii) Buhigwe District Council has no urban component

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

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,984,332</b>	<b>1,457,234</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>70,941</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>229,387</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>226,770</b>	<b>11.4</b>
< 1	78,031	76,692	98.3	363	0.5	745	1.0	231	0.3
1-4	305,300	297,302	97.4	2,071	0.7	4,989	1.6	938	0.3
5-9	314,429	298,744	95.0	3,699	1.2	10,427	3.3	1,559	0.5
10-14	269,583	246,664	91.5	5,092	1.9	15,421	5.7	2,406	0.9
15-19	204,528	174,250	85.2	6,405	3.1	20,064	9.8	3,808	1.9
20-24	157,404	118,734	75.4	7,992	5.1	24,510	15.6	6,167	3.9
25+	655,057	244,847	37.4	45,318	6.9	153,231	23.4	211,661	32.3

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>956,442</b>	<b>711,814</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>33,374</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>108,764</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>102,490</b>	<b>10.7</b>
< 1	39,165	38,481	98.3	181	0.5	384	1.0	119	0.3
1-4	152,109	148,216	97.4	1,008	0.7	2,418	1.6	467	0.3
5-9	157,982	150,209	95.1	1,831	1.2	5,167	3.3	775	0.5
10-14	134,206	122,834	91.5	2,605	1.9	7,622	5.7	1,146	0.9
15-19	98,509	84,376	85.7	2,900	2.9	9,405	9.5	1,828	1.9
20-24	69,964	53,321	76.2	3,374	4.8	10,594	15.1	2,676	3.8
25+	304,507	114,377	37.6	21,475	7.1	73,175	24.0	95,480	31.4

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027,890</b>	<b>745,420</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>37,568</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>120,623</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>124,280</b>	<b>12.1</b>
< 1	38,866	38,211	98.3	182	0.5	361	0.9	112	0.3
1-4	153,191	149,086	97.3	1,063	0.7	2,571	1.7	471	0.3
5-9	156,447	148,535	94.9	1,868	1.2	5,260	3.4	784	0.5
10-14	135,377	123,831	91.5	2,487	1.8	7,799	5.8	1,260	0.9
15-19	106,019	89,874	84.8	3,505	3.3	10,659	10.1	1,981	1.9
20-24	87,440	65,413	74.8	4,619	5.3	13,916	15.9	3,492	4.0
25+	350,550	130,470	37.2	23,843	6.8	80,055	22.8	116,182	33.1



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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,626,948</b>	<b>1,202,645</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>55,993</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>181,617</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>186,692</b>	<b>11.5</b>
< 1	66,192	65,075	98.3	309	0.5	618	0.9	190	0.3
1-4	260,356	253,611	97.4	1,770	0.7	4,218	1.6	757	0.3
5-9	264,053	251,578	95.3	2,982	1.1	8,353	3.2	1,140	0.4
10-14	220,479	202,701	91.9	3,915	1.8	12,196	5.5	1,667	0.8
15-19	159,786	137,435	86.0	4,655	2.9	15,169	9.5	2,527	1.6
20-24	123,813	94,316	76.2	6,137	5.0	18,910	15.3	4,450	3.6
25+	532,269	197,930	37.2	36,225	6.8	122,153	22.9	175,961	33.1

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>357,384</b>	<b>254,589</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>14,948</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>47,770</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>40,078</b>	<b>11.2</b>
< 1	11,839	11,617	98.1	54	0.5	127	1.1	41	0.3
1-4	44,944	43,691	97.2	301	0.7	771	1.7	181	0.4
5-9	50,376	47,166	93.6	717	1.4	2,074	4.1	419	0.8
10-14	49,104	43,963	89.5	1,177	2.4	3,225	6.6	738	1.5
15-19	44,742	36,816	82.3	1,750	3.9	4,895	10.9	1,281	2.9
20-24	33,591	24,418	72.7	1,855	5.5	5,600	16.7	1,718	5.1
25+	122,788	46,917	38.2	9,094	7.4	31,077	25.3	35,700	29.1

### 7.3 Orphans in Kigoma

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 one percent (0.65 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about six (6) 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 (5.94 percent) compared with male children (5.84 percent).

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

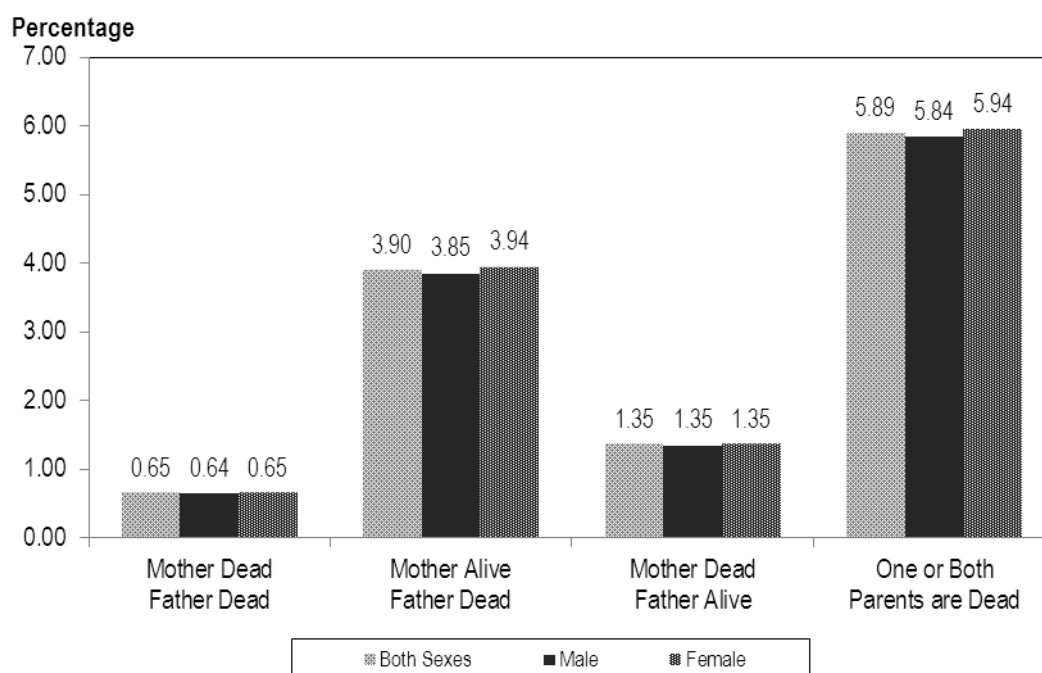


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal (8.2 percent) and Uvinza (6.2 percent) Councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Kasulu and Kikonko Districts (5.0 percent each). Generally, in Kigoma Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (7.7 percent) than in rural areas (5.5 percent).

**Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District, Survival of Parents and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Area	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,092,015</b>	<b>545,227</b>	<b>546,788</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Rural	908,686	455,229	453,457	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
Urban	183,329	89,998	93,331	1.8	1.8	1.7	4.8	4.6	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.7	7.5	7.8
Kibondo	145,131	71,617	73,514	1.1	1.0	1.2	4.2	3.9	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.8	5.4	6.1
Kasulu	176,028	88,353	87,675	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
Kigoma	112,570	56,919	55,651	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.1	4.4	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	6.1	6.3	5.9
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	106,843	52,580	54,263	1.9	2.0	1.9	5.0	4.8	5.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	8.2	8.1	8.4
Uvinza	208,509	104,877	103,632	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.2	6.3	6.1
Buhigwe	139,377	69,677	69,700	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.2	5.2	5.1
Kakonko	92,483	46,035	46,448	1.1	1.0	1.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	5.2	5.0	5.4
Kasulu Town	111,074	55,169	55,905	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.0	3.8	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.0	5.8	6.2

# 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. Less than one (0.6) percent of total private households in Kigoma 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 (1.4 percent) than in rural areas (0.4 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council (1.8 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>299,351</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>71,023</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Kibondo	53,049	194	0.4	46,785	144	0.3	6,264	50	0.8
Kasulu	54,528	139	0.3	53,238	138	0.3	1,290	1	0.1
Kigoma	35,967	286	0.8	34,492	275	0.8	1,475	11	0.7
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	42,448	750	1.8				42,448	750	1.8
Uvinza	69,864	406	0.6	63,826	348	0.5	6,038	58	1.0
Buhigwe	44,246	102	0.2	44,246	102	0.2			
Kakonko	33,479	129	0.4	32,406	122	0.4	1073	7	0.7
Kasulu Town	36,793	143	0.4	24,358	55	0.2	12435	88	0.7

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 (69.9 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (24 percent).

**Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Kibondo	194	128	66.0	56	28.9	10	5.2	0	0.0
Kasulu	139	95	68.3	34	24.5	9	6.5	1	0.7
Kigoma	286	220	76.9	46	16.1	17	5.9	3	1.0
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	750	511	68.1	191	25.5	39	5.2	9	1.2
Uvinza	406	271	66.7	101	24.9	28	6.9	6	1.5
Buhigwe	102	86	84.3	15	14.7	0	0.0	1	1.0
Kakonko	129	88	68.2	35	27.1	6	4.7	0	0.0
Kasulu Town	143	103	72.0	37	25.9	3	2.1	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Kigoma Region. Results show that 54.5 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 45.5 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>5,154</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Angola	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Botswana	157	1.4	41	0.7	116	2.3
Burundi	4,437	39.1	3,610	58.4	827	16.0
Comoro	61	0.5	32	0.5	29	0.6
Kenya	644	5.7	257	4.2	387	7.5
Lesotho	7	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0
Malawi	73	0.6	47	0.8	26	0.5
Mauritius	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1
Mozambique	192	1.7	154	2.5	38	0.7
Namibia	13	0.1	2	0.0	11	0.2
Rwanda	96	0.8	42	0.7	54	1.0
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	13	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.2
Swaziland	11	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.2
South Africa	726	6.4	121	2.0	605	11.7
Uganda	404	3.6	159	2.6	245	4.8
Republic of Congo	1,987	17.5	915	14.8	1,072	20.8
Zimbabwe	28	0.2	15	0.2	13	0.3
Zambia	380	3.4	151	2.4	229	4.4
Other African Countries	142	1.3	40	0.6	102	2.0
China	12	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.2
India	42	0.4	0	0.0	42	0.8
Pakistan	12	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.1
Other Asian Countries	172	1.5	49	0.8	123	2.4
Italy	28	0.2	6	0.1	22	0.4
Nordic Countries	104	0.9	35	0.6	69	1.3
Great Britain	465	4.1	71	1.1	394	7.6
Germany	60	0.5	12	0.2	48	0.9
Other European Countries	139	1.2	32	0.5	107	2.1
Canada	149	1.3	36	0.6	113	2.2
USA	767	6.8	328	5.3	439	8.5
Not Reported	7	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Kigoma Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 11,336 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Burundi (39.1 percent) followed by Democratic Republic of Congo (17.5 percent).

**Table 8.4: Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,152</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Angola	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Botswana	157	1.4	91	1.5	66	1.3
Burundi	4,437	39.1	2,214	36.0	2,223	42.9
Comoro	61	0.5	25	0.4	36	0.7
Kenya	644	5.7	373	6.1	271	5.2
Lesotho	7	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1
Malawi	73	0.6	52	0.8	21	0.4
Mauritius	5	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.0
Mozambique	192	1.7	68	1.1	124	2.4
Namibia	13	0.1	8	0.1	5	0.1
Rwanda	96	0.8	59	1.0	37	0.7
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	13	0.1	13	0.2	0	0.0
Swaziland	11	0.1	8	0.1	3	0.1
South Africa	726	6.4	532	8.6	194	3.7
Uganda	404	3.6	239	3.9	165	3.2
DRC	1,987	17.5	1,057	17.2	930	17.9
Zimbabwe	28	0.2	16	0.3	12	0.2
Zambia	380	3.4	220	3.6	160	3.1
Other African Countries	142	1.3	83	1.3	59	1.1
China	12	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1
India	42	0.4	30	0.5	12	0.2
Pakistan	12	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.1
Other Asian Countries	172	1.5	81	1.3	91	1.8
Italy	28	0.2	19	0.3	9	0.2
Nordic Countries	104	0.9	73	1.2	31	0.6
Great Britain	465	4.1	238	3.9	227	4.4
Germany	60	0.5	35	0.6	25	0.5
Other European Countries	139	1.2	88	1.4	51	1.0
Canada	149	1.3	72	1.2	77	1.5
USA	767	6.8	430	7.0	337	6.5
Not Reported	7	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census night. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that about nine (8.6) percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census night.

**Table 8.5: Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,336</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Angola	2	0	0.0
Botswana	157	8	5.1
Burundi	4,437	219	4.9
Comoro	61	1	1.6
Kenya	644	89	13.8
Lesotho	7	0	0.0
Malawi	73	5	6.8
Mauritius	5	3	60.0
Mozambique	192	26	13.5
Namibia	13	1	7.7
Rwanda	96	6	6.3
Seychelles	1	0	0.0
Somalia	13	0	0.0
Swaziland	11	6	54.5
South Africa	726	114	15.7
Uganda	404	43	10.6
Republic of Congo	1,987	115	5.8
Zimbabwe	28	2	7.1
Zambia	380	41	10.8
Other African Countries	142	13	9.2
China	12	6	50.0
India	42	4	9.5
Pakistan	12	1	8.3
Other Asian Countries	172	24	14.0
Italy	28	4	14.3
Nordic Countries	104	26	25.0
Great Britain	465	52	11.2
Germany	60	10	16.7
Other European Countries	139	23	16.5
Canada	149	18	12.1
USA	767	115	15.0
Not Reported	7	0	0.0



## **Chapter Nine**

### **Literacy and Education**

#### **9.1 Literacy**

##### **9.1.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

##### **9.1.2 Literacy Status in Kigoma Region**

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,601,027 persons age 5 years and above, 1,083,328 (67.7 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (71.0 percent) than females (64.6 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 77.0 to 76.2 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 82.2 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas (64.3 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Table 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,601,027</b>	<b>765,177</b>	<b>835,850</b>	<b>1,083,328</b>	<b>543,639</b>	<b>539,689</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>64.6</b>
5-9	314,429	157,982	156,447	102,288	49,992	52,296	32.5	31.6	33.4
10-14	269,583	134,206	135,377	207,655	102,312	105,343	77.0	76.2	77.8
15-19	204,528	98,509	106,019	175,729	85,446	90,283	85.9	86.7	85.2
20-24	157,404	69,964	87,440	131,092	61,150	69,942	83.3	87.4	80.0
25-29	130,781	58,219	72,562	101,359	48,559	52,800	77.5	83.4	72.8
30-34	108,062	49,201	58,861	84,825	41,142	43,683	78.5	83.6	74.2
35-39	93,643	43,885	49,758	74,926	37,334	37,592	80.0	85.1	75.5
40-44	73,751	34,851	38,900	57,230	29,631	27,599	77.6	85.0	70.9
45-49	56,379	27,657	28,722	42,938	23,790	19,148	76.2	86.0	66.7
50-54	52,731	25,305	27,426	34,585	20,726	13,859	65.6	81.9	50.5
55-59	31,121	16,035	15,086	19,679	12,708	6,971	63.2	79.3	46.2
60-64	32,234	14,936	17,298	17,489	10,780	6,709	54.3	72.2	38.8
65-69	18,875	8,992	9,883	9,730	6,218	3,512	51.5	69.2	35.5
70-74	21,267	9,227	12,040	9,435	5,547	3,888	44.4	60.1	32.3
75-79	11,063	5,376	5,687	4,788	3,085	1,703	43.3	57.4	29.9
80+	25,176	10,832	14,344	9,580	5,219	4,361	38.1	48.2	30.4

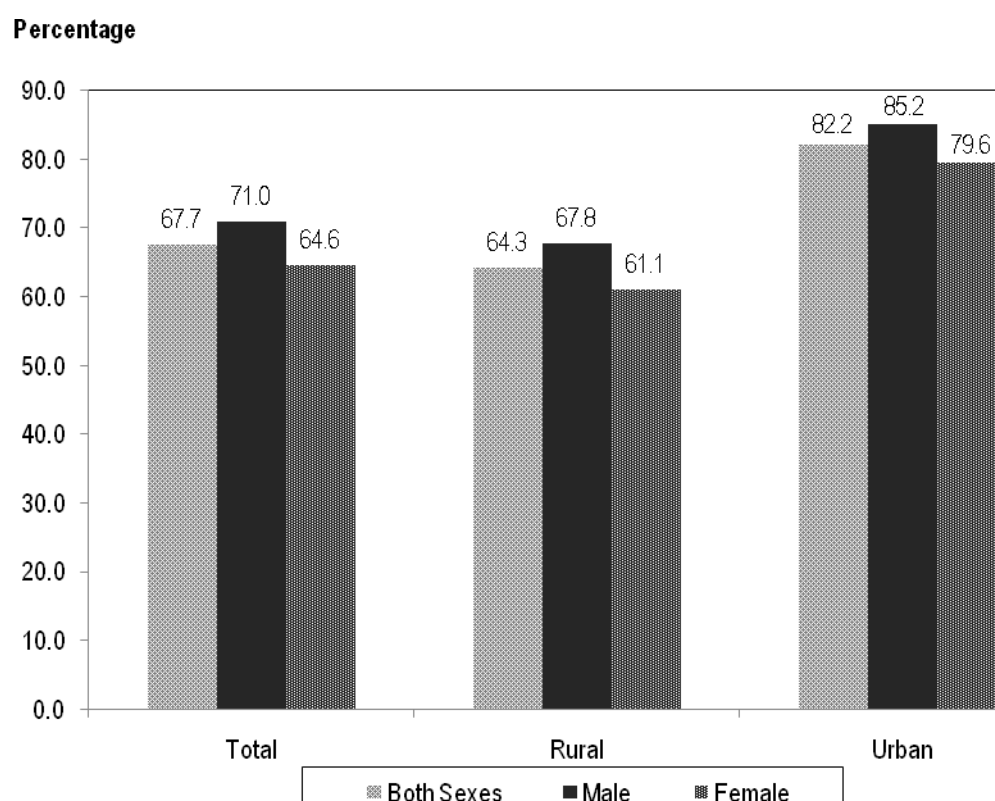
**Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Kigoma Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,400</b>	<b>622,337</b>	<b>678,063</b>	<b>836,144</b>	<b>421,992</b>	<b>414,152</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>61.1</b>
5-9	264,053	132,881	131,172	76,104	37,145	38,959	28.8	28.0	29.7
10-14	220,479	110,537	109,942	163,149	80,843	82,306	74.0	73.1	74.9
15-19	159,786	77,233	82,553	133,349	65,091	68,258	83.5	84.3	82.7
20-24	123,813	54,484	69,329	99,957	46,341	53,616	80.7	85.1	77.3
25-29	104,449	46,581	57,868	78,027	37,776	40,251	74.7	81.1	69.6
30-34	86,278	39,350	46,928	65,441	31,965	33,476	75.8	81.2	71.3
35-39	74,825	34,974	39,851	58,015	29,030	28,985	77.5	83.0	72.7
40-44	59,532	27,942	31,590	44,613	23,184	21,429	74.9	83.0	67.8
45-49	45,742	22,361	23,381	33,697	18,822	14,875	73.7	84.2	63.6
50-54	43,021	20,488	22,533	26,804	16,298	10,506	62.3	79.5	46.6
55-59	25,381	12,938	12,443	15,169	9,898	5,271	59.8	76.5	42.4
60-64	27,201	12,578	14,623	14,019	8,782	5,237	51.5	69.8	35.8
65-69	16,023	7,631	8,392	7,924	5,099	2,825	49.5	66.8	33.7
70-74	18,308	8,024	10,284	7,799	4,640	3,159	42.6	57.8	30.7
75-79	9,494	4,618	4,876	3,924	2,533	1,391	41.3	54.9	28.5
80+	22,015	9,717	12,298	8,153	4,545	3,608	37.0	46.8	29.3

