

The United Republic of Tanzania



Kagera 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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Kagera Region

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Dar es Salaam

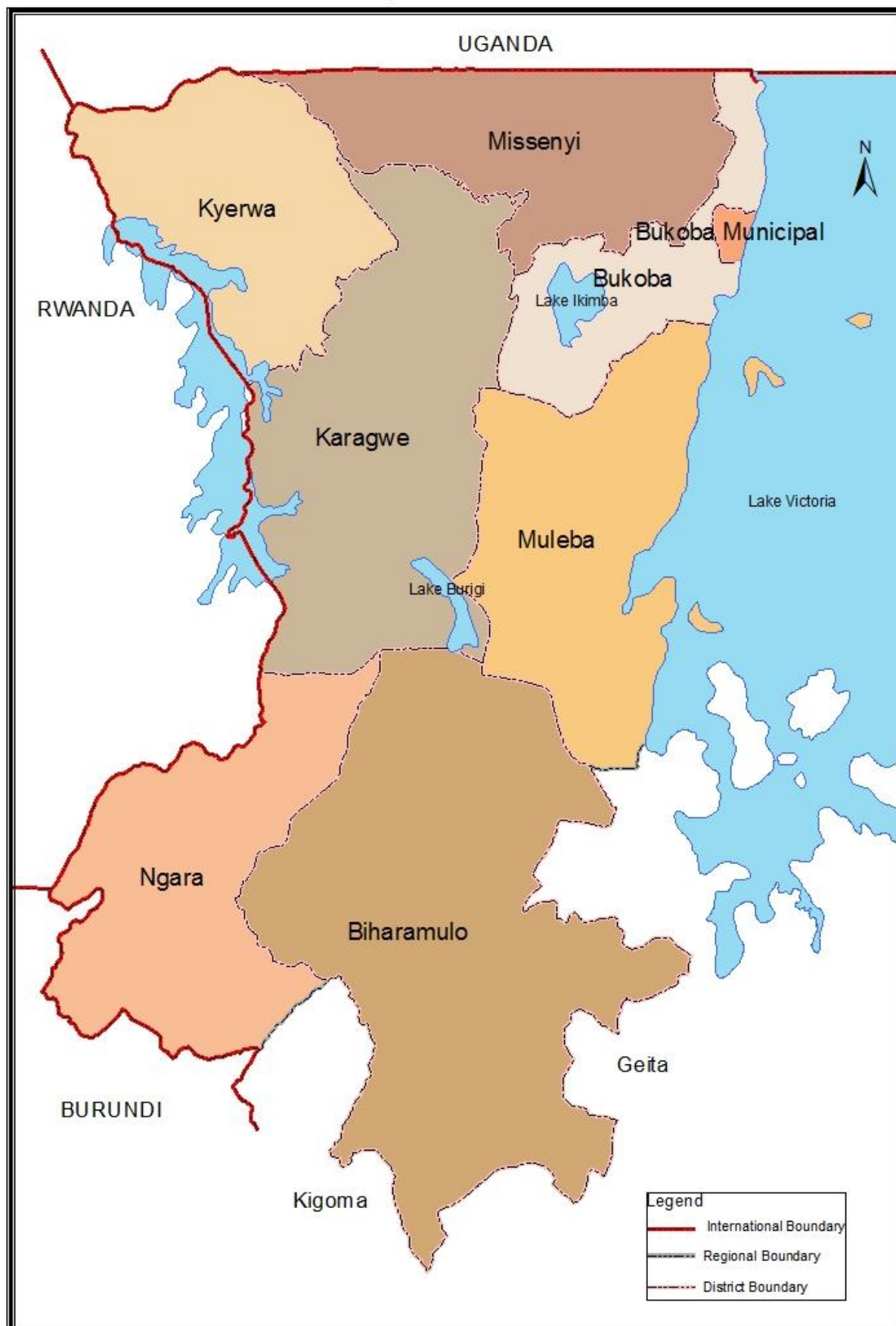
and

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

March, 2016



KAGERA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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

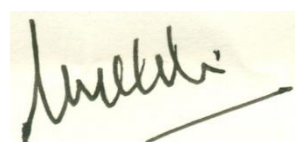
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

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

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

Kagera 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 Kagera population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Kagera had a population of 2.4 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 96. Population of Kagera is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 38 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Kagera region will double in the next 21 years. Kagera population is predominantly rural with 91 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Kagera was 3.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.8 percent and 8.7 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Kagera increased from 2.2 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Kagera 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 Kagera region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Kagera 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. Kagera region had a total of 521,028 private households, out of which 465,595 (89 percent) were in rural areas and 55,433 (11 percent) were in urban areas. One third (32 percent) of households in Kagera region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had decreased from 15.7 in 2002 Census to 10.6 in 2012. Average household size was 4.7 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.7 persons per household were bigger than urban households (3.9 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 7.4 compared to 3.3 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Kagera region. More than half (53 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 24.4 years for males and 21.0 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 24.3 years in 2002 to 24.4 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 20 years in 2002 and 21 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 Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Kenya and India.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only 12 percent of Kagera 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 69 percent of all persons in Kagera region and 92 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that one (1.06) 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, eight (8) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9.6 percent) than rural (8.0 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 About two percent (1.5 percent of total private households in Kagera region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Kagera region has 34,276 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Uganda (58 percent) followed by Rwanda (13 percent). On remittances, results show that 13 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 Kagera region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 70 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (91 percent) than the rural population (68 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 77 percent and was higher in urban areas (94 percent) than in rural areas (75 percent). Adult literacy for males (82 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (73 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 96.1 percent in in Bukoba Municipal Council to 63.8 percent in Biharamulo District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 60 percent in 2002 to 70 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 68 percent in 2002 to 76 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (94 percent) than

in rural areas (75 percent). Female NER (77 percent) was higher than that of males (75 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Bukoba Municipal Council (94.8 percent) to 52.5 percent in Biharamulo district. Nine in every ten (96.3 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (115.9 percent) compared to rural areas (94.8 percent). There were no significant differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 68 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that one percent of population was unemployed. There were no differences observed with current activity where results show that 68 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 75 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Kagera resident was farming (75 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 three (3) percent of Kagera region population. Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 85 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 43 percent compared to rural areas (90 percent). Thirty three (33) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 57 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority of households (73 percent) had used iron sheet as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (23 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 97 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 71 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (78 percent) of households in Kagera region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. Majority (54 percent) of all private households in Kagera region had their houses' wall built of Poles and Mud. On room occupancy, results show that 51 percent of the households in Kagera region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 17 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (three percent had water piped into their houses, three percent piped into yard and 11 percent used public tap), 33 percent were used Unprotected dug well. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 51 compared to 13 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Kagera region is uncommon, less than one (0.5) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel 85 percent firewood and 13 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 10 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 78 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from three (3) percent in 2002 to 10 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Kagera Region were most common toilet facilities in Kagera region were Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (52 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (28 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid seven (7) percent. Majority of households (41 percent) reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal, followed by burying/pit (40 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where less than one percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were that land or farm (87 percent), followed by house (87.2 percent), hand hoe (86.6 percent), radio (63.2 percent) and mobile phone (58.2 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, 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 77 percent of all private households in Kagera region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (95 percent) while in urban areas (5 percent), 47 percent of all private households in Kagera were

keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.6 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Kagera		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,458,023	100.0	2,231,033	100.0	226,990	100.0
Male	1,205,683	49.1	1,095,835	49.1	109,848	48.4
Female	1,252,340	50.9	1,135,198	50.9	117,142	51.6
Average Annual Inter-censal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	3.2	-	2.8	-	8.7
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	448,969	18.3	415,274	18.6	33,695	14.8
Male	223,081	18.5	206,182	18.8	16,899	15.4
Female	225,888	18.0	209,092	18.4	16,796	14.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,171,789	47.7	1,083,883	48.6	87,906	38.7
Male	584,204	48.5	541,293	49.4	42,911	39.1
Female	587,585	46.9	542,590	47.8	44,995	38.4
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,327,240	54.0	1,221,954	54.8	105,286	46.4
Male	663,500	55.0	612,645	55.9	50,855	46.3
Female	663,740	53.0	609,309	53.7	54,431	46.5
Elderly Population (60+ years)	125,089	5.1	118,090	5.3	6,999	3.1
Male	57,154	4.7	54,132	4.9	3022	2.8
Female	67,935	5.4	63,958	5.6	3,977	3.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	86,949	3.5	82,186	3.7	4,763	2.1
Male	39,004	3.2	37,100	3.4	1904	1.7
Female	47,945	3.8	45,086	4.0	2859	2.4
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	521,028	100.0	465,595	89.4	55433	10.6
Male Headed Households	354,744	68.1	319,390	68.6	35354	63.8
Female Headed Households	166,284	31.9	146,205	31.4	20079	36.2
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.7	-	4.7	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.3	-	3.4	-	2.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.4	-	7.7	-	5.6
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	668,271	53.0	606,670	53.7	61,601	46.9
Never Married	396,596	31.4	345,949	30.6	50,647	38.6
Living Together	104,268	8.3	95,036	8.4	9,232	7.0
Separated	18,861	1.5	16,531	1.5	2,330	1.8
Divorced	34,395	2.7	29,774	2.6	4,621	3.5
Widowed	38,751	3.1	35,974	3.2	2,777	2.1
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	2,426,329	98.7	2,200,827	98.7	225,502	99.3

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

Indicator	Kagera		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	31,694	1.3	30,206	1.4	1,488	0.7
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	300,638	12.4	212,002	9.6	88,636	40.8
Population with Birth Notification	254,394	10.5	243,834	11.1	10,560	4.9
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	106,950	8.1	97,183	8.0	9,767	9.6
Male	54,935	8.4	50,415	8.3	4,520	9.2
Female	52,016	7.9	46,768	7.7	5,248	9.9
Diaspora						
Total	34,276	1.4	28,945	1.3	5,331	2.5
Male	17,201	1.5	14,485	1.3	2,716	2.6
Female	17,075	1.4	14,460	1.3	2,615	2.3
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,380,265	69.8	1,213,504	67.7	166,761	90.7
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	968,632	76.8	845,196	74.8	123,436	94.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	357,779	83.5	309,763	81.9	48,016	96.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	625,451	80.6	537,928	78.6	87,523	95.7
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	380,048	76.2	345,797	74.9	34,251	93.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	480,293	96.3	437,867	94.8	42,426	115.9
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	702,103	100.0	607,558	100.0	94,545	100.0
Primary School	612,567	87.2	546,255	89.9	66,312	70.1
Training after Primary	5,481	0.8	4,559	0.8	922	1.0
Secondary School	72,309	10.3	50,055	8.2	22,254	23.5
Training after Secondary	5,518	0.8	3,606	0.6	1,912	2.0
University and Others	6,228	0.9	3,083	0.5	3,145	3.3
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	11,764	1.1	9,384	0.9	2,380	2.8
Professionals	9,491	0.9	5,314	0.5	4,176	4.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	31,936	2.9	25,903	2.6	6,033	7.0
Clerks	7,494	0.7	5,342	0.5	2,152	2.5
Small Business Managers	3,626	0.3	1,669	0.2	1,957	2.3
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	33,129	3.1	19,596	2.0	13,534	15.7
Street Vendors and Related Workers	12,774	1.2	6,658	0.7	6,117	7.1
Crafts and Related Workers	29,842	2.8	19,340	1.9	10,502	12.2
Farmers	811,872	74.9	792,226	79.4	19,646	22.8
Livestock Keepers	9,116	0.8	8,488	0.9	627	0.7
Fishermen	16,091	1.5	14,402	1.4	1,689	2.0
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	5,878	0.5	2,492	0.2	3,386	3.9
Elementary Occupations	66,688	6.2	57,140	5.7	9,548	11.1
Others	32,336	3.0	28,095	2.8	4,241	4.9
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	536	0.03	474	0.02	62	0.03
Seeing	60,138	3.03	56,630	2.57	3,508	1.62

Indicator	Kagera		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	35,850	1.81	34,168	1.55	1682	0.77
Walking	33,019	1.66	31,328	1.42	1691	0.78
Remembering	31,488	1.59	29,731	1.35	1757	0.81
Self-Care	21,226	1.07	20,204	0.92	1022	0.47
Other Disability	12,702	0.64	12131	0.55	571	0.26
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	440,574	84.6	416,575	89.5	23,999	43.3
Living without Paying any Rent	18,623	3.6	16,249	3.5	2,374	4.3
Rented Privately	50,403	9.7	24,568	5.3	25,834	46.6
Rented by Employer	3,051	0.6	2,233	0.5	818	1.5
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	3,010	0.6	2,344	0.5	666	1.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	4,129	0.8	2,668	0.6	1,462	2.6
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,238	0.2	958	0.2	280	0.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	1,840	0.4	1,559	0.3	282	0.5
Cement Bricks	10,696	2.1	3,893	0.8	6,802	12.3
Sundried Bricks	74,928	14.4	67,925	14.6	7,003	12.6
Baked Bricks	128,772	24.7	93,255	20.0	35,517	64.1
Timber	2301	0.4	2050	0.4	251	0.5
Timber and Iron Sheets	4230	0.8	3516	0.8	714	1.3
Poles and Mud	281,938	54.1	277,343	59.6	4,595	8.3
Grass	15,904	3.1	15,667	3.4	237	0.4
Tent	420	0.1	388	0.1	32	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	403,993	77.5	391,379	84.1	12,614	22.8
Non Earth	116,263	22.3	73,454	15.8	42,809	77.2
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	382,523	73.4	328,846	70.6	53,676	96.8
Grass/Leaves	118,351	22.7	117,360	25.2	991	1.8
Mud and Leaves	17,146	3.3	17,021	3.7	124	0.2
Others	3009.0	0.6	2,368	0.5	640	1.2
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	403,830	77.5	378,353	81.3	25,477	46.0
Electricity	50,531	9.7	23,304	5.0	27,227	49.1
Others	66,668	12.8	63,938	13.7	2,730	4.9
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	442,111	84.9	428,111	91.9	13,999	25.3
Charcoal	69,232	13.3	31,198	6.70	38,034	68.6
Kerosene	5,748	1.1	4,585	1.00	1,163	2.1
Electricity	2,569	0.5	651	0.10	1,915	3.5
Others	1,369	0.3	1,049	0.20	321	0.6

