

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



## **Shinyanga Region**

**2016**

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

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

## **OCGS Vision**

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

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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**

### **Shinyanga Region**

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

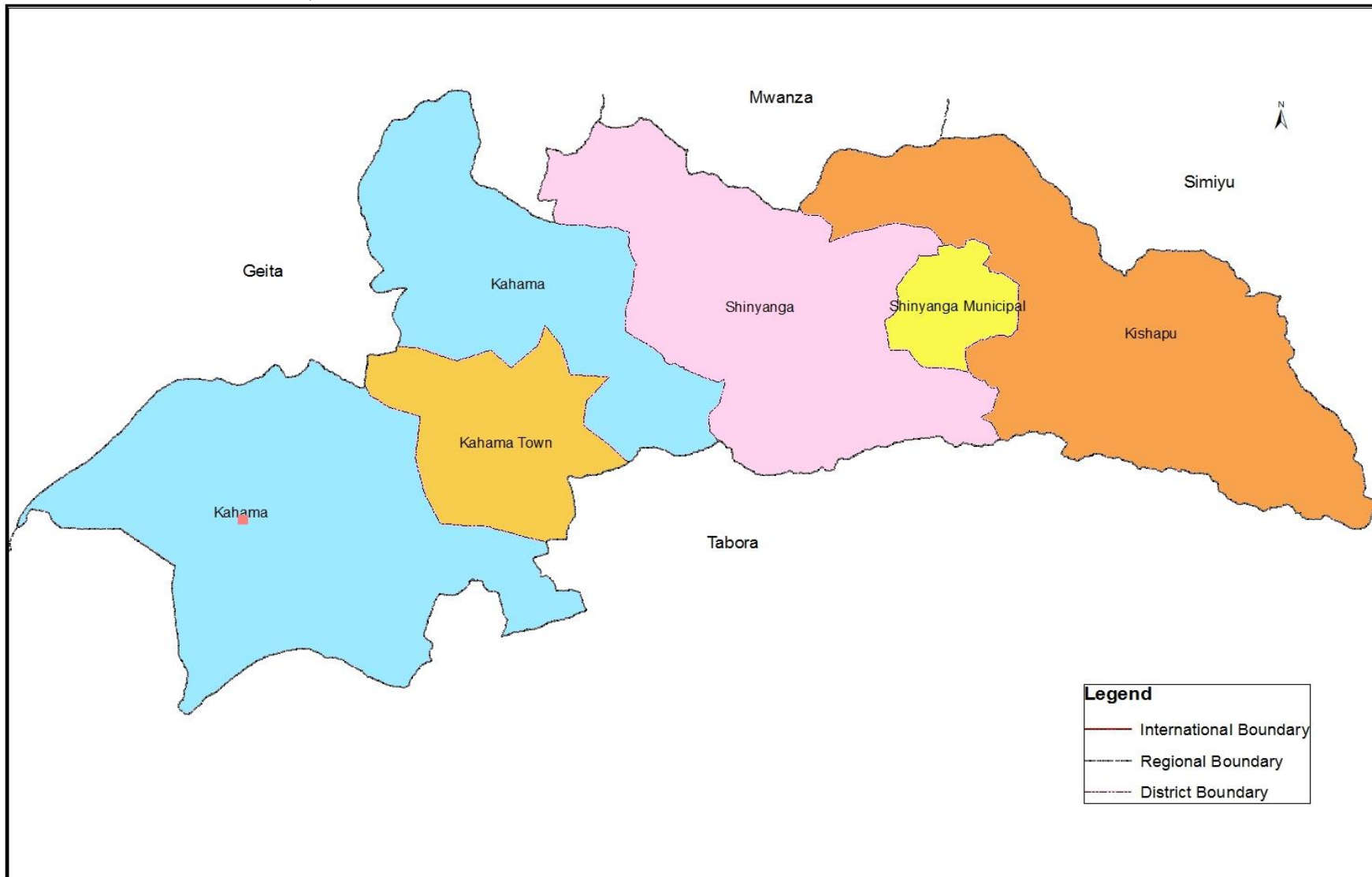
and

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

**March, 2016**



## SHINYANGA 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.

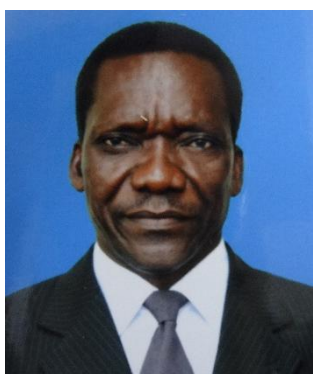
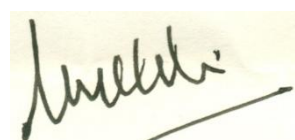
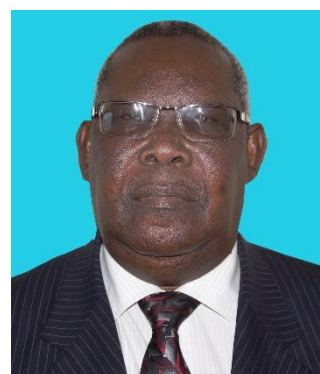
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (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 other 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 dark ink, appearing to read 'Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said'.A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mwalim Haji Ameir'.

## **Executive Summary**

The Shinyanga 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 and Birth Registration and Disability. Other topics are Survival of Parents; Education and Literacy; Economic Activity; Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities; Agriculture and Livestock; Fertility and Mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with past 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 in 1964 were; Birth Registration, Agriculture and Livestock, Day Population, Diaspora, Social Security Schemes, Refuse Disposal, Cause of Death and Maternal Health.

Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Shinyanga had a population of 1.5 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 96. Population of Shinyanga is growing at a rate of 2.1 percent annually, representing an increase of about 23 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Shinyanga region will double in the next 33 years. Shinyanga population is predominantly rural with 83 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Shinyanga was 1.5 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.6 percent and 5.0 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Shinyanga increased from minus 2.5 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.1 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Shinyanga region. It highlights challenges associated with age data in most developing countries including Tanzania.

Subsequently, it is observed that the 2012 PHC data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 48 percent of the population in Shinyanga region is aged below 15 years, and three (3) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Shinyanga 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. Shinyanga region had a total of 258,981 private households, out of which 202,172 (78 percent) were in rural areas and 56,809 (22 percent) were in urban areas. One third (31 percent) of households in Shinyanga region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 12.8 in 2002 Census to 21.9 in 2012. Average household size was 5.8 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 6.3 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.3 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 9.6 compared to 4.1 for male headed households.

Chapter Five reveals that in Shinyanga region. Half (50 percent) of the people were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 26 years for males and 22.4 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 24.6 years in 2002 to 26 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 19.5 years in 2002 and 22.4 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians while the majority of foreigners were from China, India and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Rwanda and South Africa.



Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only nine (9) percent of Shinyanga 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 74 percent of all persons in Shinyanga region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that one (1.04) 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, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (8.8 percent) than rural (6.7 percent)

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 less than one (0.5) percent of total private households in Shinyanga region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Shinyanga region has 4,170 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (18.5 percent) followed by Uganda (11.5 percent) and USA (11.3 percent). On remittances, results show that 12 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 17 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Shinyanga region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 62 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 34 years and was also higher among the urban population (86 percent) than the rural population (57 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 68 percent and was higher in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas (64 percent). Adult literacy for males (75 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (62 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 83.7 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 60.8 percent in Kahama District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 50 percent in 2002 to 62 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 60 percent in 2002 to 68 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 56 percent in 2002 to 68 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (91 percent) than

in rural areas (64 percent). Female NER (71 percent) was higher than that of males (65 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in 85.9 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 59.2 percent in Kahama district. Eight in every ten (84.4 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (110.2 percent) compared to rural areas (80.4 percent). There were differences in gross enrolment among sexes in rural, with more females than males.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 64 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. A difference is observed with current activity where results show that 59 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 64 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Shinyanga resident was farming (61 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by one (1.03) percent of Pwani region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 76 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 44 percent compared to rural areas (85 percent). Twenty four (24) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 62 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 sheet as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (18 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 92 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 41 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (70 percent) of households in Shinyanga region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. Majority (40 percent) of all private households in Shinyanga region had their houses' wall

built of Sundried Bricks (70 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 60 percent of the households in Shinyanga region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 26 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (8.3 percent had water piped into their houses, 8.5 percent piped into yard and 8.7 percent used public tap), 27 percent were used Unprotected dug well. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 67 compared to 14 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Shinyanga region is uncommon, one (1.2) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel 71 percent firewood and 26 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 15 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 46 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from four (4) percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Shinyanga Region were most common toilet facilities in Shinyanga Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (32 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (26 percent), while 16 percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Majority of households (51 percent) reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only four percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were Hand hoe (80 percent), followed by house (77 percent), land or farm and bicycles (68 percent each), mobile phone (67 percent) and radio (62 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in Rural Areas. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 79 percent of all private households in Shinyanga region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (90

percent) while in urban areas (10 percent), 53 percent of all private households in Shinyanga were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.4 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Shinyanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,280,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>254,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	750,841	48.9	627,731	49.0	123,110	48.3
Female	783,967	51.1	652,406	51.0	131,561	51.7
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	-	2.1	-	1.6	-	5.0
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>281,849</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>245,689</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>36,160</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Male	141,049	18.8	123,135	19.6	17,914	14.6
Female	140,800	18.0	122,554	18.8	18,246	13.9
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>730,944</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>634,308</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>96,636</b>	<b>37.9</b>
Male	365,826	48.7	318,572	50.7	47,254	38.4
Female	365,118	46.6	315,736	48.4	49,382	37.5
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>828,883</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>715,107</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>113,776</b>	<b>44.7</b>
Male	414,306	55.2	359,387	57.3	54,919	44.6
Female	414,577	52.9	355,720	54.5	58,857	44.7
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>72,704</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>63,803</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,901</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Male	35,075	4.7	30,959	4.9	4,116	3.3
Female	37,629	4.8	32,844	5.0	4,785	3.6
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>50,708</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>44,979</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Male	24,140	3.2	21,619	3.4	2,521	2.0
Female	26,568	3.4	23,360	3.6	3,208	2.4
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>202,172</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>56,809</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Male Headed Households	178,778	69.0	140,428	69.5	38,350	67.5
Female Headed Households	80,203	31.0	61,744	30.5	18,459	32.5
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	5.8	-	6.3	-	4.3
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	4.1	-	4.4	-	3.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	9.6	-	10.5	-	6.9
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	395,961	50.3	324,743	50.9	71,218	47.6
Never Married	295,576	37.5	237,848	37.3	57,728	38.5
Living Together	43,336	5.5	32,234	5.1	11,102	7.4
Separated	6,635	0.8	5,005	0.8	1,630	1.1

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

Indicator	Shinyanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Divorced	23,313	3.0	18,516	2.9	4,797	3.2
Widowed	22,680	2.9	19,395	3.0	3,285	2.2
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration</b>						
<b>Citizenship:</b>						
Tanzanians	1,534,275	99.97	1,279,889	99.98	254,386	99.89
Non-Tanzanians	533	0.03	248	0.02	285	0.11
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	133,718	8.9	62,804	5.0	70,914	29.0
Population with Birth Notification	65,234	4.3	58,621	4.6	6,613	2.7
<b>Orphan hood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>	<b>56,948</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>47,219</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9,729</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Male	28,510	7.0	24,011	6.7	4,498	8.4
Female	28,438	6.9	23,208	6.6	5,230	9.1
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Male	2,513	0.3	1,142	0.2	1,371	1.2
Female	1,657	0.2	651	0.1	1,006	0.8
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	762,835	61.9	584,023	57.1	178,812	85.6
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	538,986	68.4	405,380	63.6	133,606	89.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	233,856	79.6	180,474	76.0	53,382	94.3
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	386,701	76.1	290,615	71.9	96,086	92.8
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	204,919	67.9	167,810	64.3	37,109	91.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	254,700	84.4	209,751	80.4	44,949	110.2
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>	<b>414,567</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>316,340</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98,227</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary School	364,025	87.8	293,051	92.6	70,974	72.3
Training after Primary	3,027	0.7	2,148	0.7	879	0.9
Secondary School	40,379	9.7	18,261	5.8	22,118	22.5
Training after Secondary	3,369	0.8	1,724	0.5	1,645	1.7
University and Others	3,767	0.9	1,156	0.4	2,611	2.7
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	7,215	1.3	5,407	1.1	1,807	2.1
Professionals	6,537	1.2	3,761	0.8	2,776	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	22,691	4.0	15,673	3.3	7,019	8.0
Clerks	4,012	0.7	2,357	0.5	1,655	1.9
Small Business Managers	5,286	0.9	2,998	0.6	2,288	2.6
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	26,414	4.7	11,073	2.3	15,341	17.6
Street Vendors and Related Workers	13,181	2.3	5,990	1.3	7,191	8.2
Crafts and Related Workers	26,260	4.7	13,837	2.9	12,423	14.2
Farmers	342,413	60.9	322,401	67.8	20,011	22.9
Livestock Keepers	11,449	2.0	10,719	2.3	730	0.8
Fishermen	481	0.1	241	0.1	240	0.3
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	4,652	0.8	1,326	0.3	3,326	3.8
Elementary Occupations	57,059	10.1	48,613	10.2	8,447	9.7

Indicator	Shinyanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Others	32,324	5.7	28,553	6.0	3,771	4.3
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	637	0.04	463	0.04	174	0.07
Seeing	16,176	1.07	13,431	1.06	2,745	1.12
Hearing	9,444	0.63	8,098	0.64	1,346	0.55
Walking	11,025	0.73	9,359	0.74	1,666	0.68
Remembering	6,688	0.44	5,773	0.46	915	0.37
Self-Care	6,328	0.42	5,552	0.44	776	0.32
Other Disability	2,932	0.19	2,517	0.20	415	0.17
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	197,380	76.2	172,545	85.3	24,835	43.7
Living without Paying any Rent	8,975	3.5	7,211	3.6	1,764	3.1
Rented Privately	44,598	17.2	18,560	9.2	26,038	45.8
Rented by Employer	2,170	0.8	913	0.5	1,256	2.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	3,047	1.2	1,251	0.6	1,796	3.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,788	0.7	1,197	0.6	591	1.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,024	0.4	495	0.2	529	0.9
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	0.3	373	0.2	371	0.7	0.3
Cement Bricks	10.6	6,030	3.0	21,460	37.8	10.6
Sundried Bricks	69.9	163,420	80.8	17,605	31.0	69.9
Baked Bricks	12.9	16,794	8.3	16,716	29.4	12.9
Timber	0.1	105	0.1	39	0.1	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	0.1	242	0.1	48	0.1	0.1
Poles and Mud	4.9	12,266	6.1	497	0.9	4.9
Grass	1.1	2,865	1.4	71	0.1	1.1
Tent	0.0	77	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	70.0	169,332	83.8	11,917	21.0	70.0
Non Earth	30.0	32,762	16.2	44,880	79.0	30.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	52.0	82,242	40.7	52,388	92.2	52.0
Grass/Leaves	29.7	75,303	37.2	1,560	2.7	29.7
Mud and Leaves	17.5	43,647	21.6	1,607	2.8	17.5
Others	0.9	979	0.5	1,255	2.2	0.9
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	45.7	91,303	45.2	27,110	47.7	45.7
Electricity	14.6	14,009	6.9	23,736	41.8	14.6
Others	39.7	96,861	47.9	5,963	10.5	39.7
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						

Indicator	Shinyanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Firewood	71.0	175,824	87.0	7,940	14.0	71.0
Charcoal	26.2	23,230	11.5	44,712	78.7	26.2
Kerosene	0.8	1,306	0.6	872	1.5	0.8
Electricity	1.3	743	0.4	2,687	4.7	1.3
Others	0.6	1,069	0.5	599	1.1	0.6
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	25.5	28,334	14.0	37,809	66.6	25.5
Other Protected Sources	22.6	44,496	22.0	14,111	24.8	22.6
Unprotected Sources	51.8	129,342	64.0	4,889	8.6	51.8
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	12.9	7,104	3.5	26,244	46.2	12.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	1.9	1,713	0.8	3,269	5.8	1.9
Pit Latrine	69.1	152,516	75.4	26,384	46.4	69.1
Others	0.3	525	0.3	256	0.5	0.3
No Facility	15.8	40,314	19.9	656	1.2	15.8
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	4.5	942	0.5	10,711	18.9	4.5
Burnt	27.7	50,339	24.9	21,460	37.8	27.7
Roadside Dumping	1.7	3,335	1.6	1,184	2.1	1.7
Burying/Pit	23.7	45,600	22.6	15,895	28.0	23.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	42.3	101,955	50.4	7,558	13.3	42.3
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio	61.9	120,438	59.6	39,801	70.1	61.9
Mobile Phone	67.0	125,008	61.8	48,524	85.4	67.0
Hand Hoe	79.9	176,863	87.5	30,054	52.9	79.9
Television	10.7	7,299	3.6	20,337	35.8	10.7
Land or Farm	68.3	160,281	79.3	16,583	29.2	68.3
House	76.6	173,085	85.6	25,182	44.3	76.6
Bicycle	67.6	147,310	72.9	27,721	48.8	67.6
Motorcycle or Vespa	4.7	7,774	3.8	4,448	7.8	4.7
Power Tiller	0.8	1,735	0.9	412	0.7	0.8
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	9,127	3.5	5,636	2.8	3,491	6.1
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	5,722	2.2	2,968	1.5	2,754	4.8
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	55	0.0	23	0.0	32	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund ( PPF)	1,096	0.4	353	0.2	743	1.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	5,445	2.1	1,595	0.8	3,850	6.8
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	995	0.4	473	0.2	522	0.9

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## List of Abbreviations

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

## Concepts and Definitions

### Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Population Growth and Growth Rate**

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

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

## **Age and Sex Profile**

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

**Age-Dependency Ratio** is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and age 65 and older) to those in 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 a certified copy of representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

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

## **Diaspora**

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

## **Literacy and Education**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Economic Activity**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Household Conditions and Amenities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Chapter One**

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

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

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

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

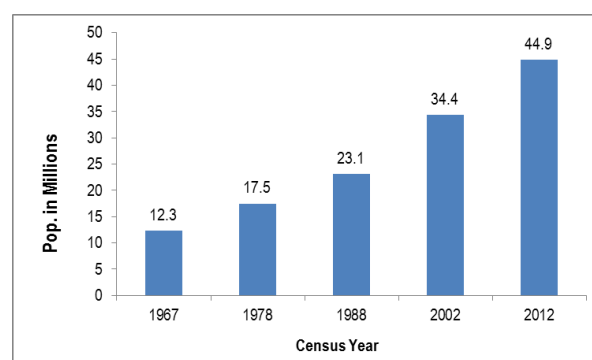
#### **1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania**

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

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census to be conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012, 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 to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses and recommendations of regional bodies of which Tanzania is a member (e.g. EAC and SADC). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholder workshops and the established Census Committees. The draft questionnaires were discussed and cleared by the Census Technical Committee, National Advisory Committee and the Central Census Committee for final approval.

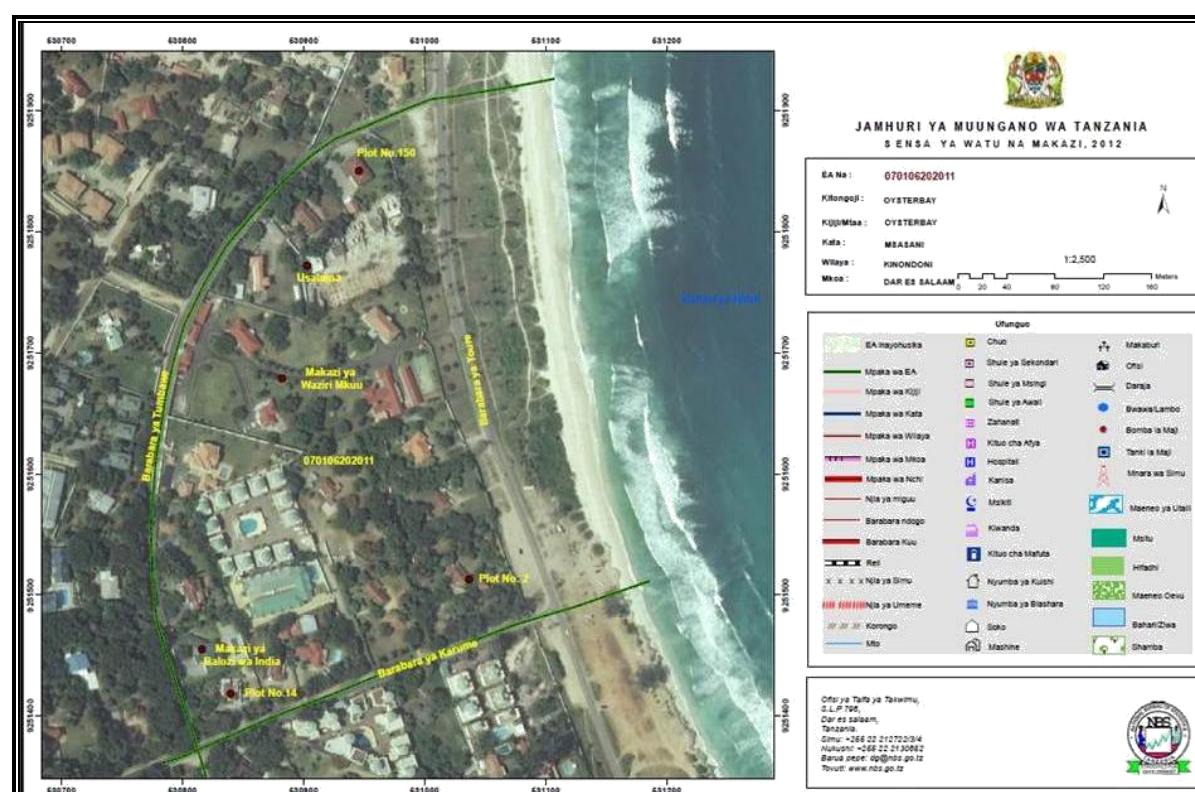
Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Fund. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had extra sections on Survival of Parents, Economic Activity Fertility, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires included questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.



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

### 1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



*A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC*

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

### **1.3.5 Pilot Census**

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

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

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

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, resources were availed to regional authorities through the Regional and District Census Committees to carry out the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas.

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



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

## **1.4 Census Enumeration Activities**

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

### **1.4.1 Recruitment and Training**

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.4.3 Enumeration**

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





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

Enumerators were duly instructed to compile EA summaries upon completion of the enumeration and record the total population for each household and each EA in a Special Control Form: “*Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania 15A*” (SWMT 15A). 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.

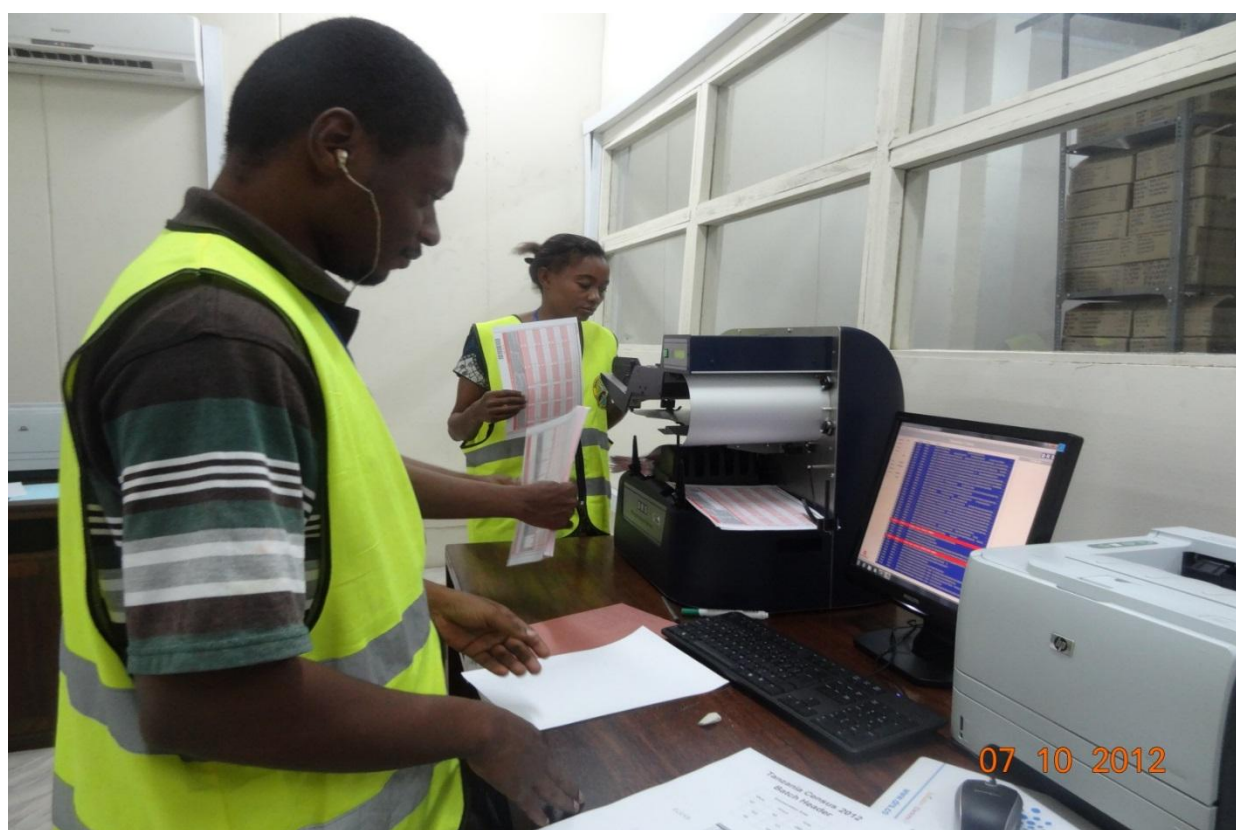
#### **1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities**

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 Refugee Camps (13 people) while in urban areas; it was Orphanage Centers (14 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,280,137</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>254,671</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,510,029	98.39	1,265,737	98.88	244,292	95.92
Special Institutions	425	0.03	229	0.02	196	0.08
Inmates Institutions	872	0.06	-	-	872	0.34
Hotel and Tourist Camps	4,037	0.26	870	0.07	3,167	1.24
Refugee Camps	40	0.00	13	0.00	27	0.01
Homeless People	613	0.04	422	0.03	191	0.07
Travellers/In transit	744	0.05	98	0.01	646	0.25
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,038	0.07	388	0.03	650	0.26
Educational Institutions	2,262	0.15	618	0.05	1,644	0.65
Orphanage Centres	14	0.00	-	-	14	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	14,734	0.96	11,762	0.92	2,972	1.17



Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,534,808 persons in Shinyanga Region, 1,510,029 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that the persons in rural areas who were enumerated in private households were more than five times (1,280,137 persons) those in the urban areas (254,671 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>750,841</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>783,967</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	1,510,029	98.39	737,181	98.18	772,848	98.58
Special Institutions	425	0.03	297	0.04	128	0.02
Inmates Institutions	872	0.06	790	0.11	82	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	4,037	0.26	3,025	0.40	1,012	0.13
Refugee Camps	40	0.00	25	0.00	15	0.00
Homeless People	613	0.04	393	0.05	220	0.03
Travellers/In transit	744	0.05	509	0.07	235	0.03
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,038	0.07	333	0.04	705	0.09
Educational Institutions	2,262	0.15	1,161	0.15	1,101	0.14
Orphanage Centres	14	0.00	7	0.00	7	0.00
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	14,734	0.96	7,120	0.95	7,614	0.97

Table 2.2 shows that, majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (783,967 persons) compared to males (750,841 persons). In the Inmates institutions, Hotel and Tourist Camps, Homeless People and Travellers/In-transit the number of enumerated males were much more than the number of enumerated females.

### **2.3 Population Size and Growth**

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Shinyanga Region in 2012 was 1.5 million. Out of that, 83.4 percent (1.3 million) were residing in rural areas and 16.6 percent (0.2 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Shinyanga Region was 2.1 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.6 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 5.0 percent.

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

Administrative Area	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	2002	2012			
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,245,112</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Rural	1,091,088	1,280,137	17.3	1.6	43.4
Urban	154,024	254,671	65.3	5.0	13.8

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from 1.3 percent recorded in Kishapu District Council to 4.1 percent recorded in Kahama Town Council.

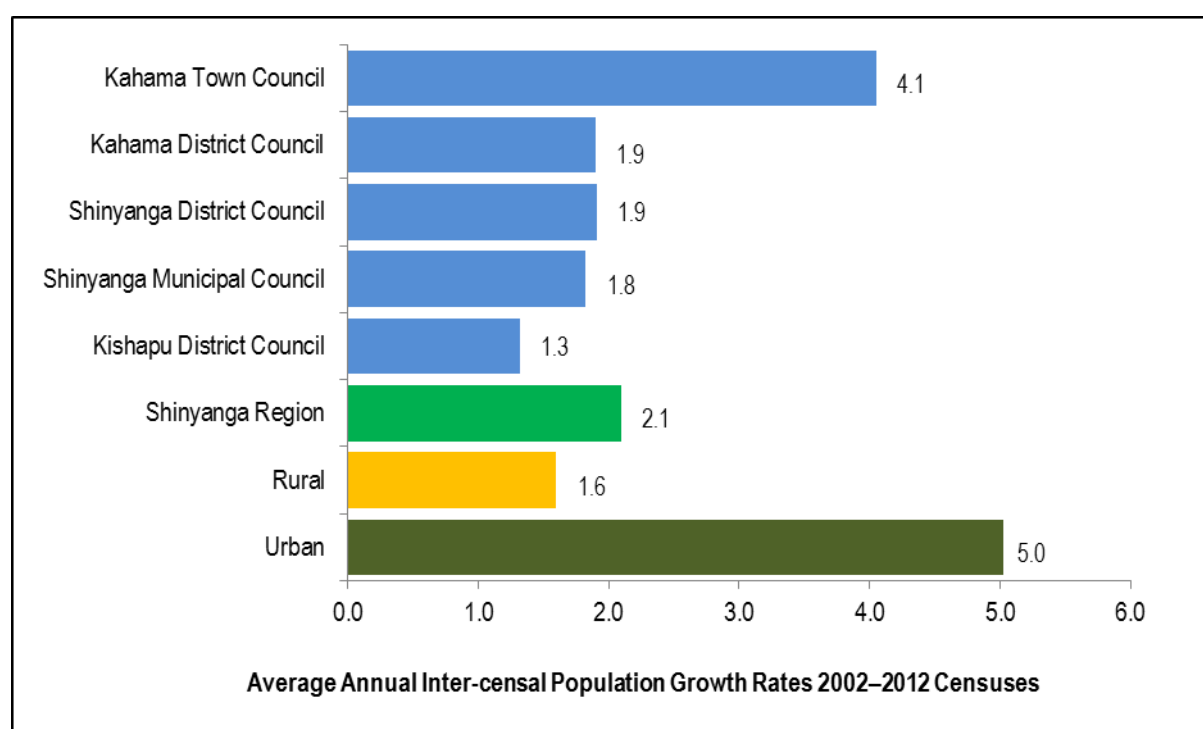
**Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Shinyanga Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses**

Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Shinyanga Region has increased by 23.3 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. Population increase was recorded in all Shinyanga districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The highest population increase was recorded in Kahama Town Council (49.9 percent) while the lowest was recorded in Kishapu District Council (14.1 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size		Percentage Change	Growth Rate per annum	Doubling Time (years)
	2002	2012	2002-2012	2002-2012	2002-2012
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,245,112</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Rural	1,091,088	1,280,137	17.3	1.6	43.4
Urban	154,024	254,671	65.3	5.0	13.8
Shinyanga Municipal	134,523	161,391	20.0	1.8	38.1
Kishapu	239,305	272,990	14.1	1.3	52.6
Shinyanga	276,393	334,417	21.0	1.9	36.4
Kahama	433,344	523,802	20.9	1.9	36.6
Kahama Town	161,547	242,208	49.9	4.1	17.1

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban areas in Shinyanga Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Kahama District with 34.1 percent (523,802 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Shinyanga Municipal Council with 10.5 percent (i.e. 161,391).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,280,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>254,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	161,391	10.5	57,596	4.5	103,795	40.8
Kishapu	272,990	17.8	254,119	19.9	18,871	7.4
Shinyanga	334,417	21.8	331,557	25.9	2,860	1.1
Kahama	523,802	34.1	489,744	38.3	34,058	13.4
Kahama Town	242,208	15.8	147,121	11.5	95,087	37.3

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban Areas in Shinyanga Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.1 million in 2002 to 1.2 million in 2012, an increase of 17.3 percent between the 2002 to 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.1 million in 2002 to 0.2 million in 2012 equivalent to an increase of 65.3 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012	2002–2012	2002	2012	2002–2012
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,091,088</b>	<b>1,280,137</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>154,024</b>	<b>254,671</b>	<b>65.3</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	60,755	57,596	- 5.2	73,768	103,795	40.7
Kishapu	226,136	254,119	12.4	13,169	18,871	43.3
Shinyanga	275,357	331,557	20.4	1,036	2,860	176.1
Kahama	417,596	489,744	17.3	15,748	34,058	116.3
Kahama Town	111,244	147,121	32.3	50,303	95,087	89.0

## **Chapter Three**

### **Age and Sex Profile**

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

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

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

The quality of age and sex data in the 2012 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices, and was observed to have suffered non-negligible errors associated with age misreporting. In particular, strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” “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 such anomalies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