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,627</b>	<b>142,840</b>	<b>157,787</b>	<b>247,184</b>	<b>121,647</b>	<b>125,537</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>79.6</b>
5-9	50,376	25,101	25,275	26,184	12,847	13,337	52.0	51.2	52.8
10-14	49,104	23,669	25,435	44,506	21,469	23,037	90.6	90.7	90.6
15-19	44,742	21,276	23,466	42,380	20,355	22,025	94.7	95.7	93.9
20-24	33,591	15,480	18,111	31,135	14,809	16,326	92.7	95.7	90.1
25-29	26,332	11,638	14,694	23,332	10,783	12,549	88.6	92.7	85.4
30-34	21,784	9,851	11,933	19,384	9,177	10,207	89.0	93.2	85.5
35-39	18,818	8,911	9,907	16,911	8,304	8,607	89.9	93.2	86.9
40-44	14,219	6,909	7,310	12,617	6,447	6,170	88.7	93.3	84.4
45-49	10,637	5,296	5,341	9,241	4,968	4,273	86.9	93.8	80.0
50-54	9,710	4,817	4,893	7,781	4,428	3,353	80.1	91.9	68.5
55-59	5,740	3,097	2,643	4,510	2,810	1,700	78.6	90.7	64.3
60-64	5,033	2,358	2,675	3,470	1,998	1,472	68.9	84.7	55.0
65-69	2,852	1,361	1,491	1,806	1,119	687	63.3	82.2	46.1
70-74	2,959	1,203	1,756	1,636	907	729	55.3	75.4	41.5
75-79	1,569	758	811	864	552	312	55.1	72.8	38.5
80+	3,161	1,115	2,046	1,427	674	753	45.1	60.4	36.8

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



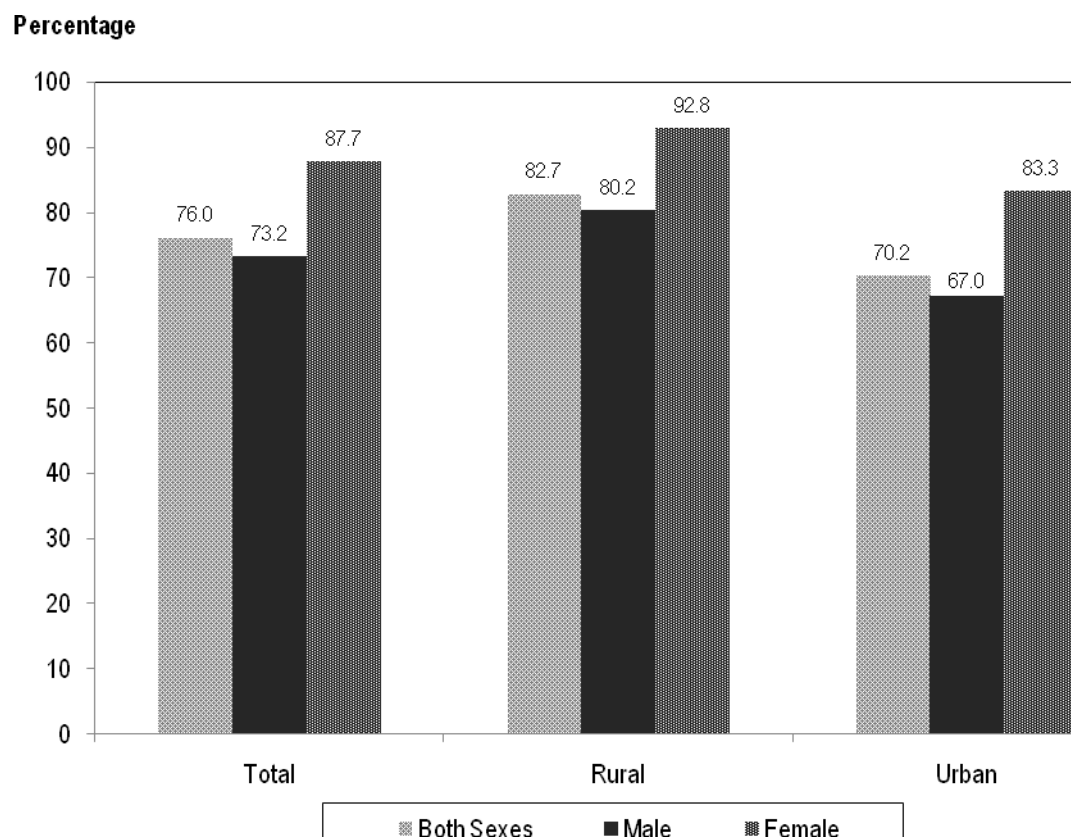
### 9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Kigoma Region stands at 76.0 percent and it was higher in urban areas (87.7 percent) than in rural areas (73.2 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

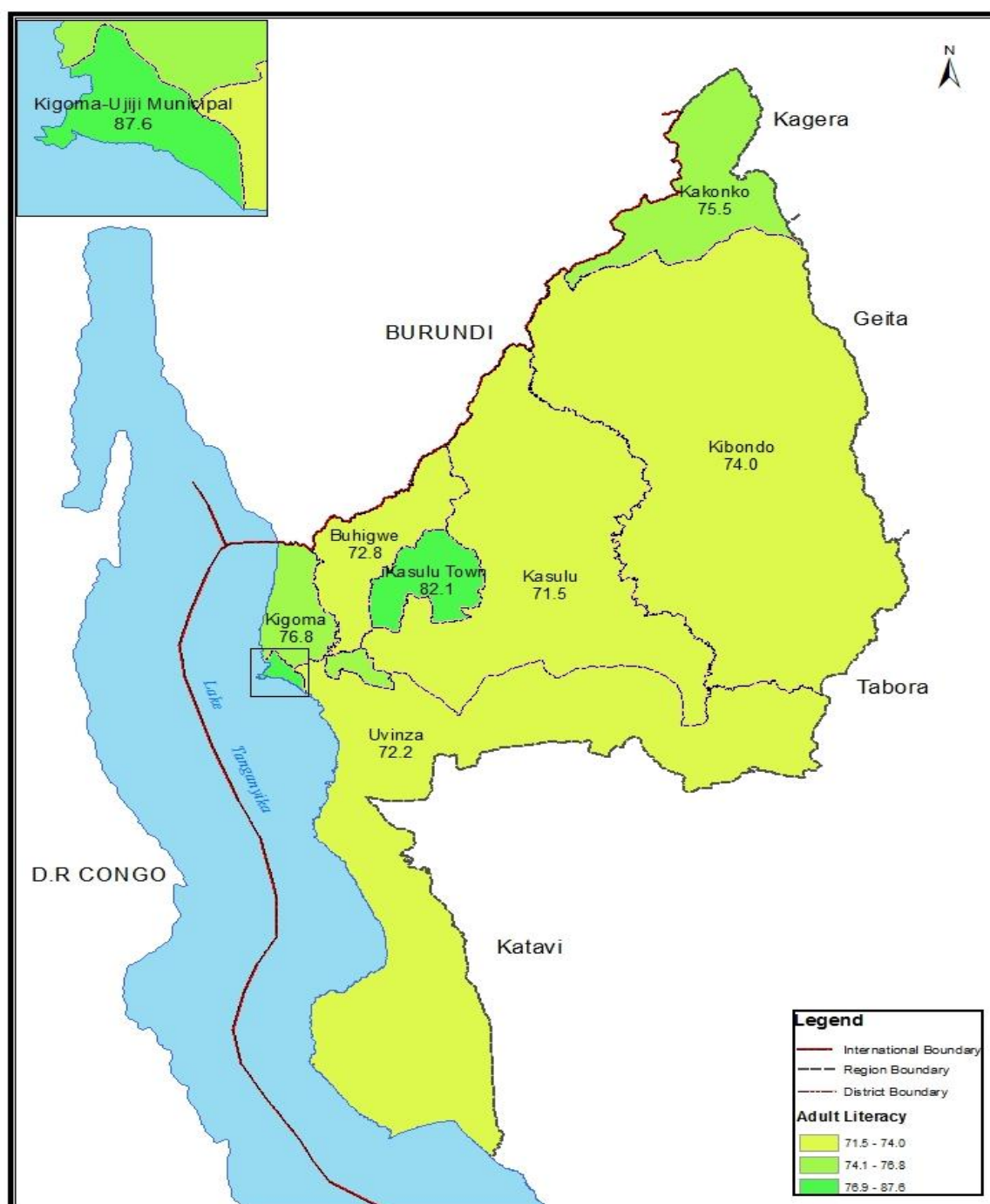
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>
15–19	85.9	86.7	85.2	83.5	84.3	82.7	94.7	95.7	93.9
20–24	83.3	87.4	80.0	80.7	85.1	77.3	92.7	95.7	90.1
25–29	77.5	83.4	72.8	74.7	81.1	69.6	88.6	92.7	85.4
30–34	78.5	83.6	74.2	75.8	81.2	71.3	89.0	93.2	85.5
35–39	80.0	85.1	75.5	77.5	83.0	72.7	89.9	93.2	86.9
40–44	77.6	85.0	70.9	74.9	83.0	67.8	88.7	93.3	84.4
45–49	76.2	86.0	66.7	73.7	84.2	63.6	86.9	93.8	80.0
50–54	65.6	81.9	50.5	62.3	79.5	46.6	80.1	91.9	68.5
55–59	63.2	79.3	46.2	59.8	76.5	42.4	78.6	90.7	64.3
60–64	54.3	72.2	38.8	51.5	69.8	35.8	68.9	84.7	55.0
65–69	51.5	69.2	35.5	49.5	66.8	33.7	63.3	82.2	46.1
70–74	44.4	60.1	32.3	42.6	57.8	30.7	55.3	75.4	41.5
75–79	43.3	57.4	29.9	41.3	54.9	28.5	55.1	72.8	38.5
80+	38.1	48.2	30.4	37.0	46.8	29.3	45.1	60.4	36.8

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 87.6 percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council to 71.5 percent in Kasulu District (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Kasulu Town Council (82.1 percent), Kigoma District (76.8 percent), Kakonko District (75.5 percent), Kibondo District (74 percent), Buhigwe District (72.8 percent) and Uvinza District (72.2 percent).

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



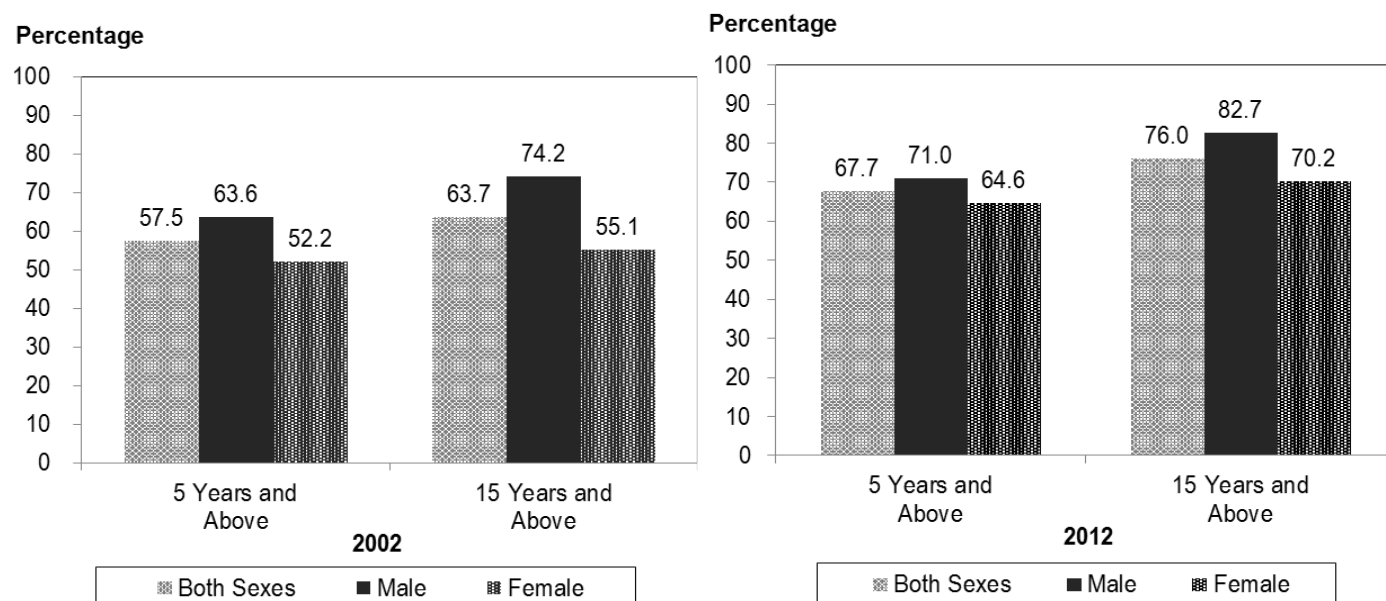
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council from 79.2 percent in 2002 to 87.6 percent in 2012 and Kasulu Town from 65.1 percent in 2002 to 82.1 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between 8.1 percent in Buhigwe District Council and 16.3 percent in Kakonko District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 57.5 percent to 67.7 percent for persons aged 5 years and above, and from 63.7 percent to 76.0 percent for persons age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 63.6 percent to 71.0 percent for males and from 52.2 percent to 64.6 percent for females.

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

Council/Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Rural	60.7	71.5	52.0	73.2	80.2	67.0	20.6	12.2	29.0
Urban	78.9	87.5	71.6	87.7	92.8	83.3	11.2	6.1	16.3
Kibondo District	58.6	69.2	50.0	74.0	81.3	67.8	26.3	17.6	35.6
Kasulu District	63.0	72.7	55.3	71.5	78.2	65.6	13.6	7.5	18.7
Kigoma District	61.8	73.6	52.5	76.8	83.9	70.9	24.3	14.0	34.9
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	79.2	87.9	71.6	87.6	92.8	83.0	10.6	5.6	15.9
Uvinza District	58.6	70.6	47.7	72.2	79.4	65.5	23.3	12.5	37.2
Buhigwe District	64.7	75.1	56.9	72.8	80.1	66.8	12.4	6.7	17.5
Kakonko District	59.2	69.9	50.8	75.5	82.4	69.4	27.5	18.0	36.5
Kasulu Town	65.1	74.0	58.0	82.1	87.6	77.5	26.2	18.4	33.7

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



### 9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (59.2 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (7.7 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.3 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	59.2	0.6	7.7	0.3	67.7	32.3	1,601,027
5-9	31.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	32.5	67.5	314,429
10-14	72.8	0.3	3.7	0.2	77.0	23.0	269,583
15-19	66.3	1.4	18.0	0.3	85.9	14.1	204,528
20-24	62.9	1.4	18.7	0.3	83.3	16.7	157,404
25-29	66.4	0.7	10.1	0.3	77.5	22.5	130,781
30-34	70.8	0.5	7.0	0.3	78.5	21.5	108,062
35-39	73.3	0.4	6.1	0.2	80.0	20.0	93,643
40-44	71.2	0.3	5.8	0.2	77.6	22.4	73,751
45-49	69.4	0.4	6.1	0.2	76.2	23.8	56,379
50-54	57.5	0.4	7.4	0.3	65.6	34.4	52,731
55-59	54.0	0.5	8.5	0.2	63.2	36.8	31,121
60-64	48.2	0.3	5.5	0.3	54.3	45.7	32,234
65-69	46.7	0.3	4.2	0.3	51.5	48.5	18,875
70-74	40.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	44.4	55.6	21,267
75-79	39.7	0.3	3.1	0.2	43.3	56.7	11,063
80+	34.8	0.2	2.7	0.3	38.1	61.9	25,176



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

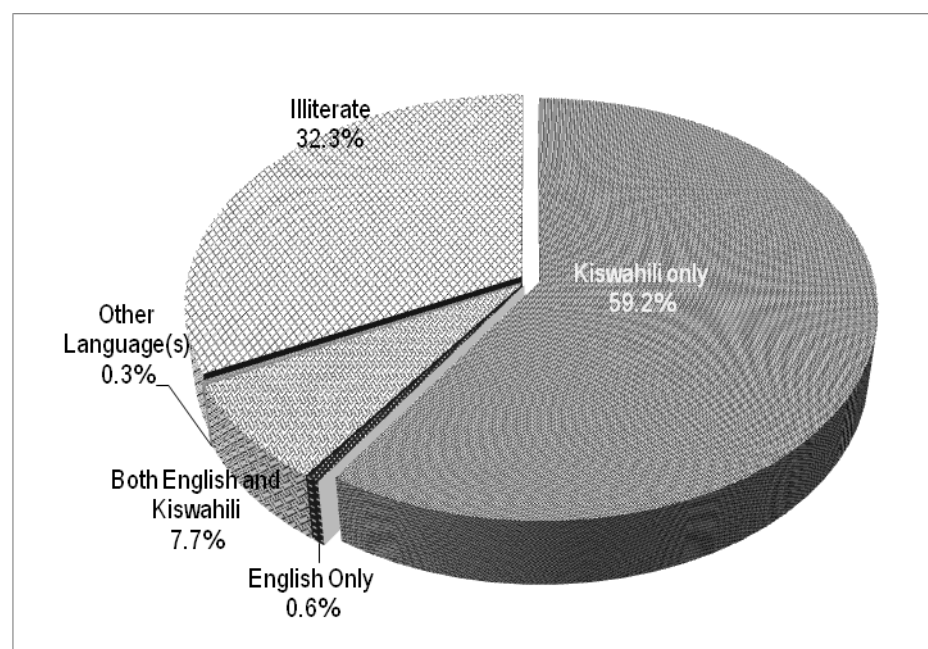
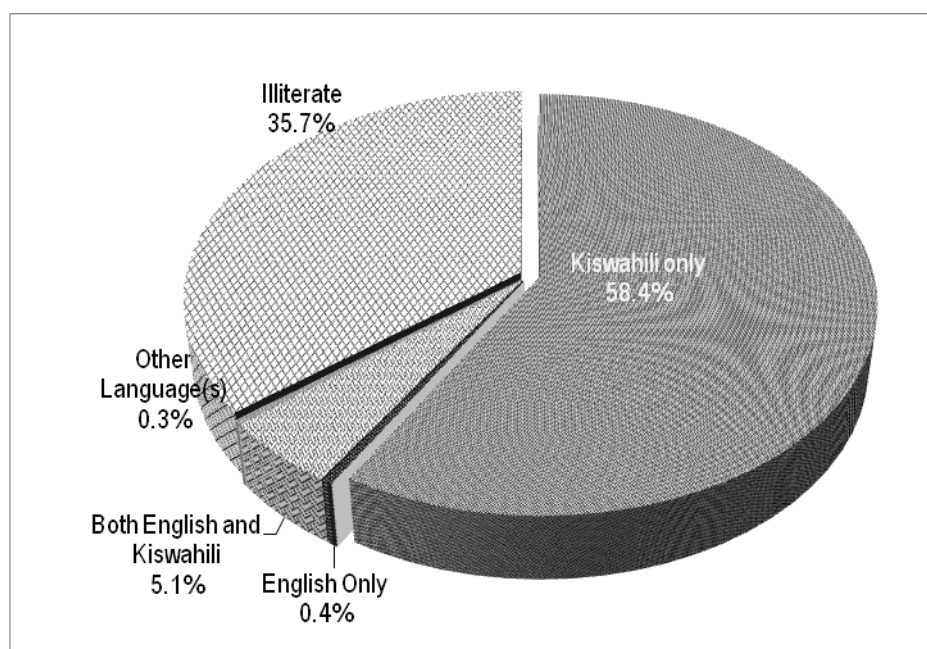


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (82.2 percent) than in rural areas (64.3 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (71.0 percent) compared with females (64.6 percent).