Indicator	Kagera		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	88,189	16.9	59,930	12.9	28,259	51.0
Other Protected Sources	106,995	20.5	96,260	20.7	10,734	19.4
Unprotected Sources	325,846	62.5	309,406	66.5	16,440	29.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	23,768	4.6	5,456	1.2	18,312	33.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	7,470	1.4	4,220	0.9	3,249	5.9
Pit Latrine	467,902	89.8	434,361	93.3	33,541	60.5
Others	2,225	0.4	2,140	0.5	86	0.2
No Facility	19,663	3.8	19,418	4.2	244	0.4
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	5,426	1.0	233	0.1	5,194	9.4
Burnt	89,778	17.2	74,688	16.0	15,090	27.2
Roadside Dumping	3,348	0.6	2,957	0.6	390	0.7
Burying/Pit	208,451	40.0	181,758	39.0	26,693	48.2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	214,025	41.1	205,959	44.2	8,066	14.6
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	329,356	63.2	289,984	62.3	39,372	71.0
Mobile Phone	302,989	58.2	255,641	54.9	47,347	85.4
Hand Hoe	451,336	86.6	419,600	90.1	31,736	57.3
Television	39,443	7.6	17,706	3.8	21,737	39.2
Land or Farm	455,322	87.4	424,827	91.2	30,495	55.0
House	454,295	87.2	426,437	91.6	27,857	50.3
Bicycle	191,742	36.8	177,134	38.0	14,608	26.4
Motorcycle or Vespa	37,837	7.3	32,053	6.9	5,784	10.4
Power Tiller	2,276	0.4	2,058	0.4	219	0.4
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	15,343	2.9	11,504	2.5	3,839	6.9
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	9,032	1.7	6,381	1.4	2,651	4.8
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	93	0.0	65	0.0	28	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	2,056	0.4	1,336	0.3	720	1.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	6,891	1.3	4,014	0.9	2,877	5.2
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	2,006	0.4	1,212	0.3	794	1.4

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

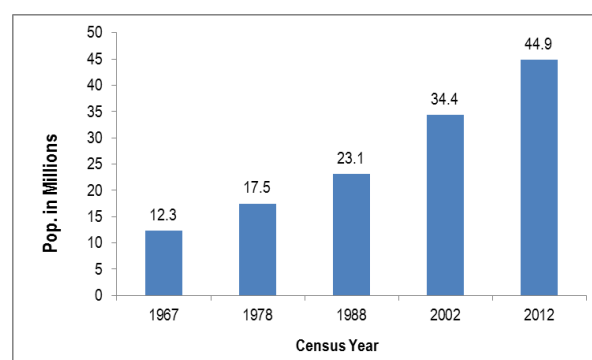
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas (EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population 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 26th August, 2012 was made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, on 9th March, 2012 and gazetted on the 20th July, 2012.



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater for current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance 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.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2012 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitize and mobilize people to participate in the Census process. The 2012 PHC advocacy campaign was officially launched in Mbeya by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP) on 11th May, 2012 at the start of the Uhuru Torch Race. Strategically, the Census message was incorporated as one of the 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 17th August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event provided, not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

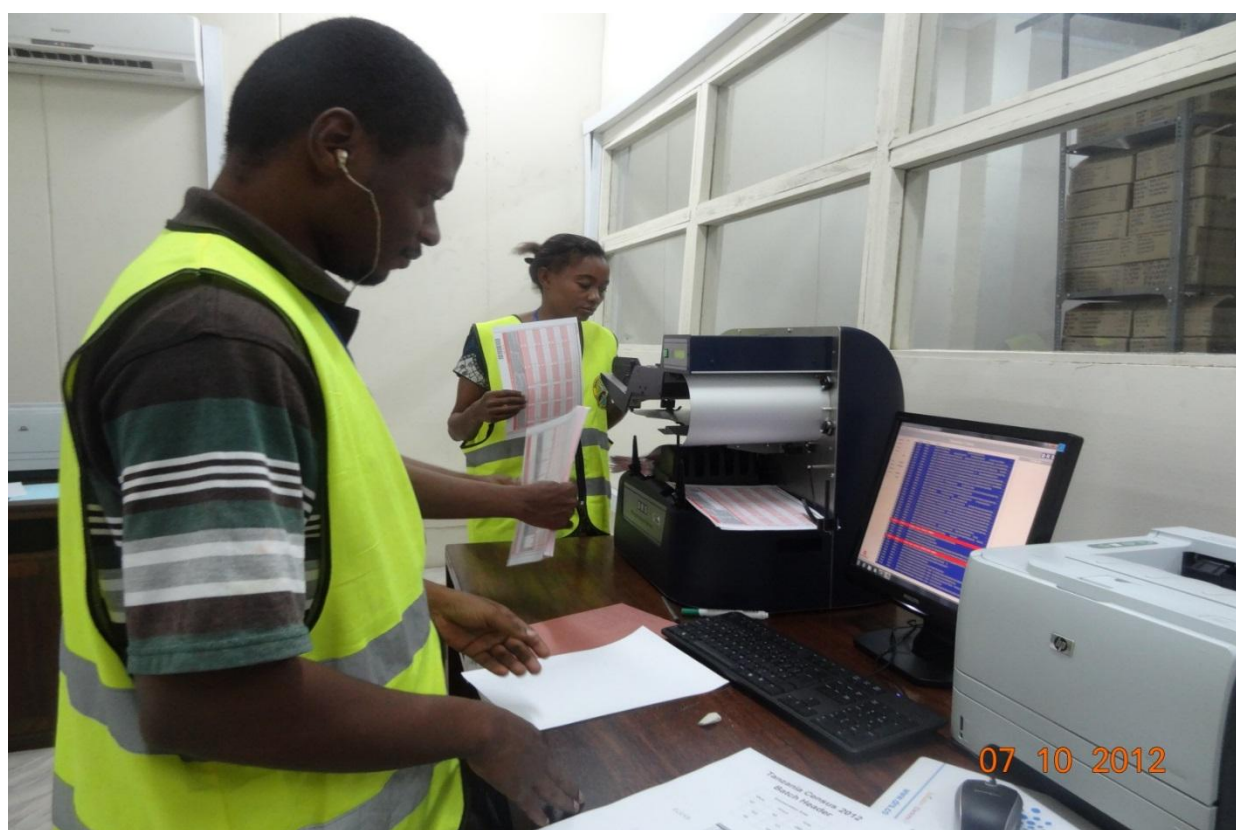
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows the enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Orphan/Age Centres (150 people) while in urban areas, it was Refugee Camps (1 person).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kagera Region	2,458,023	100.00	2,231,033	100.00	226,990	100.00
Private Households	2,423,142	98.58	2,206,095	98.88	217,047	95.62
Special Institutions	2,156	0.09	1,172	0.05	984	0.43
Inmates Institutions	2,137	0.09	777	0.03	1,360	0.60
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,672	0.11	1,278	0.06	1,394	0.61
Refugee Camps	1	0.00	-	-	1	0.00
Homeless People	520	0.02	307	0.01	213	0.09
Travellers/In transit	697	0.03	505	0.02	192	0.08
Health Institutions/Facilities	3,015	0.12	1,881	0.08	1,134	0.50
Education/AI Institutions	6,811	0.28	3,618	0.16	3,193	1.41
Orphan/Age Centres	471	0.02	150	0.01	321	0.14
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	16,401	0.67	15,250	0.68	1,151	0.51