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

## 3.2 Age and Sex Profile

### 3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Shinyanga Region was 96 males for every 100 females, it was 96 for Shinyanga rural and 94 for Shinyanga indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios for the population aged 5 to 9 years, 45 to 59 years and 75 to 79 years were above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Shinyanga Region and for Shinyanga rural. The sex ratios were above 100 for population below 15 years of age and 75 to 79 years. On the other hand, Shinyanga urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged 35 to 64 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>750,841</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>783,967</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>
0–4	281,849	18.4	141,049	18.8	140,800	18.0	100.2
5–9	245,410	16.0	123,107	16.4	122,303	15.6	100.7
10–14	203,685	13.3	101,670	13.5	102,015	13.0	99.7
15–19	161,963	10.6	78,606	10.5	83,357	10.6	94.3
20–24	137,884	9.0	63,008	8.4	74,876	9.6	84.1
25–29	108,930	7.1	50,196	6.7	58,734	7.5	85.5
30–34	89,196	5.8	42,665	5.7	46,531	5.9	91.7
35–39	74,542	4.9	35,789	4.8	38,753	4.9	92.4
40–44	58,312	3.8	29,056	3.9	29,256	3.7	99.3
45–49	41,833	2.7	21,208	2.8	20,625	2.6	102.8
50–54	37,216	2.4	18,643	2.5	18,573	2.4	100.4
55–59	21,284	1.4	10,769	1.4	10,515	1.3	102.4
60–64	21,996	1.4	10,935	1.5	11,061	1.4	98.9
65–69	14,127	0.9	6,806	0.9	7,321	0.9	93.0
70–74	13,982	0.9	6,614	0.9	7,368	0.9	89.8
75–79	8,529	0.6	4,282	0.6	4,247	0.5	100.8
80+	14,070	0.9	6,438	0.9	7,632	1.0	84.4

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,280,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>627,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>652,406</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>
0–4	245,689	19.2	123,135	19.6	122,554	18.8	100.5
5–9	214,375	16.7	107,808	17.2	106,567	16.3	101.2
10–14	174,244	13.6	87,629	14.0	86,615	13.3	101.2
15–19	132,159	10.3	65,292	10.4	66,867	10.2	97.6
20–24	108,318	8.5	50,181	8.0	58,137	8.9	86.3
25–29	83,757	6.5	38,329	6.1	45,428	7.0	84.4
30–34	69,021	5.4	32,654	5.2	36,367	5.6	89.8
35–39	58,629	4.6	27,425	4.4	31,204	4.8	87.9
40–44	47,176	3.7	23,036	3.7	24,140	3.7	95.4
45–49	34,132	2.7	17,030	2.7	17,102	2.6	99.6
50–54	31,157	2.4	15,409	2.5	15,748	2.4	97.8
55–59	17,677	1.4	8,844	1.4	8,833	1.4	100.1
60–64	18,824	1.5	9,340	1.5	9,484	1.5	98.5
65–69	12,311	1.0	5,924	0.9	6,387	1.0	92.8
70–74	12,384	1.0	5,898	0.9	6,486	1.0	90.9
75–79	7,615	0.6	3,875	0.6	3,740	0.6	103.6
80+	12,669	1.0	5,922	0.9	6,747	1.0	87.8

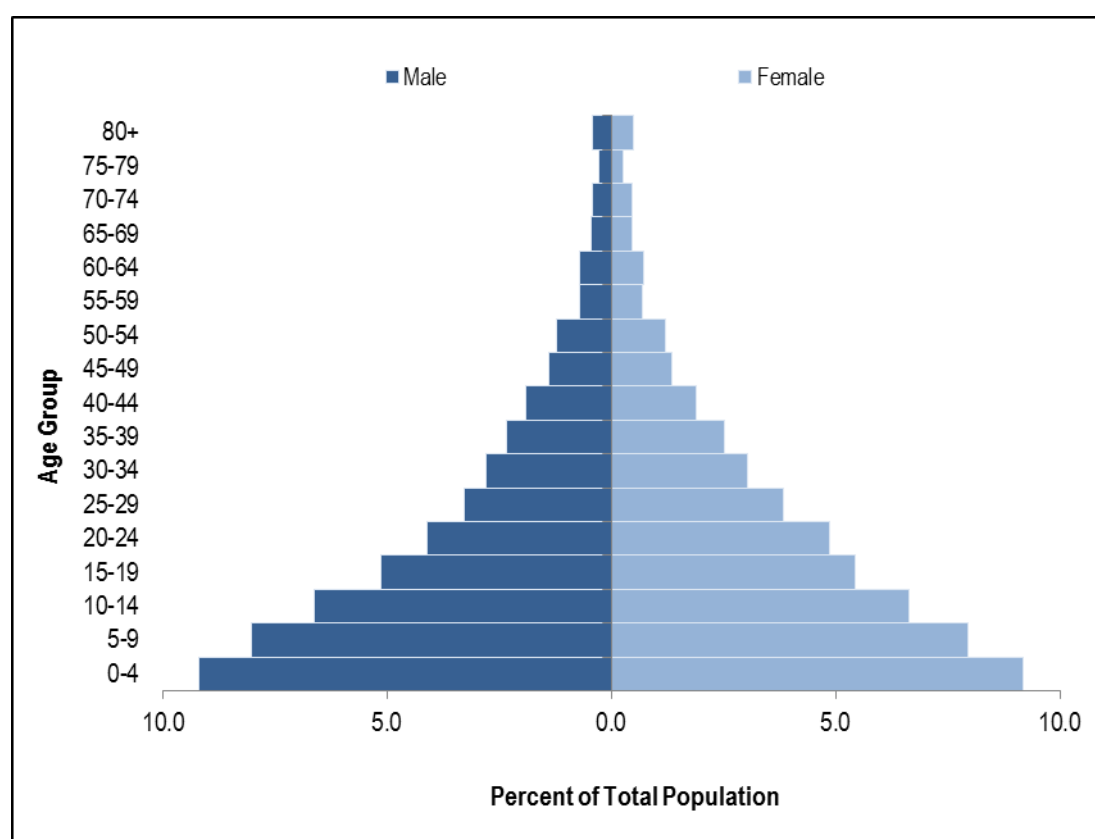
**Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Shinyanga Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>123,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>131,561</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>
0–4	36,160	14.2	17,914	14.6	18,246	13.9	98.2
5–9	31,035	12.2	15,299	12.4	15,736	12.0	97.2
10–14	29,441	11.6	14,041	11.4	15,400	11.7	91.2
15–19	29,804	11.7	13,314	10.8	16,490	12.5	80.7
20–24	29,566	11.6	12,827	10.4	16,739	12.7	76.6
25–29	25,173	9.9	11,867	9.6	13,306	10.1	89.2
30–34	20,175	7.9	10,011	8.1	10,164	7.7	98.5
35–39	15,913	6.2	8,364	6.8	7,549	5.7	110.8
40–44	11,136	4.4	6,020	4.9	5,116	3.9	117.7
45–49	7,701	3.0	4,178	3.4	3,523	2.7	118.6
50–54	6,059	2.4	3,234	2.6	2,825	2.1	114.5
55–59	3,607	1.4	1,925	1.6	1,682	1.3	114.4
60–64	3,172	1.2	1,595	1.3	1,577	1.2	101.1
65–69	1,816	0.7	882	0.7	934	0.7	94.4
70–74	1,598	0.6	716	0.6	882	0.7	81.2
75–79	914	0.4	407	0.3	507	0.4	80.3
80+	1,401	0.6	516	0.4	885	0.7	58.3

### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

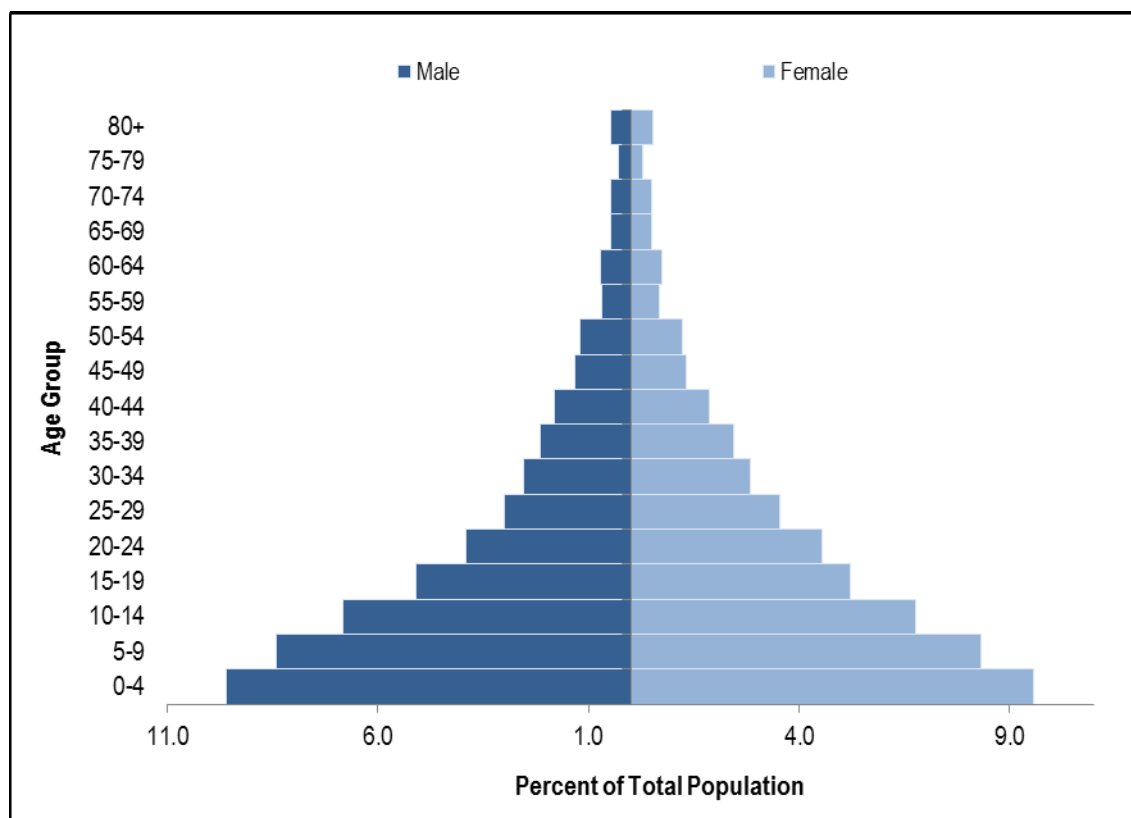
A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative 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 Shinyanga 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, Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

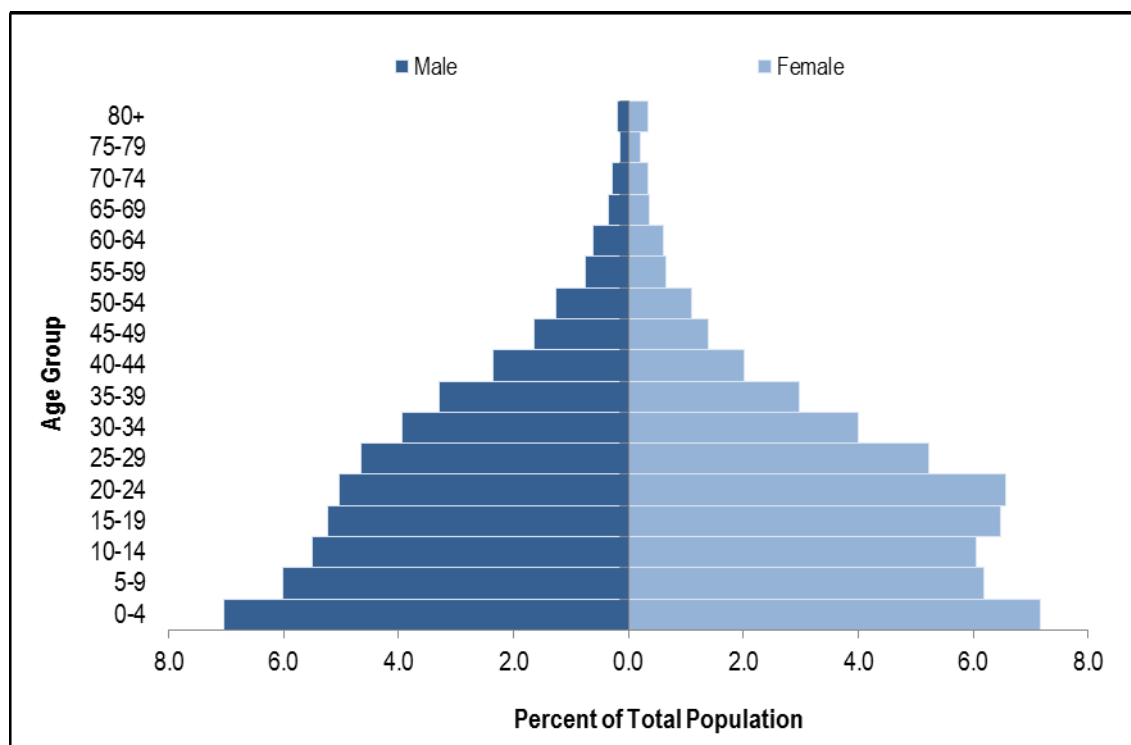




**Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Shinyanga Rural, 2012 Census**



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population whereby 47.6 percent of Shinyanga total population was below 15 years of age and only three (3.3)percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical to many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

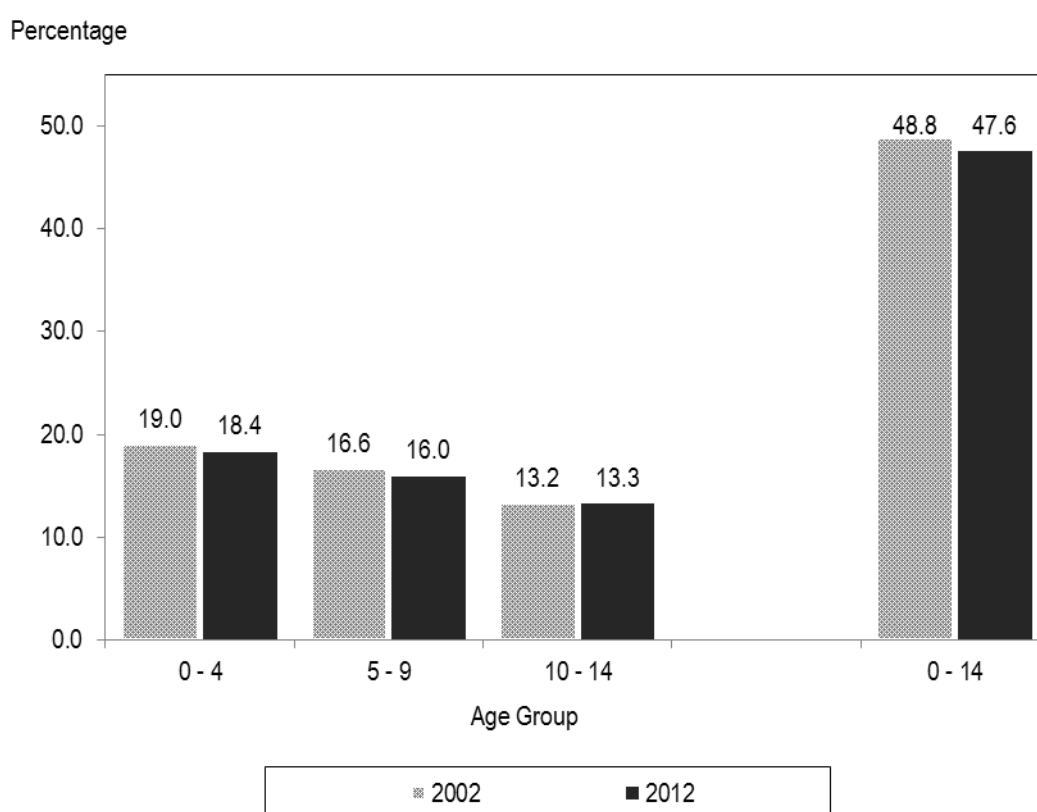
**Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Population Group	Shinyanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,280,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>254,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	750,841	48.9	627,731	49.0	123,110	48.3
Female	783,967	51.1	652,406	51.0	131,561	51.7
<b>Children (Under 1 year)</b>	<b>57,170</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>49,026</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Male	28,519	3.8	24,456	3.9	4,063	3.3
Female	28,651	3.7	24,570	3.8	4,081	3.1
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>281,849</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>245,689</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>36,160</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Male	141,049	18.8	123,135	19.6	17,914	14.6
Female	140,800	18.0	122,554	18.8	18,246	13.9
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>730,944</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>634,308</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>96,636</b>	<b>37.9</b>
Male	365,826	48.7	318,572	50.7	47,254	38.4
Female	365,118	46.6	315,736	48.4	49,382	37.5
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>828,883</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>715,107</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>113,776</b>	<b>44.7</b>
Male	414,306	55.2	359,387	57.3	54,919	44.6
Female	414,577	52.9	355,720	54.5	58,857	44.7
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>299,847</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>240,477</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>59,370</b>	<b>23.3</b>
Male	141,614	18.9	115,473	18.4	26,141	21.2
Female	158,233	20.2	125,004	19.2	33,229	25.3
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>518,916</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>409,720</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>109,196</b>	<b>42.9</b>
Male	244,707	32.6	194,233	30.9	50,474	41.0
Female	274,209	35.0	215,487	33.0	58,722	44.6
<b>School-Age Population</b>						
<b>Primary school (7–13 years)</b>	<b>304,894</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>263,169</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>41,725</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Male	152,058	20.3	131,808	21.0	20,250	16.4
Female	152,836	19.5	131,361	20.1	21,475	16.3
<b>Secondary School (14–17 years)</b>	<b>135,220</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>112,412</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22,808</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Male	67,055	8.9	56,788	9.0	10,267	8.3
Female	68,165	8.7	55,624	8.5	12,541	9.5
<b>Working Age Population (15–64 years)</b>	<b>753,156</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>600,850</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>152,306</b>	<b>59.8</b>
Male	360,875	48.1	287,540	45.8	73,335	59.6
Female	392,281	50.0	313,310	48.0	78,971	60.0
<b>Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)</b>	<b>352,132</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>279,245</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>72,887</b>	<b>55.4</b>
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>72,704</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>63,803</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,901</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Male	35,075	4.7	30,959	4.9	4,116	3.3
Female	37,629	4.8	32,844	5.0	4,785	3.6
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>50,708</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>44,979</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Male	24,140	3.2	21,619	3.4	2,521	2.0
Female	26,568	3.4	23,360	3.6	3,208	2.4
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>		<b>104</b>		<b>113</b>		<b>67</b>

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

The proportion of population below 15 years of age decreased from 48.8 percent in 2002 to 47.6 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. The figure also shows a slight increase of the proportion of population aged 10 to 14 years from 13.2 percent in 2002 to 13.3 percent in 2012 Census.

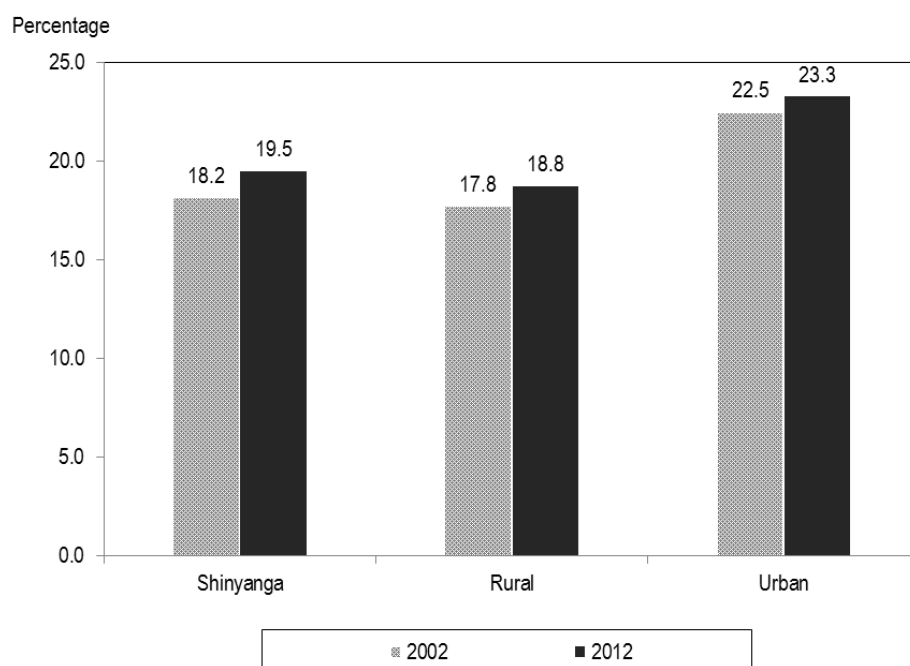
**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Shinyanga Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

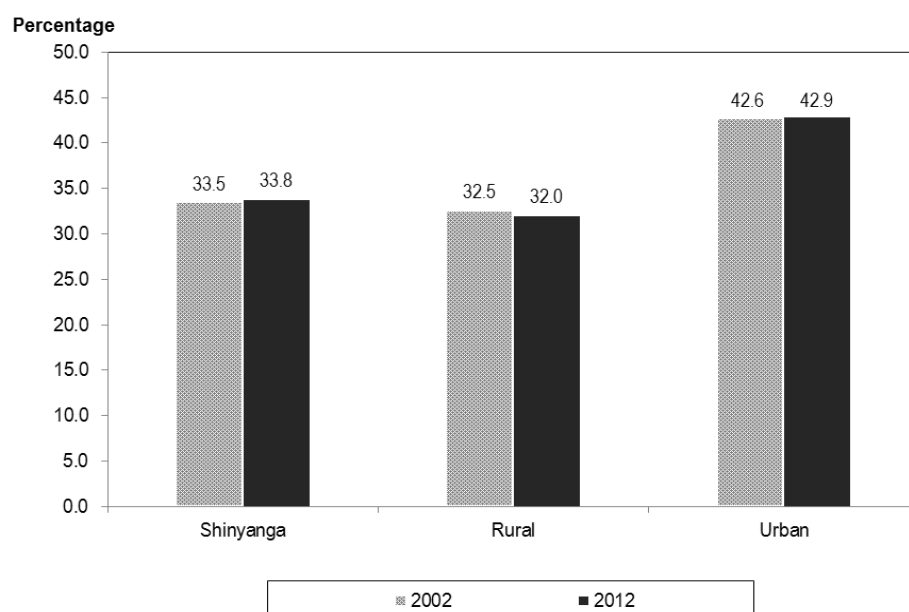
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Shinyanga Region, Shinyanga rural and Shinyanga urban for the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Shinyanga Region increased slightly between 2002 and 2012 from 18.2 percent in 2002 to 19.5 percent in 2012. A similar trend is also observed for Shinyanga rural and Shinyanga urban whereby the proportion of the youth population in Shinyanga rural increased from 17.8 percent in 2002 to 18.8 percent in 2012, and also, for Shinyanga urban, it increased from 22.5 percent in 2002 to 23.3 percent in 2012 Census.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years remained about the same at 34 percent in 2002 and 2012 for Shinyanga Region and slightly decreased from 33 to 32 percent for Shinyanga rural but remained the same at 43 percent for Shinyanga urban between 2002 and 2012 Censuses (Figure 3.6).

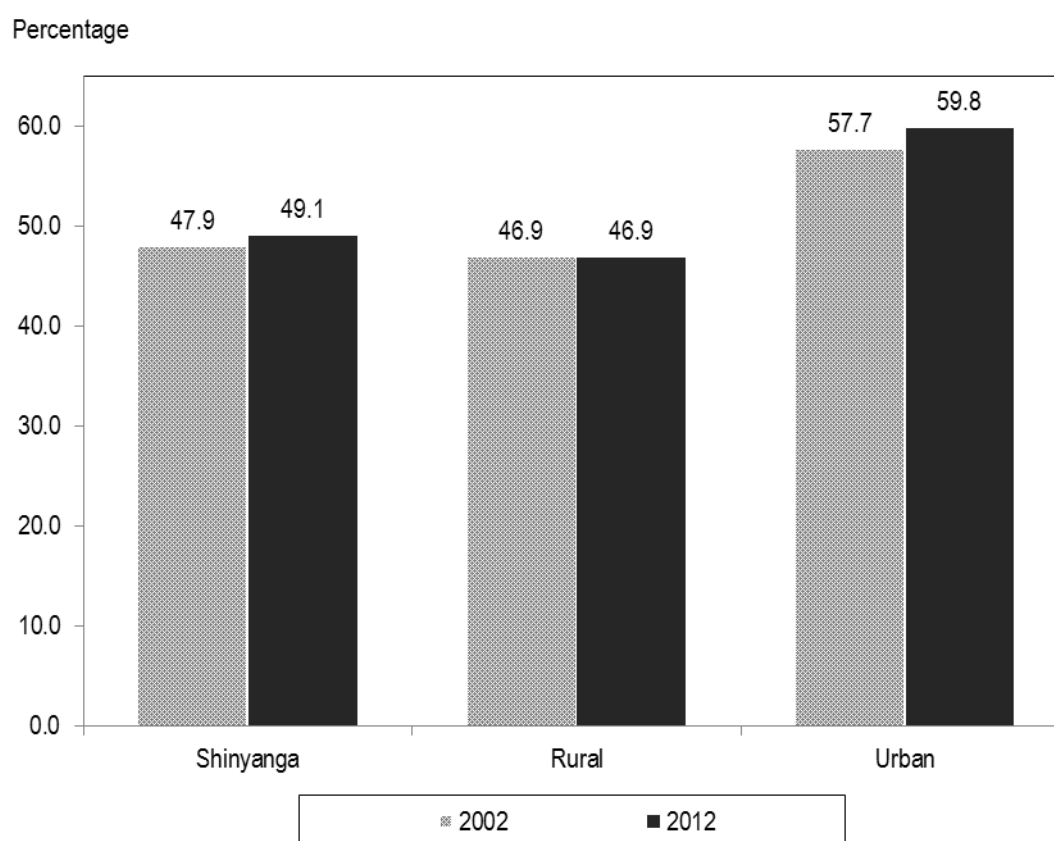
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Shinyanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



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

The proportion of Shinyanga's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) has slightly increased from 48 percent to 47.9 percent in 2002 to 49.1 percent in the 2012 Census. It remained the same at 46.9 in 2002 and 2012 Census for Shinyanga rural. On the other hand, it increased in Shinyanga urban from 57.7 to 59.8 percent over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

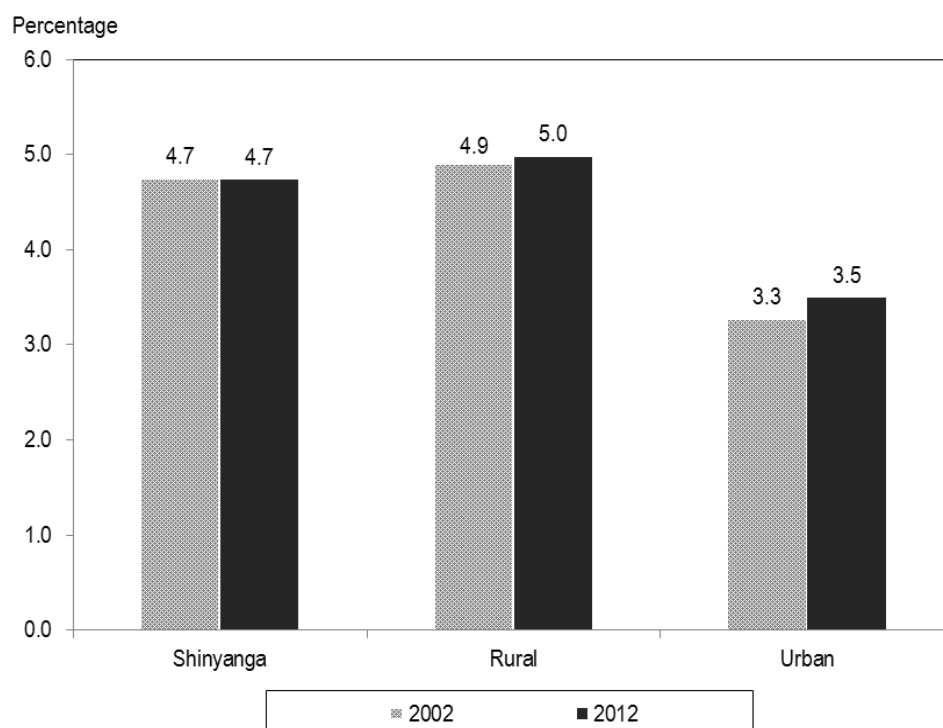
**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Shinyanga Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Shinyanga Region remained about the same at five (4.7) percent between 2002 and 2012 Census. The same trend is also observed in Shinyanga rural. However, for Shinyanga Urban, it slightly increased from 3.3 percent to 3.5 percent during the same period (Figure 3.8).

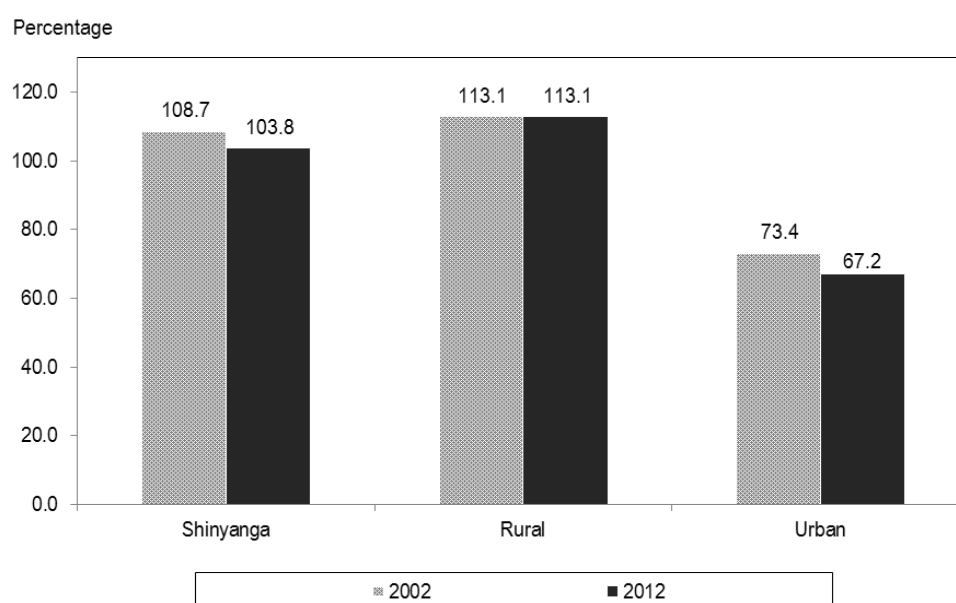
**Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Shinyanga Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Shinyanga age dependency ratio was 104 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 104 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

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



## **Chapter Four**

### **Household Composition**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (261,732) covered by the Census.

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

According to the 2012 PHC, Shinyanga Region had a total of 258,981 private households. Seventy eight percent of the private households (202,172 households) were in rural areas and 22 percent (56,809 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty nine percent and 31 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

**Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Shinyanga 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	258,981	178,778	69.0	80,203	31.0	202,172	78.1	140,428	78.5	61,744	77.0	56,809	21.9	38,350	21.5	18,459	23.0	
< 10	117	88	75.2	29	24.8	97	82.9	75	85.2	22	75.9	20	17.1	13	14.8	7	24.1	
10-14	693	366	52.8	327	47.2	552	79.7	289	79.0	263	80.4	141	20.3	77	21.0	64	19.6	
15-19	3,352	1,668	49.8	1,684	50.2	2,235	66.7	1,083	64.9	1,152	68.4	1,117	33.3	585	35.1	532	31.6	
20-24	15,011	9,154	61.0	5,857	39.0	9,982	66.5	6,225	68.0	3,757	64.1	5,029	33.5	2,929	32.0	2,100	35.9	
25-29	30,238	21,649	71.6	8,589	28.4	21,007	69.5	15,364	71.0	5,643	65.7	9,231	30.5	6,285	29.0	2,946	34.3	
30-34	36,788	27,110	73.7	9,678	26.3	27,113	73.7	20,228	74.6	6,885	71.1	9,675	26.3	6,882	25.4	2,793	28.9	
35-39	36,398	26,616	73.1	9,782	26.9	27,811	76.4	20,383	76.6	7,428	75.9	8,587	23.6	6,233	23.4	2,354	24.1	
40-44	32,372	22,962	70.9	9,410	29.1	25,755	79.6	18,311	79.7	7,444	79.1	6,617	20.4	4,651	20.3	1,966	20.9	
45-49	24,421	17,280	70.8	7,141	29.2	19,649	80.5	13,955	80.8	5,694	79.7	4,772	19.5	3,325	19.2	1,447	20.3	
50-54	22,606	15,314	67.7	7,292	32.3	18,677	82.6	12,685	82.8	5,992	82.2	3,929	17.4	2,629	17.2	1,300	17.8	
55-59	13,288	8,925	67.2	4,363	32.8	10,909	82.1	7,352	82.4	3,557	81.5	2,379	17.9	1,573	17.6	806	18.5	
60-64	13,829	9,012	65.2	4,817	34.8	11,780	85.2	7,721	85.7	4,059	84.3	2,049	14.8	1,291	14.3	758	15.7	
65-69	8,832	5,569	63.1	3,263	36.9	7,683	87.0	4,863	87.3	2,820	86.4	1,149	13.0	706	12.7	443	13.6	
70-74	8,442	5,179	61.3	3,263	38.7	7,484	88.7	4,632	89.4	2,852	87.4	958	11.3	547	10.6	411	12.6	
75-79	5,132	3,330	64.9	1,802	35.1	4,632	90.3	3,037	91.2	1,595	88.5	500	9.7	293	8.8	207	11.5	
80+	7,462	4,556	61.1	2,906	38.9	6,806	91.2	4,225	92.7	2,581	88.8	656	8.8	331	7.3	325	11.2	

Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Kahama being the district with the largest population had 32 percent of the total number of private households in Shinyanga Region while Shinyanga Municipal had the smallest population of the private households (13 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Shinyanga District (99 percent) followed by Kahama District (91 percent), Shinyanga Municipal had the biggest proportion of urban households in Shinyanga Region (69 percent).