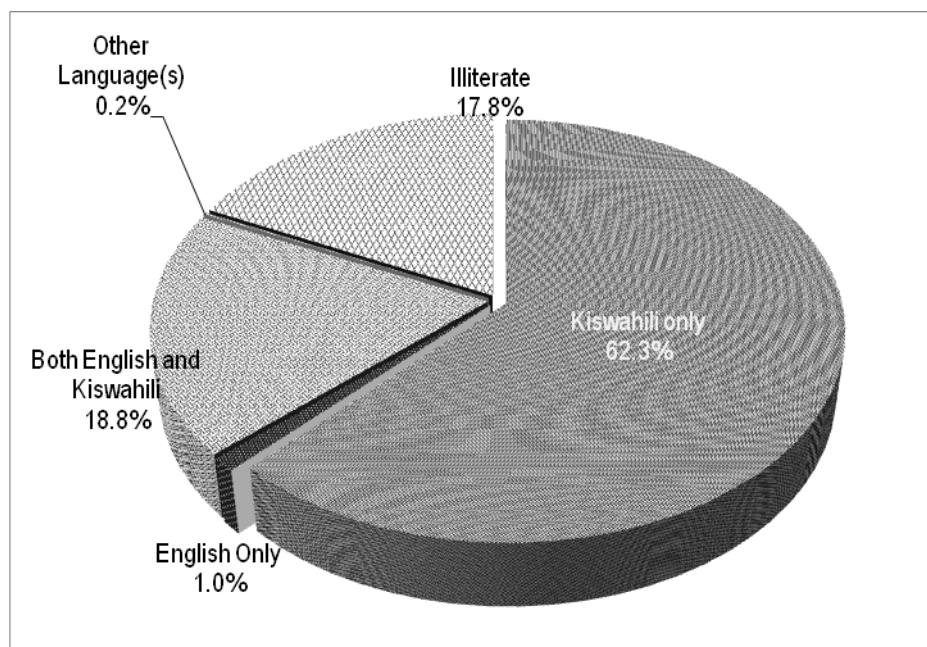
**Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Literacy Status and Residence; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

	Literacy Status					Total	
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
	Total Literate	Illiterate					
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>1,601,027</b>
Male	60.3	0.7	9.8	0.3	71.0	29.0	765,177
Female	58.1	0.4	5.8	0.2	64.6	35.4	835,850
<b>Kigoma Rural</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>1,300,400</b>
Male	60.2	0.6	6.7	0.3	67.8	32.2	622,337
Female	56.8	0.3	3.7	0.3	61.1	38.9	678,063
<b>Kigoma Urban</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>300,627</b>
Male	60.7	1.2	23.1	0.2	85.2	14.8	142,840
Female	63.7	0.8	14.9	0.2	79.6	20.4	157,787

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



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



Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Kigoma Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Kasulu District Council (38 percent) followed by Uvinza District (37 percent) and Buhigwe District (36 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Kasulu Town Council (26 percent) and Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal council (18 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kigoma Region	59.2	0.6	7.7	0.3	67.7	32	1,601,027
Kibondo	57.5	0.4	7.0	0.2	65.1	35	205,734
Kasulu	55.9	0.4	4.6	0.7	61.6	38	240,253
Kigoma	62.9	0.6	6.9	0.2	70.6	29	172,023
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	61.7	1.2	18.9	0.1	82.1	18	179,358
Uvinza	58.2	0.4	4.6	0.1	63.4	37	303,309
Buhigwe	57.9	0.4	5.8	0.2	64.3	36	201,737
Kakonko	60.3	0.3	5.1	0.4	66.0	34	131,792
Kasulu Town	61.7	0.7	11.6	0.2	74.2	26	166,821

## **9.2 Education**

### **9.2.1 Introduction**

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

During the 2012 PHC, all persons age 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**

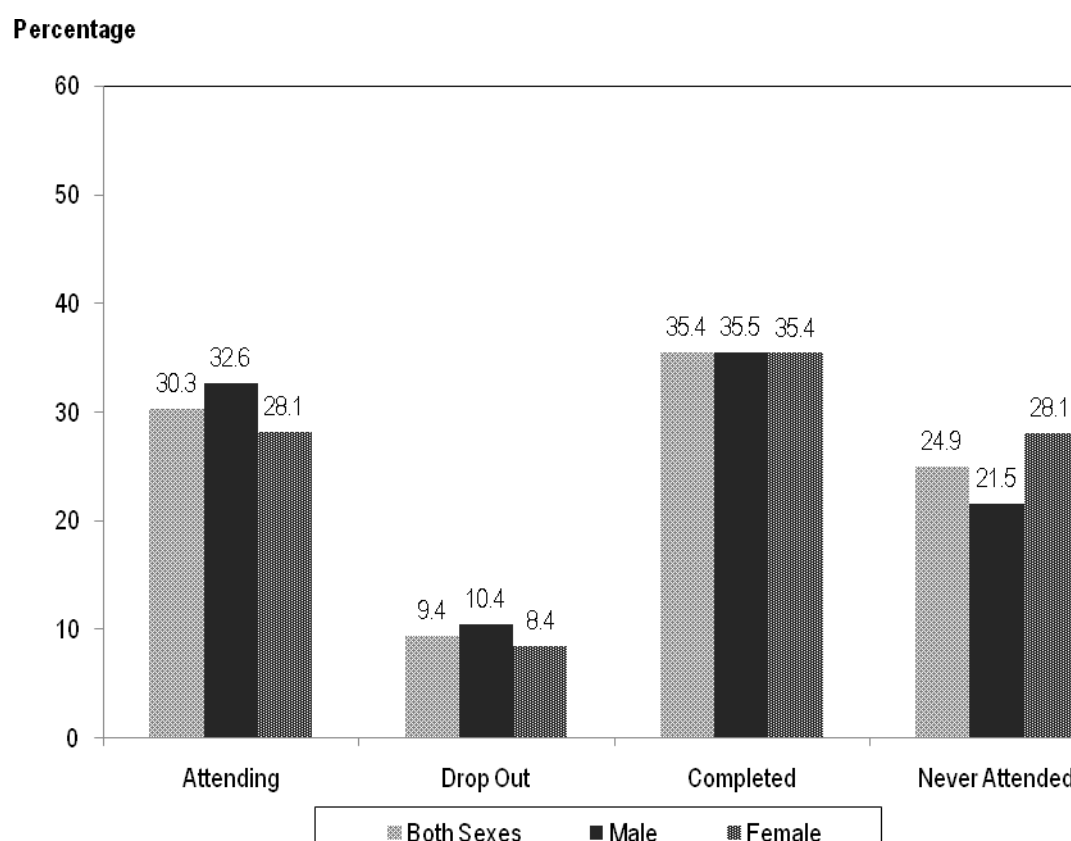
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, 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 age 5 years and above. Twenty-four (24.9) percent of 1.6 million people in Kigoma Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (28.1 percent) having never been to school compared with males (21.5 percent). About 35 percent of population aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 30.3 percent were attending and 9.4 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,601,027</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>765,177</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>835,850</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>
5	68,689	31.4	0.5	0.3	67.8	35,191	31.5	0.4	0.3	67.8	33,498	31.3	0.5	0.3	67.9
6	68,177	37.8	0.5	0.3	61.4	34,088	37.2	0.5	0.2	62.0	34,089	38.4	0.5	0.3	60.8
5-6	136,866	34.6	0.5	0.3	64.6	69,279	34.3	0.5	0.3	65.0	67,587	34.9	0.5	0.3	64.3
7	65,747	55.5	0.7	0.4	43.4	33,321	53.7	0.8	0.4	45.1	32,426	57.3	0.6	0.4	41.7
8	60,247	69.9	1.2	0.5	28.5	29,707	68.4	1.2	0.5	29.9	30,540	71.3	1.2	0.5	27.0
9	51,569	78.8	1.6	0.5	19.1	25,675	77.7	1.8	0.5	20.1	25,894	79.9	1.5	0.5	18.2
10	61,833	80.3	2.8	0.6	16.2	30,359	79.1	3.2	0.6	17.1	31,474	81.4	2.5	0.6	15.5
11	43,878	83.0	4.1	0.8	12.2	21,577	82.4	4.5	0.8	12.2	22,301	83.5	3.6	0.8	12.1
12	66,585	81.3	5.7	1.3	11.7	33,662	80.9	6.3	1.2	11.6	32,923	81.7	5.1	1.4	11.8
13	48,166	78.4	7.5	3.4	10.6	24,184	78.7	8.2	2.9	10.2	23,982	78.2	6.9	4.0	11.0
7-13	398,025	74.7	3.3	1.0	21.1	198,485	73.7	3.6	0.9	21.8	199,540	75.6	2.9	1.1	20.3
14	49,121	70.7	9.3	9.8	10.2	24,424	72.0	10.3	8.0	9.8	24,697	69.3	8.4	11.7	10.6
15	43,846	58.0	10.8	20.9	10.3	22,192	61.4	11.5	16.9	10.2	21,654	54.5	10.1	25.1	10.3
16	42,740	47.1	11.8	31.2	9.9	21,007	53.0	12.8	24.9	9.2	21,733	41.3	10.9	37.3	10.5
17	38,086	38.8	13.2	38.6	9.4	18,566	45.9	13.8	31.5	8.8	19,520	32.1	12.6	45.4	9.9
14 – 17	173,793	54.7	11.2	24.2	9.9	86,189	59.0	12.0	19.5	9.5	87,604	50.4	10.4	28.9	10.4
18	47,491	29.4	14.4	45.3	10.8	22,268	38.6	15.3	36.9	9.3	25,223	21.4	13.7	52.7	12.2
19	32,365	25.7	14.7	49.3	10.4	14,476	36.6	15.5	39.8	8.1	17,889	16.8	14.0	56.9	12.2
18 - 19	79,856	27.9	14.6	46.9	10.6	36,744	37.8	15.4	38.0	8.8	43,112	19.5	13.9	54.5	12.2
20	48,695	15.7	15.3	54.6	14.4	20,928	24.7	16.5	47.9	10.8	27,767	8.9	14.3	59.6	17.1
21	24,055	14.0	14.6	59.5	11.9	10,888	21.2	16.2	53.6	8.9	13,167	8.1	13.2	64.4	14.3
22	35,995	9.1	16.2	60.6	14.1	16,200	14.0	17.8	58.2	10.0	19,795	5.1	14.8	62.6	17.5
23	23,937	7.2	15.5	62.6	14.8	10,929	11.0	17.7	60.9	10.4	13,008	3.9	13.6	63.9	18.6
24	24,722	5.3	15.9	62.5	16.3	11,019	8.1	18.9	61.9	11.1	13,703	3.0	13.5	63.1	20.5
20 - 24	157,404	11.0	15.5	59.2	14.3	69,964	16.9	17.3	55.4	10.3	87,440	6.3	14.0	62.2	17.5
25+	655,083	0.8	12.4	59.6	27.3	304,516	1.0	14.5	65.6	18.9	350,567	0.7	10.5	54.3	34.5

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 27.7 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 13.0 percent of urban population. Likewise, the proportion of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (9.8 percent) than in urban areas (7.4 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (41.2 percent) than in the rural areas (34.1 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 38.5 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 28.4 percent in the rural areas.

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

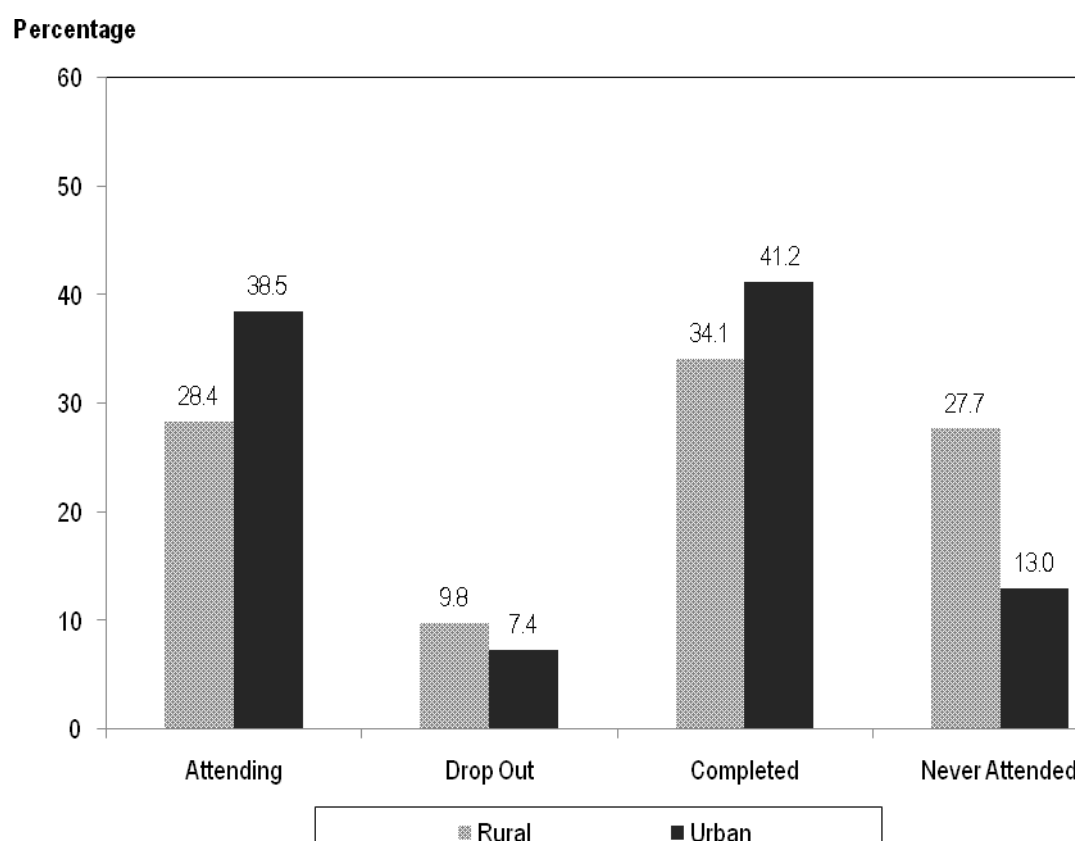
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,400</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>622,337</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>678,063</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>30.9</b>
5	57,956	27.9	0.5	0.3	71.2	29,612	28.0	0.5	0.3	71.2	28,344	27.9	0.6	0.3	71.2
6	57,739	33.6	0.6	0.3	65.5	28,993	33.1	0.5	0.2	66.1	28,746	34.1	0.6	0.3	64.9
5-6	115,695	30.8	0.5	0.3	68.4	58,605	30.5	0.5	0.3	68.7	57,090	31.0	0.6	0.3	68.1
7	55,029	51.0	0.8	0.4	47.9	27,963	49.2	0.9	0.4	49.5	27,066	52.8	0.7	0.4	46.2
8	50,439	66.3	1.3	0.5	31.9	24,892	64.7	1.3	0.5	33.5	25,547	67.9	1.3	0.5	30.3
9	42,890	76.1	1.8	0.5	21.6	21,421	74.9	2.0	0.5	22.7	21,469	77.3	1.6	0.5	20.6
10	51,601	78.0	3.1	0.6	18.3	25,459	76.8	3.5	0.6	19.1	26,142	79.2	2.8	0.6	17.5
11	35,983	80.8	4.5	0.8	13.9	17,767	80.1	5.1	0.8	14.0	18,216	81.4	3.9	0.8	13.9
12	54,561	78.9	6.3	1.3	13.5	27,750	78.3	7.1	1.2	13.4	26,811	79.4	5.5	1.4	13.7
13	38,835	76.3	8.2	3.3	12.2	19,695	76.2	9.2	2.9	11.8	19,140	76.4	7.3	3.8	12.5
7-13	329,338	71.7	3.6	1.0	23.8	164,947	70.6	4.0	0.9	24.5	164,391	72.8	3.1	1.1	23.0
14	39,499	68.4	10.2	9.8	11.7	19,866	69.2	11.3	8.2	11.3	19,633	67.5	9.1	11.3	12.1
15	34,747	54.5	12.0	21.7	11.8	17,835	57.5	12.9	17.8	11.8	16,912	51.3	11.1	25.8	11.9
16	33,431	42.0	13.3	33.2	11.5	16,694	48.0	14.5	26.7	10.8	16,737	36.0	12.1	39.6	12.2
17	29,428	32.6	14.9	41.3	11.2	14,434	39.8	15.7	33.9	10.5	14,994	25.7	14.0	48.4	11.8
14 - 17	137,105	50.7	12.4	25.3	11.6	68,829	54.9	13.4	20.6	11.1	68,276	46.6	11.4	30.0	12.0
18	37,296	23.9	15.9	47.6	12.7	17,363	32.4	17.2	39.3	11.0	19,933	16.5	14.7	54.8	14.1
19	24,884	20.1	16.6	51.0	12.3	10,907	30.0	18.0	42.0	10.0	13,977	12.4	15.5	58.0	14.0
18 - 19	62,180	22.4	16.2	49.0	12.5	28,270	31.5	17.5	40.4	10.6	33,910	14.8	15.0	56.1	14.1
20	38,637	12.1	16.4	55.0	16.4	16,349	19.4	18.6	49.4	12.7	22,288	6.8	14.9	59.2	19.2
21	18,631	10.5	16.1	59.6	13.9	8,301	16.7	18.6	54.0	10.7	10,330	5.4	14.0	64.1	16.5
22	28,463	6.8	17.4	59.6	16.2	12,696	10.8	19.8	57.8	11.6	15,767	3.5	15.5	61.1	19.9
23	18,689	5.1	16.8	61.1	17.1	8,538	7.9	19.9	60.0	12.2	10,151	2.7	14.1	61.9	21.3
24	19,393	3.6	16.8	60.6	18.9	8,600	5.3	20.7	60.7	13.3	10,793	2.2	13.7	60.6	23.4
20 - 24	123,813	8.2	16.7	58.5	16.5	54,484	13.0	19.4	55.5	12.1	69,329	4.5	14.6	61.0	19.9
25+	532,269	0.6	12.7	56.8	29.8	247,202	0.7	15.2	62.8	21.2	285,067	0.6	10.6	51.6	37.3

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,627</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>142,840</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>157,787</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>
5	10,733	50.0	0.1	0.4	49.5	5,579	49.9	0.2	0.3	49.6	5,154	50.0	0.0	0.6	49.4
6	10,438	61.0	0.1	0.3	38.6	5,095	60.7	0.2	0.3	38.8	5,343	61.2	0.1	0.3	38.4
5-6	21,171	55.4	0.1	0.4	44.1	10,674	55.1	0.2	0.3	44.4	10,497	55.7	0.1	0.4	43.8
7	10,718	78.4	0.3	0.6	20.7	5,358	76.8	0.3	0.7	22.2	5,360	80.1	0.3	0.5	19.1
8	9,808	88.1	0.6	0.4	10.9	4,815	87.4	0.6	0.3	11.7	4,993	88.7	0.5	0.6	10.2
9	8,679	92.2	0.7	0.4	6.7	4,254	91.8	0.8	0.4	7.0	4,425	92.5	0.6	0.4	6.5
10	10,232	91.9	1.4	0.7	5.9	4,900	91.4	1.7	0.7	6.3	5,332	92.4	1.3	0.7	5.6
11	7,895	93.0	2.1	0.8	4.1	3,810	93.3	1.9	0.8	3.9	4,085	92.7	2.2	0.9	4.2
12	12,024	92.3	2.9	1.3	3.6	5,912	92.9	2.5	1.3	3.4	6,112	91.7	3.3	1.3	3.7
13	9,331	87.4	4.7	3.7	4.2	4,489	89.7	4.1	2.9	3.4	4,842	85.3	5.3	4.5	5.0
7-13	68,687	88.9	1.8	1.1	8.2	33,538	88.8	1.7	1.0	8.5	35,149	88.9	1.9	1.3	7.9
14	9,622	80.1	5.7	10.2	4.0	4,558	84.2	5.6	7.0	3.2	5,064	76.4	5.8	13.1	4.8
15	9,099	71.3	6.3	18.1	4.3	4,357	77.4	5.7	13.2	3.7	4,742	65.8	6.8	22.6	4.8
16	9,309	65.3	6.5	24.3	4.0	4,313	72.5	6.3	18.1	3.1	4,996	59.0	6.6	29.6	4.7
17	8,658	60.0	7.4	29.5	3.2	4,132	67.4	6.9	22.9	2.8	4,526	53.2	7.8	35.5	3.6
14 - 17	36,688	69.4	6.4	20.3	3.9	17,360	75.6	6.1	15.1	3.2	19,328	63.9	6.7	24.9	4.5
18	10,195	49.7	9.3	37.0	4.1	4,905	60.2	8.4	28.3	3.0	5,290	39.9	10.1	45.0	5.0
19	7,481	44.2	8.4	43.5	4.0	3,569	56.8	8.0	32.9	2.2	3,912	32.6	8.7	53.1	5.6
18 - 19	17,676	47.3	8.9	39.7	4.0	8,474	58.8	8.2	30.3	2.7	9,202	36.8	9.5	48.4	5.3
20	10,058	29.6	10.8	52.9	6.7	4,579	44.0	9.1	42.8	4.1	5,479	17.6	12.3	61.3	8.8
21	5,424	26.3	9.5	59.2	5.0	2,587	35.8	8.5	52.4	3.3	2,837	17.7	10.4	65.4	6.5
22	7,532	17.8	11.4	64.6	6.2	3,504	25.5	10.5	60.0	4.0	4,028	11.2	12.1	68.6	8.1
23	5,248	14.6	10.8	68.0	6.6	2,391	22.0	9.8	64.2	3.9	2,857	8.4	11.6	71.1	8.9
24	5,329	11.3	12.4	69.4	6.8	2,419	18.1	12.2	66.2	3.5	2,910	5.7	12.5	72.1	9.7
20 - 24	33,591	21.2	11.0	61.5	6.3	15,480	31.0	9.9	55.3	3.8	18,111	12.8	11.9	66.9	8.4
25+	122,814	1.6	10.8	71.5	16.1	57,314	2.0	11.3	77.5	9.2	65,500	1.2	10.3	66.3	22.2



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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts in Kigoma Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council (38.7 percent) followed by Kigoma District Council (33.7 percent) and Kasulu Town Council (33.4 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Uvinza District (27.6 percent) and Kasulu District (26 percent).