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 2,458,023 persons in Kagera Region, 2,423,142 (99 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households were ten times (2,206,095 persons) those in urban areas (217,047 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kagera Region	2,458,023	100.00	1,205,683	100.00	1,252,340	100.00
Private Households	2,423,142	98.58	1,186,037	98.37	1,237,105	98.78
Special Institutions	2,156	0.09	1,291	0.11	865	0.07
Inmates Institutions	2,137	0.09	1,983	0.16	154	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,672	0.11	1,951	0.16	721	0.06
Refugee Camps	1	0.00	1	0.00	-	-
Homeless People	520	0.02	433	0.04	87	0.01
Travellers/In transit	697	0.03	427	0.04	270	0.02
Health Institutions/Facilities	3,015	0.12	814	0.07	2,201	0.18
Education/AI Institutions	6,811	0.28	3,543	0.29	3,268	0.26
Orphan/Age Centres	471	0.02	233	0.02	238	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	16,401	0.67	8,970	0.74	7,431	0.59

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,237,105 persons) compared to males (1,186,037 persons).

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Kagera Region in 2012 was 2.4 million. Out of that, 90.8 percent (2.2 million) were residing in rural areas and 9.2 percent (0.2 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kagera Region was 3.2 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.8 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 8.7 percent. The average annual growth rate of Kagera Region increased from 2.2 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
Kagera region	1,313,594	1,777,823	2,458,023	35.3	38.3	2.2	3.2	21.4
Rural	1,244,158	1,683,152	2,231,033	35.3	32.6	2.2	2.8	24.6
Urban	69,436	94,671	226,990	36.3	139.8	2.2	8.7	7.9

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from -0.4 percent recorded in Ngara District Council to 7.1 percent recorded in Biharamulo District Council.

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

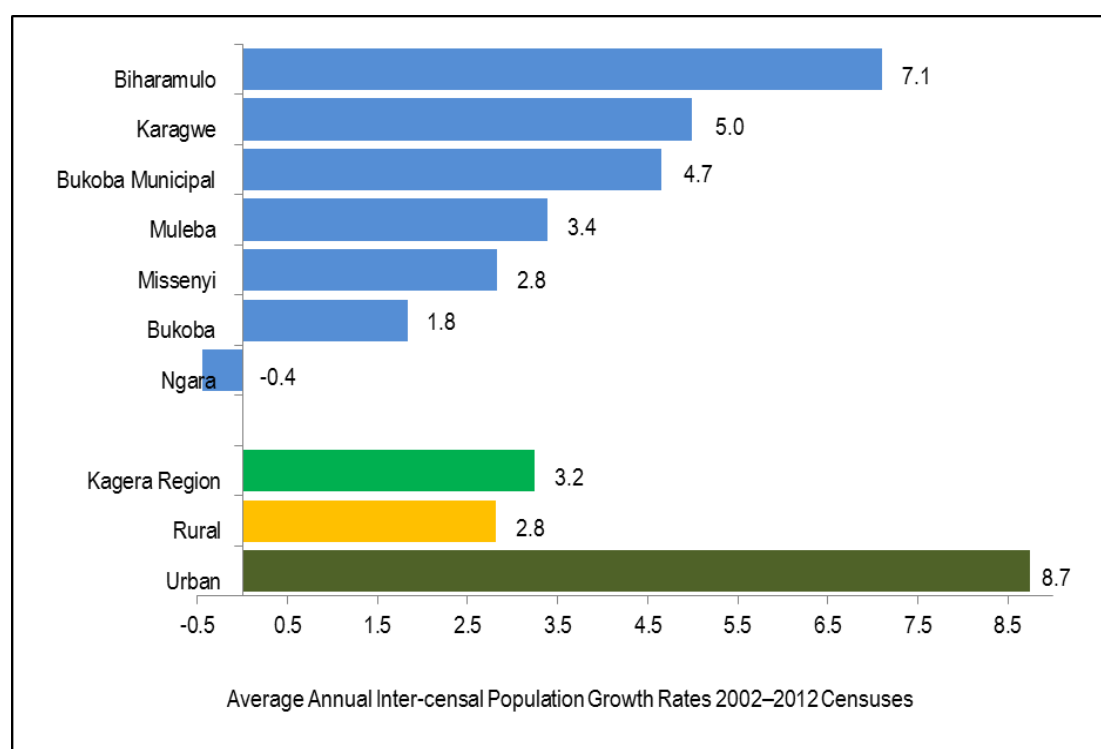


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Kagera Region decreased from 3.9 percent in 1967/78 to 2.6 percent in 1978/88, down to 2.2 percent in 1988/2002 but increased to 3.2 in the 2002/2012 intercensal period.