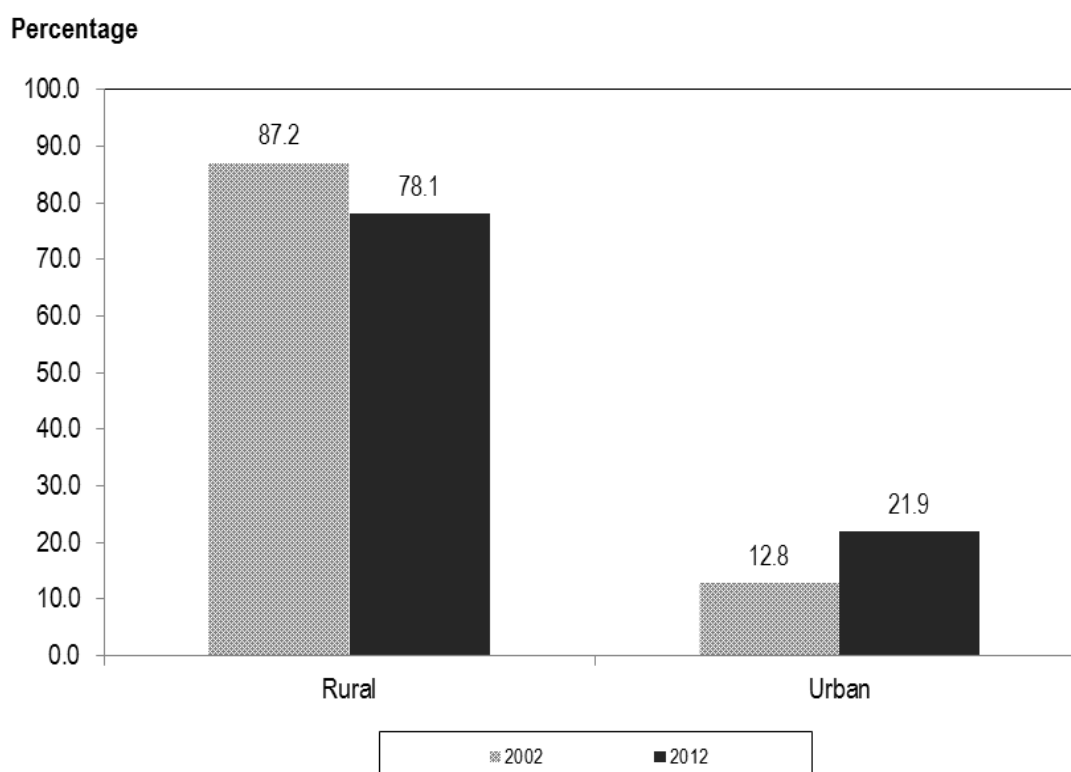


**Table 4.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>202,172</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>56,809</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	12.7	10,181	30.9	22,771	69.1
Kishapu	43,298	16.7	38,893	89.8	4,405	10.2
Shinyanga	52,197	20.2	51,560	98.8	637	1.2
Kahama	82,283	31.8	74,675	90.8	7,608	9.2
Kahama Town	48,251	18.6	26,863	55.7	21,388	44.3

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Shinyanga Region from 12.8 percent in 2002 to 21.9 percent in 2012 Census while there is a decrease of rural households from 87.2 percent to 78.1 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

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

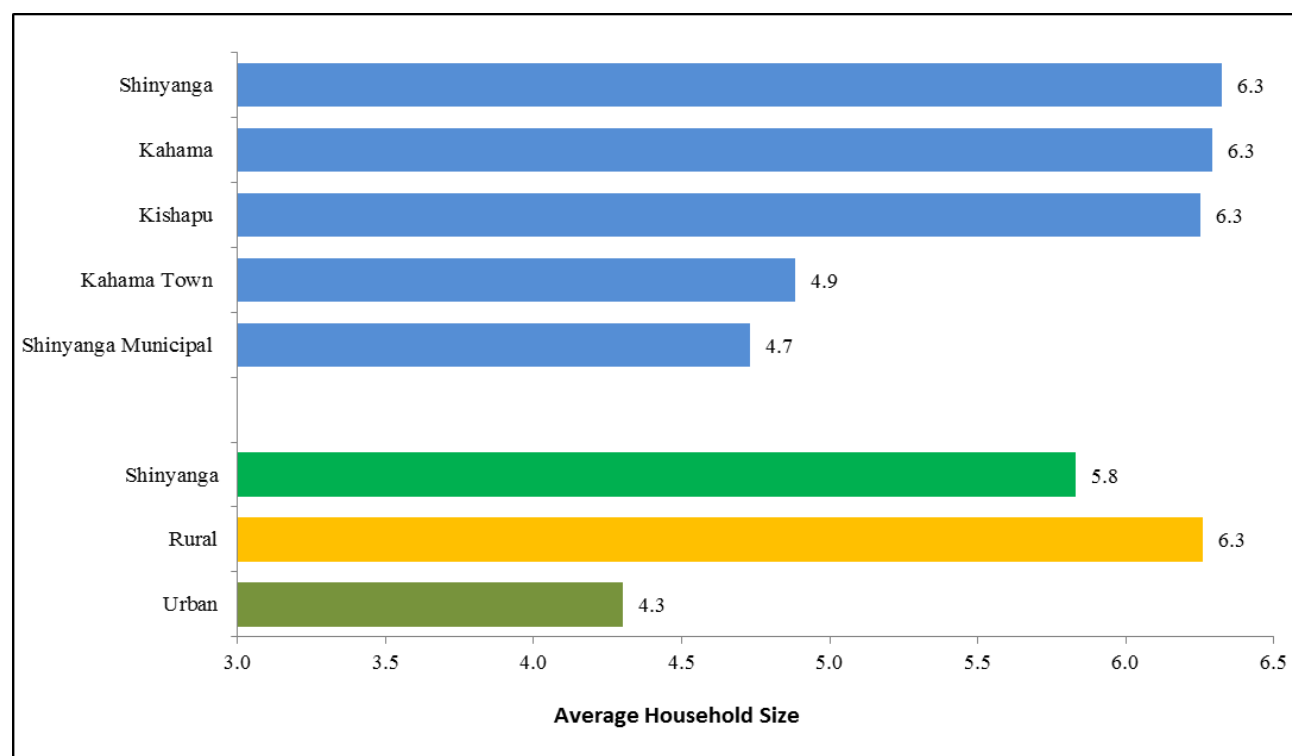


### 4.3 Average Household Size

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 Shinyanga Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.8 persons, which is slightly lower compared to

6.2 persons in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 6.3 persons per household are relatively larger than that of the urban ones (4.3 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.7 persons in Shinyanga Municipal to 6.3 persons in Shinyanga District.

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



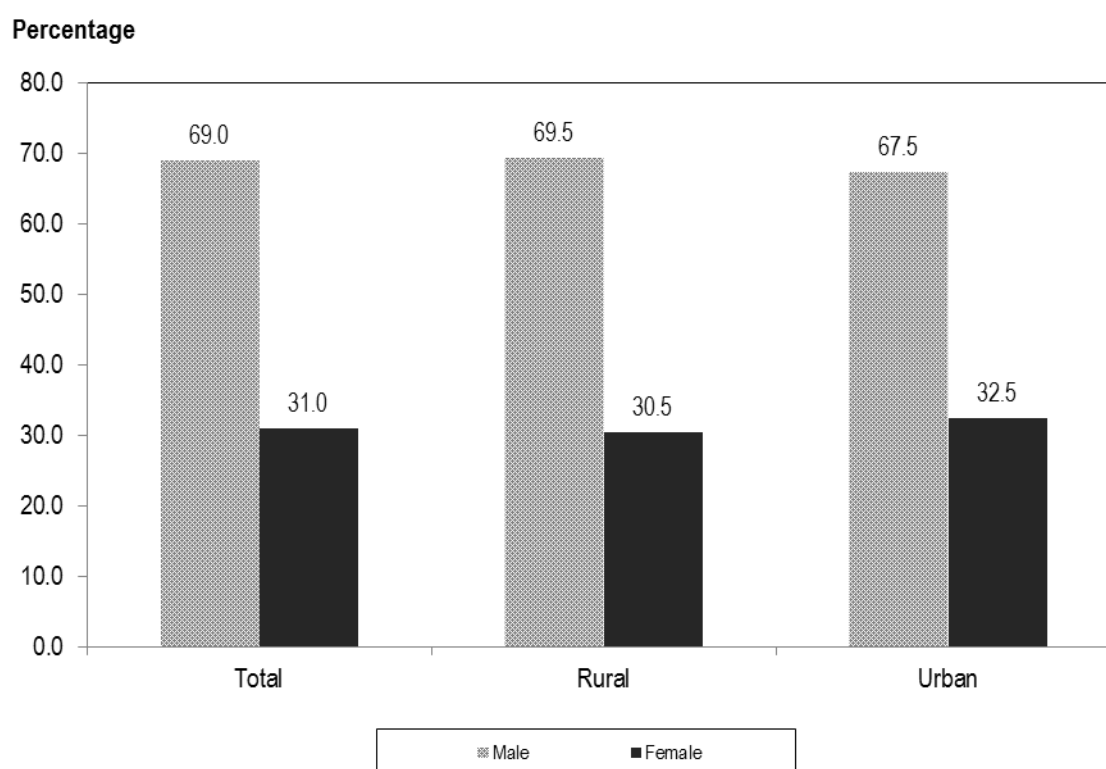
**Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Shinyanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>2,773,243</b>	<b>1,510,029</b>	<b>449,837</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Rural	2,523,417	1,265,737	392,062	202,172	6.4	6.3
Urban	249,825	244,292	57,775	56,809	4.3	4.3

#### 4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty nine (69 percent) of the total private households in Shinyanga Region were headed by males and thirty one (31 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has slightly increased from 68 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 69 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households decreased slightly from 32 percent in 2002 Census to 31 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Rural	68.2	31.8	69.5	30.5
Urban	66.9	33.1	67.5	32.5

The average household size for female headed households is almost more than twice that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 9.6 compared with 4.1 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>178,778</b>	<b>80,203</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Rural	202,172	140,428	61,744	6.3	4.4	10.5
Urban	56,809	38,350	18,459	4.3	3.0	6.9
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	22,130	10,822	4.7	3.4	7.4
Kishapu	43,298	29,815	13,483	6.3	4.5	10.1
Shinyanga	52,197	34,740	17,457	6.3	4.6	9.7
Kahama	82,283	58,406	23,877	6.3	4.3	11.1
Kahama Town	48,251	33,687	14,564	4.9	3.4	8.4

## **Chapter Five**

### **Marital Status**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **5.2 Marital Status**

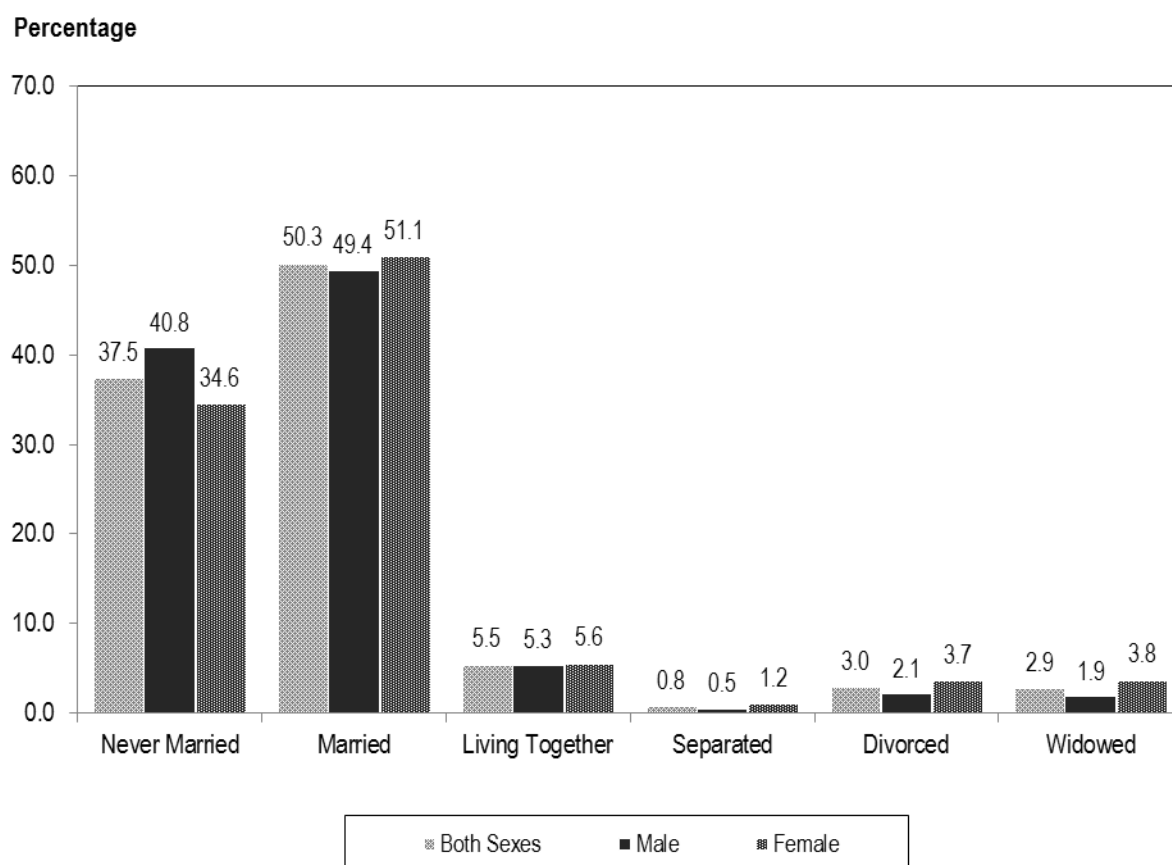
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Shinyanga Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 37.5 percent of the people in Shinyanga Region aged 15 years and above had never married, 88.5 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 50.3 percent of the people were married and three 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 88.5 percent for persons aged 15–19 to 12.7 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>787,501</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
15–19	159,394	88.5	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	134,556	58.2	34.9	4.1	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	106,249	30.7	59.7	8.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
30–34	87,171	17.1	69.5	8.0	4.5	0.8	0.1
35–39	72,953	11.4	74.8	7.8	4.6	1.1	0.2
40–44	57,093	9.3	76.9	7.3	3.3	1.5	1.7
45–49	41,012	6.6	75.9	6.9	4.1	1.9	4.6
50–54	36,537	8.3	72.8	6.1	5.2	2.1	5.5
55–59	20,913	9.0	66.2	8.0	7.6	2.5	6.8
60–64	21,608	10.9	64.6	6.4	7.2	2.4	8.5
65–69	13,902	7.3	62.3	8.1	7.4	2.5	12.3
70–74	13,809	11.3	53.4	6.1	7.5	2.2	19.3
75–79	8,413	10.3	41.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	37.3
80+	13,891	12.7	31.1	2.8	4.0	1.6	47.8

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas and five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (40.8 percent) was higher than that of females (34.6 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3.8 percent) was twice as much as that of males (1.9 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the proportion 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,500</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
15–19	77,350	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	61,241	71.2	23.8	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	48,509	38.4	52.9	8.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
30–34	41,361	19.2	67.9	8.3	4.1	0.4	0.1
35–39	34,769	11.5	75.5	8.7	3.4	0.6	0.2
40–44	28,242	8.1	79.8	8.3	1.5	0.8	1.5
45–49	20,682	5.3	80.5	7.7	1.8	0.9	3.8
50–54	18,240	5.7	79.6	7.3	2.6	1.0	3.8
55–59	10,555	6.0	75.7	8.5	4.2	1.4	4.2
60–64	10,741	6.2	76.0	7.4	3.9	1.5	4.9
65–69	6,681	4.6	74.4	8.1	4.4	1.8	6.7
70–74	6,534	6.0	69.9	7.1	4.7	1.4	10.9
75–79	4,235	6.2	61.8	5.2	3.4	2.0	21.5
80+	6,360	7.5	54.3	4.6	3.1	1.4	29.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>412,001</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
15–19	82,044	84.5	14.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	73,315	47.3	44.2	5.9	2.3	0.2	0.0
25–29	57,740	24.1	65.4	8.8	1.1	0.5	0.0
30–34	45,810	15.2	70.9	7.7	5.0	1.1	0.1
35–39	38,184	11.3	74.2	7.0	5.7	1.6	0.2
40–44	28,851	10.4	74.0	6.4	5.1	2.3	1.9
45–49	20,330	8.0	71.3	6.1	6.4	2.9	5.3
50–54	18,297	11.0	66.1	4.8	7.8	3.2	7.1
55–59	10,358	12.0	56.5	7.5	11.0	3.5	9.5
60–64	10,867	15.5	53.3	5.3	10.5	3.4	12.1
65–69	7,221	9.7	51.1	8.2	10.3	3.1	17.5
70–74	7,275	16.2	38.7	5.3	10.1	3.0	26.9
75–79	4,178	14.6	21.7	1.9	6.5	1.9	53.4
80+	7,531	17.0	11.6	1.2	4.8	1.7	63.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>637,741</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
15-19	130,694	88.6	10.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	106,664	58.6	35.3	3.3	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	82,557	30.6	60.9	7.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
30-34	68,138	16.7	70.8	7.2	4.5	0.7	0.1
35-39	57,933	10.9	76.1	7.3	4.5	1.0	0.2
40-44	46,622	8.8	78.0	7.1	3.1	1.4	1.7
45-49	33,746	6.2	76.8	6.9	3.9	1.8	4.5
50-54	30,801	8.0	73.4	6.2	5.0	2.0	5.3
55-59	17,475	8.5	67.0	8.1	7.4	2.3	6.6
60-64	18,599	10.5	65.3	6.5	7.0	2.3	8.3
65-69	12,171	7.0	63.1	8.1	7.3	2.4	12.1
70-74	12,271	11.0	54.2	6.1	7.4	2.2	19.1
75-79	7,534	10.1	43.3	3.7	4.7	2.0	36.3
80+	12,536	12.4	32.5	2.8	4.0	1.6	46.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,964</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
15-19	64,582	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	49,343	71.0	24.4	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.1
25-29	37,685	38.6	53.8	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
30-34	32,146	19.3	68.7	7.2	4.2	0.4	0.1
35-39	27,060	11.3	76.6	7.9	3.5	0.6	0.2
40-44	22,721	8.0	80.7	7.8	1.4	0.7	1.6
45-49	16,818	5.1	81.1	7.5	1.6	0.8	3.9
50-54	15,225	5.6	79.8	7.3	2.4	1.0	3.9
55-59	8,745	5.8	75.8	8.6	4.3	1.2	4.3
60-64	9,243	6.2	76.3	7.6	3.7	1.4	4.9
65-69	5,851	4.5	74.8	8.1	4.4	1.6	6.6
70-74	5,845	5.7	70.1	7.2	4.6	1.3	10.9
75-79	3,839	6.1	62.8	5.3	3.1	1.9	20.8
80+	5,861	7.2	55.4	4.6	3.0	1.4	28.4



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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,777</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
15-19	66,112	84.6	14.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	57,321	47.9	44.8	4.8	2.3	0.1	0.1
25-29	44,872	23.9	66.9	8.0	0.8	0.4	0.0
30-34	35,992	14.4	72.7	7.2	4.7	0.9	0.1
35-39	30,873	10.6	75.6	6.8	5.4	1.4	0.2
40-44	23,901	9.6	75.4	6.5	4.7	2.1	1.8
45-49	16,928	7.3	72.5	6.2	6.2	2.7	5.2
50-54	15,576	10.3	67.3	5.1	7.6	3.0	6.7
55-59	8,730	11.3	58.1	7.6	10.6	3.4	9.0
60-64	9,356	14.8	54.6	5.5	10.4	3.1	11.7
65-69	6,320	9.3	52.4	8.1	10.0	3.0	17.1
70-74	6,426	15.8	39.8	5.1	9.9	3.0	26.5
75-79	3,695	14.3	23.0	1.9	6.4	2.0	52.3
80+	6,675	17.0	12.4	1.2	5.0	1.8	62.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,760</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
15-19	28,700	88.0	10.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	27,892	56.8	33.4	7.0	2.5	0.3	0.1
25-29	23,692	30.8	55.4	11.7	1.3	0.6	0.0
30-34	19,033	18.5	64.6	10.9	4.7	1.2	0.1
35-39	15,020	13.0	70.1	9.9	5.2	1.6	0.2
40-44	10,471	11.4	72.1	8.3	4.4	2.2	1.7
45-49	7,266	8.6	72.1	7.0	4.9	2.7	4.8
50-54	5,736	10.0	69.5	5.4	6.2	2.8	6.1
55-59	3,438	11.3	62.0	7.5	8.1	3.2	7.8
60-64	3,009	13.1	59.8	5.4	8.3	3.6	9.8
65-69	1,731	9.1	56.6	8.3	8.4	3.4	14.2
70-74	1,538	13.8	47.1	6.2	8.9	2.5	21.4
75-79	879	12.4	30.1	2.5	6.8	1.8	46.3
80+	1,355	14.9	18.6	2.9	4.2	1.4	58.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,536</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
15–19	12,768	92.8	7.0	0.2	0.0	-	-
20–24	11,898	72.2	21.7	3.2	2.7	0.1	0.2
25–29	10,824	37.7	49.6	11.9	0.5	0.3	0.0
30–34	9,215	18.9	64.8	12.3	3.4	0.5	0.1
35–39	7,709	12.0	72.0	11.7	3.4	0.8	0.2
40–44	5,521	8.6	76.4	10.5	2.1	1.2	1.2
45–49	3,864	6.1	77.9	8.4	2.5	1.4	3.6
50–54	3,015	5.9	78.8	7.4	3.4	1.2	3.3
55–59	1,810	6.9	75.1	8.2	3.8	2.2	3.8
60–64	1,498	6.6	74.2	6.4	5.5	2.4	4.9
65–69	830	5.2	71.9	8.0	4.5	3.1	7.3
70–74	689	8.0	67.9	6.2	5.5	1.7	10.6
75–79	396	7.3	52.5	3.8	6.1	2.5	27.8
80+	499	11.0	40.7	5.6	4.6	1.4	36.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,224</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
15–19	15,932	84.2	13.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	15,994	45.4	42.0	9.9	2.3	0.5	0.0
25–29	12,868	25.0	60.4	11.6	2.0	0.9	0.0
30–34	9,818	18.1	64.5	9.5	5.9	1.8	0.1
35–39	7,311	14.0	68.2	7.9	7.2	2.4	0.3
40–44	4,950	14.5	67.2	5.9	7.0	3.3	2.2
45–49	3,402	11.4	65.5	5.3	7.6	4.1	6.1
50–54	2,721	14.4	59.3	3.2	9.3	4.6	9.2
55–59	1,628	16.1	47.5	6.7	13.0	4.4	12.3
60–64	1,511	19.6	45.5	4.4	11.1	4.8	14.7
65–69	901	12.8	42.4	8.7	12.1	3.7	20.4
70–74	849	18.6	30.3	6.2	11.7	3.1	30.2
75–79	483	16.6	11.8	1.4	7.5	1.2	61.5
80+	856	17.2	5.7	1.3	4.0	1.4	70.4

Table 5.10 highlights district variations. In the never married and married category, there were no significant variations among districts. The proportion for the separated was approximately one (1) percent for all districts and that of widowed category was approximately three (3) percent for all

districts. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was higher in Kahama Town compared to other districts.

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

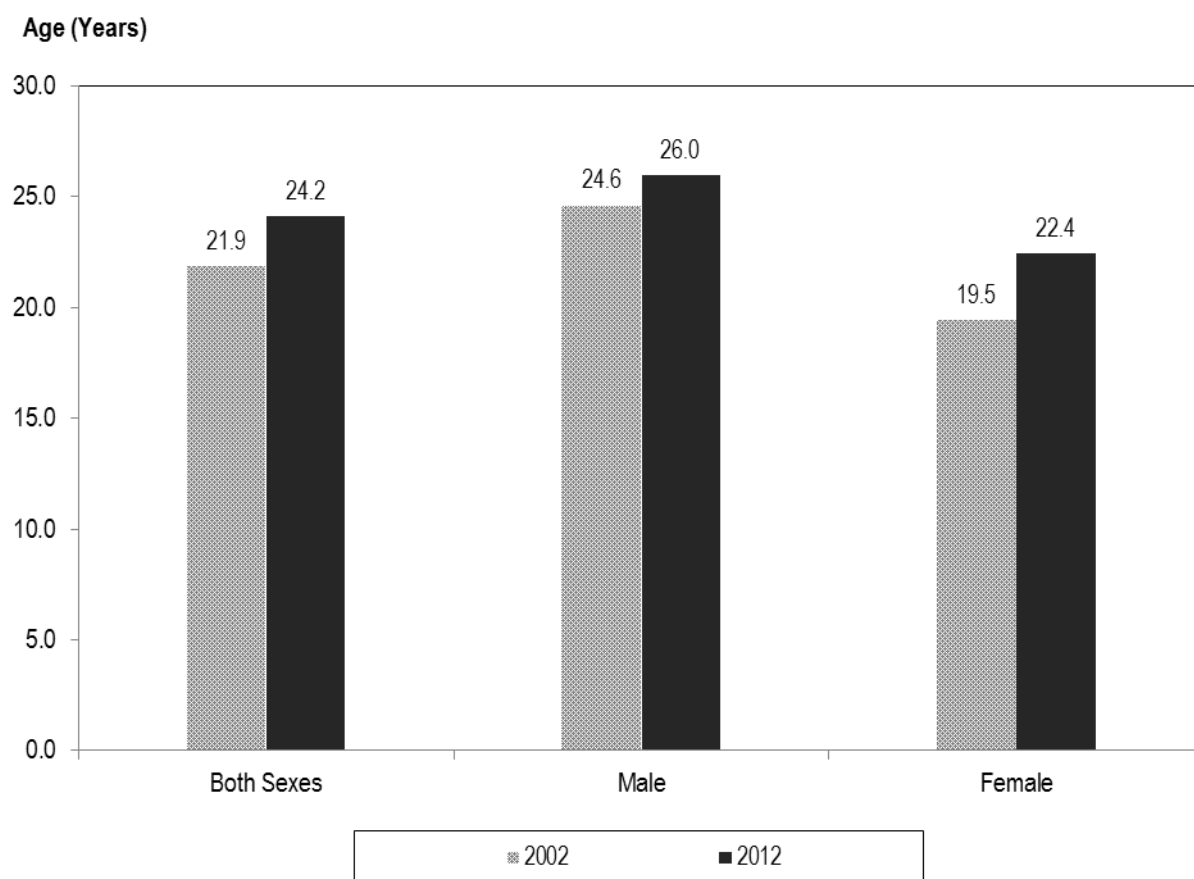
District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>787,501</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Rural	637,741	37.3	50.9	5.1	0.8	2.9	3.0
Urban	149,760	38.5	47.6	7.4	1.1	3.2	2.2
Shinyanga Municipal	92,888	39.7	47.4	5.8	1.1	3.1	2.8
Kishapu	140,633	38.7	51.8	2.8	0.7	2.7	3.2
Shinyanga	165,848	37.6	49.6	5.8	0.8	3.0	3.2
Kahama	255,444	36.7	51.8	5.2	0.8	2.9	2.7
Kahama Town	132,688	36.3	48.6	8.4	1.0	3.2	2.5

### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

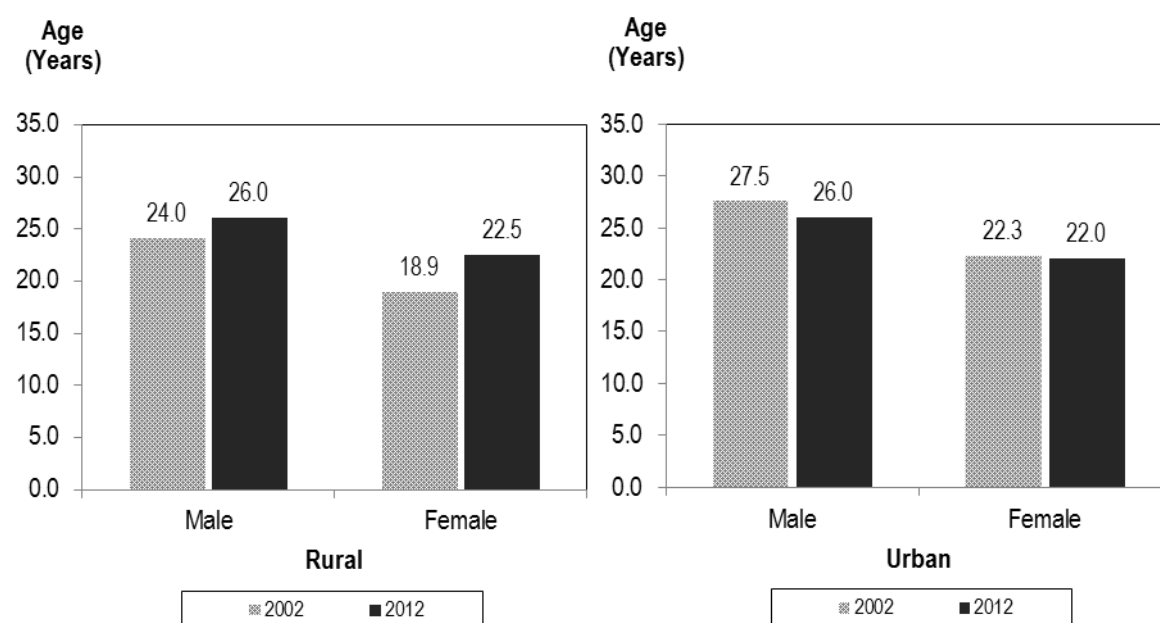
Mean Age at First Marriage is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. A population, in which age at marriage is low, tends to have early childbearing and high fertility. Since there was no direct question on age at first marriage in the 2012 PHC, the mean age at first marriage is estimated using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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 19.5 years in 2002 Census to 22.4 years in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 24.6 years in 2002 Census to 26.0 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for females (2012 PHC). As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 22.3 to 22.0 years and that of males decreased from 27.5 to 26.0 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 18.9 to 22.5 years and that of males increased from 24.0 to 26.0 years.