**Table 9.12: Percentage of Population by School Attendance Status and District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

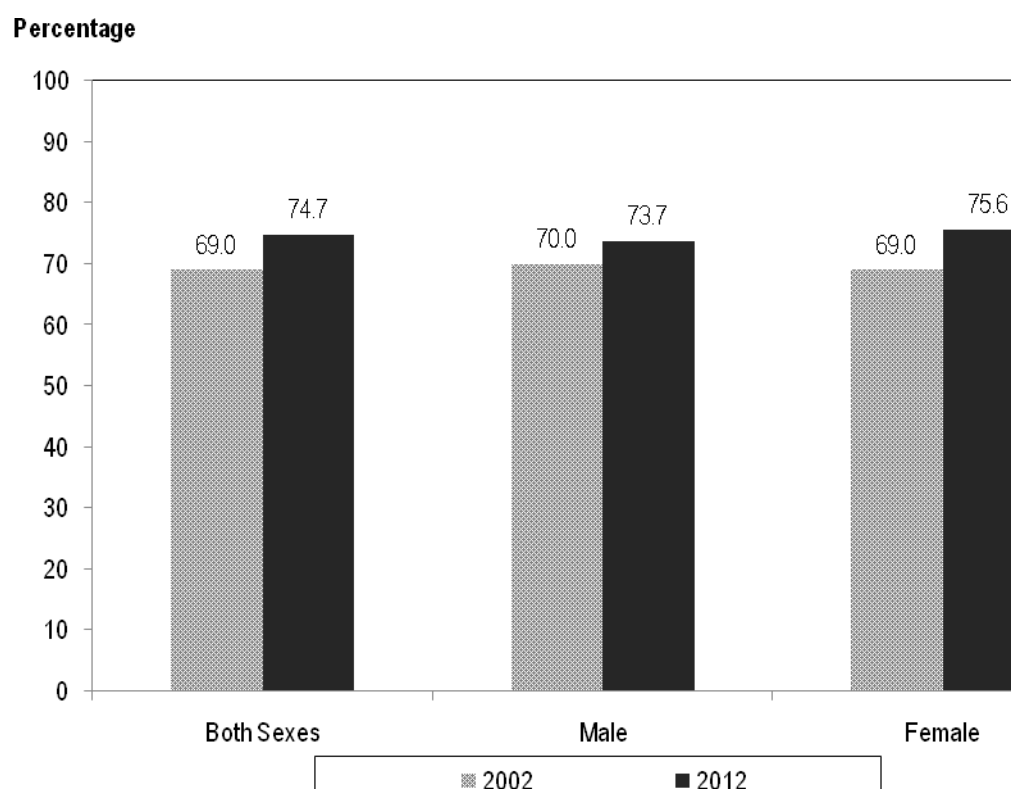
District/Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,601,027</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>765,177</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>835,850</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>
Kibondo	205,734	28.8	7.4	37.9	26.0	97,469	30.6	8.5	38.6	22.3	108,265	27.2	6.3	37.2	29.3
Kasulu	240,253	26.0	11.3	31.9	30.8	115,952	27.7	12.7	32.0	27.6	124,301	24.4	9.9	31.9	33.8
Kigoma	172,023	33.7	8.8	34.4	23.1	81,656	37.6	9.9	33.3	19.2	90,367	30.2	7.9	35.3	26.6
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	179,358	38.7	7.7	40.8	12.8	85,580	42.2	7.6	40.6	9.7	93,778	35.5	7.9	41.0	15.7
Uvinza	303,309	27.6	12.4	31.1	28.9	148,477	29.2	13.5	32.2	25.1	154,832	26.0	11.4	30.1	32.5
Buhigwe	201,737	29.2	8.5	35.2	27.1	94,345	32.2	9.7	34.7	23.4	107,392	26.6	7.5	35.6	30.3
Kakonko	131,792	28.0	7.9	38.2	25.9	63,313	29.6	9.3	38.6	22.5	68,479	26.5	6.7	37.8	29.0
Kasulu Town	166,821	33.4	8.1	38.7	19.7	78,385	36.1	9.0	37.9	17.1	88,436	31.1	7.3	39.5	22.1

### 9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

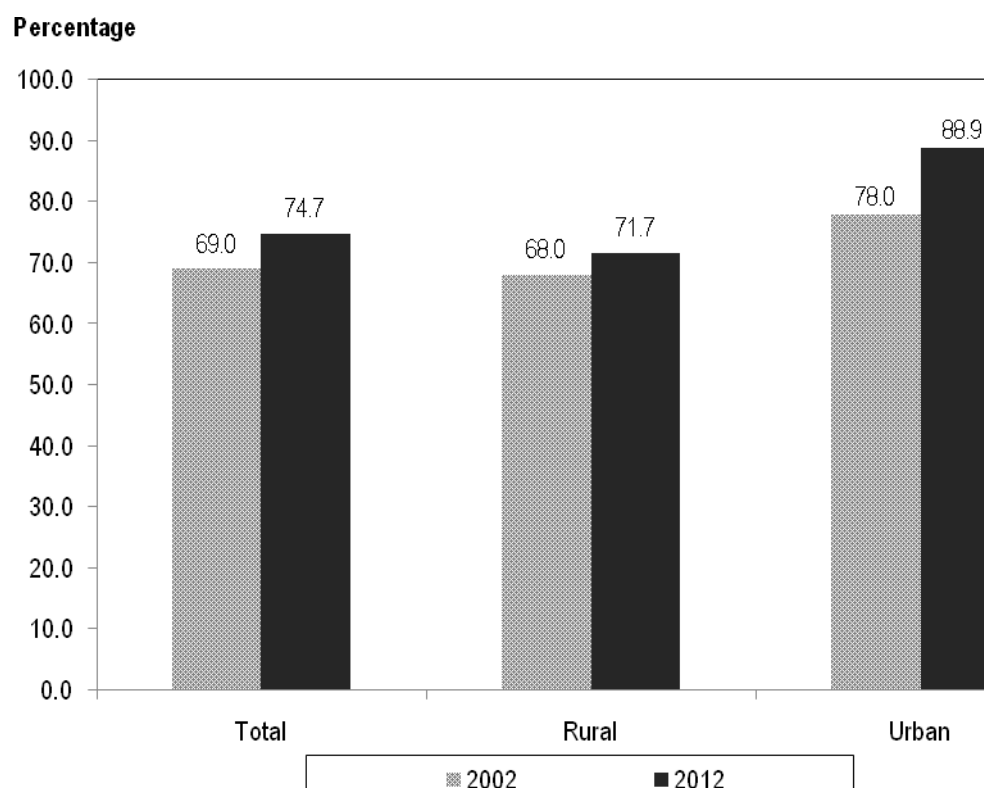
Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number 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 rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 69 percent in the 2002 Census to 74.7 percent in 2012 Census, an improvement being more pronounced among females (from 69 to 75.6 percent) compared with males (from 70 to 73.7 percent). The urban NER increased from 78 percent in 2002 to 88.9 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 68 to 71.7 percent.

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



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



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. About 96 percent of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The GER was higher in urban areas (113.6 percent) than that in rural areas (92.7 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

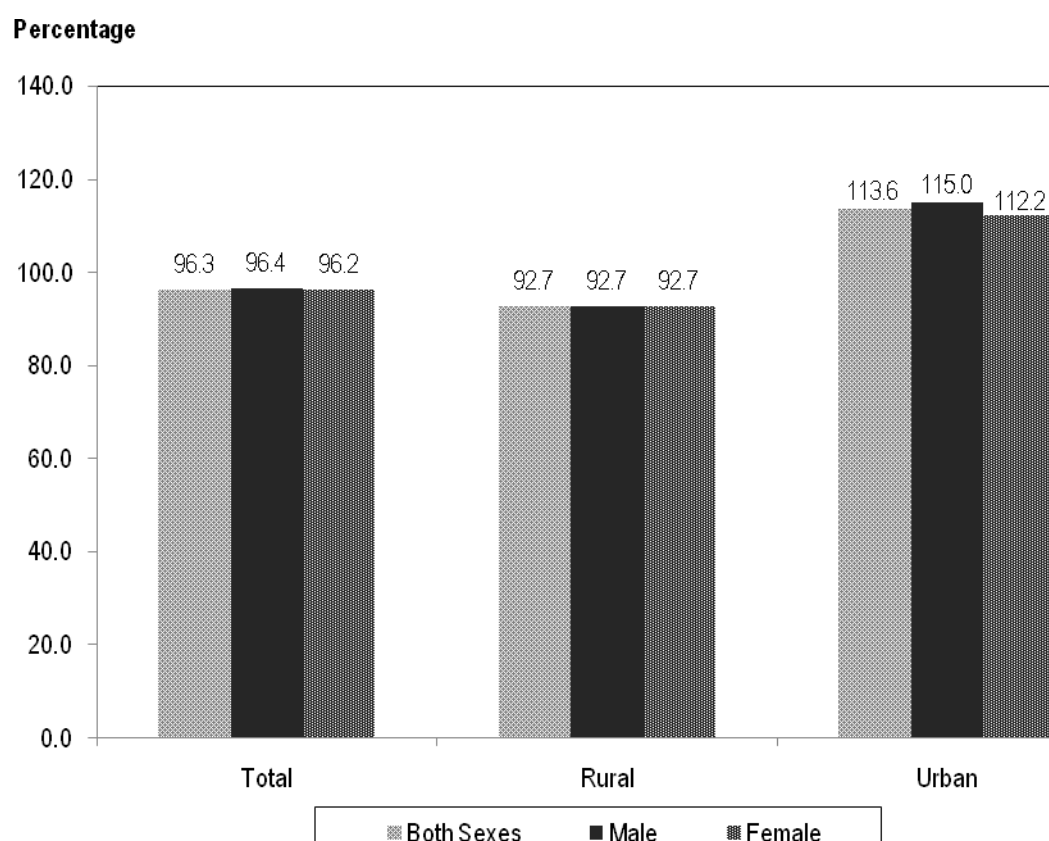


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 89.8 percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council to 64.7 percent in Kasulu District Council. Districts with NER of 70 percent and above are Kigoma, Kasulu Town, Kibondo, Buhigwe, Kakonko and Uvinza District Councils.

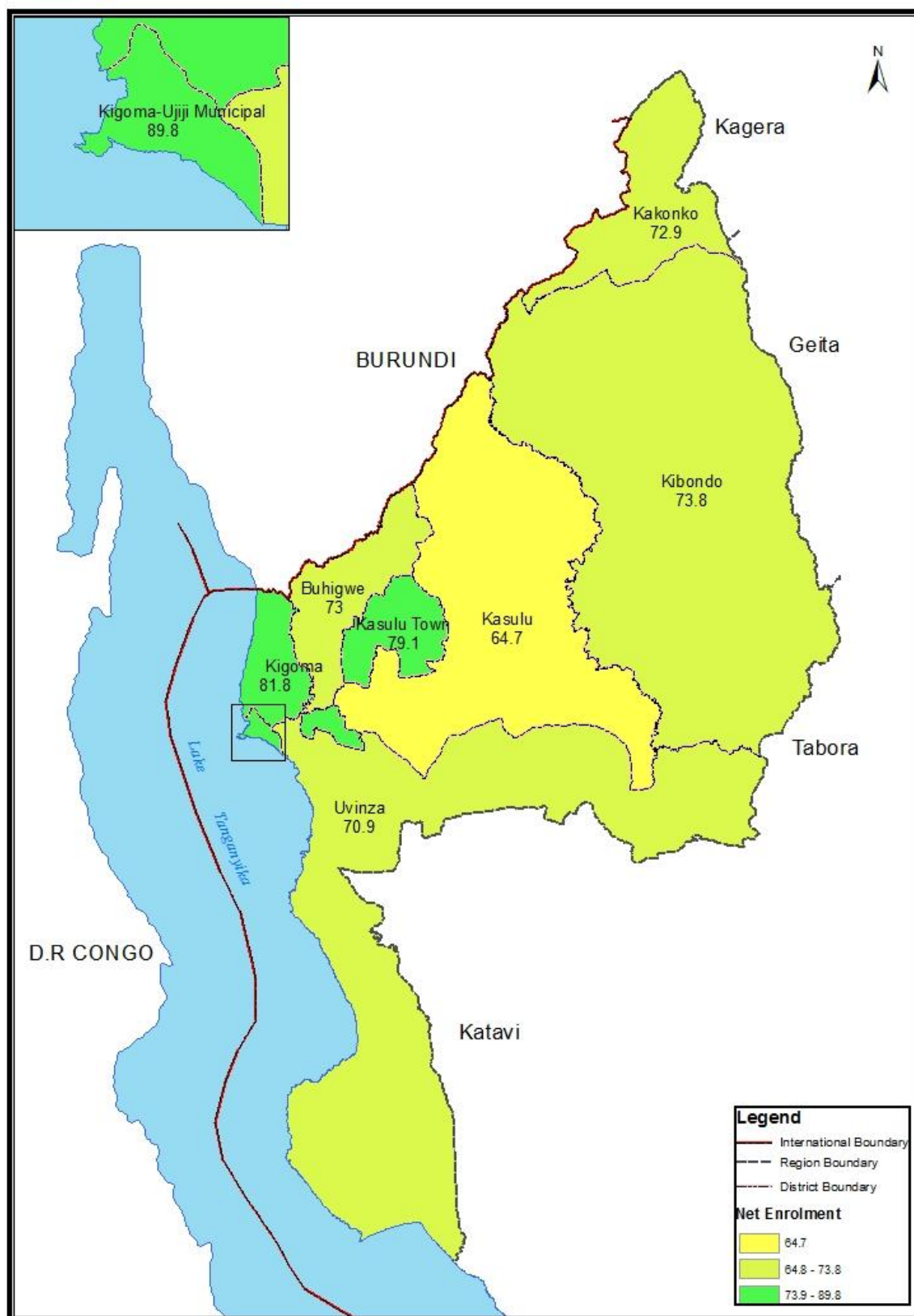
**Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Sex and Rural and Urban; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>
Kibondo District	73.8	73.1	74.4	71.6	70.9	72.3	92.1	92.1	92.1
Kasulu District	64.7	63.5	65.8	64.3	63.1	65.4	80.9	79.2	82.4
Kigoma District	81.8	81.1	82.6	81.3	80.5	82.2	94.6	95.9	93.2
Kigoma-Ujiji	89.8	89.5	90.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.8	89.5	90.0
Uvinza District	70.9	69.8	71.9	69.8	68.8	70.9	81.9	81.0	82.8
Buhigwe District	73.0	71.9	74.0	73.0	71.9	74.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kakonko District	72.9	71.5	74.3	72.5	71.0	73.9	86.2	86.1	86.3
Kasulu Town	79.1	77.7	80.4	74.9	72.8	77.0	88.6	89.5	87.8

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Kigoma-Ujiji Council has urban component.
- (iii) Buhigwe District Council has rural component.

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



#### 9.2.4 Education Attainment

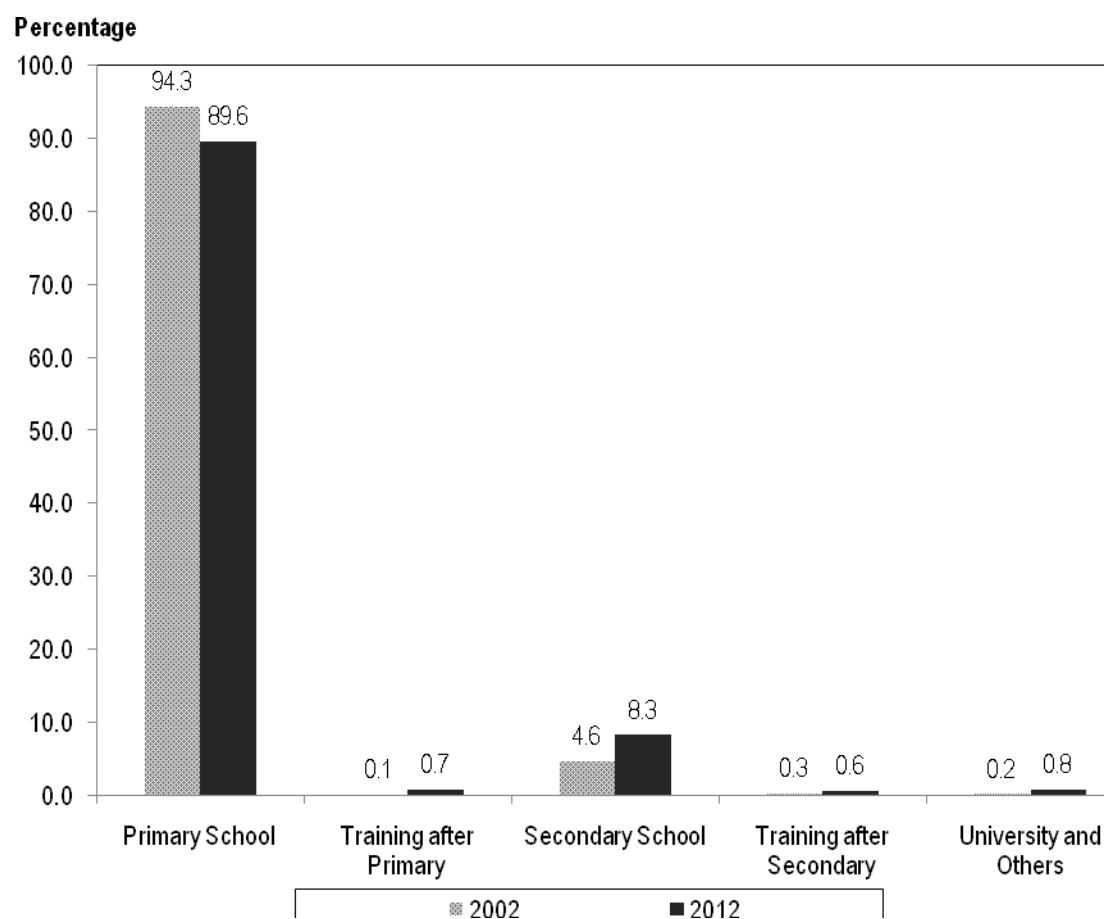
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 566,955 persons who attained any level of education, 271,214 persons (47.8 percent) were males and 295,741 (52.2 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 89.6 percent, followed by secondary education (8.3 percent), and university and others (0.8 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (92.1 percent) compared with males (86.9 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>566,955</b>	<b>271,214</b>	<b>295,741</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Primary School	508,061	235,588	272,473	89.6	86.9	92.1
Training after Primary	4,211	2,055	2,156	0.7	0.8	0.7
Secondary School	46,817	28,112	18,705	8.3	10.4	6.3
Training after Secondary	3,378	2,029	1,349	0.6	0.7	0.5
University and Others	4,488	3,430	1,058	0.8	1.3	0.4

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 4.6 percent to 8.3 percent and from 0.2 percent to 0.8 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

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





# Chapter Ten

## Economic Activity

### 10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

### 10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 874,231 (68 percent) out of 1,286,572 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 412,341 people (32 percent) aged 10 years and above