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

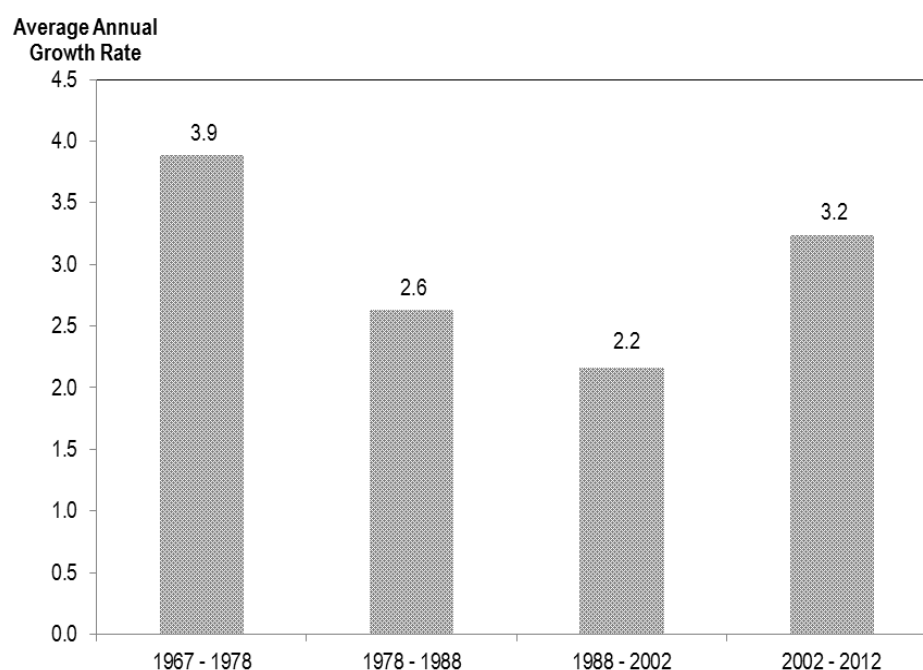


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Kagera Region has increased by 38.3 percent between 2002 and 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Kagera Region increased by 35.3 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Kagera districts between 2002 and 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Biharamulo District (103.4 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Ngara District (-4.3 percent).

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

District	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Kagera Region	1,313,594	1,777,823	2,458,023	35.3	38.3	2.2	3.2	32.1	21.4
Rural	1,244,158	1,683,152	2,231,033	35.3	32.6	2.2	2.8	32.1	24.6
Urban	69,436	94,671	226,990	36.3	139.8	2.2	8.7	31.3	7.9
Karagwe	284,137	201,446	332,020	- 29.1	64.8	- 2.5	5.0	- 28.2	13.9
Bukoba	340,800	241,234	289,697	- 29.2	20.1	- 2.5	1.8	- 28.1	37.9
Muleba	273,329	385,184	540,310	40.9	40.3	2.5	3.4	28.3	20.5
Biharamulo	209,279	159,055	323,486	- 24.0	103.4	- 2.0	7.1	- 35.4	9.8
Ngara	159,546	334,409	320,056	109.6	- 4.3	5.3	-0.4	13.1	-158.0
Bukoba Municipal	46,503	80,868	128,796	N/A	59.3	N/A	4.7	N/A	14.9
Missenyi	N/A	152,786	202,632	N/A	32.6	N/A	2.8	N/A	24.5
Kyerwa	N/A	222,841	321,026	N/A	44.1	N/A	3.7	N/A	19.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Missenyi and Kyerwa are new districts formed from Bukoba and Karagwe districts respectively .

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Kagera Region. Results indicate that population size varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Muleba with 22.0 percent (540,310 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Bukoba Municipal with 5.2 percent (128,796).

Moreover, results shows that the proportion of population in rural areas was ten times (2,231,033 persons) that of urban areas (226,990 persons).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Kagera Region	2,458,023	100.0	2,231,033	100.0	226,990	100.0
Karagwe	332,020	13.5	307,573	13.8	24,447	10.8
Bukoba	289,697	11.8	279,567	12.5	10,130	4.5
Muleba	540,310	22.0	524,563	23.5	15,747	6.9
Biharamulo	323,486	13.2	311,786	14.0	11,700	5.2
Ngara	320,056	13.0	297,904	13.4	22,152	9.8
Bukoba Municipal	128,796	5.2	N/A	N/A	128,796	56.7
Missenyi	202,632	8.2	188,614	8.5	14,018	6.2
Kyerwa	321,026	13.1	321,026	14.4	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component
- (iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Kagera Region between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.6 million in 2002 to 2.2 million in 2012, an increase of 32.6 percent during the same intercensal period. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.09 million in 2002 to 0.2 million in 2012, an increase of 139.8 percent.

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

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Kagera Region	1,683,152	2,231,033	32.6	94,671	226,990	139.8
Karagwe	194,204	307,573	58.4	7,242	24,447	237.6
Bukoba	238,113	279,567	17.4	3,121	10,130	224.6
Muleba	376,450	524,563	39.3	8,734	15,747	80.3
Biharamulo	150,292	311,786	107.5	8,763	11,700	33.5
Ngara	329,565	297,904	- 9.6	4,844	22,152	357.3
Bukoba Municipal	21,711	N/A	-100.0	59,157	128,796	117.7
Missenyi	149,976	188,614	25.8	2,810	14,018	398.9
Kyerwa	222,841	321,026	44.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component
- (iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Kagera Region was 96 males for every 100 females.... For Kagera rural, the sex ratio was 97 and for Kagera urban it was 94 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population of Kagera Region aged 40 to 49 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups, and for Kagera rural, the sex ratio was above 100 for population aged 5 to 19 years and 45 to 49 years. On the other hand, Kagera urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged below 5 years and 35 to 59 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,458,023	100.0	1,205,683	100.0	1,252,340	100.0	96.3
0–4	448,969	18.3	223,081	18.5	225,888	18.0	98.8
5–9	383,636	15.6	192,004	15.9	191,632	15.3	100.2
10–14	339,184	13.8	169,119	14.0	170,065	13.6	99.4
15–19	249,139	10.1	124,600	10.3	124,539	9.9	100.0
20–24	190,255	7.7	87,912	7.3	102,343	8.2	85.9
25–29	169,832	6.9	79,108	6.6	90,724	7.2	87.2
30–34	149,198	6.1	72,440	6.0	76,758	6.1	94.4
35–39	130,247	5.3	64,151	5.3	66,096	5.3	97.1
40–44	97,441	4.0	49,062	4.1	48,379	3.9	101.4
45–49	74,849	3.0	38,075	3.2	36,774	2.9	103.5
50–54	61,089	2.5	29,685	2.5	31,404	2.5	94.5
55–59	39,095	1.6	19,292	1.6	19,803	1.6	97.4
60–64	38,140	1.6	18,150	1.5	19,990	1.6	90.8
65–69	23,797	1.0	11,204	0.9	12,593	1.0	89.0
70–74	22,587	0.9	9,851	0.8	12,736	1.0	77.3
75–79	15,770	0.6	7,439	0.6	8,331	0.7	89.3
80+	24,795	1.0	10,510	0.9	14,285	1.1	73.6