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



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

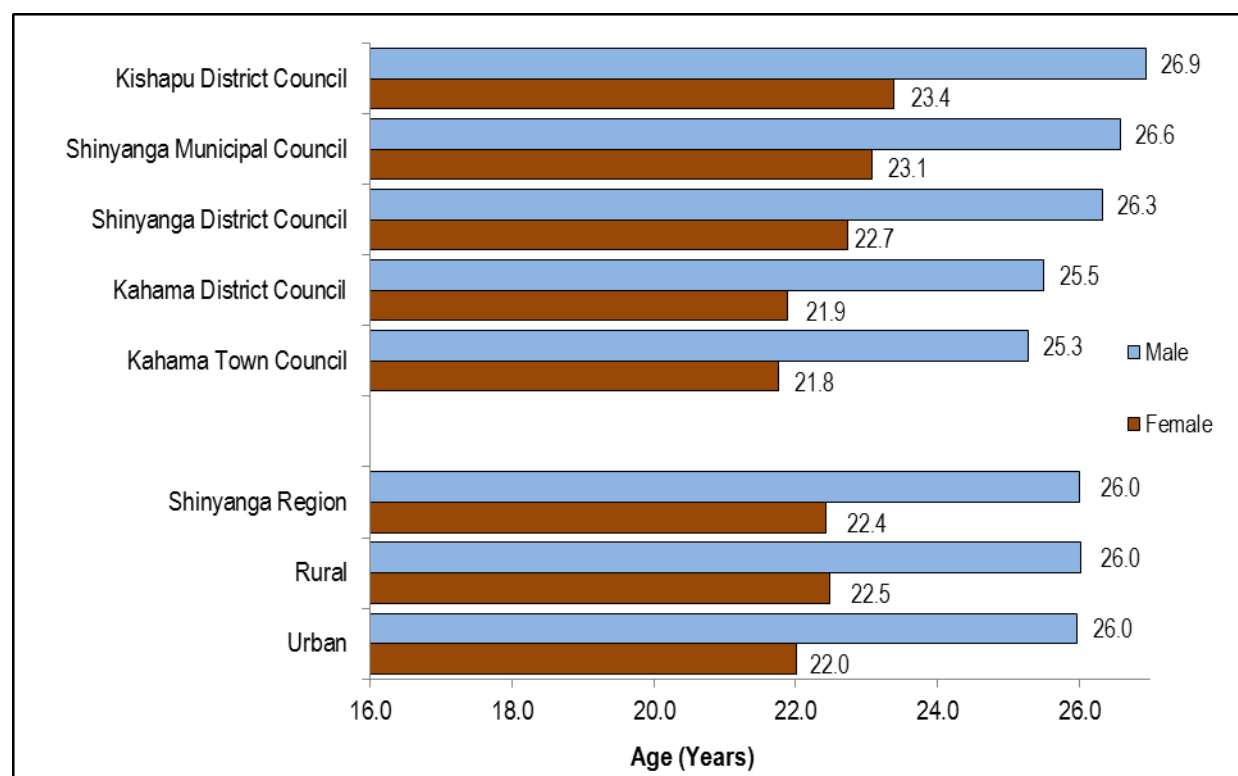


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. Kishapu District Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.9 years and 23.4 years respectively) followed by Shinyanga Municipal Council (26.6 for males and 23.1 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Kahama Town Council (25.3 years for males and 21.8 for females).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Rural	21.3	24.2	24.0	26.0	18.9	22.5
Urban	24.9	23.9	27.5	26.0	22.3	22.0
Shinyanga Municipal	24.3	24.8	26.9	26.6	22.0	23.1
Kishapu	22.5	25.1	25.3	26.9	19.9	23.4
Shinyanga	21.3	24.4	23.9	26.3	19.1	22.7
Kahama	20.8	23.6	23.6	25.5	18.4	21.9
Kahama Town	22.5	23.4	25.2	25.3	19.9	21.8

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



## **Chapter Six**

### **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

#### **6.1 Citizenship**

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>750,841</b>	<b>783,967</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,280,137</b>	<b>627,731</b>	<b>652,406</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>254,671</b>	<b>123,110</b>	<b>131,561</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,534,275</b>	<b>750,469</b>	<b>783,806</b>	<b>99.97</b>	<b>1,279,889</b>	<b>627,551</b>	<b>652,338</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>254,386</b>	<b>122,918</b>	<b>131,468</b>	<b>99.89</b>
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	38	27	11	0.002	20	13	7	0.002	18	14	4	0.007
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	70	38	32	0.005	30	16	14	0.002	40	22	18	0.016
Lesotho	2	1	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Malawi	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	52	30	22	0.003	6	2	4	0.000	46	28	18	0.018
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.001
Swaziland	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	47	39	8	0.003	42	34	8	0.003	5	5	0	0.002
Uganda	17	8	9	0.001	5	1	4	0.000	12	7	5	0.005
DRC	10	8	2	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	10	8	2	0.004
Zimbabwe	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	7	4	3	0.000	6	4	2	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
<b>Other African Countries</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.001</b>
China	96	93	3	0.006	51	49	2	0.004	45	44	1	0.018
India	72	52	20	0.005	24	17	7	0.002	48	35	13	0.019
Pakistan	6	4	2	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	4	3	1	0.002
<b>Other Asian Countries</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.013</b>
Italy	2	0	2	0.000	2	0	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	3	2	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.001
Great Britain	5	2	3	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	3	1	2	0.001

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other European Countries	12	5	7	0.001	8	4	4	0.001	4	1	3	0.002
Canada	10	7	3	0.001	10	7	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
USA	2	1	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	8	3	5	0.001	1	1	0	0.000	7	2	5	0.003

## 6.2 Birth Certificate

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

## 6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that nine (9.2) percent of Shinyanga population had birth certificates while four (4.3) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (84.6 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.



**Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Shinyanga 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>8.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
0 - 4	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.2	8.3	8.2	80.5	80.6	80.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
5 - 9	9.6	9.6	9.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	82.1	82.1	82.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
10 - 14	9.7	9.6	9.9	5.3	5.3	5.2	83.2	83.3	83.2	1.7	1.8	1.7
15 - 19	10.4	10.0	10.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	83.8	84.1	83.6	1.9	2.0	1.9
20 - 24	11.0	11.5	10.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	84.3	83.2	85.1	2.2	2.4	2.0
25 - 29	10.2	11.6	9.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	85.8	83.9	87.3	2.2	2.6	1.9
30 - 34	8.3	9.5	7.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	87.7	86.1	89.1	2.5	3.0	2.1
35 - 39	7.1	8.3	6.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	88.9	87.6	90.1	2.7	2.9	2.5
40 - 44	6.0	6.9	5.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.1	88.8	91.4	2.8	3.1	2.4
45 - 49	5.5	6.5	4.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	90.6	89.3	91.9	2.8	3.0	2.6
50 - 54	4.9	5.8	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.1	90.0	92.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
55 - 59	4.9	6.2	3.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	90.7	89.3	92.1	3.4	3.4	3.5
60 - 64	2.9	3.7	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	92.7	92.0	93.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
65 - 69	2.2	3.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	93.0	92.6	93.3	4.0	3.5	4.4
70 - 74	1.6	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	93.0	93.2	92.9	4.5	4.1	4.8
75 - 79	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	92.7	92.7	92.7	5.2	5.1	5.2
80+	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	91.8	92.4	91.4	5.8	5.3	6.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Shinyanga Urban Areas (29 percent) was almost six times that of Shinyanga Rural Areas (5 percent).

**Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Shinyanga 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>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
0 - 4	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	83.6	83.7	83.5	2.0	1.9	2.0
5 - 9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	85.3	85.3	85.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
10 - 14	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	87.1	87.0	87.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
15 - 19	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	88.7	88.7	88.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
20 - 24	5.5	5.9	5.1	2.9	3.2	2.6	89.5	88.7	90.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
25 - 29	5.2	6.1	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	90.7	89.4	91.7	2.1	2.3	1.9
30 - 34	4.1	4.7	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	91.9	91.0	92.7	2.4	2.7	2.2
35 - 39	3.5	4.2	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	92.5	91.8	93.2	2.6	2.7	2.5
40 - 44	2.9	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	93.3	92.5	94.0	2.7	3.0	2.5
45 - 49	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	93.5	92.8	94.2	2.8	2.9	2.7
50 - 54	2.5	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	93.4	92.6	94.2	3.1	3.2	2.9
55 - 59	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	93.1	92.2	93.9	3.5	3.4	3.5
60 - 64	1.6	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	94.1	93.7	94.4	3.5	3.4	3.7
65 - 69	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.8	94.1	93.6	4.0	3.5	4.5
70 - 74	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	93.5	93.7	93.2	4.6	4.2	4.8
75 - 79	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	92.8	93.0	92.6	5.4	5.2	5.5
80+	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	92.1	92.7	91.6	5.9	5.4	6.4

**Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Shinyanga 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>29.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
0 - 4	31.3	31.5	31.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	59.6	59.4	59.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
5 - 9	35.2	35.9	34.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	59.8	59.1	60.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
10 - 14	35.7	36.0	35.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	60.0	59.5	60.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
15 - 19	34.6	34.9	34.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	61.4	60.8	61.8	2.1	2.3	2.0
20 - 24	32.0	35.1	29.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	64.3	60.4	67.2	2.3	3.0	1.7
25 - 29	27.7	30.8	25.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	68.7	64.7	72.0	2.6	3.4	2.0
30 - 34	23.4	26.1	20.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	72.6	69.0	75.9	2.9	4.0	1.9
35 - 39	21.2	22.8	19.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	74.8	72.8	77.0	2.9	3.6	2.3
40 - 44	20.1	21.4	18.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	76.2	73.9	78.6	3.0	3.9	2.0
45 - 49	19.2	21.5	16.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	77.1	74.2	80.5	2.9	3.4	2.3
50 - 54	17.8	19.7	15.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	78.5	76.7	80.3	2.8	2.9	2.8
55 - 59	17.3	20.3	13.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	78.6	75.2	82.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
60 - 64	11.2	13.9	8.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	84.5	81.3	87.6	3.4	3.9	2.8
65 - 69	9.2	13.4	5.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	86.9	82.7	90.9	3.4	3.1	3.7
70 - 74	6.2	7.8	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	89.3	88.2	90.2	3.9	3.3	4.4
75 - 79	4.6	6.8	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	91.5	88.9	93.6	3.5	4.0	3.1
80+	4.9	6.4	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	89.3	88.8	89.6	4.9	3.8	5.5

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Shinyanga Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Shinyanga Municipal Council (25.9 percent) and the lowest was Kahama District Council (4.4 percent).

**Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	25.9	26.8	25.2	6.4	6.6	6.2	65.2	63.9	66.5	2.4	2.7	2.2
Kishapu	7.0	7.4	6.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	86.8	86.3	87.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Shinyanga	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.6	88.1	87.9	88.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kahama	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	90.0	89.5	90.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kahama Town	15.2	15.6	14.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	78.3	77.7	78.8	2.3	2.4	2.1

## **Chapter Seven**

### **Survival of Parents**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **7.2 Survival of Parents**

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 74 percent of all persons in Shinyanga Region and 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

**Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>1,510,029</b>	<b>1,117,523</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>69,640</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>165,204</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>157,663</b>	<b>10.4</b>
< 1	56,302	55,199	98.0	327	0.6	548	1.0	228	0.4
1-4	222,063	215,409	97.0	2,042	0.9	3,687	1.7	924	0.4
5-9	242,929	228,946	94.2	3,840	1.6	8,310	3.4	1,832	0.8
10-14	201,234	180,621	89.8	5,529	2.7	12,010	6.0	3,073	1.5
15-19	159,394	132,512	83.1	6,969	4.4	14,990	9.4	4,924	3.1
20-24	134,556	100,238	74.5	8,631	6.4	18,547	13.8	7,140	5.3
25-29	106,249	68,399	64.4	9,032	8.5	19,883	18.7	8,935	8.4
30-34	87,171	48,036	55.1	8,723	10.0	19,928	22.9	10,483	12.0
35-39	72,953	34,851	47.8	7,570	10.4	18,752	25.7	11,780	16.1
40-44	57,093	21,666	37.9	6,114	10.7	16,076	28.2	13,236	23.2
45-49	41,012	12,504	30.5	4,145	10.1	11,629	28.4	12,734	31.0
50-54	36,537	7,851	21.5	3,095	8.5	9,576	26.2	16,015	43.8
55-59	20,913	3,472	16.6	1,365	6.5	4,824	23.1	11,252	53.8
60-64	21,608	2,920	13.5	1,057	4.9	3,430	15.9	14,200	65.7
65+	50,015	4,899	9.8	1,199	2.4	3,012	6.0	40,905	81.8
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>819,005</b>	<b>762,058</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>15,595</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>32,868</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8,485</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>737,181</b>	<b>552,081</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>33,306</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>79,218</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>72,576</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<1	28,077	27,475	97.9	166	0.6	320	1.1	116	0.4
1-4	111,228	108,028	97.1	940	0.8	1,831	1.6	428	0.4
5-9	121,903	114,841	94.2	2,012	1.7	4,152	3.4	898	0.7
10-14	100,473	89,998	89.6	2,887	2.9	6,028	6.0	1,560	1.6
15-19	77,350	64,752	83.7	3,311	4.3	7,031	9.1	2,256	2.9
20-24	61,241	46,599	76.1	3,599	5.9	8,109	13.2	2,933	4.8
25-29	48,509	32,049	66.1	3,844	7.9	8,799	18.1	3,817	7.9
30-34	41,361	23,618	57.1	4,081	9.9	9,266	22.4	4,396	10.6
35-39	34,769	16,903	48.6	3,586	10.3	9,093	26.2	5,187	14.9
40-44	28,242	11,516	40.8	3,097	11.0	7,789	27.6	5,839	20.7
45-49	20,682	6,744	32.6	2,163	10.5	5,835	28.2	5,940	28.7
50-54	18,240	4,037	22.1	1,623	8.9	5,098	27.9	7,482	41.0
55-59	10,555	1,819	17.2	752	7.1	2,519	23.9	5,466	51.8
60-64	10,741	1,472	13.7	561	5.2	1,830	17.0	6,879	64.0
65+	23,810	2,229	9.4	684	2.9	1,518	6.4	19,379	81.4
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>409,428</b>	<b>380,918</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>16,365</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>772,848</b>	<b>565,441</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>85,987</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>85,087</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<1	28,225	27,723	98.2	161	0.6	228	0.8	113	0.4
1-4	110,835	107,380	96.9	1,103	1.0	1,856	1.7	496	0.4
5-9	121,026	114,105	94.3	1,828	1.5	4,159	3.4	934	0.8
10-14	100,761	90,623	89.9	2,643	2.6	5,983	5.9	1,513	1.5
15-19	82,044	67,759	82.6	3,658	4.5	7,959	9.7	2,668	3.3
20-24	73,315	53,640	73.2	5,032	6.9	10,437	14.2	4,206	5.7
25-29	57,740	36,350	63.0	5,187	9.0	11,084	19.2	5,118	8.9
30-34	45,810	24,418	53.3	4,643	10.1	10,662	23.3	6,087	13.3
35-39	38,184	17,948	47.0	3,984	10.4	9,659	25.3	6,594	17.3
40-44	28,851	10,150	35.2	3,017	10.5	8,287	28.7	7,397	25.6
45-49	20,330	5,759	28.3	1,982	9.7	5,794	28.5	6,794	33.4
50-54	18,297	3,814	20.8	1,472	8.0	4,478	24.5	8,533	46.6
55-59	10,358	1,654	16.0	613	5.9	2,306	22.3	5,786	55.9
60-64	10,867	1,449	13.3	496	4.6	1,601	14.7	7,321	67.4
65+	26,205	2,670	10.2	515	2.0	1,494	5.7	21,526	82.1
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>409,577</b>	<b>381,139</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>7,649</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>16,502</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show the distribution of survival of parents by district, rural-urban and sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (75 percent) than in urban areas (69.1 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Kahama District (75.7 percent) followed by Kishapu and Shinyanga District Councils (74.9 percent). The least proportion was observed in Kahama Town (71.6 percent) and Shinyanga Municipal Council (68.7 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than two times (10.9 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.6 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Shinyanga Municipal Council (12.2 percent) followed by Kahama Town Council (10.9 percent) and the lowest was in Kahama District Council (9.6 percent).

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,510,029</b>	<b>1,117,523</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>69,640</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>165,204</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>157,663</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Rural	1,265,737	948,739	75.0	55,977	4.4	130,393	10.3	130,627	10.3
Urban	244,292	168,783	69.1	13,662	5.6	34,811	14.2	27,036	11.1
Shinyanga Municipal	155,876	107,021	68.7	8,418	5.4	21,376	13.7	19,061	12.2
Kishapu	270,770	202,910	74.9	11,539	4.3	28,416	10.5	27,905	10.3
Shinyanga	330,066	247,210	74.9	14,580	4.4	33,011	10.0	35,265	10.7
Kahama	517,756	391,757	75.7	22,882	4.4	53,436	10.3	49,681	9.6
Kahama Town	235,561	168,625	71.6	12,220	5.2	28,965	12.3	25,751	10.9

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>737,181</b>	<b>552,081</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>33,306</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>79,218</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>72,576</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Rural	620,419	470,630	75.9	26,861	4.3	62,877	10.1	60,051	9.7
Urban	116,762	81,452	69.8	6,445	5.5	16,341	14.0	12,525	10.7
Shinyanga Municipal	75,492	52,546	69.6	3,956	5.2	10,059	13.3	8,931	11.8
Kishapu	134,131	101,682	75.8	5,578	4.2	13,665	10.2	13,207	9.8
Shinyanga	160,753	121,913	75.8	7,078	4.4	15,580	9.7	16,182	10.1
Kahama	253,274	193,627	76.4	10,994	4.3	25,929	10.2	22,724	9.0
Kahama Town	113,531	82,314	72.5	5,700	5.0	13,984	12.3	11,533	10.2

**Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>772,848</b>	<b>565,441</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>85,987</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>85,087</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Rural	645,318	478,110	74.1	29,116	4.5	67,516	10.5	70,576	10.9
Urban	127,530	87,331	68.5	7,218	5.7	18,470	14.5	14,511	11.4
Shinyanga Municipal	80,384	54,475	67.8	4,462	5.6	11,317	14.1	10,130	12.6
Kishapu	136,639	101,228	74.1	5,962	4.4	14,751	10.8	14,698	10.8
Shinyanga	169,313	125,297	74.0	7,502	4.4	17,431	10.3	19,083	11.3
Kahama	264,482	198,130	74.9	11,888	4.5	27,506	10.4	26,958	10.2
Kahama Town	122,030	86,311	70.7	6,520	5.3	14,981	12.3	14,219	11.7

**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,265,737</b>	<b>948,739</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>55,977</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>130,393</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>130,627</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Male	620,419	470,630	75.9	26,861	4.3	62,877	10.1	60,051	9.7
Female	645,318	478,110	74.1	29,116	4.5	67,516	10.5	70,576	10.9
Shinyanga Municipal	55,999	40,052	71.5	2,574	4.6	6,289	11.2	7,084	12.7
Kishapu	252,274	190,300	75.4	10,545	4.2	25,825	10.2	25,604	10.1
Shinyanga	327,367	245,429	75.0	14,425	4.4	32,644	10.0	34,869	10.7
Kahama	484,689	368,207	76.0	21,090	4.4	48,867	10.1	46,525	9.6
Kahama Town	145,408	104,751	72.0	7,343	5.0	16,769	11.5	16,545	11.4

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>244,292</b>	<b>168,783</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>13,662</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>34,811</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>27,036</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Male	116,762	81,452	69.8	6,445	5.5	16,341	14.0	12,525	10.7
Female	127,530	87,331	68.5	7,218	5.7	18,470	14.5	14,511	11.4
Shinyanga Municipal	99,877	66,970	67.1	5,844	5.9	15,087	15.1	11,976	12.0
Kishapu	18,496	12,610	68.2	994	5.4	2,592	14.0	2,301	12.4
Shinyanga	2,699	1,781	66.0	155	5.7	367	13.6	396	14.7
Kahama	33,067	23,550	71.2	1,792	5.4	4,569	13.8	3,156	9.5
Kahama Town	90,153	63,873	70.8	4,877	5.4	12,196	13.5	9,206	10.2

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 (Tables 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban populations (Tables 7.12 and 7.13).

**Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>1,510,029</b>	<b>1,117,523</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>69,640</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>165,204</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>157,663</b>	<b>10.4</b>
< 1	56,302	55,199	98.0	327	0.6	548	1.0	228	0.4
1-4	222,063	215,409	97.0	2,042	0.9	3,687	1.7	924	0.4
5-9	242,929	228,946	94.2	3,840	1.6	8,310	3.4	1,832	0.8
10-14	201,234	180,621	89.8	5,529	2.7	12,010	6.0	3,073	1.5
15-19	159,394	132,512	83.1	6,969	4.4	14,990	9.4	4,924	3.1
20-24	134,556	100,238	74.5	8,631	6.4	18,547	13.8	7,140	5.3
25+	493,551	204,598	41.5	42,301	8.6	107,111	21.7	139,541	28.3

**Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>737,181</b>	<b>552,081</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>33,306</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>79,218</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>72,576</b>	<b>9.8</b>
< 1	28,077	27,475	97.9	166	0.6	320	1.1	116	0.4
1-4	111,228	108,028	97.1	940	0.8	1,831	1.6	428	0.4
5-9	121,903	114,841	94.2	2,012	1.7	4,152	3.4	898	0.7
10-14	100,473	89,998	89.6	2,887	2.9	6,028	6.0	1,560	1.6
15-19	77,350	64,752	83.7	3,311	4.3	7,031	9.1	2,256	2.9
20-24	61,241	46,599	76.1	3,599	5.9	8,109	13.2	2,933	4.8
25+	236,909	100,387	42.4	20,391	8.6	51,747	21.8	64,384	27.2

**Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>772,848</b>	<b>565,441</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>85,987</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>85,087</b>	<b>11.0</b>
< 1	28,225	27,723	98.2	161	0.6	228	0.8	113	0.4
1-4	110,835	107,380	96.9	1,103	1.0	1,856	1.7	496	0.4
5-9	121,026	114,105	94.3	1,828	1.5	4,159	3.4	934	0.8
10-14	100,761	90,623	89.9	2,643	2.6	5,983	5.9	1,513	1.5
15-19	82,044	67,759	82.6	3,658	4.5	7,959	9.7	2,668	3.3
20-24	73,315	53,640	73.2	5,032	6.9	10,437	14.2	4,206	5.7
25+	256,642	104,211	40.6	21,909	8.5	55,365	21.6	75,157	29.3



**Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>1,265,737</b>	<b>948,739</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>55,977</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>130,393</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>130,627</b>	<b>10.3</b>
< 1	48,395	47,452	98.1	277	0.6	451	0.9	214	0.4
1–4	194,514	188,764	97.0	1,764	0.9	3,187	1.6	800	0.4
5–9	212,398	200,430	94.4	3,319	1.6	7,060	3.3	1,589	0.7
10–14	172,689	155,583	90.1	4,726	2.7	9,847	5.7	2,534	1.5
15–19	130,694	109,735	84.0	5,479	4.2	11,706	9.0	3,774	2.9
20–24	106,664	80,880	75.8	6,643	6.2	13,903	13.0	5,237	4.9
25+	400,383	165,894	41.4	33,770	8.4	84,240	21.0	116,479	29.1

**Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Shinyanga 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>244,292</b>	<b>168,783</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>13,662</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>34,811</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>27,036</b>	<b>11.1</b>
< 1	7,907	7,746	98.0	50	0.6	97	1.2	14	0.2
1–4	27,549	26,645	96.7	279	1.0	501	1.8	125	0.5
5–9	30,531	28,516	93.4	521	1.7	1,250	4.1	244	0.8
10–14	28,545	25,039	87.7	804	2.8	2,164	7.6	539	1.9
15–19	28,700	22,776	79.4	1,490	5.2	3,284	11.4	1,150	4.0
20–24	27,892	19,358	69.4	1,988	7.1	4,644	16.6	1,902	6.8
25+	93,168	38,704	41.5	8,531	9.2	22,872	24.5	23,062	24.8

### 7.3 Orphans in Shinyanga Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Figure 7.1 shows that one percent (1.04 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (6.95) 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 lower for female children (6.94 percent) compared with male children (6.96 percent).

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

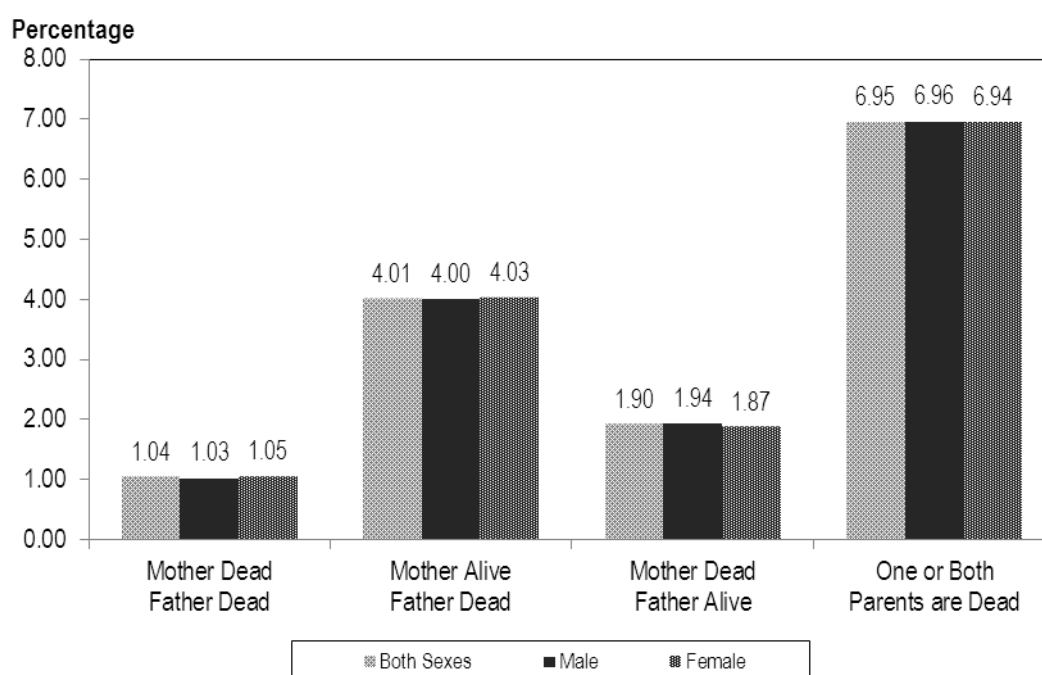


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Shinyanga Municipal (9.0 percent) and Kahama Town (8.0 percent) Councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Kishapu District (6.2 percent). Generally, in Shinyanga Region, there were slightly more orphans in urban areas (8.8 percent) than in rural areas (6.7 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>819,005</b>	<b>409,428</b>	<b>409,577</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Rural	707,937	355,841	352,096	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.7	6.7	6.6
Urban	111,068	53,587	57,481	2.2	2.3	2.2	5.2	4.9	5.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	8.8	8.4	9.1
Shinyanga Municipal	73,613	36,286	37,327	2.4	2.5	2.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	9.0	9.1	8.9
Kishapu	147,035	74,223	72,812	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.2	6.0	6.4
Shinyanga	184,822	92,812	92,010	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	6.8	6.9	6.7
Kahama	295,212	148,157	147,055	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.5	6.7	6.4
Kahama Town	118,323	57,950	60,373	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	8.0	7.7	8.2

## 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. The information was collected by asking a direct question to the head of household if there was any former household member of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the Census. If the answer was Yes then the head of household was asked to provide information on the name of country in which that particular person lived and if that particular household was receiving any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

#### 8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. Less than one (0.5) percent of total private households in Shinyanga Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban areas (1.2 percent) than in rural areas (0.2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Shinyanga Municipal Council (1.3 percent).

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

District	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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>202,172</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>56,809</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	436	1.3	10,181	47	0.5	22,771	389	1.7
Kishapu	43,298	115	0.3	38,893	72	0.2	4,405	43	1.0
Shinyanga	52,197	88	0.2	51,560	84	0.2	637	4	0.6
Kahama	82,283	266	0.3	74,675	174	0.2	7,608	92	1.2
Kahama Town	48,251	290	0.6	26,863	117	0.4	21,388	173	0.8

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (75.3 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (21.2 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	436	324	74.3	93	21.3	19	4.4	0	0.0
Kishapu	115	85	73.9	25	21.7	4	3.5	1	0.9
Shinyanga	88	65	73.9	19	21.6	4	4.5	0	0.0
Kahama	266	207	77.8	54	20.3	5	1.9	0	0.0
Kahama Town	290	219	75.5	62	21.4	9	3.1	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Shinyanga Region. Results show that 57 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 43 percent were from rural areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>57.0</b>
Angola	11	0.3	2	0.1	9	0.4
Botswana	17	0.4	3	0.2	14	0.6
Burundi	105	2.5	30	1.7	75	3.2
Comoro	19	0.5	8	0.4	11	0.5
Kenya	772	18.5	267	14.9	505	21.2
Lesotho	4	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.1
Malawi	33	0.8	10	0.6	23	1.0
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	45	1.1	13	0.7	32	1.3
Namibia	3	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Rwanda	211	5.1	64	3.6	147	6.2
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Somalia	21	0.5	2	0.1	19	0.8
Swaziland	16	0.4	7	0.4	9	0.4
South Africa	209	5.0	70	3.9	139	5.8
Uganda	481	11.5	333	18.6	148	6.2
Republic of Congo	85	2.0	33	1.8	52	2.2
Zimbabwe	20	0.5	13	0.7	7	0.3

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Zambia	52	1.2	18	1.0	34	1.4
Other African Countries	149	3.6	52	2.9	97	4.1
China	42	1.0	14	0.8	28	1.2
India	111	2.7	68	3.8	43	1.8
Pakistan	14	0.3	6	0.3	8	0.3
Other Asian Countries	675	16.2	245	13.7	430	18.1
Italy	20	0.5	8	0.4	12	0.5
Nordic Countries	113	2.7	57	3.2	56	2.4
Great Britain	194	4.7	64	3.6	130	5.5
Germany	73	1.8	48	2.7	25	1.1
Other European Countries	92	2.2	53	3.0	39	1.6
Canada	108	2.6	17	0.9	91	3.8
USA	470	11.3	282	15.7	188	7.9
Not Reported	4	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Shinyanga Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 4,170 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (18.5 percent) followed by Uganda (11.5 percent) and USA (11.3 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Angola	11	0.3	9	0.4	2	0.1
Botswana	17	0.4	10	0.4	7	0.4
Burundi	105	2.5	55	2.2	50	3.0
Comoro	19	0.5	12	0.5	7	0.4
Kenya	772	18.5	395	15.7	377	22.8
Lesotho	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Malawi	33	0.8	19	0.8	14	0.8
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	45	1.1	36	1.4	9	0.5
Namibia	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Rwanda	211	5.1	109	4.3	102	6.2
Seychelles	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Somalia	21	0.5	14	0.6	7	0.4
Swaziland	16	0.4	10	0.4	6	0.4
South Africa	209	5.0	154	6.1	55	3.3
Uganda	481	11.5	336	13.4	145	8.8
DRC	85	2.0	44	1.8	41	2.5

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Zimbabwe	20	0.5	17	0.7	3	0.2
Zambia	52	1.2	38	1.5	14	0.8
Other African Countries	149	3.6	71	2.8	78	4.7
China	42	1.0	29	1.2	13	0.8
India	111	2.7	58	2.3	53	3.2
Pakistan	14	0.3	9	0.4	5	0.3
Other Asian Countries	675	16.2	425	16.9	250	15.1
Italy	20	0.5	13	0.5	7	0.4
Nordic Countries	113	2.7	58	2.3	55	3.3
Great Britain	194	4.7	114	4.5	80	4.8
Germany	73	1.8	51	2.0	22	1.3
Other European Countries	92	2.2	63	2.5	29	1.8
Canada	108	2.6	60	2.4	48	2.9
USA	470	11.3	297	11.8	173	10.4
Not Reported	4	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.1

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that 17.2 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Angola	11	2	18.2
Botswana	17	3	17.6
Burundi	105	7	6.7
Comoro	19	4	21.1
Kenya	772	113	14.6
Lesotho	4	0	0.0
Malawi	33	2	6.1
Mauritius	0	0	0.0
Mozambique	45	17	37.8
Namibia	3	1	33.3
Rwanda	211	44	20.9
Seychelles	1	0	0.0
Somalia	21	2	9.5
Swaziland	16	2	12.5
South Africa	209	55	26.3
Uganda	481	40	8.3
Republic of Congo	85	22	25.9
Zimbabwe	20	8	40.0

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Zambia	52	15	28.8
Other African Countries	149	23	15.4
China	42	11	26.2
India	111	17	15.3
Pakistan	14	3	21.4
Other Asian Countries	675	88	13.0
Italy	20	6	30.0
Nordic Countries	113	28	24.8
Great Britain	194	52	26.8
Germany	73	18	24.7
Other European Countries	92	23	25.0
Canada	108	31	28.7
USA	470	79	16.8
Not Reported	4	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 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 Shinyanga Region**

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,231,664 persons age 5 years and above, 762,835 (61.9 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (65.3 percent) than females (58.8 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 75.4 to 64.5 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 85.6 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas (57.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Shinyanga 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>1,231,664</b>	<b>597,876</b>	<b>633,788</b>	<b>762,835</b>	<b>390,211</b>	<b>372,624</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>
5-9	242,929	121,903	121,026	72,152	33,261	38,891	29.7	27.3	32.1
10-14	201,234	100,473	100,761	151,697	73,736	77,961	75.4	73.4	77.4
15-19	159,394	77,350	82,044	130,136	63,766	66,370	81.6	82.4	80.9
20-24	134,556	61,241	73,315	103,720	49,860	53,860	77.1	81.4	73.5
25-29	106,249	48,509	57,740	76,766	37,803	38,963	72.3	77.9	67.5
30-34	87,171	41,361	45,810	62,048	31,907	30,141	71.2	77.1	65.8
35-39	72,953	34,769	38,184	50,943	26,848	24,095	69.8	77.2	63.1
40-44	57,093	28,242	28,851	38,519	21,709	16,810	67.5	76.9	58.3
45-49	41,012	20,682	20,330	26,471	16,139	10,332	64.5	78.0	50.8
50-54	36,537	18,240	18,297	18,601	12,487	6,114	50.9	68.5	33.4
55-59	20,913	10,555	10,358	9,878	6,762	3,116	47.2	64.1	30.1
60-64	21,608	10,741	10,867	8,609	6,124	2,485	39.8	57.0	22.9
65-69	13,902	6,681	7,221	4,849	3,565	1,284	34.9	53.4	17.8
70-74	13,809	6,534	7,275	3,797	2,841	956	27.5	43.5	13.1
75-79	8,413	4,235	4,178	2,199	1,693	506	26.1	40.0	12.1
80+	13,891	6,360	7,531	2,450	1,710	740	17.6	26.9	9.8