---

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

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 24,648 persons (1.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 20.4 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 6.4 and 3.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	1,286,572	68.0	1.9	6.4	20.4	3.3
10–14	269,583	20.9	0.5	12.4	63.0	3.3
15–19	204,528	52.5	1.5	8.5	35.9	1.7
20–24	157,404	78.1	3.0	6.1	12.0	0.8
25–29	130,781	89.6	4.8	4.8	-	0.7
30–34	108,062	92.7	2.6	4.0	-	0.7
35–39	93,643	93.7	2.2	3.3	-	0.8
40–44	73,751	94.5	1.7	2.9	-	0.9
45–49	56,379	94.8	1.5	2.7	-	1.0
50–54	52,731	93.5	1.6	2.6	-	2.2
55–59	31,108	93.1	1.3	2.8	-	2.8
60–64	32,233	88.3	1.5	3.2	-	7.0
65–69	18,874	83.0	1.3	3.6	-	12.1
70–74	21,263	75.5	1.1	3.5	-	20.0
75–79	11,056	71.0	1.0	3.1	-	25.0
80 +	25,176	51.3	-	0.1	-	48.7

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 (72 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (51.3 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (3.7 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	1,036,347	72.0	1.5	5.4	17.8	3.3
10–14	220,479	24.3	0.5	13.7	58.0	3.5
15–19	159,786	60.6	1.2	7.3	29.3	1.6
20–24	123,813	85.3	2.1	3.5	8.3	0.8
25–29	104,449	93.6	3.4	2.4	-	0.7
30–34	86,278	95.5	1.9	2.0	-	0.6
35–39	74,825	95.6	1.9	1.8	-	0.7
40–44	59,532	96.4	1.4	1.5	-	0.7
45–49	45,742	96.6	1.2	1.3	-	0.9
50–54	43,021	95.1	1.4	1.4	-	2.0
55–59	25,381	94.8	1.1	1.7	-	2.4
60–64	27,201	91.0	1.2	2.0	-	5.7
65–69	16,023	86.0	1.0	2.0	-	11.0
70–74	18,308	78.2	1.0	2.6	-	18.1
75–79	9,494	74.5	0.7	2.2	-	22.6
80 +	22,015	53.7	-	0.1	-	46.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	250,225	51.3	3.7	10.8	30.8	3.4
10–14	49,104	5.8	0.3	6.4	85.4	2.0
15–19	44,742	23.6	2.5	12.6	59.4	1.9
20–24	33,591	51.4	6.4	15.8	25.5	1.0
25–29	26,332	74.1	10.6	14.5	-	0.9
30–34	21,784	81.5	5.3	12.2	-	1.0
35–39	18,818	86.4	3.3	9.4	-	0.9
40–44	14,219	86.8	2.7	9.1	-	1.4
45–49	10,637	87.4	2.6	8.4	-	1.6
50–54	9,710	86.7	2.5	7.8	-	3.0
55–59	5,727	85.2	2.1	7.8	-	4.8
60–64	5,032	73.8	2.6	9.9	-	13.7
65–69	2,851	66.4	3.2	12.3	-	18.1
70–74	2,955	58.8	1.3	8.6	-	31.3
75–79	1,562	49.7	2.6	8.5	-	39.3
80 +	3,161	34.2	-	-	-	65.7

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that there is a slightly higher proportion of employed females (68.4 percent) compared with males (67.4 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>607,186</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
10–14	134,206	20.9	0.5	12.1	63.1	3.5
15–19	98,509	47.8	1.6	6.5	42.3	1.9
20–24	69,964	74.0	3.8	3.1	18.1	1.0
25–29	58,219	90.9	6.7	1.7	-	0.7
30–34	49,201	95.1	3.1	0.9	-	0.9
35–39	43,885	96.1	2.2	0.8	-	0.9
40–44	34,851	96.8	1.7	0.5	-	0.9
45–49	27,657	96.8	1.8	0.5	-	0.8
50–54	25,305	96.0	1.6	0.6	-	1.7
55–59	16,035	96.0	1.2	0.7	-	2.0
60–64	14,935	92.8	1.7	1.0	-	4.5
65–69	8,991	89.6	1.4	1.0	-	8.0
70–74	9,227	84.3	0.7	1.7	-	13.3
75–79	5,369	79.4	1.0	1.0	-	18.7
80 +	10,832	60.1	-	0.1	-	39.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>679,386</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-</b>
10–14	135,377	21.0	0.5	12.7	62.9	-
15–19	106,019	56.9	1.4	10.3	29.9	-
20–24	87,440	81.4	2.4	8.5	7.0	-
25–29	72,562	88.6	3.4	7.3	-	-
30–34	58,861	90.6	2.2	6.6	-	-
35–39	49,758	91.6	2.2	5.5	-	-
40–44	38,900	92.4	1.7	5.1	-	-
45–49	28,722	92.9	1.1	4.7	-	-
50–54	27,426	91.2	1.6	4.5	-	-
55–59	15,073	89.9	1.3	5.1	-	-
60–64	17,298	84.5	1.2	5.1	-	-
65–69	9,883	77.0	1.2	6.0	-	-
70–74	12,036	68.8	1.3	4.8	-	-
75–79	5,687	63.1	1.0	5.0	-	-
80 +	14,344	44.6	-	0.0	-	-

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Kigoma Region. Results revealed that Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (47.4 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 0.7 percent of the population in Buhigwe District Council to four percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 2.9 percent of the population in Kasulu District Council to 3.9 percent in Kigoma District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>1,286,572</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Rural	1,036,347	72.0	1.5	5.4	17.8	3.3
Urban	250,225	51.3	3.7	10.8	30.8	3.4
Male	607,186	67.4	2.2	4.5	22.9	2.9
Female	679,386	68.4	1.7	8.1	18.1	3.7
Kibondo	163,778	71.1	1.1	4.6	20.0	3.2
Kasulu	189,579	75.5	1.0	7.5	13.1	2.9
Kigoma	139,635	65.9	1.8	6.5	21.8	3.9
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	150,074	47.4	4.2	13.1	31.7	3.6
Uvinza	241,708	71.6	3.1	6.1	15.7	3.5
Buhigwe	161,805	70.6	0.7	3.8	21.6	3.2
Kakonko	105,148	74.3	0.8	4.5	17.4	3.0
Kasulu Town	134,845	63.9	1.8	4.9	26.1	3.3

### 10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 1,286,572 persons aged 10 years and above, 857,364 (66.6 percent) were employed while the remaining 33.4 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 16.3 percent of the population, 11 percent were home maintenance workers and about four 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 2.5 percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,286,572</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
10–14	269,583	22.0	0.8	23.6	50.0	3.5
15–19	204,528	52.3	2.0	14.6	29.2	1.9
20–24	157,404	76.4	3.6	9.3	9.8	0.9
25–29	130,781	87.0	5.4	6.8	-	0.8
30–34	108,062	90.1	3.4	5.7	-	0.8
35–39	93,643	91.1	3.0	5.0	-	0.9
40–44	73,751	91.9	2.6	4.5	-	0.9
45–49	56,379	92.0	2.6	4.2	-	1.2
50–54	52,731	91.0	2.3	4.3	-	2.3
55–59	31,108	90.3	2.4	4.2	-	3.2
60–64	32,233	85.6	2.2	5.3	-	6.9
65–69	18,874	80.8	2.2	5.6	-	11.5
70–74	21,263	73.3	1.6	4.8	-	20.4
75–79	11,056	68.7	1.4	4.7	-	25.1
80 +	25,176	50.0	-	0.1	-	49.9

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (70.6 percent) than in urban areas (50.1 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (4.3 percent each) than in rural areas (2.1 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	1,036,347	70.6	2.1	10.0	13.7	3.5
10–14	220,479	25.5	0.8	25.2	44.5	3.8
15–19	159,786	60.3	1.7	13.6	22.6	1.8
20–24	123,813	83.3	2.7	6.5	6.6	0.9
25–29	104,449	90.8	4.0	4.5	-	0.8
30–34	86,278	92.8	2.8	3.6	-	0.7
35–39	74,825	93.1	2.6	3.4	-	0.9
40–44	59,532	93.8	2.3	3.1	-	0.8
45–49	45,742	93.8	2.2	2.9	-	1.1
50–54	43,021	92.5	2.1	3.3	-	2.1
55–59	25,381	92.1	2.1	3.1	-	2.7
60–64	27,201	88.2	2.1	4.1	-	5.6
65–69	16,023	83.8	1.8	4.1	-	10.3
70–74	18,308	76.1	1.5	3.9	-	18.5
75–79	9,494	72.4	1.1	3.9	-	22.6
80 +	22,015	52.4	-	0.1	-	47.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	250,225	50.1	4.3	14.9	27.0	3.6
10–14	49,104	6.4	0.6	16.1	74.7	2.3
15–19	44,742	23.9	3.0	18.2	52.8	2.1
20–24	33,591	50.9	6.8	19.6	21.7	1.0
25–29	26,332	72.2	11.0	15.9	-	1.0
30–34	21,784	79.1	5.9	13.9	-	1.1
35–39	18,818	83.2	4.7	11.0	-	1.1
40–44	14,219	84.1	3.9	10.6	-	1.3
45–49	10,637	84.3	4.2	9.9	-	1.7
50–54	9,710	84.4	3.4	8.9	-	3.3
55–59	5,727	81.9	3.7	9.0	-	5.3
60–64	5,032	71.7	2.6	11.8	-	13.9
65–69	2,851	63.9	4.3	14.1	-	17.7
70–74	2,955	55.8	1.7	10.3	-	32.2
75–79	1,562	46.4	3.3	9.6	-	40.7
80 +	3,161	33.1	-	-	-	66.9

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was the same among males and females (about 67 percent each). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (2.9 percent) than that of female (2.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	607,186	66.7	2.9	8.8	18.4	3.1
10–14	134,206	22.0	0.8	23.3	50.0	3.8
15–19	98,509	48.5	2.1	12.6	34.7	2.1
20–24	69,964	73.3	4.5	6.0	15.0	1.2
25–29	58,219	89.1	7.3	2.8	-	0.8
30–34	49,201	93.3	4.0	1.8	-	0.9
35–39	43,885	94.1	3.3	1.6	-	1.0
40–44	34,851	94.8	2.9	1.4	-	0.9
45–49	27,657	94.3	3.2	1.4	-	1.2
50–54	25,305	94.0	2.8	1.5	-	1.7
55–59	16,035	93.7	2.6	1.2	-	2.4
60–64	14,935	90.4	2.6	2.4	-	4.6
65–69	8,991	88.2	2.1	2.6	-	7.2
70–74	9,227	82.1	1.3	2.7	-	13.9
75–79	5,369	77.3	1.3	2.2	-	19.2
80 +	10,832	58.7	-	0.1	-	41.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	679,386	66.6	2.2	12.9	14.5	3.9
10–14	135,377	22.0	0.8	23.9	50.0	3.3
15–19	106,019	55.9	1.8	16.4	24.1	1.7
20–24	87,440	78.8	2.8	11.9	5.7	0.8
25–29	72,562	85.3	3.8	10.0	-	0.9
30–34	58,861	87.3	3.0	9.0	-	0.7
35–39	49,758	88.4	2.9	7.9	-	0.9
40–44	38,900	89.4	2.3	7.3	-	1.0
45–49	28,722	89.8	2.1	6.9	-	1.3
50–54	27,426	88.3	1.9	6.9	-	2.9
55–59	15,073	86.6	2.1	7.4	-	3.9
60–64	17,298	81.5	1.9	7.8	-	8.9
65–69	9,883	74.1	2.3	8.3	-	15.3
70–74	12,036	66.5	1.8	6.4	-	25.4
75–79	5,687	60.6	1.6	7.1	-	30.7
80 +	14,344	43.4	-	0.0	-	56.6

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Kigoma Region. Results revealed that Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (46.4 percent) of employed persons.



Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 0.9 percent of the population in Uvinza District Council to 4.7 percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 3.1 percent of the population in Kasulu District Council to 3.8 percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	1,286,572	66.6	2.5	11.0	16.3	3.5
Rural	1,036,347	70.6	2.1	10.0	13.7	3.5
Urban	250,225	50.1	4.3	14.9	27.0	3.6
Male	607,186	66.7	2.9	8.8	18.4	3.1
Female	679,386	66.6	2.2	12.9	14.5	3.9
Kibondo	163,778	69.1	1.5	9.3	16.8	3.4
Kasulu	189,579	75.2	1.4	10.4	9.8	3.1
Kigoma	139,635	64.4	2.7	12.8	15.8	4.3
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	150,074	46.4	4.7	17.5	27.6	3.8
Uvinza	241,708	68.9	4.2	11.0	12.2	3.7
Buhigwe	161,805	70.7	0.9	8.2	16.9	3.3
Kakonko	105,148	71.8	1.9	11.5	11.5	3.3
Kasulu Town	134,845	63.5	2.1	7.8	23.3	3.4

#### 10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (76.3 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (9.8 percent) and family Worker category (7.2 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>	857,364	0.3	6.0	9.8	76.3	7.2	0.2	0.3
10–14	59,416	0.1	2.7	2.3	28.8	64.1	0.4	1.6
15–19	106,997	0.2	4.5	7.3	78.8	8.1	0.5	0.6
20–24	120,190	0.2	5.8	10.5	79.5	3.5	0.3	0.2
25–29	113,788	0.3	7.4	12.0	77.7	2.2	0.2	0.2
30–34	97,319	0.3	7.2	12.6	77.6	2.0	0.1	0.1
35–39	85,288	0.3	6.8	12.8	78.2	1.7	0.1	0.1
40–44	67,813	0.3	6.2	11.5	80.1	1.8	0.0	0.1
45–49	51,866	0.3	7.2	9.8	80.8	1.6	0.1	0.2
50–54	48,002	0.3	8.5	9.6	79.9	1.6	0.0	0.1
55–59	28,081	0.5	9.2	8.3	80.3	1.6	-	0.1
60–64	27,597	0.2	3.3	8.1	86.6	1.7	0.0	0.1
65–69	15,245	0.3	2.8	7.2	87.9	1.5	0.0	0.3
70–74	15,577	0.3	1.6	6.7	89.1	2.1	-	0.2
75–79	7,597	0.4	0.8	6.3	90.1	1.9	0.1	0.4
80 +	12,587	0.5	1.3	6.4	88.6	2.5	0.1	0.5

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	857,364	0.3	6.0	9.8	76.3	7.2	0.2	0.3
Rural	731,893	0.2	3.1	5.8	82.8	7.7	0.1	0.3
Urban	125,470	0.5	22.8	33.6	38.3	4.0	0.4	0.5
Male	405,184	0.3	8.5	10.8	72.7	7.1	0.2	0.3
Female	452,180	0.3	3.7	8.9	79.5	7.2	0.2	0.3
Kibondo	113,104	0.1	4.9	6.6	83.4	4.8	0.1	0.1
Kasulu	142,592	0.5	2.6	3.8	82.3	10.5	0.1	0.4
Kigoma	89,973	0.2	3.1	8.2	82.1	6.1	0.1	0.4
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	69,573	0.6	27.4	42.5	24.5	4.0	0.4	0.6
Uvinza	166,614	0.3	4.5	10.9	73.4	10.2	0.3	0.4
Buhigwe	114,363	0.2	2.2	3.0	88.5	5.9	0.1	0.1
Kakonko	75,540	0.2	3.4	3.8	84.2	8.0	0.1	0.3
Kasulu Town	85,604	0.3	8.9	11.5	74.9	3.7	0.3	0.4

## **10.5 Main Occupation**

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Kigoma people (76 percent) while livestock keepers categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.3 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
<b>Total</b>	857,364	1.1	1.1	4.3	0.7	0.4	2.6	1.4	2.8	76.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	4.1	3.4	0.3
10–14	59,416	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	1.8	1.2	69.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	6.2	16.3	1.8
15–19	106,997	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	2.4	1.2	2.0	78.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	4.7	8.6	0.4
20–24	120,190	1.1	1.0	4.9	0.8	0.4	2.7	1.5	3.5	76.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	4.0	1.9	0.3
25–29	113,788	1.2	1.6	5.7	0.8	0.5	3.0	1.6	3.9	73.9	0.3	1.3	0.5	4.1	1.5	0.1
30–34	97,319	1.3	1.6	5.6	0.8	0.6	2.9	1.7	3.5	74.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	4.1	1.3	0.2
35–39	85,288	1.5	1.3	5.3	0.8	0.6	3.3	1.6	3.4	74.4	0.3	1.4	0.7	3.9	1.4	0.1
40–44	67,813	1.4	1.4	5.4	0.7	0.6	2.8	1.5	3.0	75.8	0.4	1.2	0.6	3.9	1.2	0.2
45–49	51,866	1.8	1.4	5.5	0.9	0.6	2.6	1.0	2.6	76.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	4.1	1.3	0.2
50–54	48,002	2.0	1.9	6.1	0.7	0.5	2.4	1.1	2.4	76.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	3.5	1.3	0.2
55–59	28,081	2.2	1.9	6.4	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	76.9	0.3	1.2	0.5	3.1	1.1	0.1
60–64	27,597	1.4	1.0	4.9	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	82.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	3.3	1.1	0.2
65–69	15,245	1.3	0.5	5.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.4	83.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.2
70–74	15,577	1.2	0.6	4.3	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	84.8	0.2	0.9	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.1
75–79	7,597	0.4	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.6	87.3	0.3	0.2	-	2.6	2.0	0.2
80+	12,587	0.9	0.3	5.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.5	84.4	0.2	0.2	-	3.2	2.0	0.3

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

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	857,364	1.1	1.1	4.3	0.7	0.4	2.6	1.4	2.8	76.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	4.1	3.4	0.3
Rural	731,893	0.9	0.7	4.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	82.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	2.7	3.3	0.3
Urban	125,470	2.4	3.2	6.2	1.5	1.9	10.8	4.8	10.5	37.9	0.3	2.2	2.1	12.3	3.5	0.5
Male	405,184	1.4	1.4	4.7	0.7	0.5	2.6	1.3	3.6	72.8	0.5	1.9	0.7	4.0	3.4	0.4
Female	452,180	0.9	0.8	4.0	0.7	0.4	2.6	1.4	2.0	78.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	3.3	0.3
Kibondo	113,104	1.1	0.8	2.7	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	84.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.2	1.5	0.1
Kasulu	142,592	0.8	0.5	4.9	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	80.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.4	4.6	0.4
Kigoma	89,973	0.8	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.6	84.8	0.1	2.2	0.1	2.6	1.8	0.1
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	69,573	2.4	3.3	6.0	1.6	2.6	13.4	5.3	13.9	24.0	0.3	3.8	2.7	16.9	3.1	0.7
Uvinza	166,614	1.3	1.4	7.2	1.0	0.4	2.1	1.2	2.7	70.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.9	5.8	0.4
Buhigwe	114,363	0.7	0.5	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	88.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.3
Kakonko	75,540	0.8	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	85.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.9	0.3
Kasulu Town	85,604	1.4	1.4	4.1	1.1	0.5	3.7	2.4	3.6	76.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.3	2.3	0.3

## 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 (about 74 percent), than any other industry, followed by ‘Trade and Commerce’ (6 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included ‘Information and Communication’ (0.1 percent) and ‘Electricity Gas and Steam’ (0.2 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
<b>Total</b>	<b>857,364</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
10–14	59,416	67.3	2.2	3.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.9	5.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	6.5
15–19	106,997	76.1	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	5.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.9
20–24	120,190	74.4	2.3	3.2	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.9	6.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	3.0	1.1
25–29	113,788	72.2	2.6	3.2	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.3	6.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.4	2.6	1.1
30–34	97,319	72.1	2.8	3.2	2.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.3	6.6	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.1
35–39	85,288	72.8	2.5	3.2	2.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.7	6.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	2.1	1.1
40–44	67,813	73.4	2.5	3.2	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.2	6.5	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.0
45–49	51,866	75.4	2.0	3.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	1.2	2.2	5.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.1
50–54	48,002	74.8	2.3	3.0	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.0	5.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.3	2.3	0.7	2.0	0.9
55–59	28,081	75.0	2.4	3.4	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.3	5.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.5	0.9	2.3	1.1
60–64	27,597	79.8	1.8	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	5.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.4	1.0
65–69	15,245	81.4	1.1	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.1
70–74	15,577	82.2	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	5.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.7
75–79	7,597	84.1	0.8	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.8
80+	12,587	81.4	0.7	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	6.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.0

**Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Kigoma 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 Commer ce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administrati on and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activitie s not listed
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>857,364</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Rural	731,893	80.2	1.9	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	5.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.7	1.4
Urban	125,470	37.9	4.3	2.5	6.2	0.6	1.5	4.0	8.5	10.2	2.2	2.7	0.6	1.2	3.1	3.4	1.5	6.2	3.5
Male	405,184	71.4	3.2	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.6	6.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.7	1.9
Female	452,180	76.5	1.4	3.1	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.1	5.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	3.8	1.5
Kibondo	113,104	83.6	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	5.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.1
Kasulu	142,592	78.7	1.3	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	5.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	5.0	1.4
Kigoma	89,973	80.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.6	5.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.1	1.6
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	69,573	26.1	7.0	2.0	7.8	0.8	1.8	5.2	11.9	8.3	2.9	3.5	0.8	1.5	3.8	3.5	1.6	7.7	4.0
Uvinza	166,614	65.5	5.7	7.8	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	7.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.5	2.6
Buhigwe	114,363	88.6	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.5
Kakonko	75,540	84.6	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.2	1.0
Kasulu Town	85,604	74.2	0.4	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.0	7.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.8	2.2	1.5

## **Chapter Eleven**

### **Disability**

#### **11.1 Introduction**

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

In Tanzania, the first attempt to collect disability statistics through Census in Tanzania was in 2002 PHC. The 2002 PHC had only two questions on disability 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 a survey.