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	2,231,033	100.0	1,095,835	100.0	1,135,198	100.0	96.5
0–4	415,274	18.6	206,182	18.8	209,092	18.4	98.6
5–9	356,243	16.0	178,552	16.3	177,691	15.7	100.5
10–14	312,366	14.0	156,559	14.3	155,807	13.7	100.5
15–19	220,261	9.9	111,382	10.2	108,879	9.6	102.3
20–24	165,573	7.4	76,800	7.0	88,773	7.8	86.5
25–29	147,595	6.6	68,606	6.3	78,989	7.0	86.9
30–34	131,369	5.9	63,511	5.8	67,858	6.0	93.6
35–39	115,986	5.2	56,748	5.2	59,238	5.2	95.8
40–44	87,989	3.9	44,066	4.0	43,923	3.9	100.3
45–49	68,127	3.1	34,460	3.1	33,667	3.0	102.4
50–54	56,148	2.5	27,144	2.5	29,004	2.6	93.6
55–59	36,012	1.6	17,693	1.6	18,319	1.6	96.6
60–64	35,904	1.6	17,032	1.6	18,872	1.7	90.3
65–69	22,440	1.0	10,584	1.0	11,856	1.0	89.3
70–74	21,321	1.0	9,365	0.9	11,956	1.1	78.3
75–79	14,922	0.7	7,074	0.6	7,848	0.7	90.1
80+	23,503	1.1	10,077	0.9	13,426	1.2	75.1

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	226,990	100.0	109,848	100.0	117,142	100.0	93.8
0–4	33,695	14.8	16,899	15.4	16,796	14.3	100.6
5–9	27,393	12.1	13,452	12.2	13,941	11.9	96.5
10–14	26,818	11.8	12,560	11.4	14,258	12.2	88.1
15–19	28,878	12.7	13,218	12.0	15,660	13.4	84.4
20–24	24,682	10.9	11,112	10.1	13,570	11.6	81.9
25–29	22,237	9.8	10,502	9.6	11,735	10.0	89.5
30–34	17,829	7.9	8,929	8.1	8,900	7.6	100.3
35–39	14,261	6.3	7,403	6.7	6,858	5.9	107.9
40–44	9,452	4.2	4,996	4.5	4,456	3.8	112.1
45–49	6,722	3.0	3,615	3.3	3,107	2.7	116.4
50–54	4,941	2.2	2,541	2.3	2,400	2.0	105.9
55–59	3,083	1.4	1,599	1.5	1,484	1.3	107.7
60–64	2,236	1.0	1,118	1.0	1,118	1.0	100.0
65–69	1,357	0.6	620	0.6	737	0.6	84.1
70–74	1,266	0.6	486	0.4	780	0.7	62.3
75–79	848	0.4	365	0.3	483	0.4	75.6
80+	1,292	0.6	433	0.4	859	0.7	50.4

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 centers has a different structure. For example, the population pyramid of Kagera 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, Kagera Region, 2012 Census