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

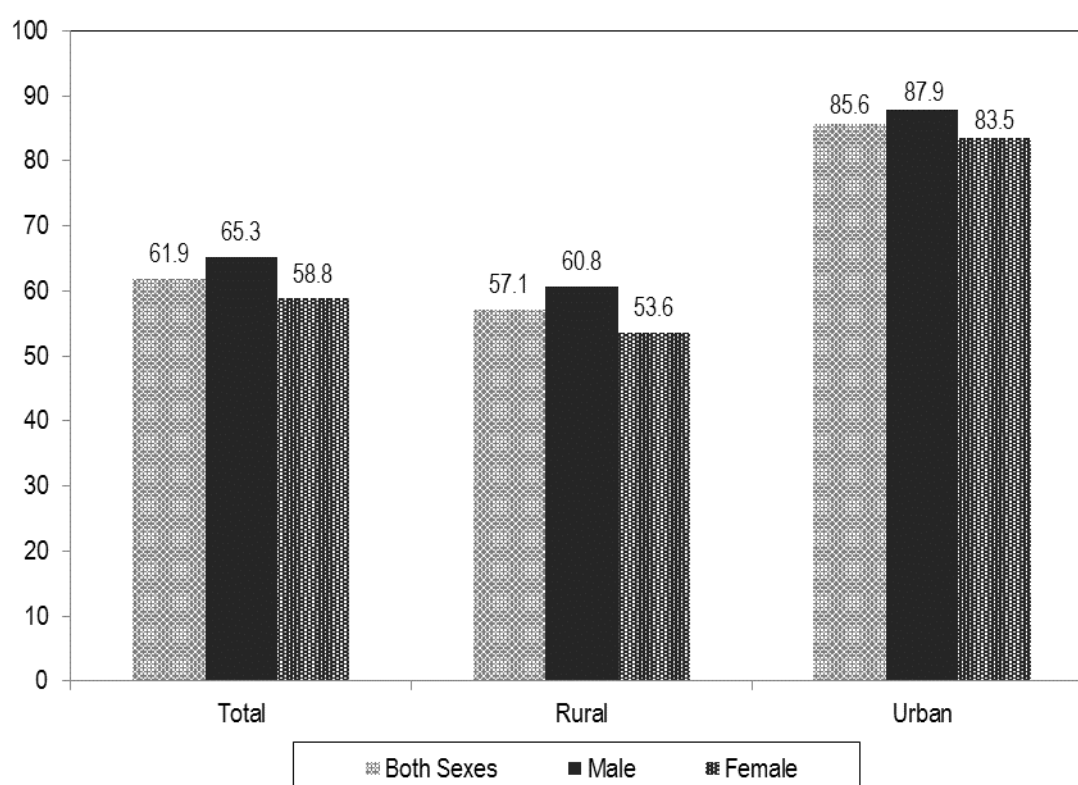
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,022,828</b>	<b>498,691</b>	<b>524,137</b>	<b>584,023</b>	<b>303,008</b>	<b>281,015</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>
5-9	212,398	106,852	105,546	53,763	24,452	29,311	25.3	22.9	27.8
10-14	172,689	86,875	85,814	124,880	61,001	63,879	72.3	70.2	74.4
15-19	130,694	64,582	66,112	102,812	51,541	51,271	78.7	79.8	77.6
20-24	106,664	49,343	57,321	77,662	38,537	39,125	72.8	78.1	68.3
25-29	82,557	37,685	44,872	55,163	27,644	27,519	66.8	73.4	61.3
30-34	68,138	32,146	35,992	44,738	23,278	21,460	65.7	72.4	59.6
35-39	57,933	27,060	30,873	37,381	19,643	17,738	64.5	72.6	57.5
40-44	46,622	22,721	23,901	29,110	16,548	12,562	62.4	72.8	52.6
45-49	33,746	16,818	16,928	20,094	12,497	7,597	59.5	74.3	44.9
50-54	30,801	15,225	15,576	13,995	9,747	4,248	45.4	64.0	27.3
55-59	17,475	8,745	8,730	7,227	5,158	2,069	41.4	59.0	23.7
60-64	18,599	9,243	9,356	6,580	4,875	1,705	35.4	52.7	18.2
65-69	12,171	5,851	6,320	3,804	2,891	913	31.3	49.4	14.4
70-74	12,271	5,845	6,426	3,049	2,345	704	24.8	40.1	11.0
75-79	7,534	3,839	3,695	1,786	1,426	360	23.7	37.1	9.7
80+	12,536	5,861	6,675	1,979	1,425	554	15.8	24.3	8.3

**Table 9.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Shinyanga 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>208,836</b>	<b>99,185</b>	<b>109,651</b>	<b>178,812</b>	<b>87,203</b>	<b>91,609</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>83.5</b>
5-9	30,531	15,051	15,480	18,389	8,809	9,580	60.2	58.5	61.9
10-14	28,545	13,598	14,947	26,817	12,735	14,082	93.9	93.7	94.2
15-19	28,700	12,768	15,932	27,324	12,225	15,099	95.2	95.7	94.8
20-24	27,892	11,898	15,994	26,058	11,323	14,735	93.4	95.2	92.1
25-29	23,692	10,824	12,868	21,603	10,159	11,444	91.2	93.9	88.9
30-34	19,033	9,215	9,818	17,310	8,629	8,681	90.9	93.6	88.4
35-39	15,020	7,709	7,311	13,562	7,205	6,357	90.3	93.5	87.0
40-44	10,471	5,521	4,950	9,409	5,161	4,248	89.9	93.5	85.8
45-49	7,266	3,864	3,402	6,377	3,642	2,735	87.8	94.3	80.4
50-54	5,736	3,015	2,721	4,606	2,740	1,866	80.3	90.9	68.6
55-59	3,438	1,810	1,628	2,651	1,604	1,047	77.1	88.6	64.3
60-64	3,009	1,498	1,511	2,029	1,249	780	67.4	83.4	51.6
65-69	1,731	830	901	1,045	674	371	60.4	81.2	41.2
70-74	1,538	689	849	748	496	252	48.6	72.0	29.7
75-79	879	396	483	413	267	146	47.0	67.4	30.2
80+	1,355	499	856	471	285	186	34.8	57.1	21.7

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

Percentage



### 9.1.3 Adult Literacy

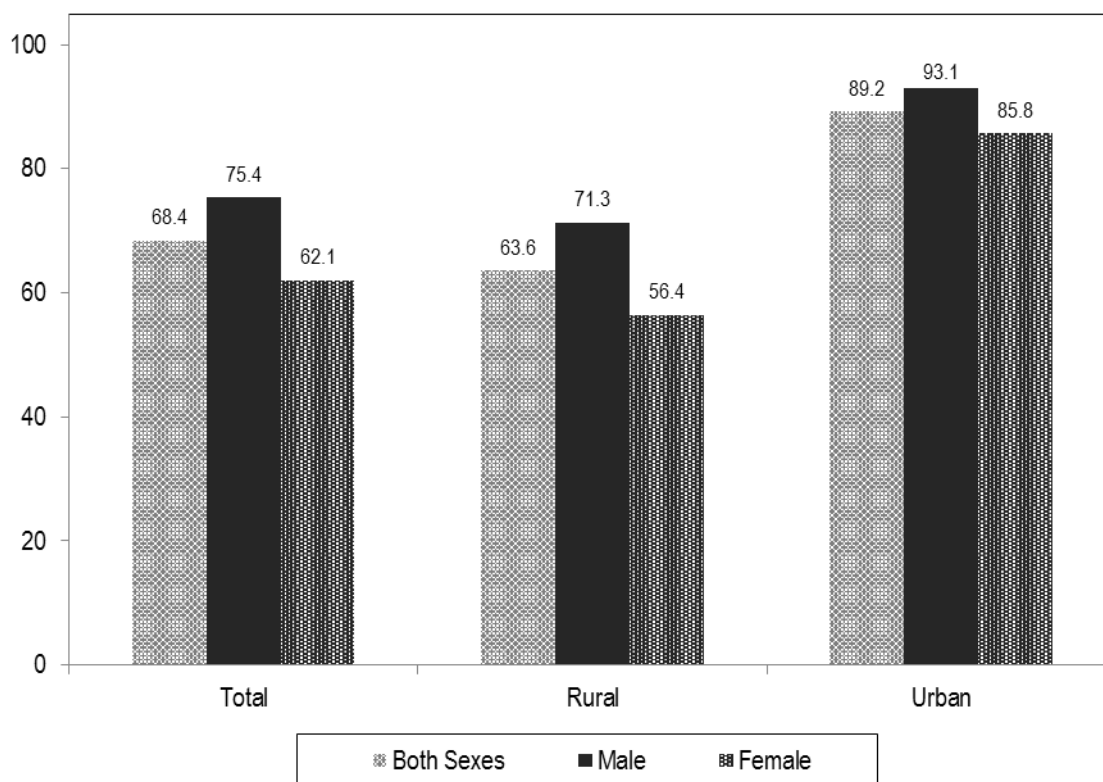
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Shinyanga Region stands at 68.4 percent and it was higher in urban areas (89.2 percent) than in rural areas (63.6 percent). Males were more literate than females in 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>85.8</b>
15–19	81.6	82.4	80.9	78.7	79.8	77.6	95.2	95.7	94.8
20–24	77.1	81.4	73.5	72.8	78.1	68.3	93.4	95.2	92.1
25–29	72.3	77.9	67.5	66.8	73.4	61.3	91.2	93.9	88.9
30–34	71.2	77.1	65.8	65.7	72.4	59.6	90.9	93.6	88.4
35–39	69.8	77.2	63.1	64.5	72.6	57.5	90.3	93.5	87.0
40–44	67.5	76.9	58.3	62.4	72.8	52.6	89.9	93.5	85.8
45–49	64.5	78.0	50.8	59.5	74.3	44.9	87.8	94.3	80.4
50–54	50.9	68.5	33.4	45.4	64.0	27.3	80.3	90.9	68.6
55–59	47.2	64.1	30.1	41.4	59.0	23.7	77.1	88.6	64.3
60–64	39.8	57.0	22.9	35.4	52.7	18.2	67.4	83.4	51.6
65–69	34.9	53.4	17.8	31.3	49.4	14.4	60.4	81.2	41.2
70–74	27.5	43.5	13.1	24.8	40.1	11.0	48.6	72.0	29.7
75–79	26.1	40.0	12.1	23.7	37.1	9.7	47.0	67.4	30.2
80+	17.6	26.9	9.8	15.8	24.3	8.3	34.8	57.1	21.7

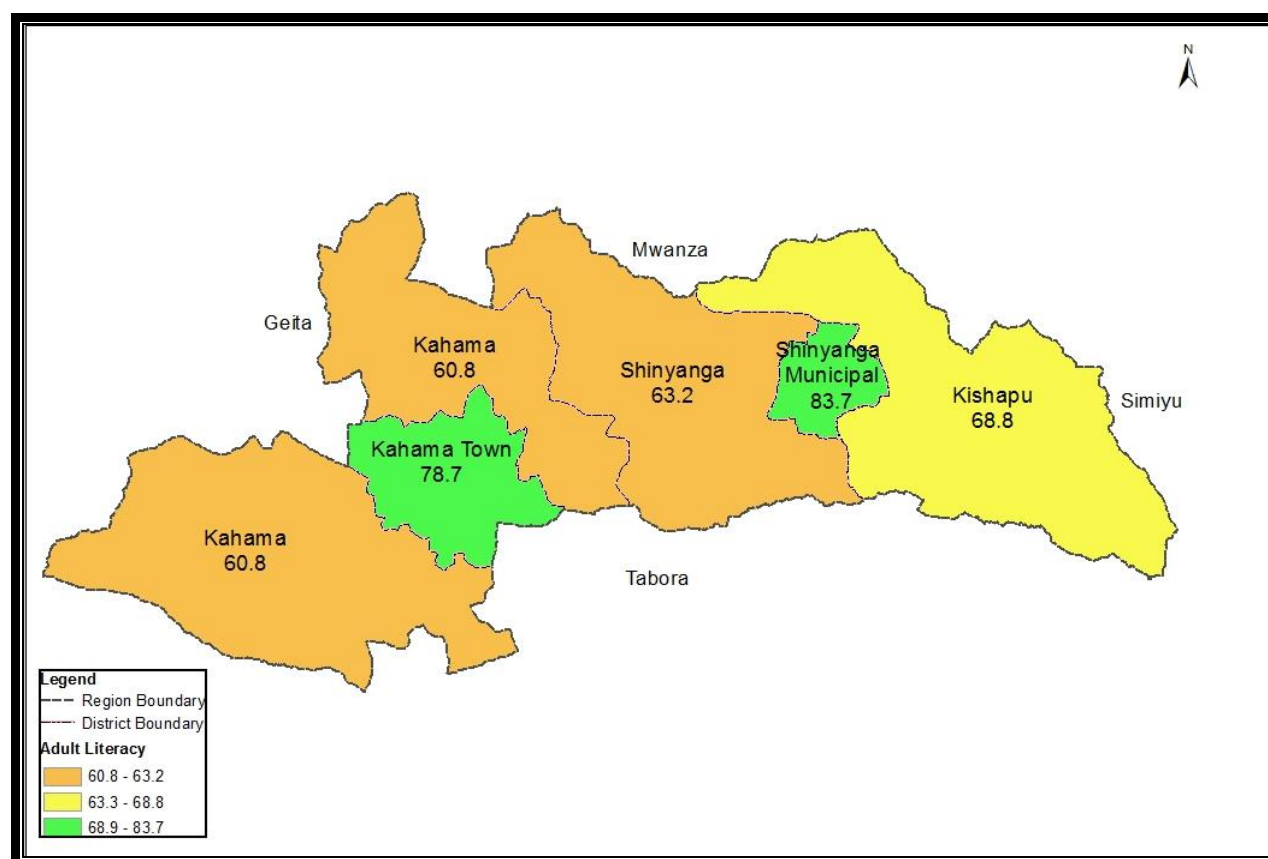
**Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 83.7 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 60.8 percent in Kahama District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate below 70 percent were Kishapu District Council (68.8 percent) and Shinyanga District Council (63.2 percent).

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



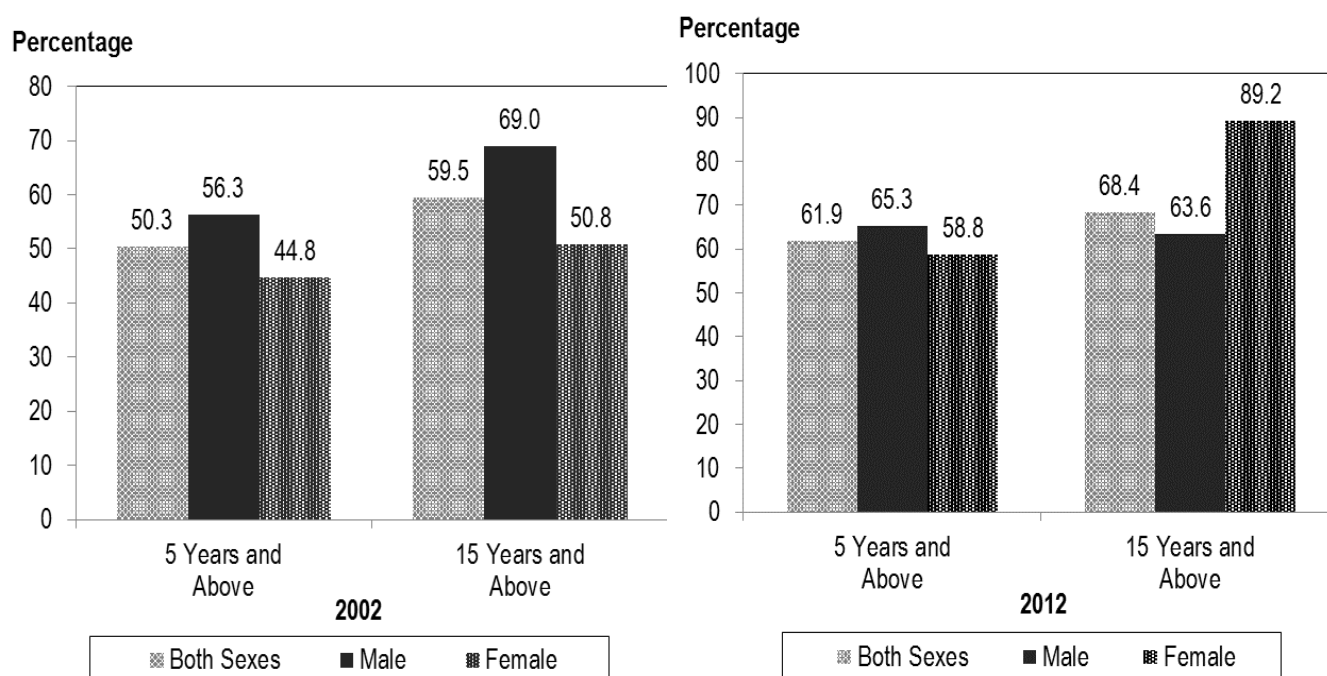
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Shinyanga Municipal from 75.1 percent in 2002 to 83.7 percent in 2012 and Kishapu district from 60.7 percent in 2002 to 68.8 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between -6.6 percent in Shinyanga District Council and 10.9 percent in Kahama Town council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rates increased from 50.3 percent to 61.9 percent for persons aged 5 years and above, and from 59.5 percent to 68.4 percent for persons age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females aged 5 years and above have also increased from 56.3 percent to 65.3 percent for males and from 44.8 percent to 58.8 percent for females.

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

District	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>
Rural	55.1	65.2	45.9	81.6	82.4	80.9	48.2	26.5	76.3
Urban	86.3	90.8	81.6	77.1	81.4	73.5	-10.6	-10.4	-10.0
Shinyanga Municipal	75.1	81.9	68.8	83.7	88.0	79.8	11.5	7.5	16.0
Kishapu	60.7	69.4	52.1	68.8	75.3	62.6	13.3	8.5	20.1
Shinyanga	56.6	67.0	47.4	63.2	70.8	56.3	11.6	5.7	18.8
Kahama	51.6	62.0	42.1	60.8	69.3	53.1	17.8	11.8	26.2
Kahama Town	67.8	76.5	59.5	78.7	84.3	73.7	16.1	10.1	23.9

**Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Shinyanga 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 (53.0 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (8.3 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>1,231,664</b>
5-9	28.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	29.7	70.3	242,929
10-14	70.5	0.3	4.5	0.1	75.4	24.6	201,234
15-19	63.1	1.2	17.2	0.1	81.6	18.4	159,394
20-24	59.2	1.1	16.7	0.1	77.1	22.9	134,556
25-29	60.1	0.6	11.4	0.1	72.3	27.7	106,249
30-34	61.7	0.4	8.9	0.1	71.2	28.8	87,171
35-39	61.0	0.5	8.2	0.1	69.8	30.2	72,953
40-44	59.5	0.4	7.5	0.1	67.5	32.5	57,093
45-49	56.0	0.5	7.9	0.1	64.5	35.5	41,012
50-54	42.7	0.5	7.5	0.2	50.9	49.1	36,537
55-59	37.9	0.6	8.6	0.2	47.2	52.8	20,913
60-64	32.2	0.4	7.0	0.2	39.8	60.2	21,608
65-69	29.0	0.4	5.2	0.2	34.9	65.1	13,902
70-74	23.4	0.3	3.4	0.4	27.5	72.5	13,809
75-79	22.6	0.3	2.9	0.3	26.1	73.9	8,413
80+	15.5	0.2	1.5	0.4	17.6	82.4	13,891

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

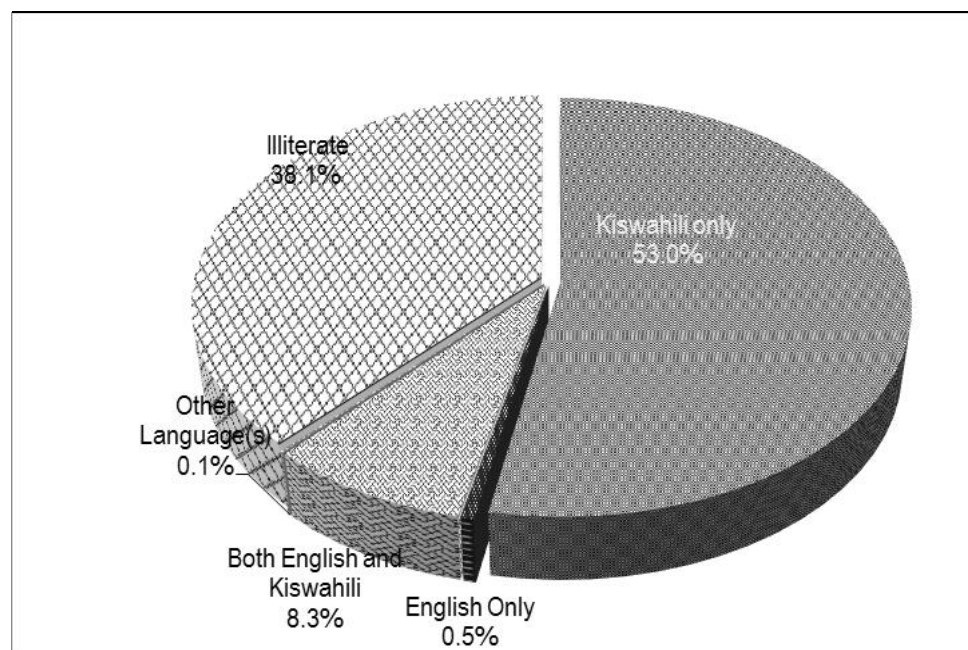


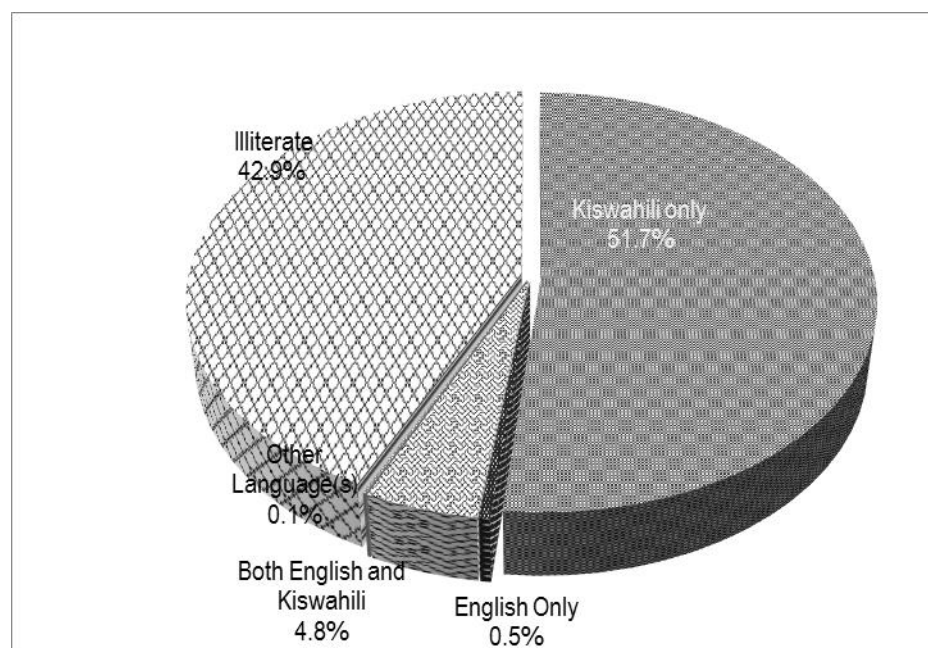
Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (85.6 percent) compared to rural areas (57.1 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (65.3 percent) compared with females (58.8 percent).



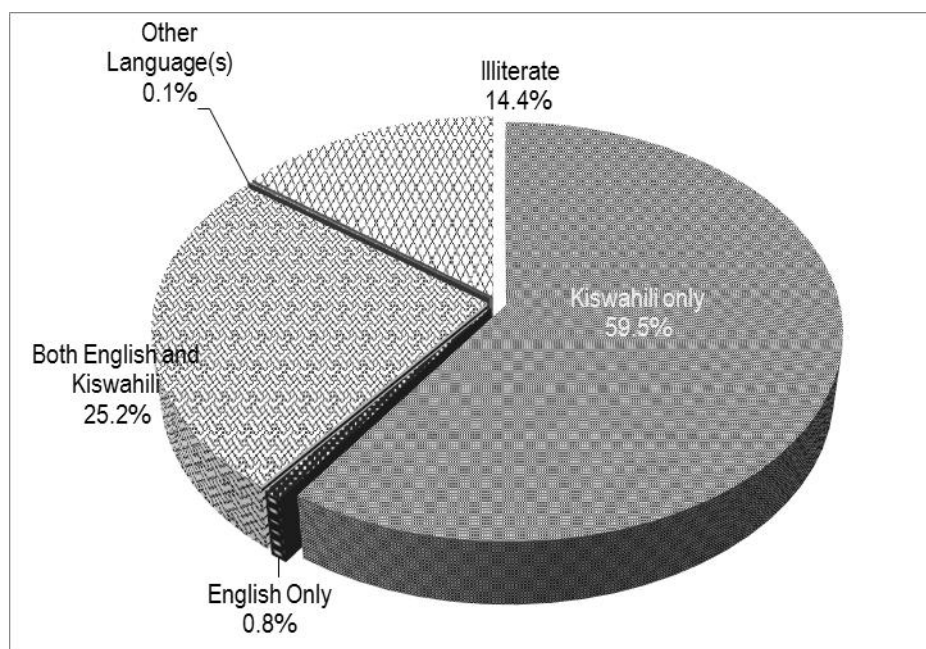
**Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Literacy Status: Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>1,231,664</b>
Male	54.6	0.6	9.9	0.1	65.3	34.7	597,876
Female	51.5	0.4	6.7	0.1	58.8	41.2	633,788
<b>Shinyanga Rural</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>1,022,828</b>
Male	54.0	0.6	6.1	0.1	60.8	39.2	498,691
Female	49.5	0.4	3.7	0.1	53.6	46.4	524,137
<b>Shinyanga Urban</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>208,836</b>
Male	57.6	1.0	29.3	0.1	87.9	12.1	99,185
Female	61.3	0.7	21.5	0.1	83.5	16.5	109,651

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



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



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Shinyanga Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Kahama District Council (45.9 percent) followed by Shinyanga District Council (43.3 percent) and Kishapu (37.9 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Kahama Town Council (26.7 percent) and Shinyanga Municipal Council (20.3 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Shinyanga Region	53.0	0.5	8.3	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,231,664	
Shinyanga Municipal	57.2	1.0	21.4	0.1	79.7	20.3	133,537	
Kishapu	55.7	0.4	5.9	0.2	62.1	37.9	220,717	
Shinyanga	51.1	0.4	5.0	0.2	56.7	43.3	266,295	
Kahama	48.8	0.4	4.8	0.1	54.1	45.9	414,876	
Kahama Town	58.5	0.8	13.9	0.1	73.3	26.7	196,239	

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

### **9.2.2 School Attendance Status**

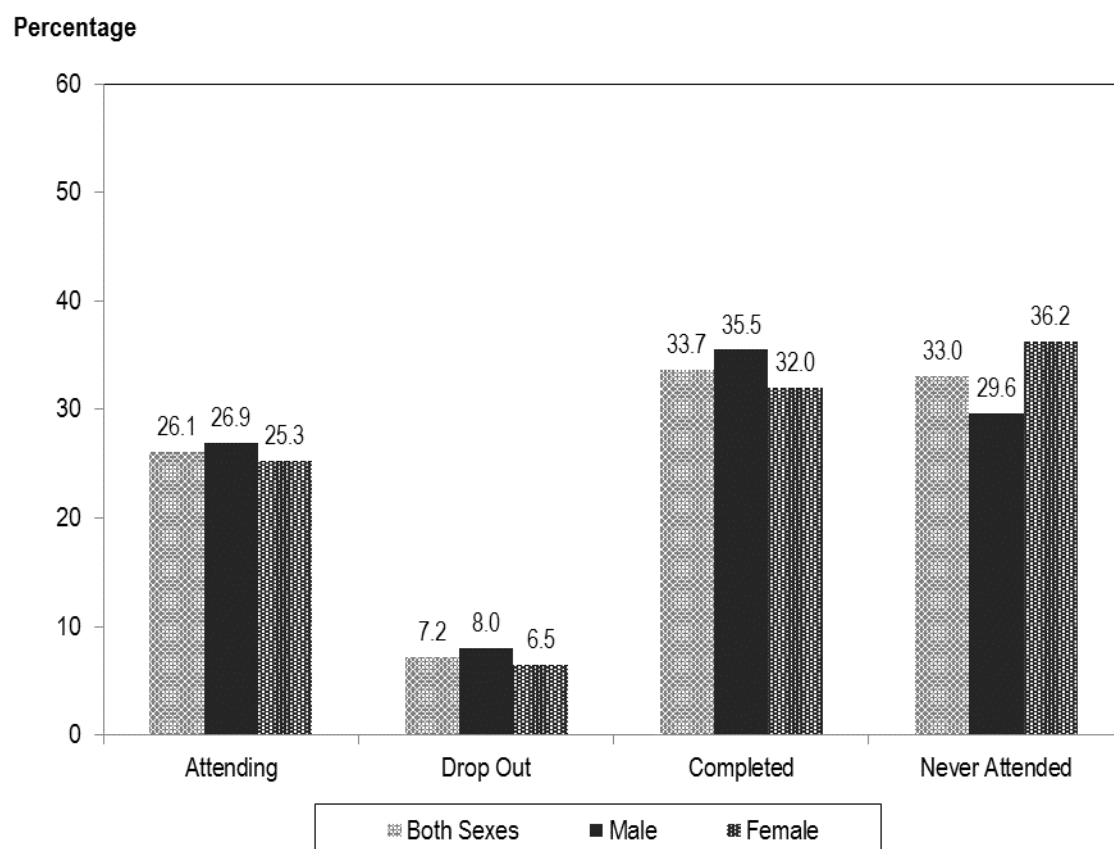
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. Thirty-three (33.0) percent of 1.2 million people in Shinyanga Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (36.2 percent) having never been to school compared with males (29.6 percent). About 34 percent of population aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 26.1 percent were attending and 7.2 percent had dropped out.

**Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Region, Shinyanga 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>1,231,664</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>597,876</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>633,788</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>
5	53,631	16.4	0.1	0.4	83.1	27,490	15.8	0.1	0.4	83.6	26,141	16.9	0.1	0.4	82.6
6	52,185	24.0	0.2	0.4	75.4	26,112	22.1	0.2	0.4	77.3	26,073	25.8	0.2	0.4	73.6
5-6	105,816	20.1	0.1	0.4	79.3	53,602	18.9	0.1	0.4	80.5	52,214	21.4	0.1	0.4	78.1
7	51,622	43.3	0.3	0.6	55.8	26,093	39.5	0.2	0.7	59.6	25,529	47.2	0.3	0.6	51.9
8	45,765	59.4	0.5	0.7	39.5	22,528	54.4	0.4	0.6	44.5	23,237	64.1	0.6	0.7	34.6
9	39,726	71.8	0.9	0.6	26.7	19,680	68.3	0.9	0.6	30.2	20,046	75.2	0.9	0.7	23.2
10	47,808	75.2	1.7	0.9	22.2	24,006	72.6	1.8	0.9	24.7	23,802	77.8	1.5	0.9	19.8
11	32,825	80.0	2.5	1.3	16.2	16,097	78.8	2.8	1.3	17.1	16,728	81.2	2.3	1.3	15.2
12	49,771	78.1	4.0	2.1	15.8	24,961	76.8	4.4	2.1	16.7	24,810	79.5	3.5	2.1	14.9
13	34,090	75.6	5.6	4.6	14.2	17,130	74.3	6.7	4.1	14.9	16,960	76.9	4.5	5.1	13.5
7-13	301,607	67.9	2.1	1.4	28.5	150,495	65.1	2.3	1.4	31.2	151,112	70.7	1.8	1.5	25.9
14	36,740	65.9	7.1	12.9	14.0	18,279	66.6	8.3	10.5	14.5	18,461	65.2	6.0	15.3	13.6
15	33,061	51.3	8.2	25.5	15.0	16,467	53.6	9.7	21.4	15.3	16,594	48.9	6.7	29.6	14.8
16	32,766	40.4	9.1	36.7	13.8	16,038	44.0	10.8	32.2	13.0	16,728	36.8	7.5	41.1	14.6
17	30,650	32.6	9.7	43.7	14.0	15,242	37.6	10.9	39.1	12.4	15,408	27.6	8.4	48.4	15.6
14 - 17	133,217	48.3	8.5	29.0	14.2	66,026	51.2	9.9	25.1	13.9	67,191	45.5	7.1	32.8	14.6
18	36,499	23.2	10.5	49.5	16.8	17,484	28.6	11.8	45.2	14.4	19,015	18.3	9.3	53.5	18.9
19	26,418	20.2	11.2	53.4	15.2	12,119	27.0	12.1	48.7	12.1	14,299	14.3	10.4	57.3	17.9
18 - 19	62,917	21.9	10.8	51.1	16.1	29,603	27.9	11.9	46.6	13.5	33,314	16.6	9.8	55.1	18.5
20	40,914	11.8	11.6	54.8	21.8	18,351	17.2	13.1	52.6	17.0	22,563	7.4	10.4	56.5	25.7
21	21,134	11.4	12.3	59.2	17.0	10,040	16.9	13.5	56.2	13.5	11,094	6.5	11.3	61.9	20.3
22	30,348	7.9	12.1	60.0	20.0	13,587	11.9	13.9	58.7	15.5	16,761	4.7	10.6	61.1	23.7
23	19,700	6.7	12.4	61.3	19.6	9,001	10.0	13.7	60.7	15.6	10,699	4.0	11.3	61.8	22.9
24	22,460	4.9	11.7	61.3	22.1	10,262	7.2	13.1	62.5	17.2	12,198	3.0	10.6	60.4	26.1
20 - 24	134,556	9.0	11.9	58.7	20.4	61,241	13.2	13.4	57.4	15.9	73,315	5.4	10.7	59.8	24.1
25+	493,551	1.0	9.8	52.7	36.5	236,909	1.1	10.9	60.9	27.0	256,642	0.8	8.7	45.2	45.3

**Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Shinyanga 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 37.4 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 11.6 percent of urban population. Likewise, the percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (7.3 percent) than in urban areas (6.7 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (47.1 percent) than in the rural areas (31.0 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 34.7 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 24.3 percent in the rural areas.