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

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

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Kigoma Region and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.6 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.03 percent).



**Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>31,685</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>19,041</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>25,965</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>20,364</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>7,476</b>	<b>0.38</b>
Kibondo	39	0.02	4,388	1.70	2,932	1.14	3,414	1.33	2,859	1.11	2,038	0.79	1,244	0.48
Kasulu	287	0.09	4,287	1.40	2,894	0.94	3,537	1.15	2,747	0.90	1,888	0.62	1,195	0.39
Kigoma	54	0.03	3,558	1.70	1,993	0.95	3,216	1.54	2,388	1.14	1,854	0.89	810	0.39
Kigoma Ujiji Municipal	55	0.03	3,501	1.65	1,693	0.80	2,519	1.19	1,968	0.93	1,256	0.59	554	0.26
Uvinza	100	0.03	6,486	1.71	3,902	1.03	5,296	1.40	4,587	1.21	3,563	0.94	1,218	0.32
Buhigwe	52	0.02	3,846	1.53	2,141	0.85	3,553	1.41	2,523	1.00	1,665	0.66	860	0.34
Kakonko	30	0.02	3875	2.35	2396	1.45	2678	1.63	2219	1.35	1703	1.03	1049	0.64
Kasulu Town	77	0.04	1744	0.86	1090	0.53	1752	0.86	1073	0.53	1074	0.53	546	0.27

### 11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 1,984,358 persons enumerated in Kigoma Region, 694 persons (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (287) were in Kasulu District followed by Uvinza District (100). 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1,984,358</b>	<b>956,451</b>	<b>1,027,907</b>
0 – 4	114	0.03	81	0.04	33	0.02	383,331	191,274	192,057
5 – 9	124	0.04	72	0.05	52	0.03	314,429	157,982	156,447
10 – 14	109	0.04	63	0.05	46	0.03	269,583	134,206	135,377
15 – 19	82	0.04	46	0.05	36	0.03	204,528	98,509	106,019
20 – 24	51	0.03	29	0.04	22	0.03	157,404	69,964	87,440
25 – 29	33	0.03	22	0.04	11	0.02	130,781	58,219	72,562
30 – 34	18	0.02	10	0.02	8	0.01	108,062	49,201	58,861
35 – 39	18	0.02	9	0.02	9	0.02	93,643	43,885	49,758
40 – 44	28	0.04	9	0.03	19	0.05	73,751	34,851	38,900
45 – 49	16	0.03	9	0.03	7	0.02	56,379	27,657	28,722
50 – 54	21	0.04	10	0.04	11	0.04	52,731	25,305	27,426
55 – 59	15	0.05	9	0.06	6	0.04	31,121	16,035	15,086
60 – 64	21	0.07	15	0.10	6	0.03	32,234	14,936	17,298
65 – 69	13	0.07	8	0.09	5	0.05	18,875	8,992	9,883
70 – 74	14	0.07	7	0.08	7	0.06	21,267	9,227	12,040
75 – 79	7	0.06	1	0.02	6	0.11	11,063	5,376	5,687
80+	10	0.04	5	0.05	5	0.03	25,176	10,832	14,344

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1,626,948</b>	<b>785,185</b>	<b>841,763</b>
0 – 4	101	0.03	70	0.04	31	0.02	326,548	162,848	163,700
5 – 9	107	0.04	61	0.05	46	0.04	264,053	132,881	131,172
10 – 14	91	0.04	49	0.04	42	0.04	220,479	110,537	109,942
15 – 19	68	0.04	38	0.05	30	0.04	159,786	77,233	82,553
20 – 24	42	0.03	24	0.04	18	0.03	123,813	54,484	69,329
25 – 29	28	0.03	19	0.04	9	0.02	104,449	46,581	57,868
30 – 34	16	0.02	9	0.02	7	0.01	86,278	39,350	46,928
35 – 39	14	0.02	8	0.02	6	0.02	74,825	34,974	39,851
40 – 44	22	0.04	6	0.02	16	0.05	59,532	27,942	31,590
45 – 49	15	0.03	8	0.04	7	0.03	45,742	22,361	23,381
50 – 54	20	0.05	9	0.04	11	0.05	43,021	20,488	22,533
55 – 59	13	0.05	8	0.06	5	0.04	25,381	12,938	12,443
60 – 64	17	0.06	13	0.10	4	0.03	27,201	12,578	14,623
65 – 69	13	0.08	8	0.10	5	0.06	16,023	7,631	8,392
70 – 74	12	0.07	7	0.09	5	0.05	18,308	8,024	10,284
75 – 79	5	0.05	0	0.00	5	0.10	9,494	4,618	4,876
80+	7	0.03	4	0.04	3	0.02	22,015	9,717	12,298

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>357,410</b>	<b>171,266</b>	<b>186,144</b>
0 – 4	13	0.02	11	0.04	2	0.01	56,783	28,426	28,357
5 – 9	17	0.03	11	0.04	6	0.02	50,376	25,101	25,275
10 – 14	18	0.04	14	0.06	4	0.02	49,104	23,669	25,435
15 – 19	14	0.03	8	0.04	6	0.03	44,742	21,276	23,466
20 – 24	9	0.03	5	0.03	4	0.02	33,591	15,480	18,111
25 – 29	5	0.02	3	0.03	2	0.01	26,332	11,638	14,694
30 – 34	2	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	21,784	9,851	11,933
35 – 39	4	0.02	1	0.01	3	0.03	18,818	8,911	9,907
40 – 44	6	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.04	14,219	6,909	7,310
45 – 49	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	10,637	5,296	5,341
50 – 54	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	9,710	4,817	4,893
55 – 59	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.04	5,740	3,097	2,643
60 – 64	4	0.08	2	0.08	2	0.07	5,033	2,358	2,675
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,852	1,361	1,491
70 – 74	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.11	2,959	1,203	1,756
75 – 79	2	0.13	1	0.13	1	0.12	1,569	758	811
80+	3	0.09	1	0.09	2	0.10	3,161	1,115	2,046

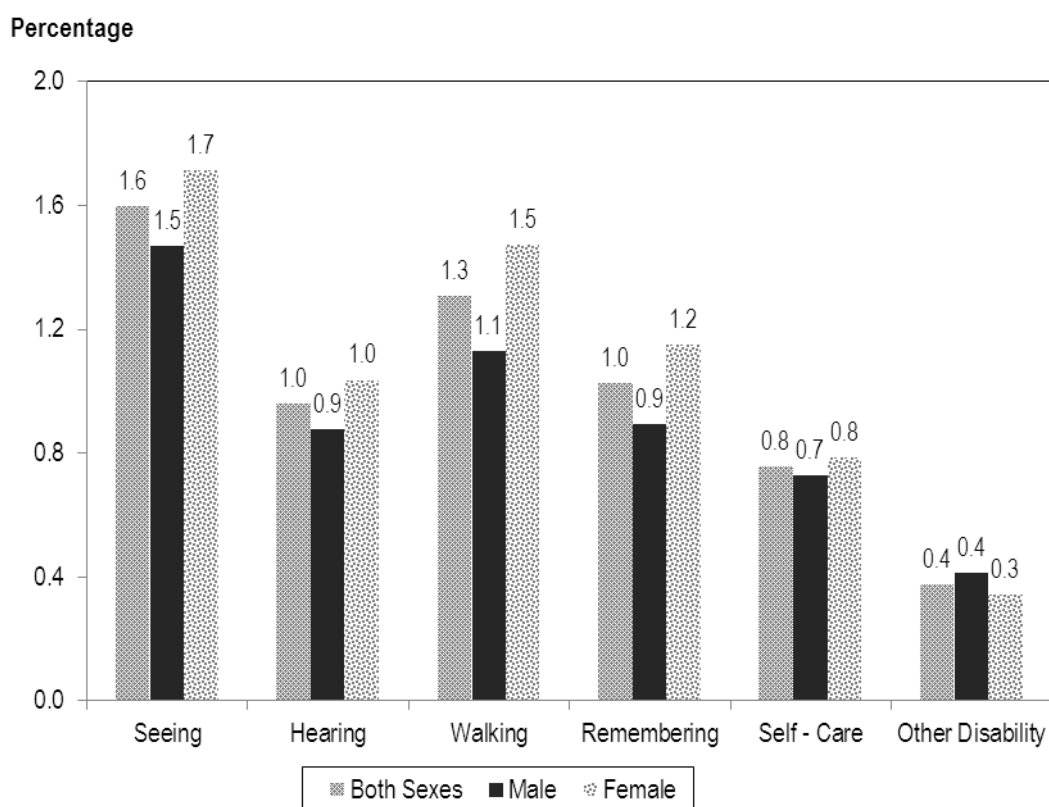
### 11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.6 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.3 percent) and difficulty in hearing and remembering (1.0 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results 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 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 17 percent for those aged 60-69 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability in Kigoma Region.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2
10 – 19	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
20 – 29	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	2.9	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	2.3	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.5	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.6
50 – 59	5.8	1.8	3.7	2.0	0.7	0.8	5.3	1.5	2.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	6.2	2.2	4.7	2.5	0.8	0.7
60 – 69	9.0	3.5	6.7	3.5	1.6	1.0	8.7	2.7	5.2	2.7	1.2	1.1	9.2	4.2	8.0	4.2	1.9	0.9
70+	17.2	9.1	14.5	8.9	6.3	1.3	17.5	8.4	13.5	7.7	5.3	1.5	17.0	9.6	15.3	9.9	7.1	1.2

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



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

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2
10 – 19	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
20 – 29	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	3.0	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	3.5	1.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.6
50 – 59	5.9	2.0	3.8	2.1	0.7	0.8	5.6	1.6	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.8	6.2	2.3	4.8	2.6	0.8	0.8
60 – 69	9.1	3.7	6.7	3.5	1.6	1.0	8.8	2.9	5.2	2.8	1.2	1.1	9.3	4.5	8.0	4.2	2.0	0.9
70+	17.3	9.4	14.3	8.9	6.2	1.4	17.5	8.6	13.4	7.7	5.2	1.5	17.1	10.0	15.0	9.9	6.9	1.3

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
0–9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.1
10–19	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
20–29	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
30–39	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2
40–49	2.7	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.4	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.4
50–59	5.0	1.1	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.4	4.3	0.8	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	5.8	1.5	4.2	2.2	0.7	0.4
60–69	8.3	2.5	6.6	3.6	1.5	0.7	7.9	2.0	4.9	2.7	1.4	0.7	8.6	2.9	8.0	4.3	1.6	0.8
70+	17.0	6.8	15.7	9.2	7.1	0.9	17.5	6.5	14.0	7.9	5.9	1.2	16.7	7.0	16.8	10.1	7.8	0.7

## Chapter Twelve

### Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

#### 12.1 Introduction

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

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

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 84.9 percent of private households in Kigoma Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (91 percent) than in urban areas (58 percent).

**Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Kigoma 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)
Kigoma Region	370,374	84.9	3.6	9.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1
Rural	299,351	91.4	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1
Urban	71,023	57.5	4.1	34.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (56 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 14.6 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

**Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
<b>Total</b>	370,374	84.9	3.6	9.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1
Below 15	1,191	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2
15 – 19	6,444	1.4	3.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.9	2.0
20 – 24	27,360	6.3	11.1	14.8	12.3	13.5	9.2	14.7
25 – 29	45,298	10.9	16.5	21.4	18.9	16.5	18.7	19.1
30 – 34	48,951	12.5	14.3	18.7	16.6	20.7	16.0	15.1
35 – 39	47,549	12.7	12.5	14.5	9.6	16.0	12.3	12.9
40 – 44	39,824	11.0	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.6	9.9	7.1
45 – 49	32,212	9.1	7.3	5.7	9.3	6.5	11.8	7.5
50 – 54	32,418	9.2	7.6	4.8	9.4	6.0	9.4	9.1
55 – 59	19,913	5.8	4.0	2.6	5.4	2.8	5.7	4.2
60 – 64	20,980	6.2	4.1	1.7	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.8
65+	48,234	14.6	9.7	2.1	1.4	2.8	2.4	4.0
<b>Total Age Groups</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. Twenty seven (27.1) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only eight (7.9) percent of households had title deed. Table 12.3 shows that most of the ownership was customary (56.8 percent). However, 33.4 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with four (4.1) 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	314,417	7.9	1.1	5.1	56.8	2.1	0.0	27.1
Rural	273,559	4.1	0.6	3.1	61.8	2.1	0.0	28.3
Urban	40,858	33.4	3.9	18.6	23.3	2.2	0.0	18.5

### 12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 52.2 percent of private households in Kigoma Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (41.3 percent) and mud and leaves six (5.8 percent). About eighty five percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials



(iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 45 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 31 percent in Uvinza district to 86 percent in Kigoma Ujiji Municipal.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	370,374	52.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	41.3	5.8	0.0	0.1
Rural	299,351	44.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	48.0	6.9	0.0	0.1
Urban	71,023	85.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	13.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
Kibondo	53,049	47.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	42.7	8.4	0.0	0.1
Kasulu	54,528	45.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	45.5	8.6	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	35,967	53.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	41.6	4.3	0.0	0.0
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	85.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.8	1.0	0.1	0.0
Uvinza	69,864	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	61.1	7.9	0.0	0.0
Buhingwe	44,246	51.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	44.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Kakonko	33,479	46.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	48.0	5.4	0.0	0.1
Kasulu Town	36,793	77.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	18.9	3.3	0.0	0.0

## 12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The Table indicates that 83.4 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (15.6 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (52 percent), followed by earth or sand (46.3 percent). On the other hand, 92.2 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement seven (7) percent). Across districts, 60 percent of the total private households in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 23 percent in Kasulu Town and 15 percent in Kigoma District.

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

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	370,374	15.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	83.4	0.0
Rural	299,351	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	92.2	0.0
Urban	71,023	52.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	46.3	0.0
Kibondo	53,049	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	89.1	0.0
Kasulu	54,528	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	95.0	0.1
Kigoma	35,967	15.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	84.6	0.0
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	58.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	39.5	0.0
Uvinza	69,864	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	89.7	0.1
Buhingwe	44,246	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	93.6	0.0
Kakonko	33,479	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	90.8	0.0
Kasulu Town	36,793	22.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	76.6	0.0

## 12.6 Wall Material

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 50.6 percent of all private households in Kigoma Region had their house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were sundried bricks (25.2 percent) and poles and mud (19.3 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used baked bricks (45 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (24.8 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas whereby the main wall materials used were baked bricks (51.9 percent), followed by sundried bricks (25.3 percent).

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

District	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	370,374	0.1	2.5	25.2	50.6	0.1	0.1	19.3	2.1	0.0
Rural	299,351	0.0	0.3	25.3	51.9	0.1	0.1	19.8	2.5	0.0
Urban	71,023	0.5	11.6	24.8	45.0	0.0	0.1	17.4	0.7	0.0
Kibondo	53,049	0.0	0.6	7.2	55.4	0.0	0.1	33.4	3.2	0.0
Kasulu	54,528	0.0	0.1	5.0	63.2	0.2	0.1	28.6	2.7	0.1
Kigoma	35,967	0.0	0.6	53.0	39.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.0	0.0
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	0.7	17.9	30.1	29.3	0.0	0.1	21.2	0.7	0.0
Uvinza	69,864	0.0	0.6	44.6	36.1	0.1	0.1	14.9	3.5	0.1
Buhingwe	44,246	0.1	0.2	25.1	68.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.3	0.0
Kakonko	33,479	0.2	0.2	28.2	29.6	0.1	0.1	39.5	2.2	0.0
Kasulu Town	36,793	0.1	0.9	8.5	85.8	0.1	0.1	3.5	1.0	0.0

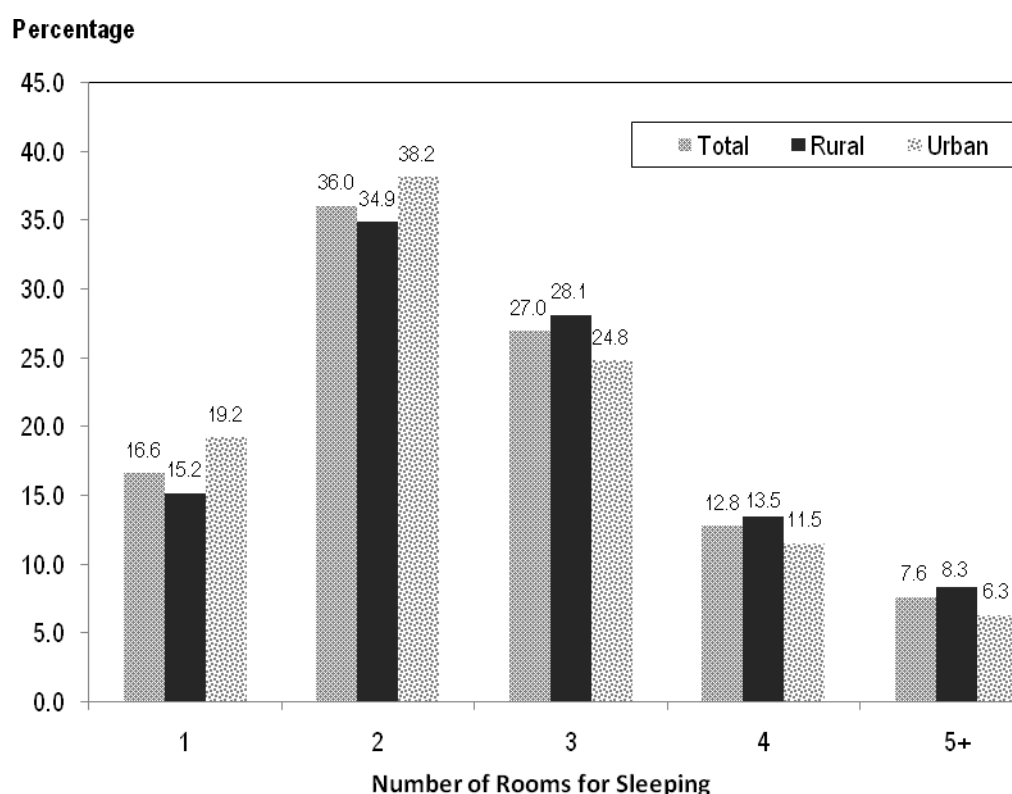
## 12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 53 percent of the households in Kigoma region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 27 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 (19.2 percent) than rural areas (15.2 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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**



**Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Male headed household	4.0	238,971	15.2	37.4	28.0	12.5	7.0	2.7
Female headed household	7.8	131,403	22.5	30.4	22.5	14.2	10.3	2.5
Rural	5.4	299,351	15.2	34.9	28.1	13.5	8.3	2.7
Urban	5.0	71,023	19.2	38.2	24.8	11.5	6.3	2.7
Kibondo	4.9	53,049	21.5	37.5	26.6	9.7	4.6	2.4
Kasulu	5.6	54,528	19.4	38.9	24.9	11.0	5.8	2.5
Kigoma	5.8	35,967	6.4	30.6	33.4	18.1	11.5	3.1
Kigoma Municipal	5.0	42,448	24.3	29.2	22.4	14.8	9.2	2.6
Uvinza	5.4	69,864	14.8	40.2	25.1	12.7	7.3	2.7
Buhingwe	5.7	44,246	8.5	29.4	36.9	15.5	9.6	3.0
Kakonko	4.9	33,479	16.3	36.5	15.1	5.9	2.0	2.2
Kasulu Town	5.5	36,793	12.5	26.5	22.7	11.6	9.8	2.9