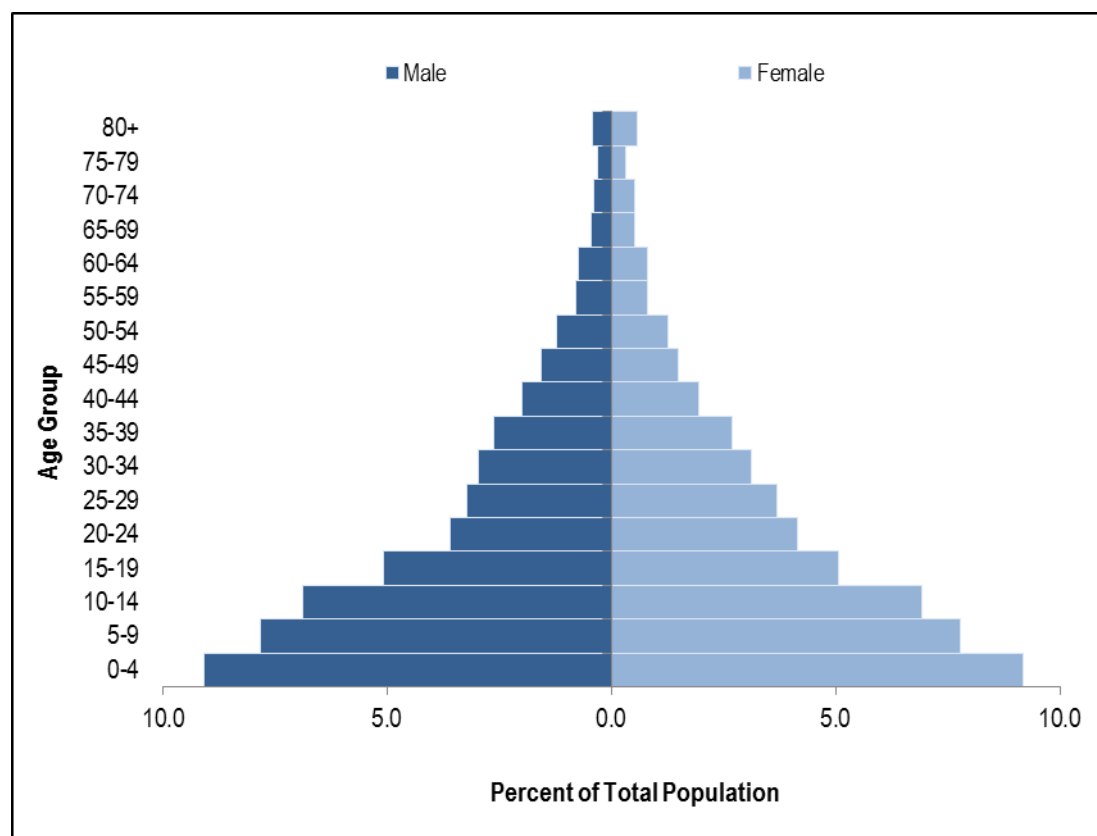


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kagera Rural, 2012 Census

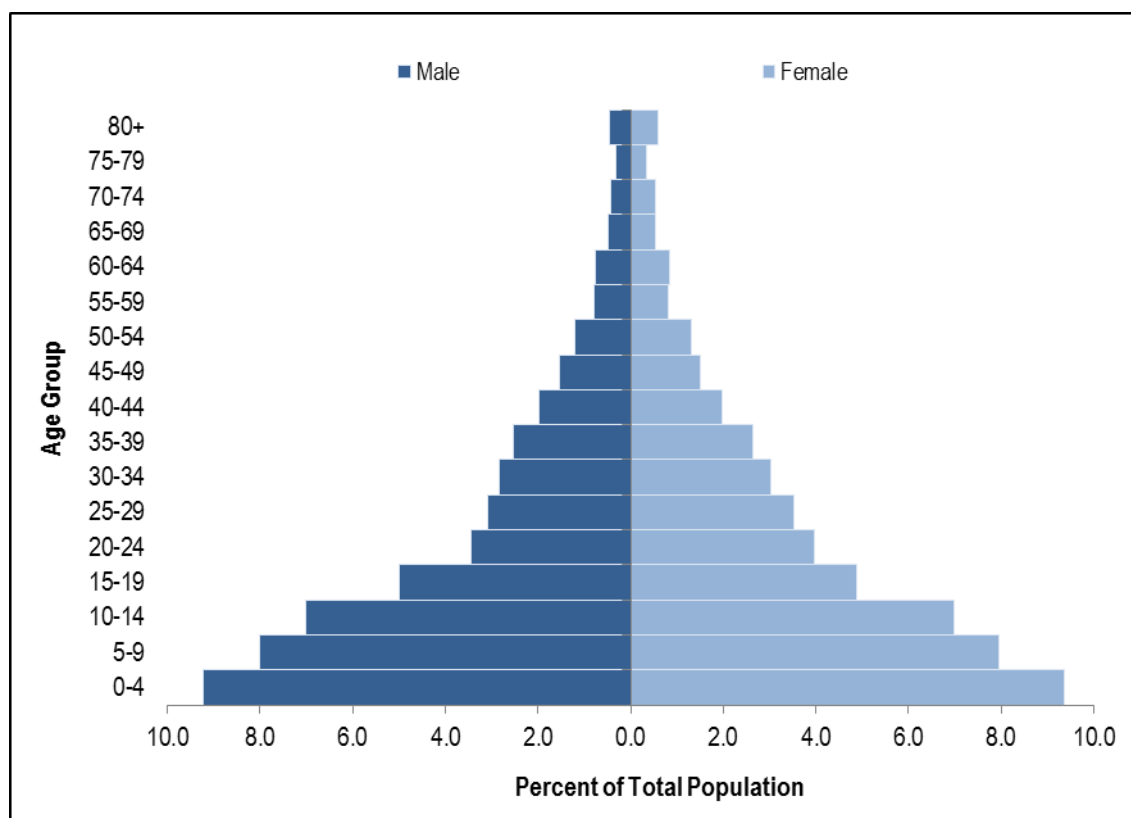
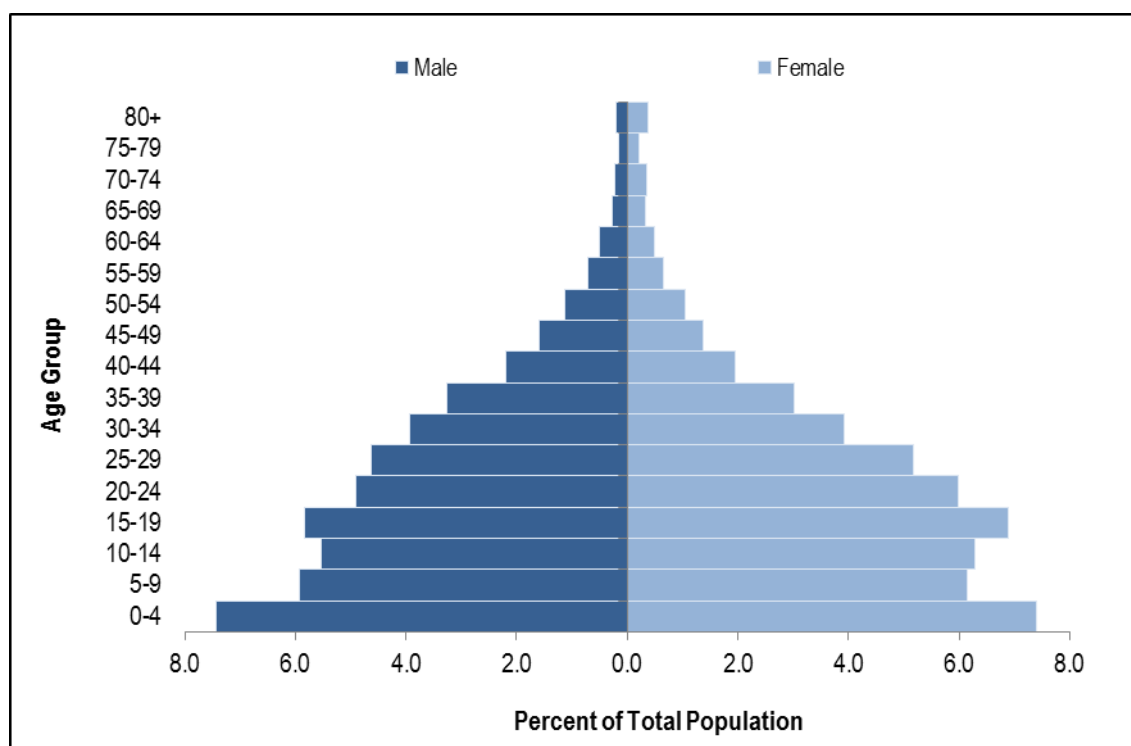


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kagera Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 48 percent of Kagera total population below 15 years of age and only four (4) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