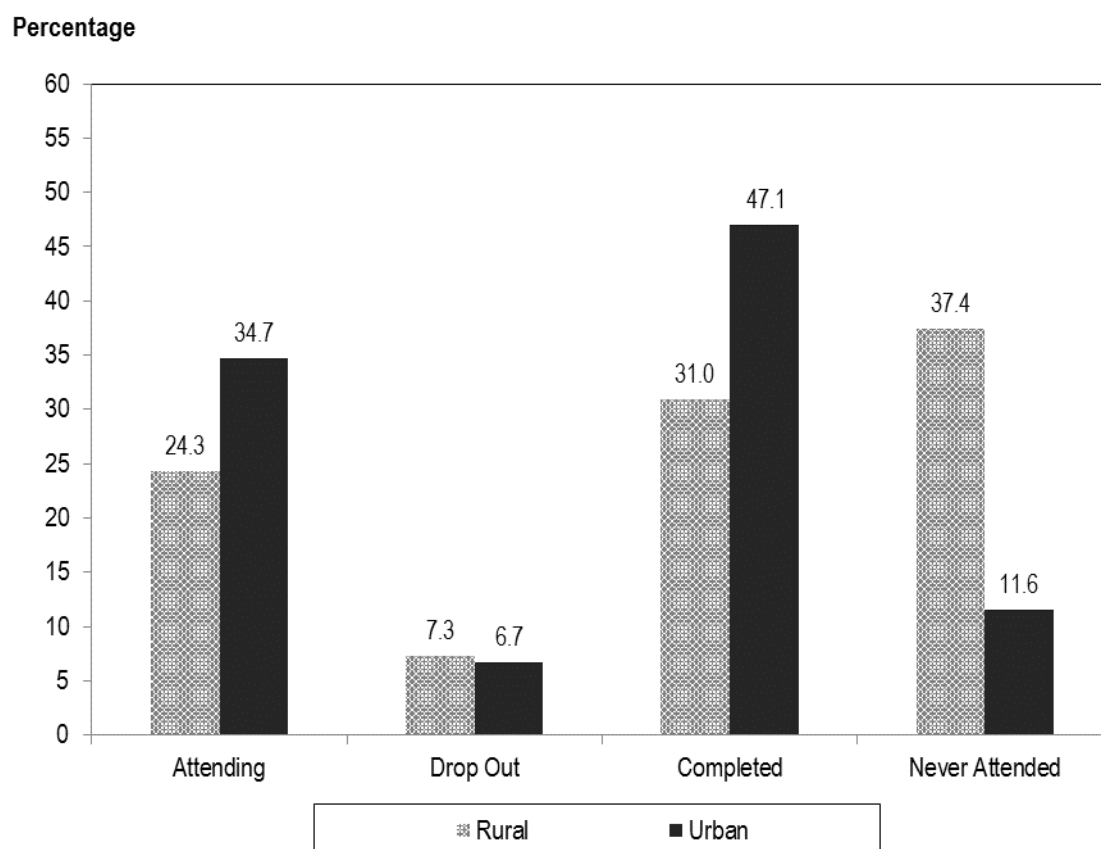
**Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Shinyanga Rural, 2012**  
Census

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>1,022,828</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>498,691</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>524,137</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>
5	47,045	11.9	0.1	0.4	87.6	24,173	11.5	0.1	0.4	88.0	22,872	12.2	0.1	0.4	87.3
6	45,900	18.5	0.2	0.4	81.0	23,040	16.7	0.2	0.4	82.7	22,860	20.2	0.2	0.4	79.2
5-6	92,945	15.1	0.1	0.4	84.3	47,213	14.0	0.1	0.4	85.4	45,732	16.2	0.1	0.4	83.2
7	45,102	37.6	0.3	0.6	61.5	22,847	33.5	0.3	0.6	65.6	22,255	41.8	0.3	0.6	57.3
8	39,964	55.0	0.5	0.7	43.8	19,687	49.6	0.5	0.7	49.3	20,277	60.2	0.6	0.7	38.5
9	34,387	68.5	1.0	0.7	29.9	17,105	64.7	1.0	0.6	33.7	17,282	72.2	1.0	0.7	26.1
10	41,524	72.3	1.8	1.0	24.9	20,928	69.5	2.0	1.0	27.6	20,596	75.2	1.7	0.9	22.2
11	28,064	77.4	2.8	1.4	18.4	13,803	76.0	3.1	1.4	19.6	14,261	78.7	2.5	1.4	17.3
12	42,702	75.6	4.3	2.2	17.9	21,567	74.1	4.9	2.2	18.9	21,135	77.2	3.8	2.2	16.9
13	29,077	73.2	6.1	4.6	16.1	14,754	71.8	7.3	4.2	16.7	14,323	74.8	4.8	5.0	15.4
7-13	260,820	64.3	2.2	1.5	32.0	130,691	61.3	2.5	1.4	34.8	130,129	67.4	2.0	1.5	29.1
14	31,322	63.0	7.7	13.4	15.9	15,823	63.7	8.9	11.0	16.3	15,499	62.3	6.4	15.9	15.4
15	27,873	47.2	8.7	27.0	17.1	14,147	49.7	10.3	22.8	17.2	13,726	44.6	7.1	31.4	17.0
16	27,197	34.8	10.0	39.3	15.9	13,628	38.7	11.8	34.7	14.8	13,569	30.9	8.2	43.9	17.1
17	24,871	25.8	10.4	47.3	16.4	12,611	30.9	11.9	42.7	14.5	12,260	20.5	8.9	52.1	18.5
14 - 17	111,263	43.8	9.1	30.7	16.3	56,209	46.8	10.6	26.8	15.8	55,054	40.8	7.6	34.7	16.9
18	29,618	17.6	11.0	51.7	19.7	14,382	22.8	12.6	47.8	16.7	15,236	12.7	9.5	55.4	22.4
19	21,135	15.0	11.7	55.3	18.0	9,814	21.0	13.2	51.5	14.3	11,321	9.8	10.5	58.5	21.3
18 - 19	50,753	16.5	11.3	53.2	19.0	24,196	22.1	12.9	49.3	15.7	26,557	11.5	9.9	56.7	21.9
20	33,339	8.5	11.9	54.2	25.4	15,200	13.1	13.9	53.4	19.6	18,139	4.7	10.2	54.9	30.2
21	16,609	8.4	12.8	58.2	20.6	8,021	12.8	14.5	56.4	16.2	8,588	4.3	11.3	59.8	24.6
22	23,880	5.6	12.6	58.1	23.7	10,853	8.8	14.9	58.0	18.3	13,027	2.9	10.7	58.1	28.3
23	15,201	4.5	12.6	59.2	23.7	7,099	6.8	14.7	59.9	18.7	8,102	2.5	10.8	58.6	28.1
24	17,635	3.2	12.1	58.5	26.2	8,170	4.8	13.8	61.1	20.4	9,465	1.9	10.6	56.2	31.3
20 - 24	106,664	6.4	12.3	57.1	24.2	49,343	9.8	14.3	57.1	18.7	57,321	3.4	10.6	57.1	28.8
25+	400,383	0.8	9.9	47.5	41.8	191,039	0.9	11.5	56.2	31.5	209,344	0.7	8.5	39.6	51.1

**Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Shinyanga 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>208,836</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>99,185</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>109,651</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>
5	6,586	48.7	0.1	0.6	50.6	3,317	47.7	0.2	0.6	51.6	3,269	49.7	0.0	0.6	49.7
6	6,285	64.3	0.2	0.5	35.1	3,072	62.8	0.2	0.5	36.5	3,213	65.7	0.2	0.4	33.7
5-6	12,871	56.3	0.1	0.5	43.0	6,389	55.0	0.2	0.5	44.3	6,482	57.7	0.1	0.5	41.8
7	6,520	83.0	0.2	0.7	16.0	3,246	82.2	0.1	0.8	16.9	3,274	83.9	0.4	0.7	15.1
8	5,801	89.5	0.3	0.7	9.4	2,841	88.0	0.4	0.6	11.0	2,960	91.0	0.3	0.8	7.9
9	5,339	93.2	0.4	0.6	5.8	2,575	92.3	0.4	0.8	6.6	2,764	94.1	0.4	0.4	5.2
10	6,284	94.0	0.8	0.7	4.6	3,078	93.4	0.9	0.6	5.0	3,206	94.6	0.6	0.7	4.2
11	4,761	95.3	1.0	0.8	2.9	2,294	95.4	0.9	1.0	2.6	2,467	95.1	1.1	0.6	3.2
12	7,069	93.4	1.8	1.7	3.1	3,394	93.9	1.8	1.6	2.7	3,675	92.9	1.9	1.8	3.4
13	5,013	89.4	2.9	4.6	3.2	2,376	90.4	2.8	3.5	3.3	2,637	88.4	2.9	5.5	3.1
7-13	40,787	91.0	1.0	1.3	6.6	19,804	90.6	1.0	1.2	7.2	20,983	91.3	1.1	1.5	6.1
14	5,418	82.8	4.0	9.9	3.4	2,456	85.7	4.3	7.2	2.9	2,962	80.4	3.7	12.1	3.8
15	5,188	73.3	5.2	17.5	4.0	2,320	77.7	5.6	12.8	3.9	2,868	69.8	4.8	21.3	4.0
16	5,569	67.5	5.1	24.2	3.2	2,410	74.2	5.5	17.8	2.5	3,159	62.4	4.8	29.1	3.7
17	5,779	61.6	6.5	28.4	3.5	2,631	69.3	6.5	21.7	2.5	3,148	55.2	6.5	34.0	4.3
14 - 17	21,954	71.1	5.2	20.2	3.5	9,817	76.6	5.5	15.0	3.0	12,137	66.7	5.0	24.4	4.0
18	6,881	47.3	8.2	40.1	4.4	3,102	55.3	7.9	33.1	3.7	3,779	40.7	8.5	45.8	5.0
19	5,283	40.9	9.2	45.8	4.2	2,305	52.8	7.6	36.5	3.1	2,978	31.7	10.3	52.9	5.0
18 - 19	12,164	44.5	8.6	42.5	4.3	5,407	54.2	7.8	34.6	3.4	6,757	36.7	9.3	48.9	5.0
20	7,575	26.3	10.4	57.1	6.2	3,151	37.1	9.3	48.9	4.7	4,424	18.6	11.1	62.9	7.3
21	4,525	22.6	10.4	62.9	4.2	2,019	32.9	9.3	55.2	2.6	2,506	14.2	11.3	69.0	5.4
22	6,468	16.6	10.0	67.1	6.3	2,734	24.1	9.8	61.3	4.7	3,734	11.0	10.1	71.4	7.5
23	4,499	14.1	11.6	68.5	5.8	1,902	21.7	9.9	64.0	4.4	2,597	8.5	12.7	71.8	6.9
24	4,825	11.1	10.3	71.8	6.9	2,092	16.8	10.2	68.1	5.0	2,733	6.7	10.4	74.6	8.3
20 - 24	27,892	18.8	10.5	64.7	6.0	11,898	27.4	9.7	58.6	4.4	15,994	12.5	11.0	69.3	7.2
25+	93,168	1.9	9.1	75.1	13.9	45,870	2.3	8.7	80.9	8.2	47,298	1.5	9.5	69.6	19.4

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing illiteracy attendance status differs among districts in Shinyanga Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Shinyanga Municipal Council (33.5 percent) followed by Kahama Town Council (29.4 percent) and Kishapu District Council (25.9 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Shinyanga District Council (24.4 percent) and Kahama District Council (23.3 percent).



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

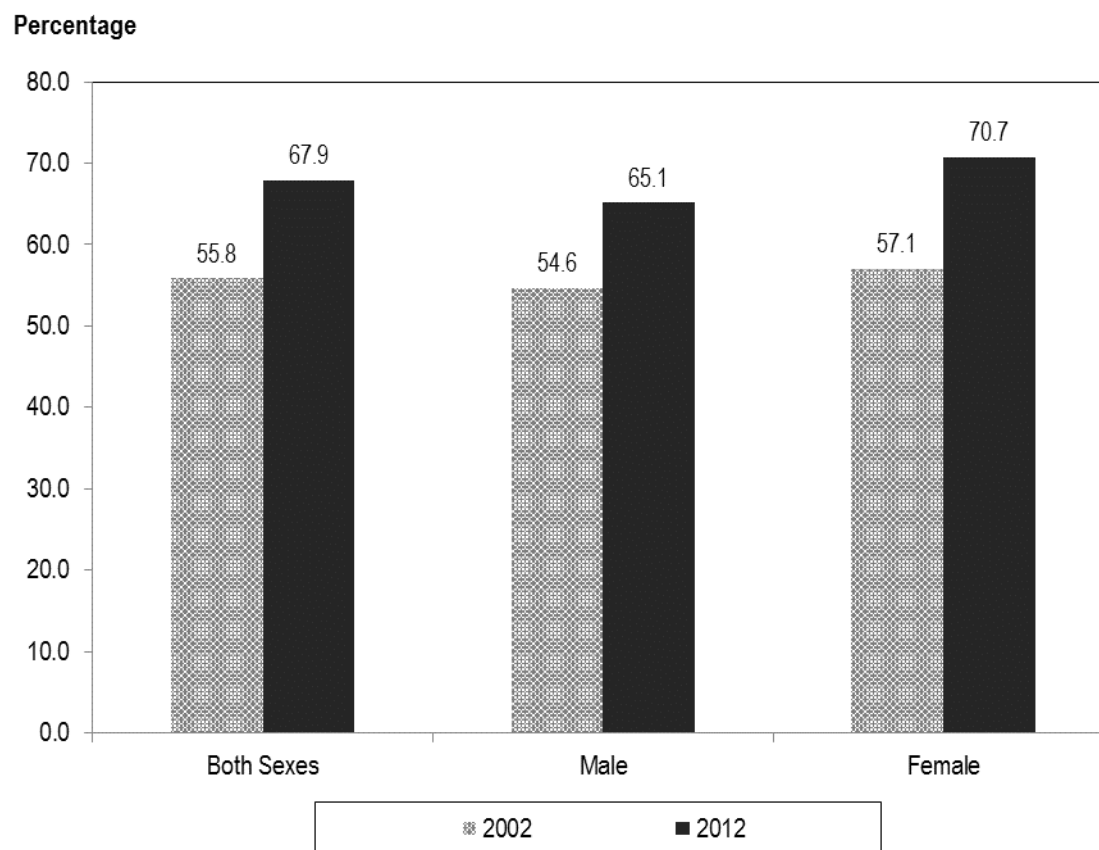
District	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,231,664</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>597,876</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>633,788</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	133,537	33.5	6.9	42.7	16.8	64,441	35.1	7.3	43.3	14.3	69,096	32.1	6.5	42.2	19.2
Kishapu	220,717	25.9	6.0	36.7	31.3	108,913	26.5	7.0	38.2	28.3	111,804	25.4	5.2	35.2	34.2
Shinyanga	266,295	24.4	6.5	31.7	37.4	128,761	25.1	7.4	33.6	33.9	137,534	23.6	5.7	29.9	40.7
Kahama	414,876	23.3	8.2	27.4	41.1	201,732	24.1	9.2	29.7	36.9	213,144	22.5	7.3	25.2	45.0
Kahama Town	196,239	29.4	7.6	40.1	22.9	94,029	30.3	7.8	42.0	19.9	102,210	28.6	7.3	38.4	25.7

### 9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

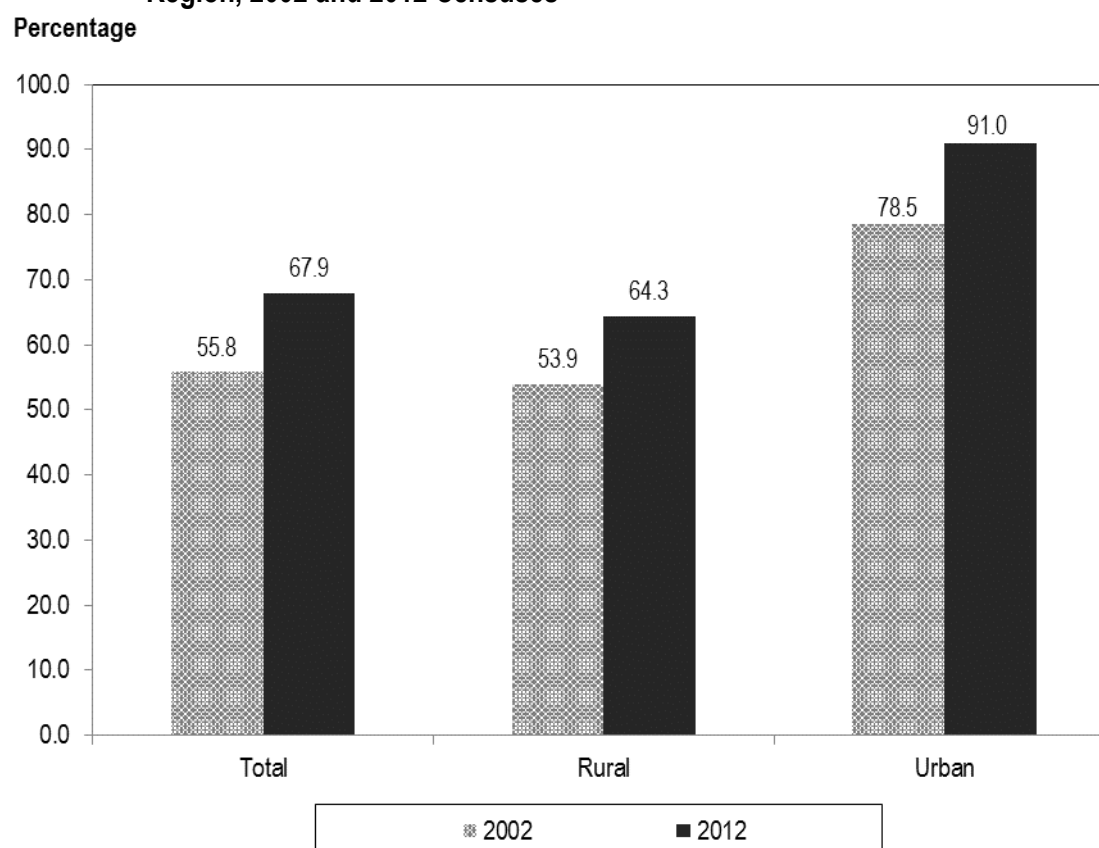
Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 55.8 percent in the 2002 Census to 67.9 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 57.1 to 70.7 percent) compared with males (from 54.6 to 65.1 percent). The urban NER increased from 78.5 percent in 2002 to 91.0 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 53.9 to 64.3 percent respectively.

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



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



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. About 84 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 (110.2 percent) than in rural areas (80.4 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

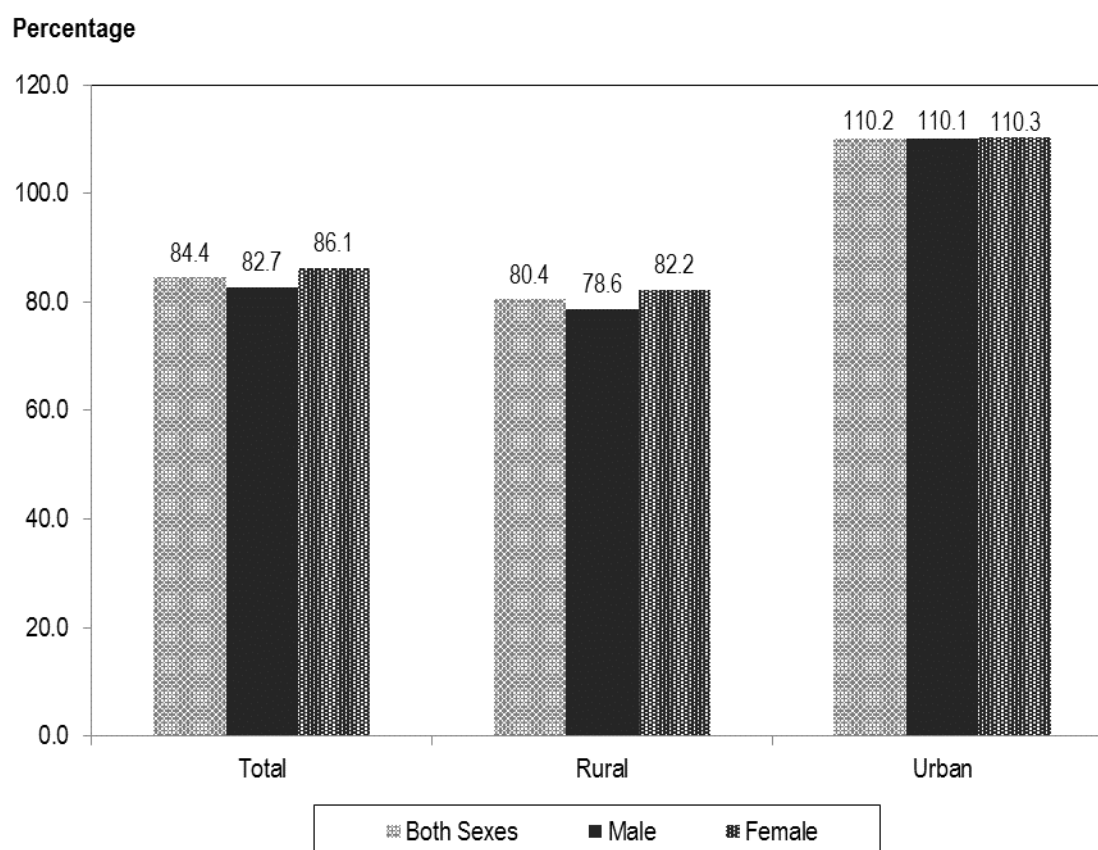
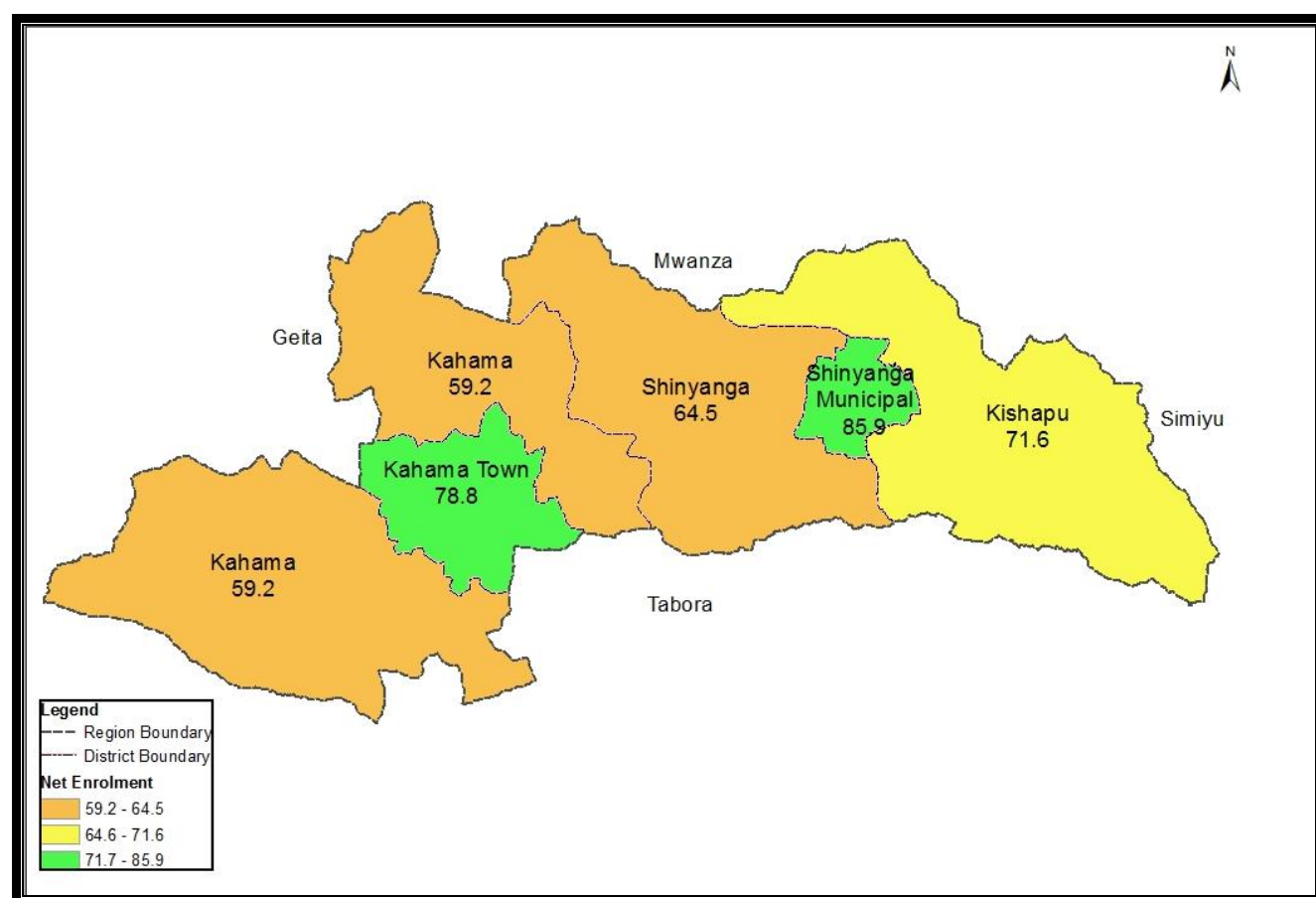


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 85.9 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 59.2 percent in Kahama District. Districts with NER above 70 were Kahama Town District (78.8 percent) and Kishapu District Council (71.6 percent).

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

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>91.3</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	85.9	84.1	87.7	74.6	70.9	78.3	93.6	93.4	93.9
Kishapu	71.6	68.4	74.9	70.3	67.0	73.7	93.6	93.2	94.1
Shinyanga	64.5	61.1	67.8	64.3	60.9	67.6	94.9	95.8	94.2
Kahama	59.2	56.6	61.9	57.6	54.9	60.3	87.8	86.8	88.8
Kahama Town	78.8	76.7	80.8	73.8	71.0	76.5	88.6	88.2	88.8

**Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Shinyanga 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 414,567 persons who attained any level of education, 212,072 (51.2 percent) were males and 202,495 (48.8 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 87.8 percent, followed by

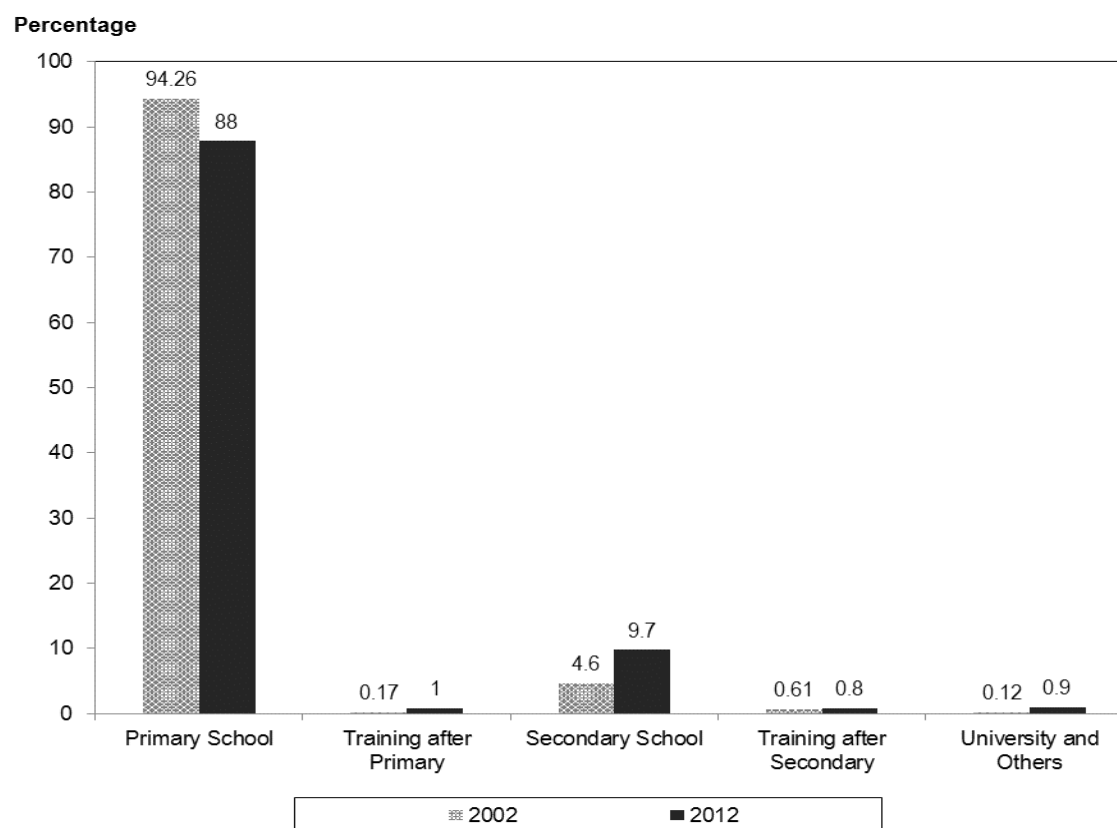
secondary education (9.7 percent), and lastly, university and others (0.9 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (90.0 percent) compared with males (85.8 percent). However, at secondary level and above, number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>414,567</b>	<b>212,072</b>	<b>202,495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Primary School	364,025	181,878	182,147	87.8	85.8	90.0
Training after Primary	3,027	1,561	1,466	0.7	0.7	0.7
Secondary School	40,379	23,913	16,466	9.7	11.3	8.1
Training after Secondary	3,369	2,030	1,339	0.8	1.0	0.7
University and Others	3,767	2,690	1,077	0.9	1.3	0.5

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 4.6 percent to 9.7 percent and from 0.12 percent to 0.9 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; Shinyanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



# Chapter Ten

## Economic Activity

### 10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

### 10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 633,811 (64.1 percent), out of 988,735 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 354,924 people (36 percent) aged 10 years and above

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

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 23,983 persons (2.4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 18.4 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 11.7 and 3.4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>988,735</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
10–14	201,234	23.0	0.6	12.5	61.0	2.9
15–19	159,394	53.1	2.0	13.4	29.8	1.6
20–24	134,556	71.7	3.8	15.0	8.9	0.6
25–29	106,249	81.0	5.4	13.1	-	0.5
30–34	87,171	85.3	3.1	11.0	-	0.6
35–39	72,953	86.6	2.6	10.2	-	0.6
40–44	57,093	88.1	2.2	8.8	-	0.9
45–49	41,012	89.4	2.0	7.9	-	0.8
50–54	36,537	86.4	2.1	8.7	-	2.8
55–59	20,913	84.9	2.0	8.7	-	4.4
60–64	21,608	79.1	1.6	8.5	-	10.9
65–69	13,902	73.9	1.7	8.2	-	16.3
70–74	13,809	62.0	1.8	7.6	-	28.6
75–79	8,413	58.6	1.3	6.7	-	33.4
80 +	13,891	41.0	0.0	0.1	-	58.9

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (67.2 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (50.2 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.2 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (2 percent).



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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	810,430	67.2	2.0	10.5	16.8	3.5
10–14	172,689	26.1	0.6	13.2	57.0	3.1
15–19	130,694	60.1	1.9	12.4	24.0	1.6
20–24	106,664	78.3	3.1	12.2	5.8	0.6
25–29	82,557	84.8	4.1	10.5	-	0.6
30–34	68,138	87.8	2.7	9.0	-	0.6
35–39	57,933	88.5	2.2	8.7	-	0.6
40–44	46,622	89.2	2.0	7.8	-	0.9
45–49	33,746	90.5	1.8	6.9	-	0.8
50–54	30,801	87.6	1.9	7.9	-	2.6
55–59	17,475	86.2	2.1	7.5	-	4.2
60–64	18,599	80.7	1.5	7.2	-	10.6
65–69	12,171	75.6	1.6	7.2	-	15.6
70–74	12,271	64.2	1.7	6.7	-	27.5
75–79	7,534	60.3	1.2	6.0	-	32.4
80 +	12,536	42.9	0.0	0.1	-	56.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	178,305	50.2	4.2	17.0	26.0	2.7
10–14	28,545	4.3	0.4	8.2	85.5	1.6
15–19	28,700	21.5	2.8	17.8	56.1	1.9
20–24	27,892	46.2	6.5	25.7	20.9	0.6
25–29	23,692	67.6	9.8	22.1	-	0.5
30–34	19,033	76.5	4.7	18.1	-	0.7
35–39	15,020	79.3	4.1	15.9	-	0.6
40–44	10,471	83.3	2.7	13.3	-	0.8
45–49	7,266	84.2	2.7	12.3	-	0.7
50–54	5,736	80.5	2.8	13.1	-	3.7
55–59	3,438	78.0	1.8	15.1	-	5.1
60–64	3,009	69.2	1.9	16.3	-	12.7
65–69	1,731	62.0	2.1	15.1	-	20.8
70–74	1,538	44.9	2.6	14.8	-	37.7
75–79	879	43.5	2.2	12.9	-	41.6
80 +	1,355	23.1	-	-	-	76.9

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 higher proportion of employed males (68.1 percent) compared with employed females (60.3 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	475,973	68.1	3.1	5.9	19.9	2.9
10–14	100,473	24.1	0.7	11.9	60.2	3.2
15–19	77,350	53.7	2.5	8.1	33.7	2.0
20–24	61,241	75.1	5.1	6.0	13.1	0.7
25–29	48,509	88.0	7.6	3.8	-	0.6
30–34	41,361	92.7	4.1	2.6	-	0.6
35–39	34,769	93.9	3.1	2.4	-	0.6
40–44	28,242	93.9	2.9	2.4	-	0.9
45–49	20,682	94.9	2.4	2.2	-	0.5
50–54	18,240	93.6	2.2	2.5	-	1.6
55–59	10,555	92.6	2.5	2.0	-	2.9
60–64	10,741	88.1	1.9	3.0	-	7.0
65–69	6,681	84.6	2.0	3.2	-	10.2
70–74	6,534	72.7	2.1	3.7	-	21.5
75–79	4,235	69.7	1.5	2.6	-	26.2
80 +	6,360	50.6	0.1	-	-	49.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	512,762	60.3	1.8	17.0	17.1	3.8
10–14	100,761	21.9	0.5	13.2	61.8	2.6
15–19	82,044	52.6	1.6	18.4	26.1	1.3
20–24	73,315	68.9	2.7	22.5	5.4	0.6
25–29	57,740	75.1	3.5	20.9	-	0.5
30–34	45,810	78.6	2.2	18.5	-	0.6
35–39	38,184	79.9	2.2	17.3	-	0.6
40–44	28,851	82.5	1.4	15.2	-	0.9
45–49	20,330	83.8	1.5	13.6	-	1.1
50–54	18,297	79.3	1.9	14.9	-	4.0
55–59	10,358	77.0	1.6	15.5	-	5.9
60–64	10,867	70.2	1.2	13.9	-	14.8
65–69	7,221	63.9	1.3	12.9	-	21.9
70–74	7,275	52.4	1.5	11.1	-	35.1
75–79	4,178	47.3	1.1	10.9	-	40.7
80 +	7,531	32.9	-	0.1	-	67.0

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 Shinyanga Region. Results revealed that Shinyanga Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (54.2 percent) of employed persons. Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 1.3 percent of the population in Shinyanga District Council to 3.9 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council.