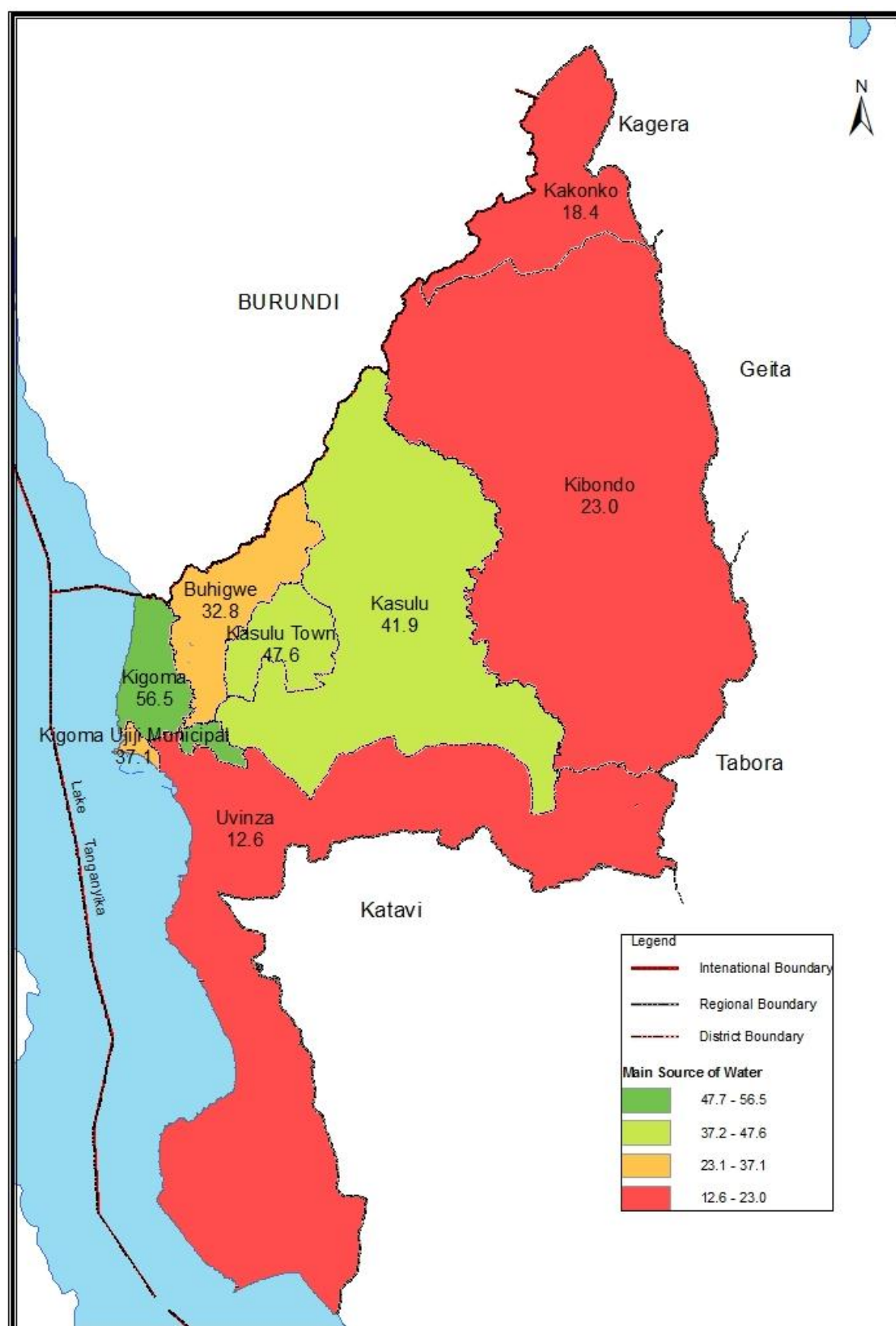
## 12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall about 32 percent of private households in Kigoma Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (eight percent had water piped into their houses, five percent piped into yard and 19 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 39 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 percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 13 percent in Uvinza District to 57 percent in Kigoma District.

**Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Drinking Water; Kigoma 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	Rain water collection	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>
Male headed household	238,971	7.5	5.2	18.5	5.0	8.7	13.4	0.1	<b>58.4</b>	11.1	10.4	0.1	2.5	0.2	17.5	<b>41.8</b>
Female headed household	131,403	8.0	5.7	19.3	4.9	8.7	13.3	0.1	<b>60.0</b>	10.8	10.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	16.1	<b>39.9</b>
Rural	299,351	6.4	2.4	21.5	5.6	7.9	13.2	0.1	<b>57.1</b>	11.2	11.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	19.8	<b>42.9</b>
Urban	71,023	13.0	18.1	7.5	2.2	11.8	14.1	0.0	<b>66.7</b>	9.8	4.5	0.3	13.1	0.2	5.4	<b>33.3</b>
Kibondo	53,049	5.4	2.4	15.1	8.7	7.9	27.2	0.0	<b>66.7</b>	4.3	16.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.1	<b>33.2</b>
Kasulu	54,528	5.1	2.2	34.5	8.2	12.1	4.0	0.0	<b>66.1</b>	15.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.4	<b>33.7</b>
Kigoma	35,967	11.4	5.9	39.1	0.4	1.2	15.4	0.1	<b>73.5</b>	2.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	<b>26.3</b>
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	9.4	20.9	6.8	1.4	10.5	17.5	0.0	<b>66.5</b>	6.0	3.4	0.4	21.2	0.2	2.2	<b>33.4</b>
Uvinza	69,864	4.2	0.7	7.8	4.8	9.9	1.3	0.1	<b>28.8</b>	26.8	4.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	39.0	<b>71.2</b>
Buhingwe	44,246	7.1	1.0	24.7	1.9	3.2	17.6	0.1	<b>55.6</b>	7.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	<b>44.3</b>
Kakonko	33,479	4.1	0.8	13.4	10.7	12.6	20.1	0.1	<b>61.8</b>	7.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	<b>38.1</b>
Kasulu Town	36,793	19.5	14.4	13.7	2.0	10.2	12.6	0.1	<b>72.5</b>	6.0	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.8	<b>27.5</b>

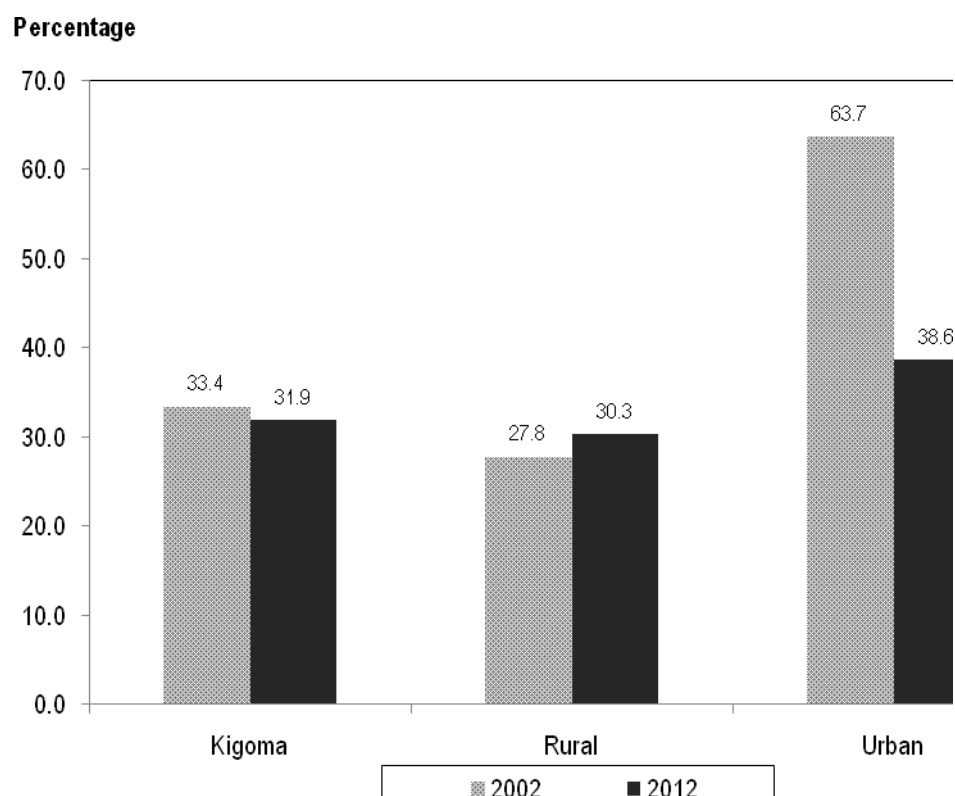
**Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**



Overall, 32 percent of private households in Kigoma Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Kigoma

urban areas (39 percent) than in rural areas (30 percent). The proportion for Kigoma urban households decreased from 64 percent in 2002 to 39 percent in 2012.

**Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



## 12.9 Source of Energy

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

### 12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Kigoma Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only about 2 (1.8) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (80.7 percent firewood and 17.5 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 Buhingwe district (1.9 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 5.2 percent in Kasulu district to 28.0 percent in Kasulu Town district).

**Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	370,374	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	17.5	80.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male headed household	238,971	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	17.0	81.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Female headed household	131,403	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	18.4	80.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	299,351	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.7	92.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	71,023	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	67.1	29.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kibondo	53,049	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.1	86.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kasulu	54,528	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	5.2	93.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	35,967	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.3	93.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	72.3	23.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Uvinza	69,864	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	14.0	83.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Buhingwe	44,246	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kakonko	33,479	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.1	93.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Kasulu Town	36,793	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	28.0	69.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

### 12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 70.4 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by torch/ rechargeable lamps (11.3 percent). Only 10 percent of households in Kigoma Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, 62.5 percent of households used kerosene lantern or chimney as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by electricity (32 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (72.2 percent), followed by torch/ rechargeable lamps (13.5 percent).



**Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Kigoma Region	370,374	8.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	9.4	61.0	0.9	5.3	11.3
Male headed household	238,971	8.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	9.6	59.8	0.9	4.6	12.6
Female headed household	131,403	7.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	9.1	63.2	0.9	6.6	9.0
Rural	299,351	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.0	65.2	0.9	6.4	13.5
Urban	71,023	30.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	19.3	43.2	0.8	0.5	1.9
Kibondo	53,049	5.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	50.4	1.1	13.7	19.0
Kasulu	54,528	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.6	64.1	0.5	5.6	20.2
Kigoma	35,967	3.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	13.7	74.7	1.0	1.4	1.8
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	39.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	18.6	37.2	0.7	0.3	1.4
Uvinza	69,864	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.8	67.6	1.0	3.7	9.2
Buhingwe	44,246	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.0	72.0	0.7	4.0	9.3
Kakonko	33,479	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.7	53.4	1.7	10.5	23.1
Kasulu Town	36,793	10.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.9	66.7	0.8	2.2	3.0

The use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal had the highest percentage of households that were using electricity for lighting (40 percent) followed by Kasulu Town (13 percent) and Kibondo District seven (7) percent.

**Map 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

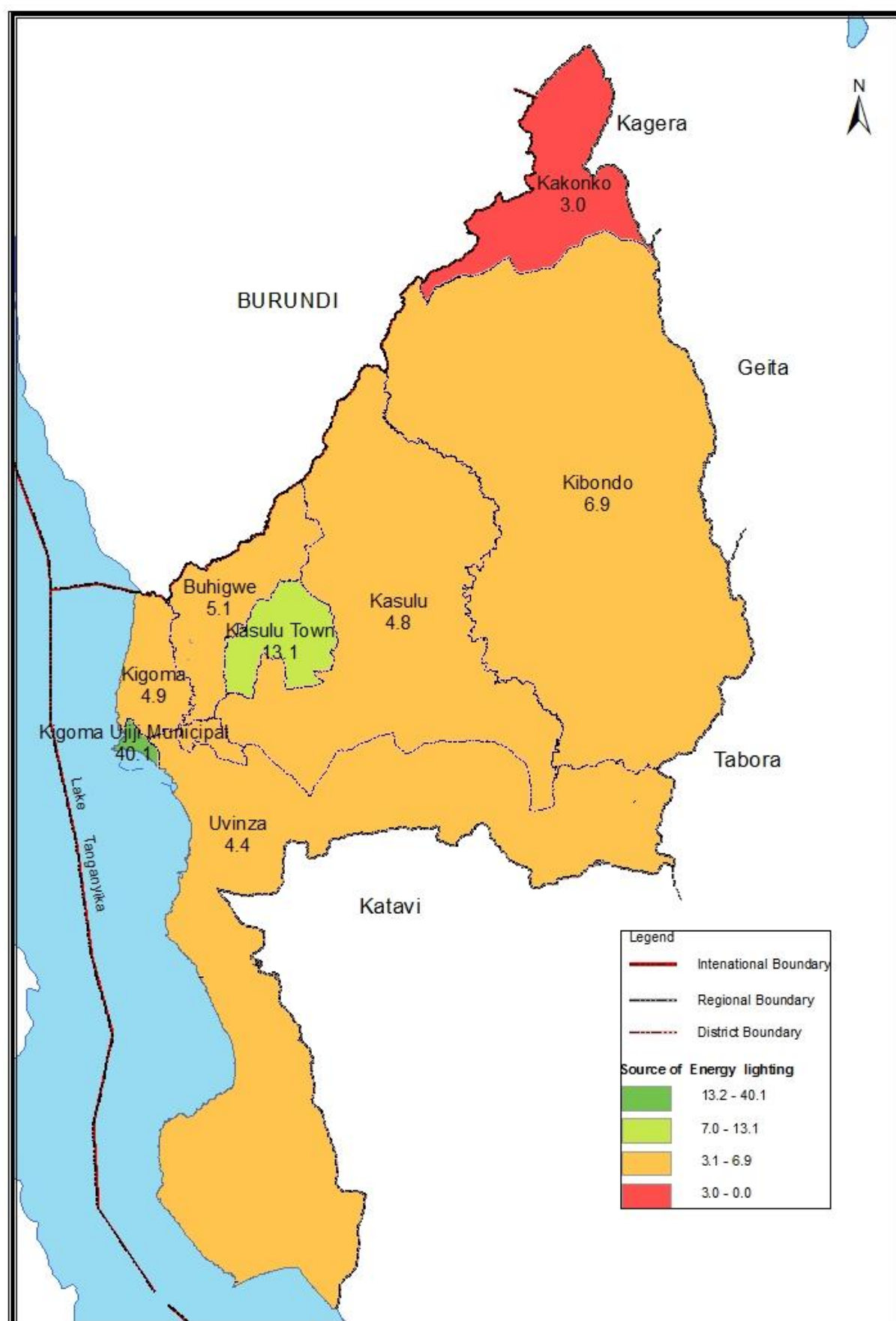
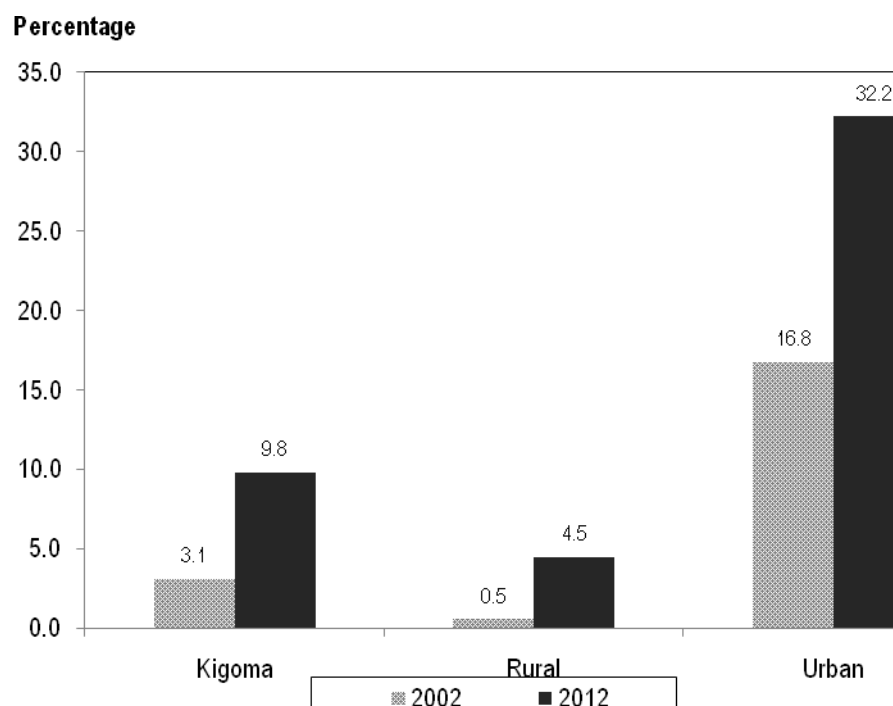


Figure 12.3 indicates that 9.8 percent of households in Kigoma Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (32.2 percent) compared with rural households five (4.5) percent.

**Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Kigoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Census**



### 12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

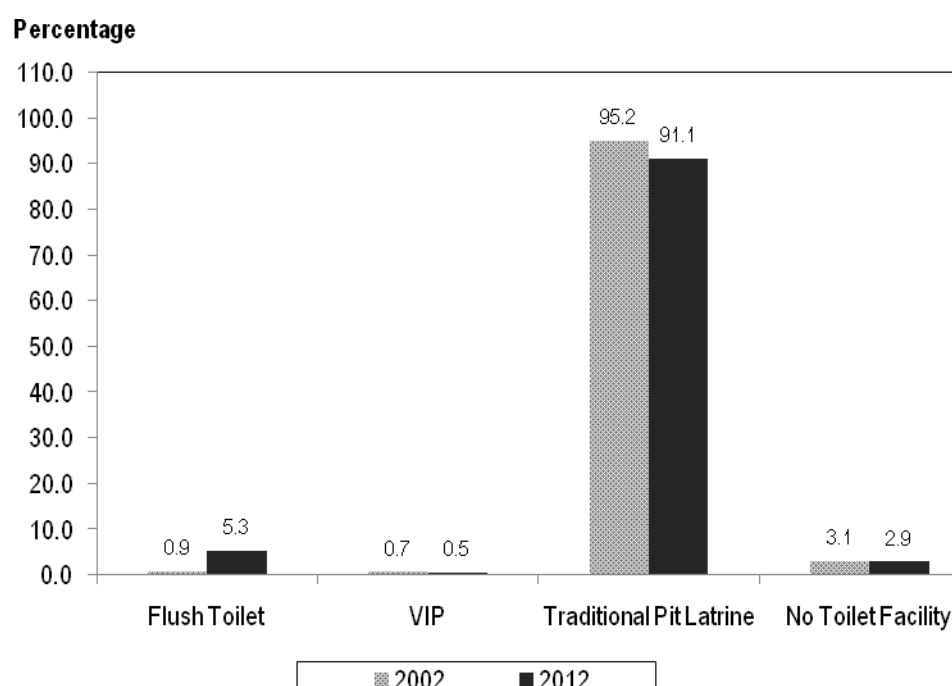
Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Kigoma Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (42 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (39.4 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid seven (6.5) percent). About 2.9 percent of households in Kigoma Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Uvinza (4.6 percent), followed by Kibondo district (4.6 percent).

**Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Type of Toilet Facility; Kigoma 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	Composti ng/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improv ed	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>84.8</b>
Male headed household	238,971	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.6	3.3	6.4	0.2	15.3	0.5	42.3	39.4	0.0	2.5	84.7
Female headed household	131,403	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.4	2.9	6.8	0.1	15.0	0.5	41.4	39.6	0.0	3.6	85.1
Rural	299,351	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	4.8	0.2	7.7	0.2	44.9	43.7	0.0	3.4	92.2
Urban	71,023	0.8	7.3	13.6	1.8	9.1	13.7	0.1	46.4	1.9	29.6	21.5	0.0	0.7	53.7
Kibondo	53,049	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.3	2.5	7.2	0.1	12.0	0.3	40.8	42.3	-	4.6	88.0
Kasulu	54,528	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	3.9	0.2	5.5	0.1	43.5	46.7	0.0	4.1	94.4
Kigoma	35,967	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	2.8	7.0	0.2	11.6	0.3	51.9	34.5	-	1.7	88.4
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	0.7	11	18.9	2.3	7.7	10.4	0.1	51.1	1.7	28.7	17.8	-	0.7	48.9
Uvinza	69,864	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	3.1	6.0	0.1	10.7	0.3	43.2	40.8	0.0	4.9	89.2
Buhingwe	44,246	0.0	0	0.8	0.1	1.1	3.2	0.1	5.3	0.2	46.2	47.3	-	1.0	94.7
Kakonko	33,479	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	5.0	0.2	7.5	0.2	46.4	43.6	-	2.4	92.6
Kasulu Town	36,793	0.6	1	3.3	0.5	6.6	11.0	0.2	23.2	1.2	35.7	38.6	-	1.2	76.7

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Kigoma Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 95.2 percent in 2002 to 91.1 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from less than one (0.9) percent to five (5.3) percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 3.1 percent in 2002 to 2.9 percent in 2012.

**Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Kigoma Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percent distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 48.6 percent of the private households in Kigoma Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (30.3 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only two 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, Distribution District and Type of Refuse Disposal; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>
Male headed household	238,971	1.8	1.4	15.1	2.1	31.6	47.9
Female headed household	131,403	2.4	1.6	15.7	2.5	27.7	50.0
Rural	299,351	0.1	0.0	13.1	1.6	29.6	55.7
Urban	71,023	10.3	7.7	24.8	5.3	32.9	19.1
Kibondo	53,049	0.6	0.4	14.4	1.5	46.0	37.0
Kasulu	54,528	0.0	0.0	16.2	1.6	15.1	67.1
Kigoma	35,967	0.0	0.0	13.8	1.4	32.3	52.4
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	14.6	10.9	20.8	4.2	34.4	15.1
Uvinza	69,864	0.1	0.0	18.0	4.5	34.6	42.7
Buhingwe	44,246	0.0	-	6.0	0.2	21.3	72.5
Kakonko	33,479	-	0.0	13.5	1.2	36.4	48.9
Kasulu Town	36,793	2.4	1.6	18.2	2.2	20.0	55.5

## 12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that house was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 86.5 percent of all private households, followed by hand hoe (85.1 percent), land or farm (84.3 percent), radio (59.5 percent) and mobile phone (48.7 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, bicycles, 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 (53 percent) than female headed households (40.8 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 67.6 percent of male headed households compared with 44.8 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 43.1 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (27.7 percent) compared with male headed households (51.5 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	59.5	0.7	48.7	43.1	1.0	2.7
Male headed household	238,971	67.6	0.7	53.0	51.5	1.3	3.3
Female headed household	131,403	44.8	0.7	40.8	27.7	0.7	1.7
Rural	299,351	58.1	0.5	41.9	46.2	0.4	2.1
Urban	71,023	65.6	1.2	77.2	30.0	3.8	5.1
Kibondo	53,049	54.3	0.5	36.8	40.7	0.8	2.7
Kasulu	54,528	61.5	0.5	42.7	61.2	0.4	2.8
Kigoma	35,967	60.9	0.7	54.1	29.7	0.6	1.6
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	63.7	1.4	80.7	21.9	4.0	3.7
Uvinza	69,864	57.9	0.8	44.7	41.6	0.3	1.6
Buhingwe	44,246	59.7	0.5	44.1	50.0	0.4	2.0
Kakonko	33,479	52.7	0.4	31.3	40.6	0.4	2.6
Kasulu Town	36,793	66.9	0.5	61.1	53.7	2.2	5.2

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

District/council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	0.1	0.1	6.1	3.0	14.1	0.7
Male headed household	238,971	0.1	0.1	6.7	3.2	15.5	0.8
Female headed household	131,403	0.1	0.1	5.1	2.6	11.7	0.6
Rural	299,351	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	10.0	0.1
Urban	71,023	0.1	0.2	25.1	13.7	31.5	3.3
Kibondo	53,049	0.1	0.1	4.0	1.5	10.5	0.3
Kasulu	54,528	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	8.3	0.2
Kigoma	35,967	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	15.3	0.1
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	0.1	0.1	29.7	18.0	29.5	4.5
Uvinza	69,864	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.4	12.1	0.1
Buhingwe	44,246	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	10.3	0.1
Kakonko	33,479	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.5	7.1	0.1
Kasulu Town	36,793	0.1	0.3	9.8	3.8	24.1	0.9

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	1.9	1.0	2.6	0.4
Male headed household	238,971	2.0	1.2	2.9	0.5
Female headed household	131,403	1.6	0.7	2.1	0.3
Rural	299,351	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.5
Urban	71,023	9.3	4.2	5.2	0.2
Kibondo	53,049	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.1
Kasulu	54,528	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.7
Kigoma	35,967	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.0
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	13.1	4.9	6.5	0.2
Uvinza	69,864	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.3
Buhingwe	44,246	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0
Kakonko	33,479	0.2	0.3	2.8	0.3
Kasulu Town	36,793	1.8	1.8	3.0	0.1

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	0.5	85.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	86.5	84.3
Male headed household	238,971	0.4	86.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	87.6	85.6
Female headed household	131,403	0.5	83.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	84.4	81.9
Rural	299,351	0.4	90.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	93.0	92.4
Urban	71,023	0.6	63.8	2.4	0.3	0.2	58.9	50.0
Kibondo	53,049	0.5	90.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	92.0	93.5
Kasulu	54,528	0.4	90.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	94.8	94.0
Kigoma	35,967	0.4	87.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	91.5	88.3
Kigoma Municipal	42,448	0.4	55.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	53.9	35.2
Uvinza	69,864	0.4	86.8	0.8	2.0	0.4	83.9	84.4
Buhingwe	44,246	0.4	92.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	95.9	95.4
Kakonko	33,479	0.4	91.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	95.7	94.4
Kasulu Town	36,793	0.6	84.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	84.0	86.4

### 12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, about eight (7.8) percent of all private households in Kigoma 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 where 5.7 percent percent of households reported to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were Kibondo District (11.9 percent) followed by Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal and Kakonko district (10.6 percent each)



**Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Rural	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.7
Urban	11.6	2.8	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.7	1.0	6.9	0.5
Kibondo	11.9	0.6	0.02	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.6	10.2	0.7
Kasulu	4.3	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.7
Kigoma	7.6	0.5	0.02	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	6.2	0.5
Kigoma Municipal	10.7	2.9	0.0	0.9	3.4	0.7	0.8	5.8	0.4
Uvinza	5.9	0.4	0.01	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	4.6	0.5
Buhingwe	4.8	0.4	0.02	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.3
Kakonko	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	9.5	0.4
Kasulu Town	8.1	2.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	4.8	0.9

# Chapter Thirteen

## Agriculture and Livestock

### 13.1 Introduction

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

### 13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

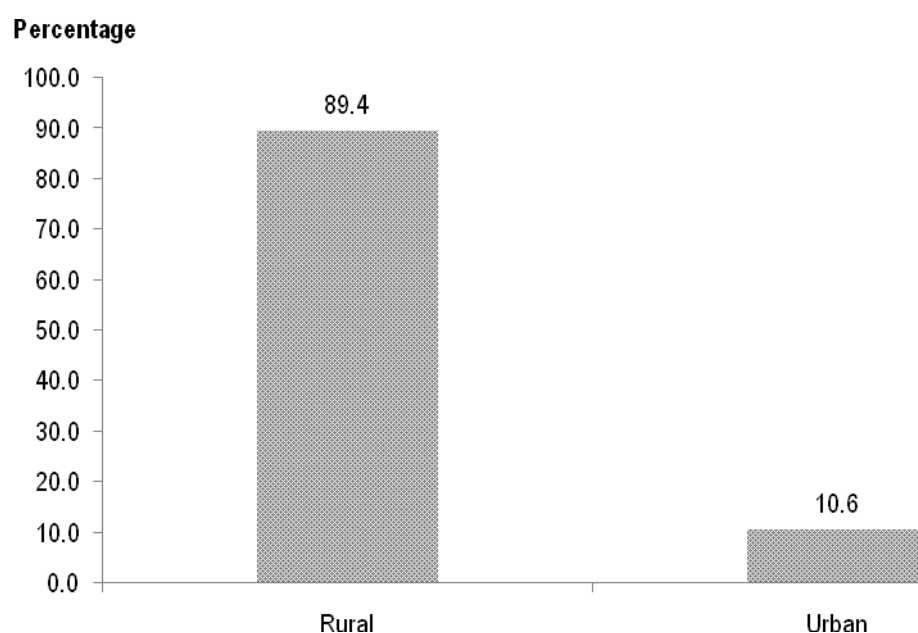
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 243,651 out of 370,374 households (equivalent to 65.8 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Uvinza District Council (370,374 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about 10.6 percent of households (25,768 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture among the districts ranged from 25.2 percent in Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal to 75.1 percent in Buhigwe District Council.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>243,651</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Kibondo	53,049	37,785	71.2	91.7	8.3
Kasulu	54,528	40,069	73.5	97.6	2.4
Kigoma	35,967	24,845	69.1	96.9	3.1
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	42,448	10,686	25.2	-	100.0
Uvinza	69,864	48,613	69.6	92.6	7.4
Buhigwe	44,246	33,246	75.1	100.0	-
Kakonko	33,479	24,702	73.8	97.2	2.8
Kasulu Town	36,793	23,705	64.4	74.9	25.1

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Kigoma Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (226,864 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 Type of Crops Grown during 2011/12 Agricultural Year and Residence; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Kigoma Households</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>299,351</b>	<b>71,023</b>
Engaged in Agriculture	243,651	217,883	25,768
<b>Crop types</b>			
Household Grows Maize	226,864	203,772	23,092
Household Grows Paddy	41,483	36,474	5,009
Household Grows Cassava	191,634	175,626	16,008
Household Grows Banana	95,111	89,179	5,932
Household Grows Other Crops	199,670	180,188	19,482

**Note:**

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

### 13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Kigoma 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 370,374 households in Kigoma Region, 37.3 percent (138,002 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 124,164 households (90 percent) were in rural areas and 13,838 households (10 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Uvinza District (25,778 household) which constituted 36.9 percent of its total household and the smallest district was Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council (7,328 household) with a proportion of 17 percent of its total households.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>138,002</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Kibondo	53,049	21,656	40.8	93.1	6.9
Kasulu	54,528	19,552	35.9	97.0	3.0
Kigoma	35,967	16,070	44.7	97.7	2.3
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	42,448	7,328	17.3	-	100.0
Uvinza	69,864	25,778	36.9	94.0	6.0
Buhigwe	44,246	20,885	47.2	100.0	-
Kakonko	33,479	14,925	44.6	97.6	2.4
Kasulu Town	36,793	11,808	32.1	81.6	18.4

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

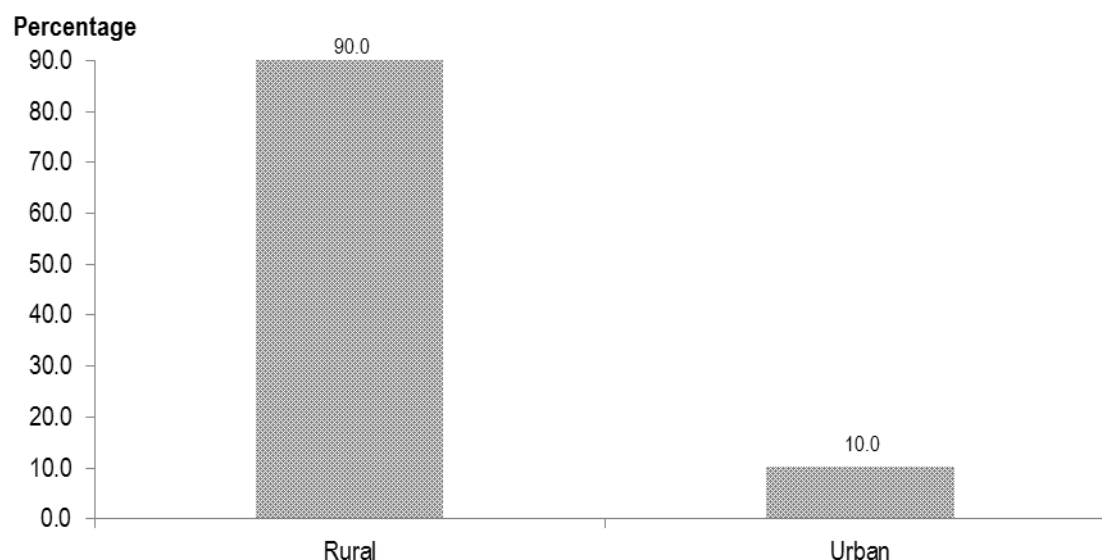


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There was a higher number of households which reared poultry (107,789 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Kigoma Households</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>299,351</b>	<b>71,023</b>
Engaged in Raising Livestock	138,002	124,164	13,838
<b>Type of Livestock</b>			
Cattle	20,998	19,812	1,186
Goats	74,276	69,860	4,416
Sheep	14,034	13,147	887
Poultry	107,789	96,459	11,330

**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 Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26<sup>th</sup> August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Kigoma Region had a total of 506,929 cattle, out of which 389,981 cattle (77 percent) were kept in male headed households and 116,948 (23 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed in the goats, sheep and poultry.

**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; Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>506,929</b>	<b>361,526</b>	<b>53,137</b>	<b>796,001</b>	<b>389,981</b>	<b>273,886</b>	<b>40,788</b>	<b>604,608</b>	<b>116,948</b>	<b>87,640</b>	<b>12,349</b>	<b>191,393</b>
Kibondo	33,650	68,494	2,869	93,358	19,597	46,920	2,249	72,041	14,053	21,574	620	21,317
Kasulu	125,796	48,676	4,898	110,657	92,288	36,685	3,754	84,583	33,508	11,991	1,144	26,074
Kigoma	64,626	44,922	11,682	100,029	52,564	37,365	9,152	75,736	12,062	7,557	2,530	24,293
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	23,726	10,110	1,846	68,779	12,198	7,719	1,372	51,863	11,528	2,391	474	16,916
Uvinza	142,946	61,965	13,486	207,214	119,861	46,002	10,004	154,980	23,085	15,963	3,482	52,234
Buhigwe	35,497	53,765	13,154	93,283	30,333	42,210	10,151	70,278	5,164	11,555	3,003	23,005
Kakonko	54,686	49,492	2,236	62,381	40,959	38,838	1,776	49,001	13,727	10,654	460	13,380
Kasulu Town	26002	24102	2966	60300	22181	18147	2330	46126	3821	5955	636	14174

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 85 percent of the poultry (685,043 cattle) kept in Kigoma Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed for cattle, goats and sheep.

**Table 13.6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012, Kigoma Region, 2012 Census**

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>506,929</b>	<b>361,526</b>	<b>53,137</b>	<b>796,001</b>	<b>462,356</b>	<b>340,111</b>	<b>50,007</b>	<b>685,043</b>	<b>44,573</b>	<b>21,415</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>110,958</b>
Kibondo	33,650	68,494	2,869	93,358	32,781	65,204	2,746	84,466	869	3,290	123	8,892
Kasulu	125,796	48,676	4,898	110,657	125,398	47,503	4,837	107,845	398	1,173	61	2,812
Kigoma	64,626	44,922	11,682	100,029	64,528	44,216	11,456	98,073	98	706	226	1,956
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	23,726	10,110	1,846	68,779	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,726	10,110	1,846	68,779
Uvinza	142,946	61,965	13,486	207,214	141,070	59,720	13,081	194,771	1,876	2,245	405	12,443
Buhigwe	35,497	53,765	13,154	93,283	35,497	53,765	13,154	93,283	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kakonko	54,686	49,492	2,236	62,381	50,984	48,442	2,165	60,672	3,702	1,050	71	1,709
Kasulu Town	26,002	24,102	2,966	60,300	12,098	21,261	2,568	45,933	13,904	2,841	398	14,367

### 13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity, is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 370,374 households in Kigoma Region, only 1,656 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 86.7 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 13.3 percent were in urban areas.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
<b>Kigoma Region</b>	<b>370,374</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Kibondo	53,049	193	0.4	87.6	12.4
Kasulu	54,528	221	0.4	96.8	3.2
Kigoma	35,967	335	0.9	97.3	2.7
Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal	42,448	104	0.2	-	100.0
Uvinza	69,864	262	0.4	88.2	11.8
Buhigwe	44,246	276	0.6	100.0	-
Kakonko	33,479	130	0.4	94.6	5.4
Kasulu Town	36,793	135	0.4	71.9	28.1





## 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
- United Nations, 2008. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, New York, USA

## Annexes: Questionnaires

### Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

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

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

**D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS**

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

## F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

10<sup>th</sup> HH Member

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

☐

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

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

☐

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

☐

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

☐

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

10<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

**G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS**

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

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

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

**Total**

--	--	--	--

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



--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--



## Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
						How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?
	<p>In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly....            Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly....            Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"</p>
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <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																
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?				
(46)				(47)					(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING	Piped water into dwelling	=01		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01								
	Piped water in the yard/plot	=02		Solar	=02		Solar	=02								
	Public tap/standpipe	=03		Generator/private sources	=03		Generator (private source)	=03								
	Tubewell/borehole	=04		Cooking Gas	=04		Gas (Industrial)	=04								
	Protected dug well	=05		Gas (Biogas)	=05		Gas (Biogas)	=05								
	Unprotected dug well	=06		Electricity (Wind)	=06		Electricity (Wind)	=06								
	Protected spring	=07		Paraffin	=07		Acetylene lamp	=07								
	Unprotected spring	=08		Coal	=08		Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08								
	Rainwater collection	=09		Charcoal	=09		Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09								
	Bottled water	=10		Firewood	=10		Candles	=10								
	Cart with small tank/drum	=11		Wood/ residuals	=11		Firewood	=11								
	Tanker truck	=12		Animal residuals	=12		Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12								
	Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13		Not Applicable	=13											
			Improved cooking fuel			Have electricity										
			Non improved cooking fuel			Have no electricity										
<div></div>			<div></div>			<div></div>										
Improved source																
Non improved source																

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



H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																	
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																							
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow?          					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"          					Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?  Yes = 1 No = 2																													
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																													
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																														<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>				
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <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												
	Yes	No																																															
Maize	1	2																																															
Paddy	1	2																																															
Cassava	1	2																																															
Banana	1	2																																															
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: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F				59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Males</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Males	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			Females	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
	M	F																																												
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																										
Males	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																											
Females	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																											
Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																										
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK																																														
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1<sup>st</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">6<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>7<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>8<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>9<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>10<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	1 <sup>st</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2 <sup>nd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	7 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3 <sup>rd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	8 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Month</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		Day	Month			DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					
1 <sup>st</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
2 <sup>nd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	7 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
3 <sup>rd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	8 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
4 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
5 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																									
	Day	Month																																												
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																										
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>																																														
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																														
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1<sup>st</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">6<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>7<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>8<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>9<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>10<sup>th</sup> HH Member</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	1 <sup>st</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	6 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	2 <sup>nd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	7 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	3 <sup>rd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	8 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	4 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	9 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	5 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	10 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">NAME OF SUPERVISOR</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Month</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	NAME OF SUPERVISOR											Day	Month			DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					
1 <sup>st</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	6 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>																																											
2 <sup>nd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	7 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>																																											
3 <sup>rd</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	8 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>																																											
4 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	9 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>																																											
5 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>	10 <sup>th</sup> HH Member	<input type="text"/>																																											
NAME OF SUPERVISOR																																														
	Day	Month																																												
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																										
<b>J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS</b>																																														
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																														
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td>=1</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td>=2</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td>=3</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td>=4</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td>=5</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td>=6</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td>=7</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td>=8</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Fund				National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1	<input type="text"/>			Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2	<input type="text"/>			Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3	<input type="text"/>			Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4	<input type="text"/>			Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5	<input type="text"/>			Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6	<input type="text"/>			National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7	<input type="text"/>			Other Fund	=8	<input type="text"/>			
	Fund																																													
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1	<input type="text"/>																																												
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2	<input type="text"/>																																												
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3	<input type="text"/>																																												
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4	<input type="text"/>																																												
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5	<input type="text"/>																																												
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6	<input type="text"/>																																												
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7	<input type="text"/>																																												
Other Fund	=8	<input type="text"/>																																												