**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): Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>988,735</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Rural	810,430	67.2	2.0	10.5	16.8	3.5
Urban	178,305	50.2	4.2	17.0	26.0	2.7
Male	475,973	68.1	3.1	5.9	19.9	2.9
Female	512,762	60.3	1.8	17.0	17.1	3.8
Shinyanga Municipal I	112,516	54.2	3.9	14.1	24.7	3.1
Kishapu	176,651	64.2	2.3	11.6	17.9	4.0
Shinyanga	210,404	71.0	1.3	10.8	13.8	3.1
Kahama	326,948	66.7	2.1	9.6	18.1	3.4
Kahama Town	162,216	56.6	3.5	15.4	21.5	3.1

### 10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 988,735 persons aged 10 years and above, 562,452 (56.9 percent) were employed while the remaining 43.1 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 15.6 percent of the population, 19.3 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 4.5 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>988,735</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
10–14	201,234	20.7	1.1	23.5	51.0	3.7
15–19	159,394	45.9	3.6	22.4	25.5	2.6
20–24	134,556	62.6	6.5	22.3	7.8	0.8
25–29	106,249	72.3	7.7	19.4	-	0.7
30–34	87,171	76.5	6.0	16.8	-	0.8
35–39	72,953	77.6	5.4	16.2	-	0.8
40–44	57,093	79.3	5.1	14.6	-	1.1
45–49	41,012	80.4	4.7	13.9	-	1.0
50–54	36,537	77.4	5.0	14.7	-	3.0
55–59	20,913	74.6	4.9	15.6	-	4.9
60–64	21,608	69.6	4.8	14.3	-	11.2
65–69	13,902	65.6	3.6	14.2	-	16.6
70–74	13,809	55.5	3.7	11.9	-	28.9
75–79	8,413	52.2	3.0	11.0	-	33.8
80 +	13,891	36.5	0.1	0.2	-	63.2

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (58.6 percent) than in urban areas (48.9 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (about 5 percent) than in rural areas (4.4 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>810,430</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>
10–14	172,689	23.3	1.2	24.7	46.8	4.0
15–19	130,694	51.3	3.7	22.2	20.1	2.7
20–24	106,664	67.2	6.3	20.8	5.0	0.8
25–29	82,557	74.0	7.0	18.2	-	0.7
30–34	68,138	77.1	6.0	16.1	-	0.8
35–39	57,933	77.7	5.5	16.1	-	0.8
40–44	46,622	78.9	5.4	14.7	-	1.1
45–49	33,746	80.0	4.9	14.0	-	1.1
50–54	30,801	77.2	5.2	14.8	-	2.8
55–59	17,475	74.5	5.3	15.4	-	4.8
60–64	18,599	70.1	5.1	13.8	-	11.0
65–69	12,171	66.3	3.8	13.9	-	15.9
70–74	12,271	57.0	3.9	11.3	-	27.9
75–79	7,534	53.5	3.0	10.6	-	32.8
80 +	12,536	38.1	0.1	0.2	-	61.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,305</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
10–14	28,545	4.4	0.5	16.8	76.2	2.0
15–19	28,700	21.2	3.1	23.3	50.3	2.1
20–24	27,892	45.1	7.2	28.2	18.8	0.7
25–29	23,692	66.0	10.2	23.3	-	0.6
30–34	19,033	74.3	5.9	19.1	-	0.7
35–39	15,020	77.5	5.3	16.6	-	0.6
40–44	10,471	81.1	3.8	14.1	-	0.9
45–49	7,266	82.3	3.4	13.6	-	0.7
50–54	5,736	78.3	3.6	14.3	-	3.7
55–59	3,438	75.1	2.9	16.6	-	5.4
60–64	3,009	66.6	2.9	17.7	-	12.8
65–69	1,731	60.1	2.5	16.2	-	21.1
70–74	1,538	43.2	2.9	16.7	-	37.1
75–79	879	41.3	2.8	14.2	-	41.6
80 +	1,355	21.4	-	0.4	-	78.2

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was higher for males (61.9 percent) than females (52.2 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was twice higher (6 percent) than that of female (3 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>475,973</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
10–14	100,473	22.0	1.4	22.0	50.4	4.1
15–19	77,350	47.7	4.6	15.7	29.0	3.1
20–24	61,241	67.0	9.1	11.7	11.4	0.8
25–29	48,509	80.6	11.2	7.4	-	0.8
30–34	41,361	85.3	8.2	5.7	-	0.7
35–39	34,769	86.7	7.0	5.5	-	0.8
40–44	28,242	86.2	7.0	5.6	-	1.2
45–49	20,682	88.0	5.9	5.3	-	0.8
50–54	18,240	85.6	6.1	6.3	-	2.0
55–59	10,555	83.7	6.8	6.0	-	3.5
60–64	10,741	78.7	6.7	6.7	-	7.9
65–69	6,681	75.9	5.1	8.0	-	11.0
70–74	6,534	65.2	5.3	7.1	-	22.4
75–79	4,235	62.7	4.1	6.3	-	26.8
80 +	6,360	45.5	0.1	0.0	-	54.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>512,762</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
10–14	100,761	19.3	0.8	25.0	51.5	3.3
15–19	82,044	44.2	2.7	28.7	22.3	2.1
20–24	73,315	58.9	4.3	31.2	4.9	0.7
25–29	57,740	65.2	4.7	29.4	-	0.6
30–34	45,810	68.5	3.9	26.7	-	0.8
35–39	38,184	69.4	4.0	25.8	-	0.7
40–44	28,851	72.5	3.2	23.3	-	1.0
45–49	20,330	72.7	3.3	22.8	-	1.2
50–54	18,297	69.2	3.9	23.0	-	3.9
55–59	10,358	65.3	2.9	25.5	-	6.3
60–64	10,867	60.7	2.9	21.9	-	14.6
65–69	7,221	56.0	2.3	20.0	-	21.7
70–74	7,275	46.7	2.4	16.2	-	34.7
75–79	4,178	41.6	1.9	15.7	-	40.8
80 +	7,531	28.9	0.0	0.3	-	70.7

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 Shinyanga Region. Results revealed that Shinyanga Municipal Council and Kahama Town had the lowest proportion (52.7 and 53.9 percent respectively) of employed persons. Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 2.3 percent of the population in Shinyanga District Council to 5.9 percent in Kahama District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>988,735</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Rural	810,430	58.6	4.4	19.0	13.9	4.1
Urban	178,305	48.9	4.8	20.2	23.2	2.8
Male	475,973	61.9	6.0	11.7	16.8	3.5
Female	512,762	52.2	3.0	26.3	14.4	4.1
Shinyanga Municipal	112,516	52.7	4.4	18.4	21.3	3.2
Kishapu	176,651	56.8	4.0	19.1	15.6	4.4
Shinyanga	210,404	67.1	2.3	16.0	11.4	3.4
Kahama	326,948	53.9	5.9	21.5	14.4	4.3
Kahama Town	162,216	52.7	5.0	19.7	19.3	3.3

## 10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (64.4 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (about 16.5 percent) and family Worker category (11 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>562,452</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
10–14	41,580	0.0	2.1	3.1	27.4	66.2	0.3	0.8
15–19	73,175	0.1	4.4	10.7	72.1	11.9	0.4	0.3
20–24	84,228	0.2	6.9	16.6	68.2	7.5	0.4	0.2
25–29	76,767	0.3	10.3	20.2	63.0	5.9	0.2	0.1
30–34	66,670	0.3	9.8	22.0	62.5	5.1	0.1	0.1
35–39	56,641	0.3	9.0	21.5	64.1	4.8	0.1	0.2
40–44	45,262	0.3	8.3	20.0	66.3	5.0	0.1	0.1
45–49	32,970	0.4	9.1	18.4	67.1	4.9	0.1	0.1
50–54	28,273	0.4	8.9	16.2	69.7	4.6	0.1	0.2
55–59	15,602	0.3	10.2	15.5	69.0	4.7	0.1	0.2
60–64	15,046	0.2	4.7	14.7	73.9	6.1	0.1	0.2
65–69	9,115	0.3	3.1	14.0	77.3	5.0	0.1	0.2
70–74	7,660	0.3	2.1	11.3	78.7	7.2	0.0	0.4
75–79	4,394	0.5	1.5	11.4	79.4	6.5	0.1	0.7
80 +	5,069	0.4	1.6	9.2	80.9	6.9	0.2	0.8

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>562,452</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	475,198	0.2	3.7	11.2	72.1	12.3	0.2	0.2
Urban	87,254	0.5	27.2	45.6	22.5	3.5	0.4	0.3
Male	294,803	0.3	9.4	18.4	61.6	9.9	0.2	0.3
Female	267,649	0.2	5.1	14.5	67.6	12.2	0.2	0.2
Shinyanga Municipal	59,245	0.5	22.2	35.8	33.6	7.0	0.4	0.5
Kishapu	100,317	0.2	5.5	10.1	73.0	10.8	0.2	0.2
Shinyanga	141,109	0.1	2.5	12.7	66.5	17.6	0.3	0.4
Kahama	176,299	0.3	4.4	10.9	74.7	9.4	0.1	0.1
Kahama Town	85,481	0.3	13.5	28.6	51.1	6.2	0.2	0.2

## 10.5 Main Occupation

Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons aged 10 years and above spent most of their working time. In the process of 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 Shinyanga people (60.9 percent) while fishermen categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.1 percent).



**Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Shinyanga 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>	<b>562,452</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
10–14	41,580	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.7	1.5	61.4	4.0	0.1	0.0	12.5	15.1	1.4
15–19	73,175	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	3.1	1.5	2.7	66.6	2.7	0.0	0.2	11.2	10.4	0.5
20–24	84,228	1.2	1.0	4.5	0.8	1.0	4.9	2.2	4.8	61.4	1.9	0.1	0.7	10.4	4.6	0.4
25–29	76,767	1.4	1.7	5.6	0.9	1.2	6.1	2.7	6.2	56.9	1.5	0.1	1.2	10.2	4.0	0.3
30–34	66,670	1.6	1.7	5.0	0.8	1.2	6.3	3.4	6.7	56.3	1.6	0.1	1.5	9.6	3.9	0.3
35–39	56,641	1.7	1.7	4.9	0.9	1.1	6.3	3.0	6.2	57.6	1.6	0.1	1.4	9.3	3.8	0.3
40–44	45,262	1.7	1.6	5.2	0.7	1.0	5.5	2.8	5.4	59.8	1.6	0.1	0.9	9.6	3.8	0.3
45–49	32,970	2.2	1.5	5.5	0.9	1.1	4.6	2.8	4.9	59.9	2.0	0.1	0.9	9.3	4.0	0.4
50–54	28,273	1.8	1.8	5.7	1.0	0.9	3.8	2.2	4.0	62.5	1.8	0.0	0.7	9.4	3.9	0.4
55–59	15,602	2.4	2.1	6.9	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.7	4.0	61.7	2.1	0.0	0.8	9.2	3.4	0.3
60–64	15,046	2.0	0.8	4.2	0.7	0.5	2.9	1.3	3.4	66.7	2.0	0.1	0.7	9.9	4.3	0.4
65–69	9,115	1.7	0.7	4.1	0.5	0.4	2.5	1.2	2.8	69.3	1.9	0.1	0.4	9.4	4.5	0.5
70–74	7,660	1.3	0.4	3.5	0.9	0.4	2.3	1.2	2.4	69.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	9.8	4.8	0.7
75–79	4,394	1.5	0.8	3.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.7	70.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	8.6	6.9	0.5
80+	5,069	1.9	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.3	1.8	72.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	9.7	4.9	0.7

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

District	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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>562,4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>60.</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Rural	475,1	1.1	0.8	3.3	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.3	2.9	67.	2.3	0.1	0.3	10.2	6.0	0.5
Urban	87,25	2.1	3.2	8.0	1.9	2.6	17.6	8.2	14.2	22.	0.8	0.3	3.8	9.7	4.3	0.3
Male	294,8	1.5	1.3	4.5	0.7	1.0	4.2	2.4	6.3	58.	2.4	0.1	1.5	10.1	5.5	0.4
Female	267,6	1.0	1.0	3.5	0.7	0.9	5.2	2.2	2.9	64.	1.6	0.1	0.1	10.2	6.0	0.5
Shinyanga Municipal	59,24	2.3	3.1	6.6	1.6	1.7	14.4	6.6	10.8	31.	1.6	0.2	2.9	9.4	7.3	0.5
Kishapu	100,3	0.9	1.1	3.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.1	2.9	67.	3.3	0.1	0.4	12.1	4.7	0.3
Shinyanga	141,1	1.2	0.8	3.7	0.5	1.2	2.0	1.2	3.1	65.	2.1	0.1	0.1	11.1	7.2	0.3
Kahama	176,2	0.9	0.6	3.2	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.7	3.2	68.	1.7	0.0	0.3	10.1	5.8	0.7
Kahama Town	85,48	1.8	1.7	5.7	1.2	1.6	10.2	4.2	8.1	51.	1.4	0.1	2.2	6.9	3.4	0.2

## 10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (61 percent), than any other industry, followed by Domestic Services (9.9 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Information and Communication' (0.3 percent) and 'Health and Social Welfare Services' (0.4 percent).

**Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Shinyanga 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>562,452</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
10–14	41,580	59.7	3.5	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.2	5.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	5.7
15–19	73,175	66.1	2.1	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.9	5.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	3.0
20–24	84,228	61.4	1.6	3.6	2.5	0.6	0.8	2.2	3.1	6.9	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.2	10.3	1.2
25–29	76,767	57.4	1.4	4.1	3.4	0.6	0.9	2.4	4.2	7.5	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.3	0.4	8.5	1.4
30–34	66,670	56.7	1.4	4.4	3.2	0.7	0.9	3.1	4.7	7.7	1.5	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	7.9	1.5
35–39	56,641	58.6	1.4	4.4	3.0	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.4	7.5	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.6	7.9	1.4
40–44	45,262	60.4	1.4	4.3	2.4	0.5	0.8	2.6	4.0	7.1	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	8.2	1.3
45–49	32,970	60.4	1.6	3.8	2.5	0.5	0.7	2.4	3.5	6.7	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	9.1	1.4
50–54	28,273	62.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.8	3.5	6.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.9	8.5	1.3
55–59	15,602	63.0	1.8	3.4	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.5	5.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.4	3.1	1.4	8.1	1.6
60–64	15,046	66.4	1.7	3.8	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.3	6.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	9.9	1.0
65–69	9,115	69.8	1.4	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	9.3	1.1
70–74	7,660	69.2	1.6	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.3	5.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	10.0	1.2
75–79	4,394	71.3	1.9	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	6.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.2	0.6
80+	5,069	72.8	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	7.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	9.9	1.1

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

District	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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>562,452</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Rural	475,198	67.9	1.8	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.8	6.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	10.5	1.5
Urban	87,254	23.8	1.4	6.5	8.6	1.0	2.3	5.6	11.2	10.1	3.4	4.4	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.5	1.3	6.3	3.9
Male	294,803	58.6	2.2	4.6	2.6	0.6	0.7	3.2	3.4	7.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.3	8.8	2.1
Female	267,649	63.7	1.2	2.8	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	3.2	6.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	11.1	1.7
Shinyanga Municipal	59,245	32.8	1.9	2.0	7.7	0.6	1.9	5.3	9.5	7.4	3.1	3.5	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.5	9.8	4.4
Kishapu	100,317	68.1	1.4	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	5.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	12.5	1.9
Shinyanga	141,109	62.4	1.8	4.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	7.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	14.7	1.9
Kahama	176,299	70.9	1.7	4.3	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.7	2.0	6.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.2	1.0
Kahama Town	85,481	49.7	1.8	4.2	4.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	8.1	9.3	1.8	2.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.1	0.7	4.4	2.0

## **Chapter Eleven**

### **Disability**

#### **11.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.07 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

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

District	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>16,176</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>9,444</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>11,025</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>6,688</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>0.19</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	114	0.07	1,905	1.2	979	0.6	1,238	0.8	708	0.5	589	0.4	347	0.2
Kishapu	99	0.04	3,143	1.2	1,956	0.7	2,181	0.8	1,376	0.5	1,563	0.6	629	0.2
Shinyanga	117	0.04	4,209	1.3	2,309	0.7	2,614	0.8	1,658	0.5	1,390	0.4	535	0.2
Kahama	216	0.04	4,247	0.8	2,745	0.5	3,096	0.6	1,941	0.4	1,864	0.4	925	0.2
Kahama Town	91	0.04	2,672	1.1	1,455	0.6	1,896	0.8	1,005	0.4	922	0.4	496	0.2

### 11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 1,510,029 persons enumerated in Shinyanga Region, 637 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (216) were in Kahama District followed by 117 in Shinyanga District Council. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

**Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Shinyanga 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>637</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1,510,029</b>	<b>737,181</b>	<b>772,848</b>
0 – 4	105	0.04	67	0.05	38	0.03	278,365	139,305	139,060
5 – 9	87	0.04	53	0.04	34	0.03	242,929	121,903	121,026
10 – 14	86	0.04	50	0.05	36	0.04	201,234	100,473	100,761
15 – 19	69	0.04	37	0.05	32	0.04	159,394	77,350	82,044
20 – 24	71	0.05	40	0.07	31	0.04	134,556	61,241	73,315
25 – 29	34	0.03	19	0.04	15	0.03	106,249	48,509	57,740
30 – 34	30	0.03	16	0.04	14	0.03	87,171	41,361	45,810
35 – 39	27	0.04	13	0.04	14	0.04	72,953	34,769	38,184
40 – 44	30	0.05	12	0.04	18	0.06	57,093	28,242	28,851
45 – 49	18	0.04	9	0.04	9	0.04	41,012	20,682	20,330
50 – 54	16	0.04	8	0.04	8	0.04	36,537	18,240	18,297
55 – 59	9	0.04	4	0.04	5	0.05	20,913	10,555	10,358
60 – 64	17	0.08	13	0.12	4	0.04	21,608	10,741	10,867
65 – 69	4	0.03	0	0.00	4	0.06	13,902	6,681	7,221
70 – 74	10	0.07	5	0.08	5	0.07	13,809	6,534	7,275
75 – 79	5	0.06	3	0.07	2	0.05	8,413	4,235	4,178
80+	19	0.14	12	0.19	7	0.09	13,891	6,360	7,531

**Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Shinyanga 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>463</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1,265,737</b>	<b>620,419</b>	<b>645,318</b>
0 – 4	92	0.04	58	0.05	34	0.03	242,909	121,728	121,181
5 – 9	51	0.02	33	0.03	18	0.02	212,398	106,852	105,546
10 – 14	65	0.04	39	0.04	26	0.03	172,689	86,875	85,814
15 – 19	44	0.03	25	0.04	19	0.03	130,694	64,582	66,112
20 – 24	53	0.05	32	0.06	21	0.04	106,664	49,343	57,321
25 – 29	23	0.03	12	0.03	11	0.02	82,557	37,685	44,872
30 – 34	24	0.04	13	0.04	11	0.03	68,138	32,146	35,992
35 – 39	14	0.02	4	0.01	10	0.03	57,933	27,060	30,873
40 – 44	21	0.05	9	0.04	12	0.05	46,622	22,721	23,901
45 – 49	12	0.04	6	0.04	6	0.04	33,746	16,818	16,928
50 – 54	12	0.04	6	0.04	6	0.04	30,801	15,225	15,576
55 – 59	9	0.05	4	0.05	5	0.06	17,475	8,745	8,730
60 – 64	14	0.08	11	0.12	3	0.03	18,599	9,243	9,356
65 – 69	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.02	12,171	5,851	6,320
70 – 74	9	0.07	5	0.09	4	0.06	12,271	5,845	6,426
75 – 79	4	0.05	3	0.08	1	0.03	7,534	3,839	3,695
80+	15	0.12	10	0.17	5	0.07	12,536	5,861	6,675

**Table 11.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Shinyanga 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>174</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>244,292</b>	<b>116,762</b>	<b>127,530</b>
0 – 4	13	0.04	9	0.05	4	0.02	35,456	17,577	17,879
5 – 9	36	0.12	20	0.13	16	0.10	30,531	15,051	15,480
10 – 14	21	0.07	11	0.08	10	0.07	28,545	13,598	14,947
15 – 19	25	0.09	12	0.09	13	0.08	28,700	12,768	15,932
20 – 24	18	0.06	8	0.07	10	0.06	27,892	11,898	15,994
25 – 29	11	0.05	7	0.06	4	0.03	23,692	10,824	12,868
30 – 34	6	0.03	3	0.03	3	0.03	19,033	9,215	9,818
35 – 39	13	0.09	9	0.12	4	0.05	15,020	7,709	7,311
40 – 44	9	0.09	3	0.05	6	0.12	10,471	5,521	4,950
45 – 49	6	0.08	3	0.08	3	0.09	7,266	3,864	3,402
50 – 54	4	0.07	2	0.07	2	0.07	5,736	3,015	2,721
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,438	1,810	1,628
60 – 64	3	0.10	2	0.13	1	0.07	3,009	1,498	1,511
65 – 69	3	0.17	0	0.00	3	0.33	1,731	830	901
70 – 74	1	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.12	1,538	689	849
75 – 79	1	0.11	0	0.00	1	0.21	879	396	483
80+	4	0.30	2	0.40	2	0.23	1,355	499	856

### 11.3 Persons with Disabilities

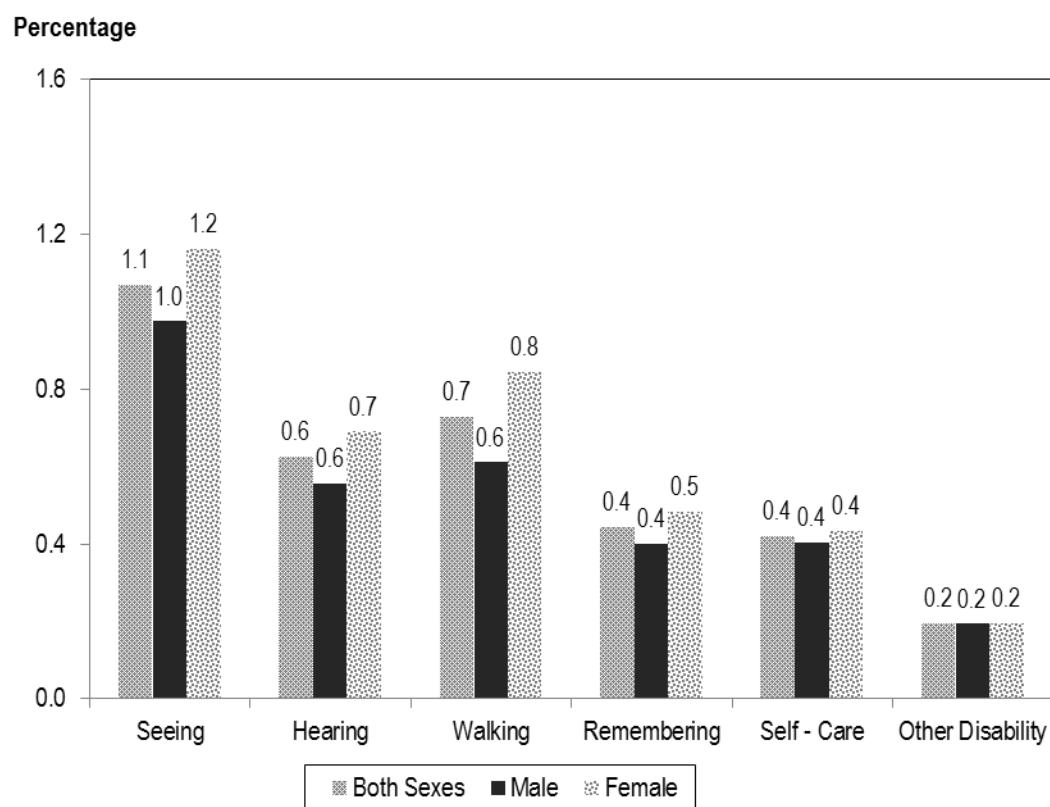
Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.07 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (0.7 percent) and difficulty in hearing (0.6 percent). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results 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 13 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.



**Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Shinyanga 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>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
0 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
10 – 19	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 – 29	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
30 – 39	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
40 – 49	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
50 – 59	3.5	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	3.0	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	4.0	1.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.3
60 – 69	6.6	2.3	3.7	1.2	0.9	0.4	5.9	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	7.2	2.9	4.8	1.5	1.0	0.4
70+	13.3	6.1	8.5	4.2	3.6	0.6	13.0	5.1	6.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	13.6	7.1	10.1	5.1	4.5	0.6

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



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

**Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Shinyanga 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>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
0 – 9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
10 – 19	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 – 29	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
30 – 39	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
40 – 49	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
50 – 59	3.5	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	3.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.9	1.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.3
60 – 69	6.5	2.4	3.6	1.2	0.9	0.4	5.9	1.8	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	7.0	3.0	4.7	1.5	1.0	0.5
70+	13.2	6.2	8.2	4.2	3.6	0.6	12.8	5.1	6.5	3.2	2.6	0.5	13.6	7.2	9.8	5.0	4.4	0.6

**Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Shinyanga 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>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
0–9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
10–19	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
20–29	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
30–39	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
40–49	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
50–59	3.8	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.9	1.4	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.4
60–69	7.1	1.9	4.6	1.2	0.7	0.3	5.8	1.2	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	8.3	2.6	5.7	1.5	0.6	0.4
70+	14.1	5.6	10.6	4.2	4.1	0.5	14.6	4.7	8.4	2.8	2.9	0.3	13.6	6.2	12.2	5.2	4.9	0.5

## Chapter Twelve

### Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

#### 12.1 Introduction

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

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

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 76.2 percent of private households in Shinyanga Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (85.3 percent) than in urban areas (43.7 percent).

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

Administrative Unit	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Rural	202,172	85.3	3.6	9.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2
Urban	56,809	43.7	3.1	45.8	2.2	3.2	1.0	0.9

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (59 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 14 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

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

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
<b>Total</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Below 15	861	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3
15 – 19	3,413	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	0.7
20 – 24	15,303	4.0	8.4	12.6	10.0	15.9	8.9	9.4
25 – 29	30,418	8.6	16.4	23.3	20.0	20.8	16.6	18.3
30 – 34	36,832	12.5	15.5	21.0	16.5	19.8	19.6	18.8
35 – 39	36,479	13.8	14.6	15.0	15.9	13.7	16.2	14.3
40 – 44	32,448	13.3	11.5	9.6	11.8	9.6	11.6	10.3
45 – 49	24,210	10.3	7.8	5.9	8.5	6.9	8.7	8.7
50 – 54	22,636	9.9	7.3	4.2	6.3	4.9	7.5	10.3
55 – 59	13,023	5.8	4.1	2.0	4.4	1.8	3.9	4.3
60 – 64	13,992	6.4	4.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.5
65+	29,366	14.0	8.2	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.4
<b>Total Age Groups</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About twenty four (23.5) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only five (4.5) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (61.5 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 21.2 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with two (2.1) 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	197,380	4.5	0.4	5.8	61.5	4.3	0.0	23.5
Rural	172,545	2.1	0.2	1.6	67.2	4.4	0.0	24.4
Urban	24,835	21.2	1.1	34.5	22.0	3.6	0.0	17.6

### 12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 52 percent of private households in Shinyanga Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (29.7 percent) and mud and leaves (17.5 percent). About ninety four percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 41 percent in rural areas.

Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 30 percent in Kishapu District to 78 percent in Kahama Town.

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

District	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	202,172	40.7	0.1	0.04	0.2	37.2	21.6	0.1	0.1
Urban	56,809	92.2	1.3	0.62	0.3	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.0
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	76.5	0.2	0.15	0.1	7.7	15.2	0.1	0.0
Kishapu	43,298	26.8	1.6	0.80	0.3	11.9	58.4	0.2	0.1
Shinyanga	52,197	37.4	0.1	0.05	0.3	42.9	19.1	0.1	0.0
Kahama	82,283	49.9	0.1	0.01	0.2	45.3	4.4	0.0	0.1
Kahama Town	48,251	77.3	0.1	0.00	0.1	19.7	2.8	0.0	0.1

## 12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 70 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (28.6 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (75.8 percent), followed by earth or sand (21 percent). On the other hand, 83.8 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (15.3 percent). Across districts, about 61 percent of the total private households in Shinyanga Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 57 percent in Kahama Town and 20 percent in Kahama District.

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

District	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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Rural	202,172	15.3	0.3	0.030	0.04	0.09	0.28	0.14	83.8	0.04
Urban	56,809	75.8	2.9	0.065	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.05	21.0	0.02
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	57.3	3.3	0.036	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.06	39.0	0.03
Kishapu	43,298	13.6	0.4	0.081	0.01	0.04	0.47	0.10	85.3	0.04
Shinyanga	52,197	13.4	0.1	0.036	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.12	86.0	0.02
Kahama	82,283	19.3	0.2	0.029	0.01	0.12	0.31	0.19	79.9	0.02
Kahama Town	48,251	54.7	1.7	0.015	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.05	43.2	0.07

## 12.6 Wall Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 69.9 percent of all private households in Shinyanga Region had their house walls built of sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks (12.9 percent) and cement (10.6 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement (37.8 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (31 percent), while, in rural areas, the main wall materials used were sundried bricks (80.8 percent), followed by baked bricks eight (8.3) percent.

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

District	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rural	202,172	0.2	3.0	80.8	8.3	0.1	0.1	6.1	1.4	0.0
Urban	56,809	0.7	37.8	31.0	29.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	0.6	37.8	49.2	11.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.0
Kishapu	43,298	0.2	5.9	86.5	3.9	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.8	0.0
Shinyanga	52,197	0.3	3.4	87.2	4.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.0
Kahama	82,283	0.2	2.8	72.4	11.5	0.1	0.1	11.5	1.4	0.0
Kahama Town	48,251	0.3	17.4	46.2	33.5	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.7	0.0

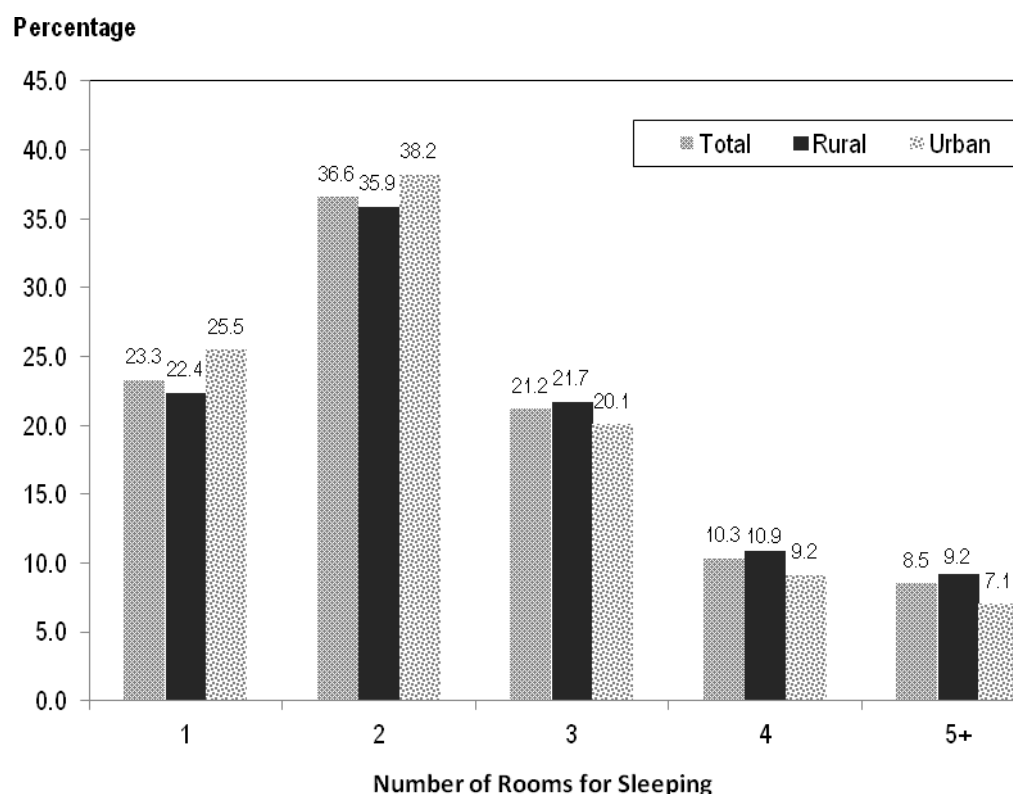
## 12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 60 percent of the households in Shinyanga Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 21.2 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 18.8 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (25.5 percent) than rural areas (22.4 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households regarding the average number of rooms for sleeping.

**Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**





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

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Male headed household	4.1	178,778	19.3	38.8	21.7	10.8	9.4	2.6
Female headed household	9.6	80,203	37.7	28.8	19.5	8.6	5.4	2.4
Rural	6.3	202,172	22.4	35.9	21.7	10.9	9.2	2.6
Urban	4.3	56,809	25.5	38.2	20.1	9.2	7.1	2.2
Shinyanga Municipal	4.7	32,952	26.5	33.3	23.4	10.1	6.8	2.5
Kishapu	6.3	43,298	15.3	34.7	25.1	13.2	11.6	2.9
Shinyanga	6.3	52,197	15.9	43.0	20.7	10.9	9.5	2.7
Kahama	6.3	82,283	24.3	37.2	20.2	9.9	8.4	2.5
Kahama Town	4.9	48,251	34.7	32.6	18.5	8.2	6.0	2.3

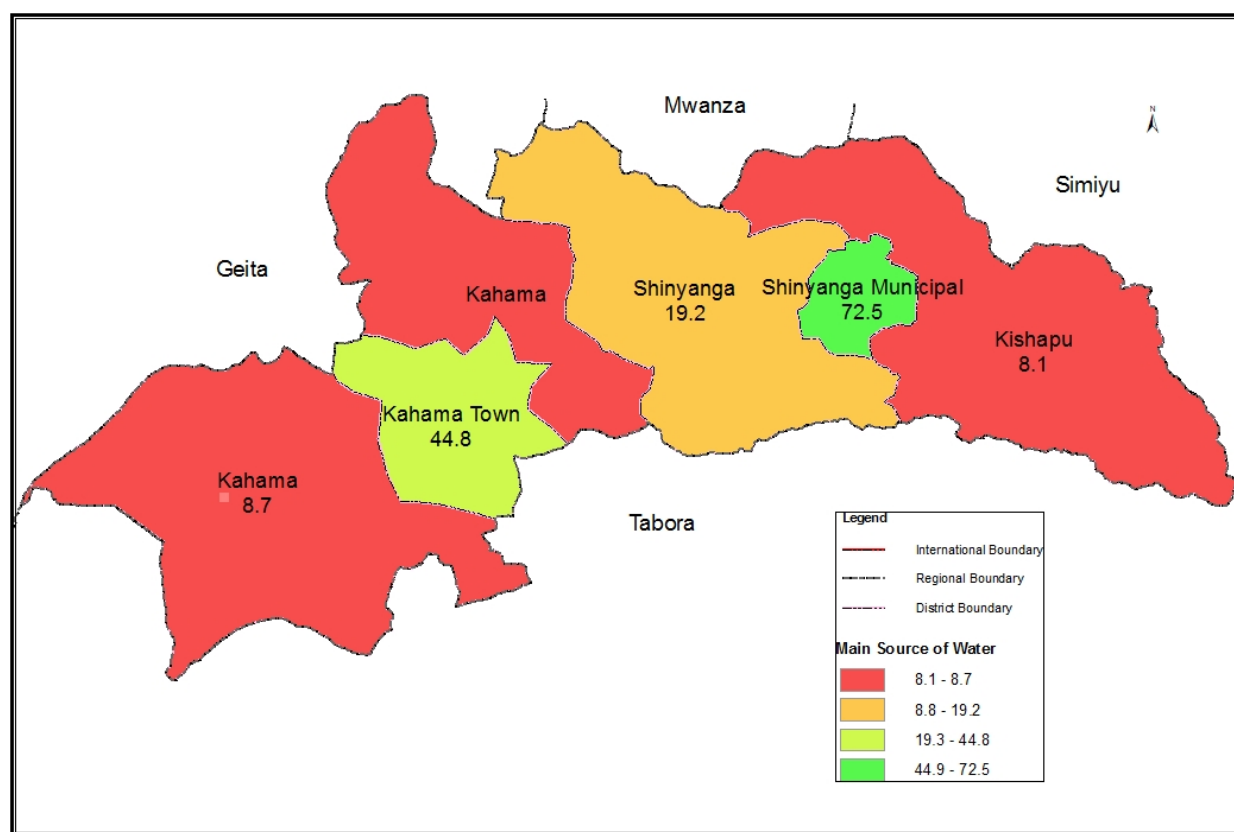
## 12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 26 percent of private households in Shinyanga Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (eight percent had water piped into their houses, nine percent piped into yard and nine percent used public tap). In urban areas, 67 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 14 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from eight (8) percent in Kishapu District to 73 percent in Shinyanga Municipal.

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

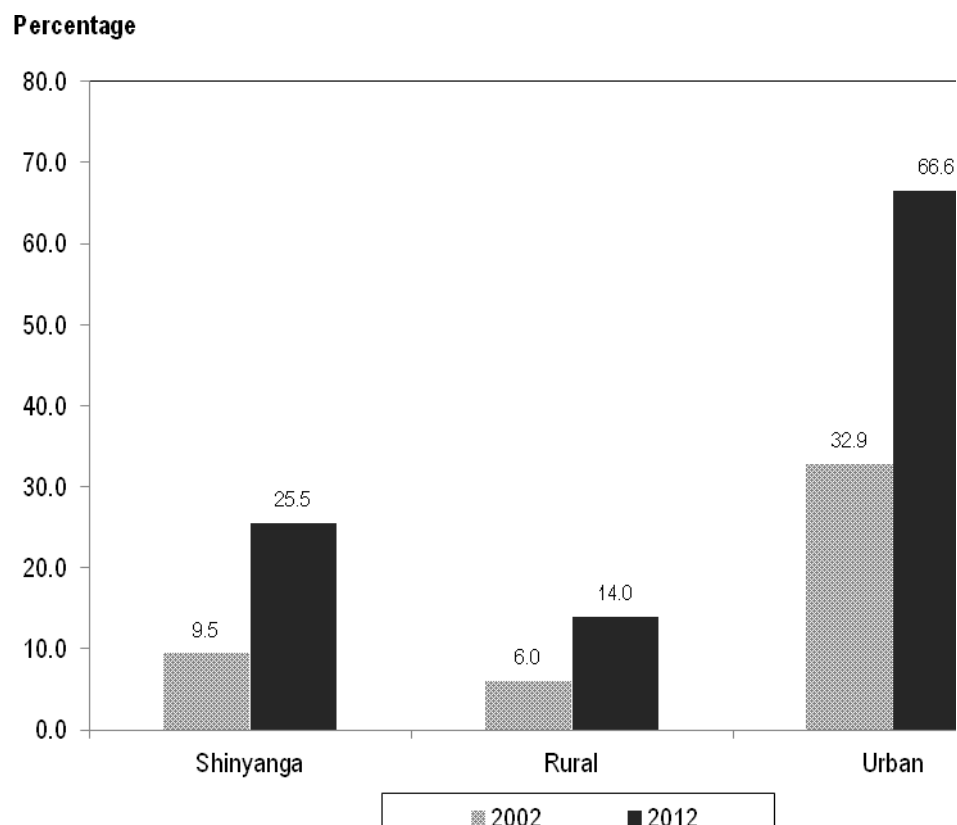
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Male headed	178,778	8.3	8.4	8.4	5.5	11.8	0.4	42.8	27.6	6.2	0.3	0.2	4.9	0.2	17.9	57.3
Female headed	80,203	8.5	8.6	9.4	5.2	11.4	0.3	43.4	26.7	6.0	0.3	0.1	5.3	0.2	17.9	56.5
								0.0								0.0
Rural	202,172	3.6	2.2	8.3	6.2	11.7	0.4	32.4	33.2	7.8	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.2	22.4	67.6
Urban	56,809	25.4	30.8	10.3	2.6	11.8	0.2	81.1	6.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	10.0	0.1	1.7	18.7
								0.0								0.0
Shinynga Municipal	32,952	28.2	33.1	11.1	2.8	3.4	0.2	78.8	8.2	3.0	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.1	5.9	21.2
Kishapu	43,298	2.1	1.5	4.4	1.6	2.3	0.7	12.6	7.3	7.1	0.2	0.3	15.1	0.5	56.9	87.4
Shinyanga	52,197	3.5	0.6	15.2	7.1	8.3	0.3	35.0	29.3	7.0	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.2	25.1	65.1
Kahama	82,283	1.4	0.9	6.4	9.1	20.7	0.3	38.8	44.1	6.4	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.1	7.1	61.2
Kahama Town	48,251	17.5	19.3	7.9	2.6	14.1	0.3	61.7	27.4	6.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.8	38.3

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



Overall, 26 percent of private households in Shinyanga Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Shinyanga urban areas (67 percent) than in rural areas (14 percent). The percentage for Shinyanga urban households increased from 33 percent in 2002 to 67 percent in 2012.

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



## 12.9 Source of Energy

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

### 12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows the percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Shinyanga Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only about five (5) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (97 percent) reported using wood-fuel (71 percent firewood and 26 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

**Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Shinyanga 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>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male headed household	178,778	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	26.0	71.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Female headed household	80,203	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	26.8	70.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Rural	202,172	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	11.5	87.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	56,809	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.3	78.7	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Shinynga Municipal	32,952	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	57.0	37.6	0.1	0.0	0.6
Kishapu	43,298	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	11.0	84.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Shinyanga	52,197	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	9.7	88.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Kahama	82,283	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	15.8	82.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kahama Town	48,251	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	54.7	42.3	0.1	0.0	0.5

### 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 45.7 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 (33.7 percent). Only about 15 percent of households in Shinyanga Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (48 percent), followed by electricity (42 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (45 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (41.8 percent).

**Table 12. 10: Percentage of Households by District and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Shinyanga 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
Shinyanga Region	258,981	12.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	12.1	33.6	1.6	2.1	33.7
Male headed household	178,778	12.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	12.2	32.8	1.5	2.1	34.6
Female headed household	80,203	13.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	11.8	35.4	1.6	2.2	31.9
Rural	202,172	4.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	8.5	36.7	1.2	2.7	41.8
Urban	56,809	40.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	24.9	22.8	2.9	0.1	5.2
Shinynga Municipal	32,952	36.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	18.6	36.3	0.7	0.6	3.5
Kishapu	43,298	7.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	8.7	39.8	0.7	2.8	35.2
Shinyanga	52,197	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	6.6	39.1	1.2	3.1	39.7
Kahama	82,283	5.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	9.4	25.0	1.8	2.6	52.2
Kahama Town	48,251	20.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	21.4	35.1	3.0	0.6	15.2

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Shinyanga Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (37.8 percent) followed by Kahama Town (22.6 percent) and Kishapu district (10.1 percent).

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

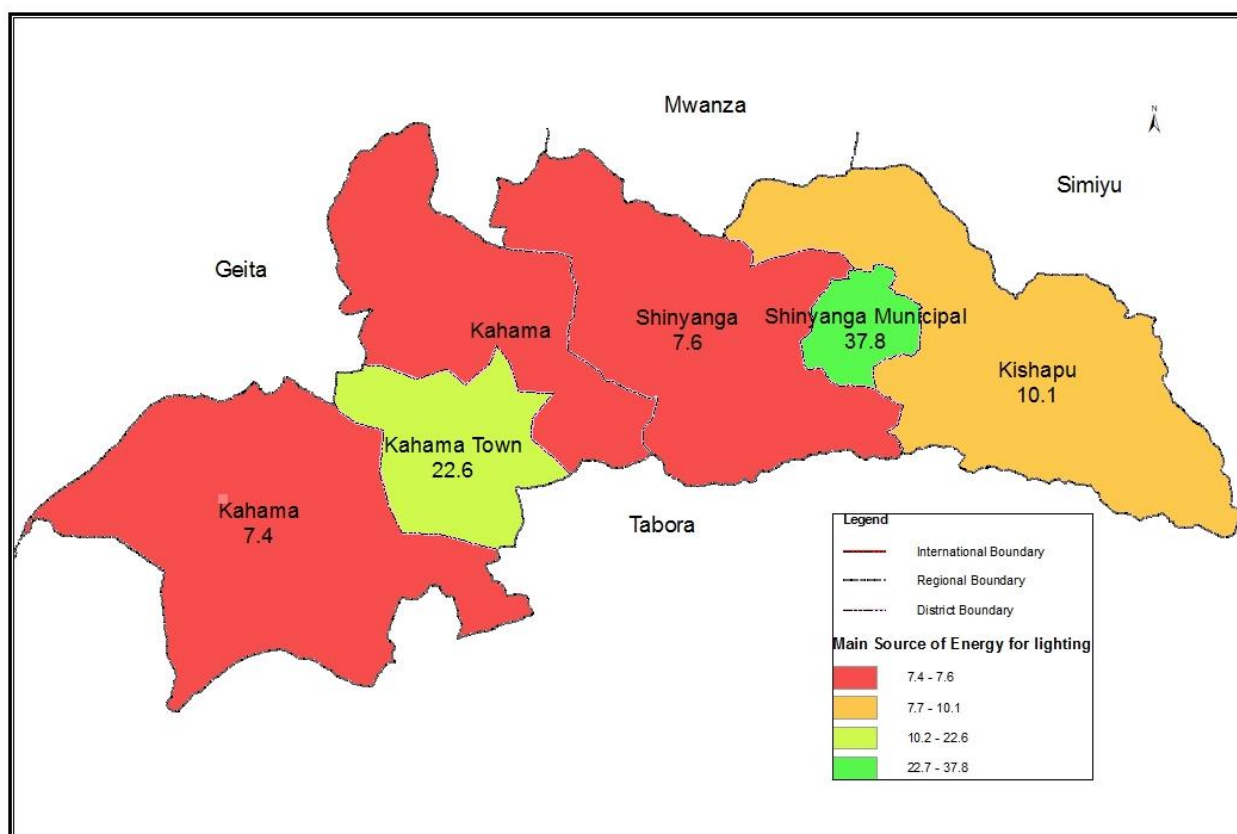
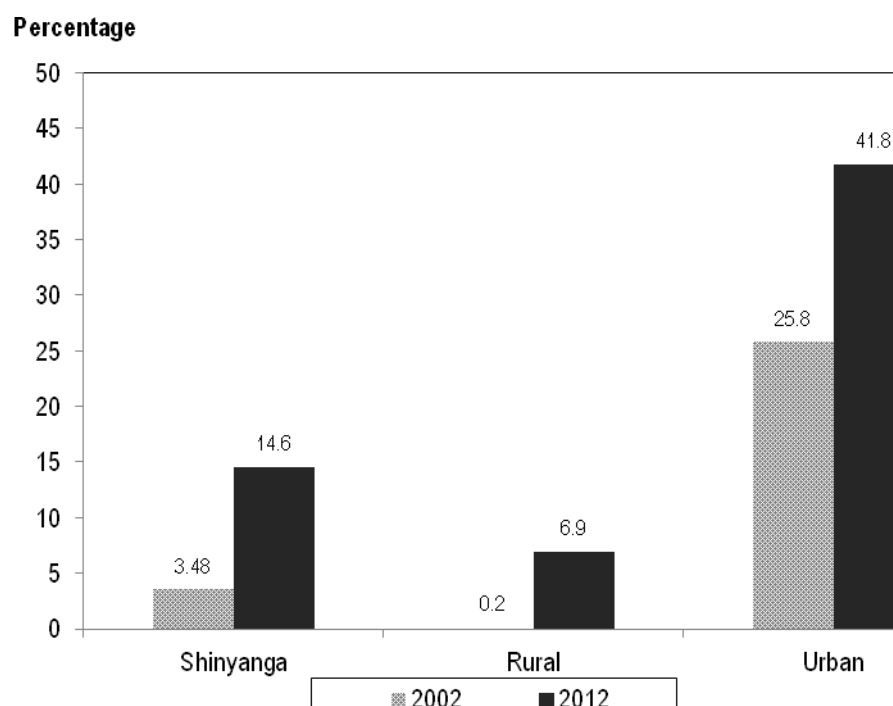


Figure 12.3 indicates that 15 percent of households in Shinyanga Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (42 percent) compared with rural households seven (7) percent.

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



#### **12.10 Toilet Facility**

The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facility in Shinyanga Region was Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (31.6 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (26.4 percent). About 16 percent of households in Shinyanga Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Kahama (23.7 percent), followed by Shinyanga district (22.0 percent).

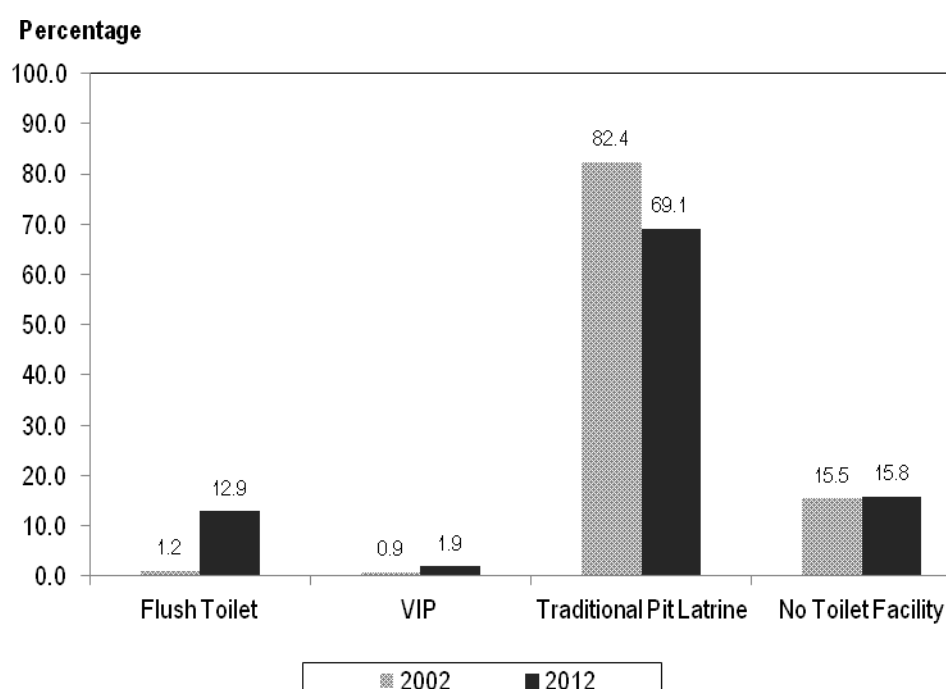


**Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>75.1</b>
Male headed	178,778	1.1	5.8	4.6	2.0	4.0	7.2	0.3	25.0	1.3	31.7	26.6	0.1	15.4	75.1
Female headed	80,203	1.2	6.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	7.1	0.3	24.7	1.2	31.5	25.8	0.0	16.8	75.3
Rural	202,172	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	2.6	5.9	0.2	12.5	0.5	36.7	30.2	0.0	19.9	87.3
Urban	56,809	4.1	22.2	15.7	5.8	8.6	11.4	0.4	68.2	4.2	13.7	12.6	0.0	1.2	31.7
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	3.2	23.9	11.6	3.0	6.5	8.6	0.1	56.9	3.1	22.9	12.9	0.0	4.3	43.2
Kishapu	43,298	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.6	3.2	6.3	0.1	15.2	0.4	41.7	33.2	0.0	9.3	84.6
Shinyanga	52,197	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.2	6.1	0.3	12.2	0.3	36.7	28.7	0.1	22.0	87.8
Kahama	82,283	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.9	3.5	7.0	0.2	14.8	0.7	33.5	27.2	0.0	23.7	85.1
Kahama Town	48,251	1.7	10.4	10.5	5.1	5.6	8.3	0.5	42.1	3.1	20.0	25.3	0.0	9.4	57.8

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Shinyanga Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 82.4 percent in 2002 to 69.1 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from one (1.2) percent to 12.9 percent in the same period.

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



### 12.11 Refuse Disposal

Distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 42.3 percent of the private households in Shinyanga Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (23.7 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 15.7 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

**Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Type of Refuse Disposal; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Male headed household	178,778	3.3	0.9	27.3	1.7	24.4	42.4
Female headed household	80,203	4.1	1.0	28.6	2.0	22.3	42.0
Rural	202,172	0.1	0.3	24.9	1.6	22.6	50.4
Urban	56,809	15.7	3.1	37.8	2.1	28.0	13.3
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	17.6	3.0	43.7	1.4	18.8	15.5
Kishapu	43,298	3.0	0.3	43.7	1.3	30.2	21.6
Shinyanga	52,197	0.2	0.2	32.4	2.3	18.5	46.4
Kahama	82,283	1.0	0.8	11.4	1.8	22.2	62.9
Kahama Town	48,251	2.6	1.2	25.2	1.7	29.7	39.5

## 12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 79.9 percent of all private households, followed by house (76.6 percent), land or farm (68.3 percent), bicycles (67.6 percent), mobile phone (67.0 percent) and radio (61.9 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (70.8 percent) than female headed households (58.6 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 66.8 percent of male headed households compared with 50.8 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 67.6 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (54.6 percent) compared with male headed households (73.4 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	61.9	0.9	67.0	67.6	1.8	4.7
Male headed household	178,778	66.8	0.9	70.8	73.4	2.0	5.5
Female headed household	80,203	50.8	0.8	58.6	54.6	1.3	3.1
Rural	202,172	59.6	0.6	61.8	72.9	0.7	3.8
Urban	56,809	70.1	2.0	85.4	48.8	5.4	7.8
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	67.6	2.2	79.2	62.9	5.2	6.9
Kishapu	43,298	56.1	0.7	61.2	69.3	1.3	4.7
Shinyanga	52,197	59.4	0.7	61.2	78.2	0.6	3.0
Kahama	82,283	61.3	0.5	63.3	70.6	0.8	4.5
Kahama Town	48,251	66.8	1.1	76.4	52.6	2.6	5.5

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	0.2	0.2	10.7	5.8	20.7	1.9
Male headed household	178,778	0.2	0.2	11.1	5.9	21.8	2.1
Female headed household	80,203	0.1	0.2	9.7	5.6	18.2	1.7
Rural	202,172	0.2	0.1	3.6	1.4	17.7	0.4
Urban	56,809	0.3	0.5	35.8	21.6	31.4	7.3
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	0.3	0.3	32.0	20.7	29.9	7.0
Kishapu	43,298	0.2	0.2	6.5	3.4	19.9	2.7
Shinyanga	52,197	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.2	18.1	0.4
Kahama	82,283	0.2	0.1	4.8	1.7	16.5	0.5
Kahama Town	48,251	0.2	0.3	18.3	9.8	25.0	1.9

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	4.2	1.7	8.6	25.0
Male headed household	178,778	4.3	1.9	9.2	27.2
Female headed household	80,203	4.0	1.4	7.2	20.1
Rural	202,172	0.9	0.6	8.4	31.3
Urban	56,809	16.0	5.9	9.1	2.7
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	16.4	6.1	9.7	9.7
Kishapu	43,298	2.5	0.9	7.8	34.8
Shinyanga	52,197	0.7	0.4	11.8	36.7
Kahama	82,283	1.2	0.7	8.7	25.1
Kahama Town	48,251	6.2	2.7	4.8	13.9

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	0.8	79.9	8.8	24.6	2.3	76.6	68.3
Male headed household	178,778	0.9	80.7	9.6	26.8	2.5	77.1	69.3
Female headed household	80,203	0.7	78.1	6.8	19.8	1.8	75.3	66.0
Rural	202,172	0.9	87.5	8.8	30.7	2.6	85.6	79.3
Urban	56,809	0.7	52.9	8.6	2.9	1.0	44.3	29.2
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	0.6	63.9	8.3	9.5	1.1	60.5	45.4
Kishapu	43,298	1.2	87.9	17.6	33.9	3.4	81.8	73.0
Shinyanga	52,197	0.8	88.8	7.2	36.2	2.9	87.7	83.1
Kahama	82,283	0.8	85.1	6.8	25.2	2.1	82.7	76.1
Kahama Town	48,251	0.7	65.2	6.3	13.3	1.8	60.2	50.3

### 12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, seven (7.1) percent of all private households in Shinyanga Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with about four (3.5) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their households registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were: Shinyanga Municipal (13.9 percent) followed by Kishapu District nine (9) percent and Kahama Town eight (8) percent.

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

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Rural	4.6	0.8	0.01	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.5
Urban	15.8	6.8	0.06	1.3	4.8	0.4	0.9	6.1	0.7
Shinynga Municipal	13.9	4.4	0.05	1.3	5.3	0.5	0.8	5.9	0.7
Kishapu	9.0	2.0	0.02	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.5	5.3	1.0
Shinyanga	4.6	0.3	0.00	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	3.0	0.6
Kahama	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.3
Kahama Town	8.0	3.2	0.04	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.5	3.5	0.5

# 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

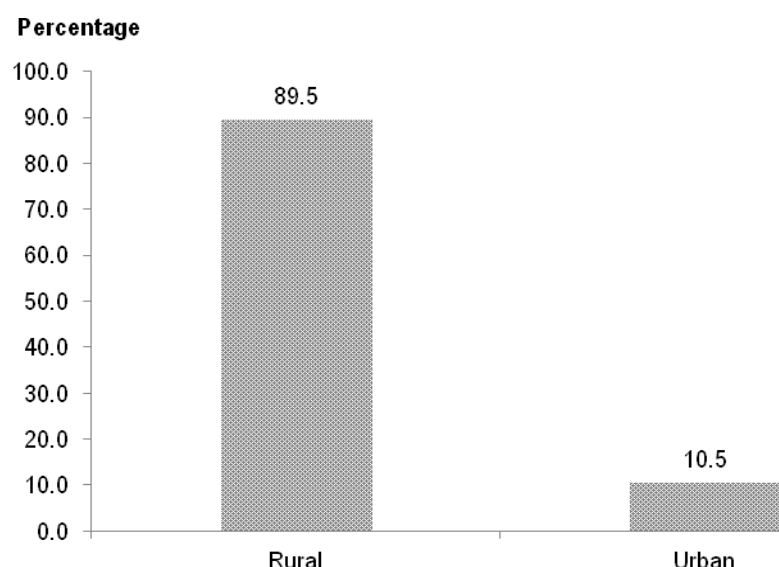
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 203,173 out of 258,981 households (equivalent to 79 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Kahama District Council (72,588 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about 10.5 percent of households (21,356 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture in the districts ranged from 49.8 percent in Shinyanga Municipal to 91.7 percent in Shinyanga District Council.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>203,173</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	16,414	49.8	55.0	45.0
Kishapu	43,298	37,913	87.6	94.7	5.3
Shinyanga	52,197	47,860	91.7	99.3	0.7
Kahama	82,283	72,588	88.2	94.8	5.2
Kahama Town	48,251	28,398	58.9	72.5	27.5

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Shinyanga Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (190,606 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Shinyanga Households</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>202,172</b>	<b>56,809</b>
Engaged in Agriculture	203,173	181,817	21,356
<b>Crop types</b>			
Household Grows Maize	190,606	172,252	18,354
Household Grows Paddy	148,099	134,528	13,571
Household Grows Cassava	55,822	53,337	2,485
Household Grows Banana	8,460	7,892	568
Household Grows Other Crops	161,488	149,902	11,586

**Note:**

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

### 13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Shinyanga 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 258,981 households in Shinyanga Region, 53.2 percent (137,768 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 127,662 households (92.7 percent) were in rural areas and 10,106 households (7.3 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Kahama District (50,265 households) constituting 61.1 percent of its total households and the smallest district was Shinyanga Municipal Council (10,916 households, equivalent to 33.1 percent).

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>137,768</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	10,916	33.1	58.9	41.1
Kishapu	43,298	26,146	60.4	96.0	4.0
Shinyanga	52,197	34,006	65.1	99.6	0.4
Kahama	82,283	50,265	61.1	97.2	2.8
Kahama Town	48,251	16,435	34.1	81.7	18.3



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

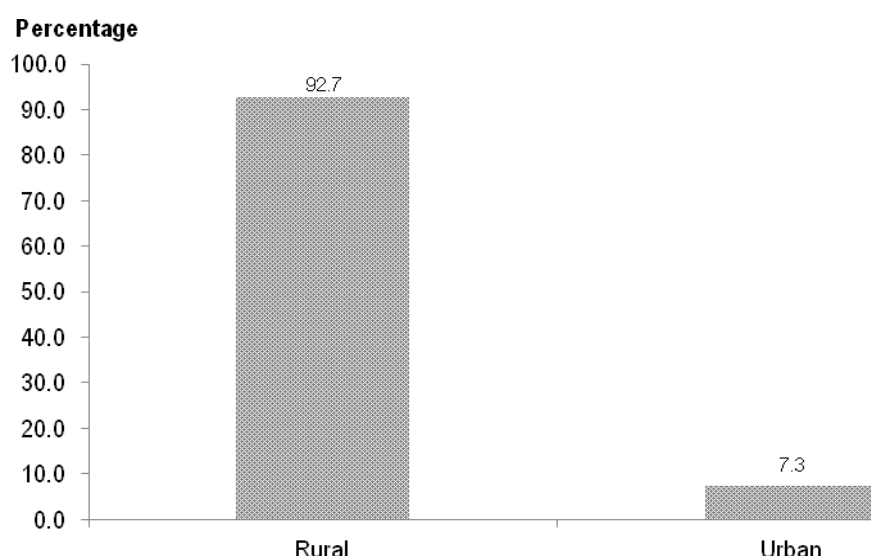


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle, sheep, goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There was a higher number of households which reared poultry (124,761 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Shinyanga Households</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>202,172</b>	<b>56,809</b>
Engaged in Raising Livestock	137,768	127,662	10,106
<b>Type of Livestock</b>			
Cattle	72,078	69,372	2,706
Goats	64,671	61,744	2,927
Sheep	30,176	29,378	798
Poultry	124,761	116,603	8,158

**Note:**

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households classified by district and sex of head of household as of 26<sup>th</sup> August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Shinyanga Region had a total of 72,078 cattle, out of which 54,058 cattle (75 percent) were kept in male headed households and 18,020 (25 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; Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>72,078</b>	<b>64,671</b>	<b>30,176</b>	<b>124,761</b>	<b>54,058</b>	<b>47,482</b>	<b>21,798</b>	<b>89,747</b>	<b>18,020</b>	<b>17,189</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>35,014</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	4,540	4,458	2,247	9,358	3,378	3,218	1,628	6,745	1,162	1,240	619	2,613
Kishapu	15,520	15,312	9,915	22,925	11,425	11,039	7,118	16,410	4,095	4,273	2,797	6,515
Shinyanga	19,574	15,641	9,108	31,131	14,018	10,988	6,354	21,437	5,556	4,653	2,754	9,694
Kahama	25,048	22,906	7,105	46,688	19,373	17,348	5,313	34,345	5,675	5,558	1,792	12,343
Kahama Town	7,396	6,354	1,801	14,659	5,864	4,889	1,385	10,810	1,532	1,465	416	3,849

Table 13.6 presents the distribution number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the poultry (1,634,373 poultry) kept in Shinyanga 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, Shinyanga Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>1,299,261</b>	<b>620,795</b>	<b>196,998</b>	<b>1,634,373</b>	<b>1,203,366</b>	<b>594,302</b>	<b>192,237</b>	<b>1,519,406</b>	<b>95,895</b>	<b>26,493</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>114,967</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	59,141	43,200	14,828	115,595	35,714	29,521	12,417	59,802	23,427	13,679	2,411	55,793
Kishapu	280,832	189,647	71,748	253,065	277,845	186,079	70,722	241,774	2,987	3,568	1,026	11,291
Shinyanga	327,462	157,227	60,714	421,375	304,890	156,912	60,629	420,114	22,572	315	85	1,261
Kahama	500,159	182,091	40,616	654,955	474,733	178,649	40,244	641,725	25,426	3,442	372	13,230
Kahama Town	131,667	48,630	9,092	189,383	110,184	43,141	8,225	155,991	21,483	5,489	867	33,392

### 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 258,981 households in Shinyanga Region, only 1,120 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 85.4 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 14.6 percent were in urban areas.

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



District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
<b>Shinyanga Region</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	32,952	100	0.3	41.0	59.0
Kishapu	43,298	161	0.4	91.3	8.7
Shinyanga	52,197	269	0.5	98.9	1.1
Kahama	82,283	418	0.5	93.5	6.5
Kahama Town	48,251	172	0.4	64.5	35.5

## References

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## Annexes: Questionnaires

### Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

**B: ALL PERSONS**

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

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

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

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?
	In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable  WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable  WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night?  WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night?  WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night?  WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	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	IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 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
3	<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
4	<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
5	<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
6	<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
7	<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
8	<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

**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"/>	

<b>G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS</b>							
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 Non improved cooking fuel		Have electricity Have no electricity		
<div></div>	<div></div>		<div></div>		<div></div>		
Improved source							
Non improved source							

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS											
What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?				How is the household refuse disposed of?				Does your household have/own the following assets?  FOR "YES" ANSWER, THESE ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. SHADE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM			
(50)				(51)				(52)			
								<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 <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																										
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </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: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				Males <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																														
	M	F																																																					
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?																																																							
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																																						
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5 <sup>th</sup> HH Member			10 <sup>th</sup> HH Member																																																				
<b>IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<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: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Day	Month		DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																																																	
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61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																																																						
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<b>J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS</b>																																																							
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																																							
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