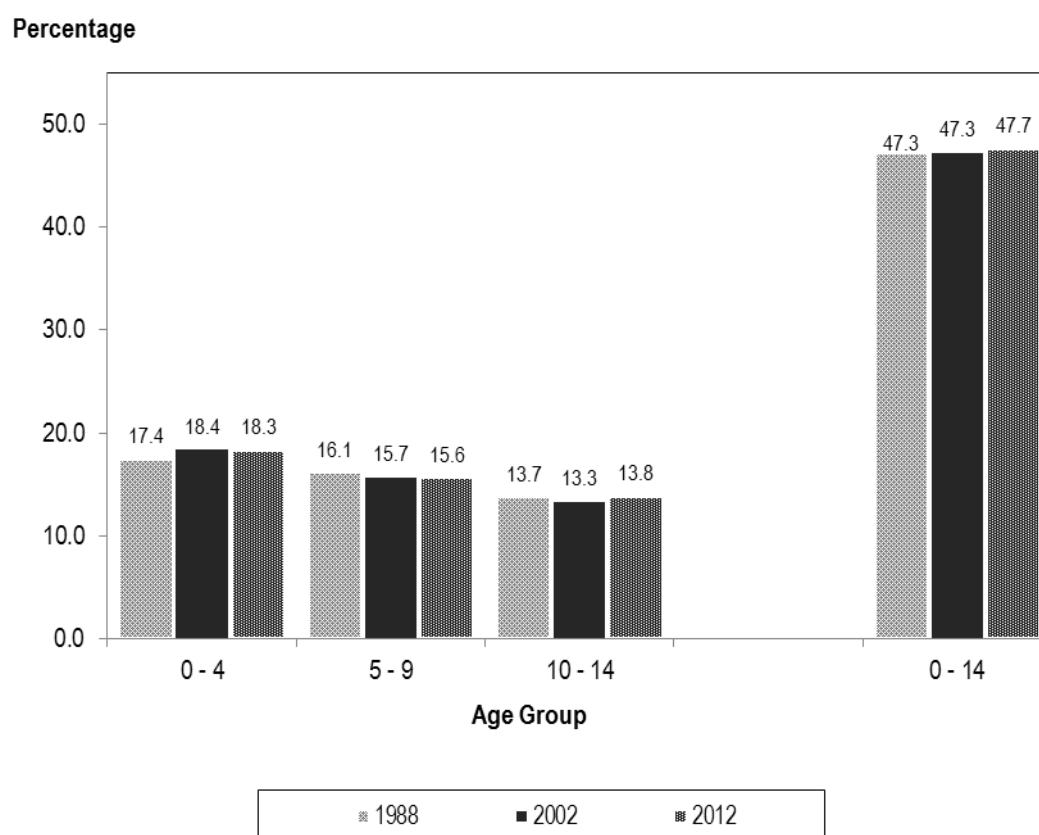
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Kagera		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	2,458,023	100.0	2,231,033	100.0	226,990	100.0
Male	1,205,683	49.1	1,095,835	49.1	109,848	48.4
Female	1,252,340	50.9	1,135,198	50.9	117,142	51.6
Children (Under 1 year)	90,904	3.7	83,010	3.7	7,894	3.5
Male	45,005	3.7	41,084	3.7	3,921	3.6
Female	45,899	3.7	41,926	3.7	3,973	3.4
Children (0–4 years)	448,969	18.3	415,274	18.6	33,695	14.8
Male	223,081	18.5	206,182	18.8	16,899	15.4
Female	225,888	18.0	209,092	18.4	16,796	14.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,171,789	47.7	1,083,883	48.6	87,906	38.7
Male	584,204	48.5	541,293	49.4	42,911	39.1
Female	587,585	46.9	542,590	47.8	44,995	38.4
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,327,240	54.0	1,221,954	54.8	105,286	46.4
Male	663,500	55.0	612,645	55.9	50,855	46.3
Female	663,740	53.0	609,309	53.7	54,431	46.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	439,394	17.9	385,834	17.3	53,560	23.6
Male	212,512	17.6	188,182	17.2	24,330	22.1
Female	226,882	18.1	197,652	17.4	29,230	25.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	793,756	32.3	696,397	31.2	97,359	42.9
Male	381,514	31.6	335,766	30.6	45,748	41.6
Female	412,242	32.9	360,631	31.8	51,611	44.1
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	502,786	20.5	465,190	20.9	37,596	16.6
Male	250,952	20.8	232,863	21.2	18,089	16.5
Female	251,834	20.1	232,327	20.5	19,507	16.7
Secondary School (14–17 years)	213,802	8.7	191,082	8.6	22,720	10.0
Male	108,311	9.0	97,940	8.9	10,371	9.4
Female	105,491	8.4	93,142	8.2	12,349	10.5
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,199,285	48.8	1,064,964	47.7	134,321	59.2
Male	582,475	48.3	517,442	47.2	65,033	59.2
Female	616,810	49.3	547,522	48.2	69,288	59.1
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	545,613	43.6	481,327	42.4	64,286	54.9
Elderly Population (60+ years)	125,089	5.1	118,090	5.3	6,999	3.1
Male	57,154	4.7	54,132	4.9	3,022	2.8
Female	67,935	5.4	63,958	5.6	3,977	3.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	86,949	3.5	82,186	3.7	4,763	2.1
Male	39,004	3.2	37,100	3.4	1,904	1.7
Female	47,945	3.8	45,086	4.0	2,859	2.4
Age-Dependency Ratio		105		109		69

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age increased from 47 percent in 1988 and 2002 Census to 48 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over 24 years period.

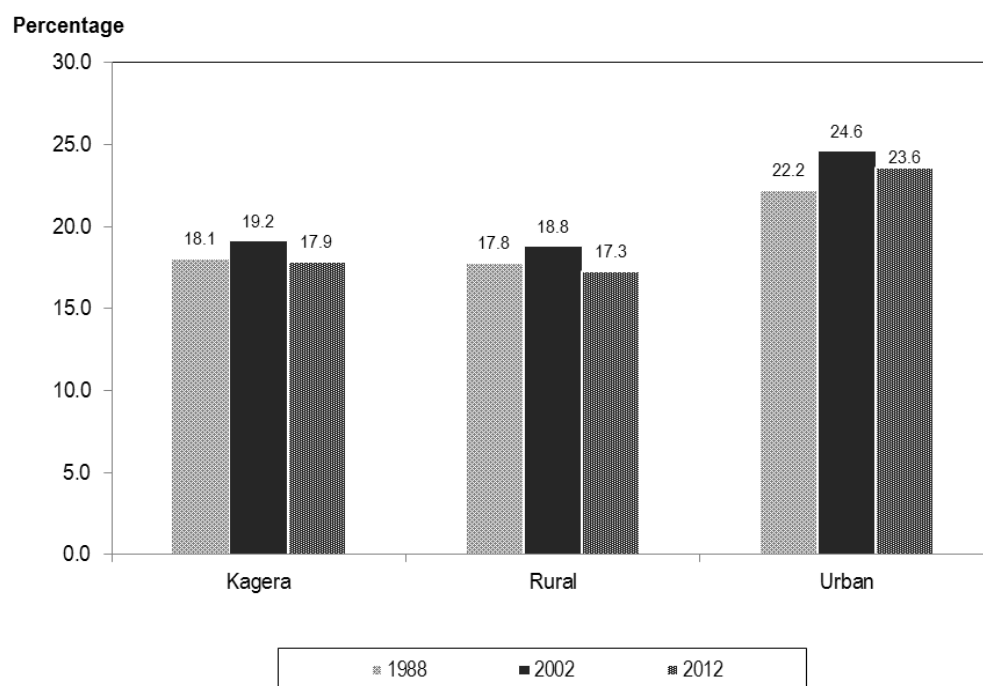
**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Kagera Region
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

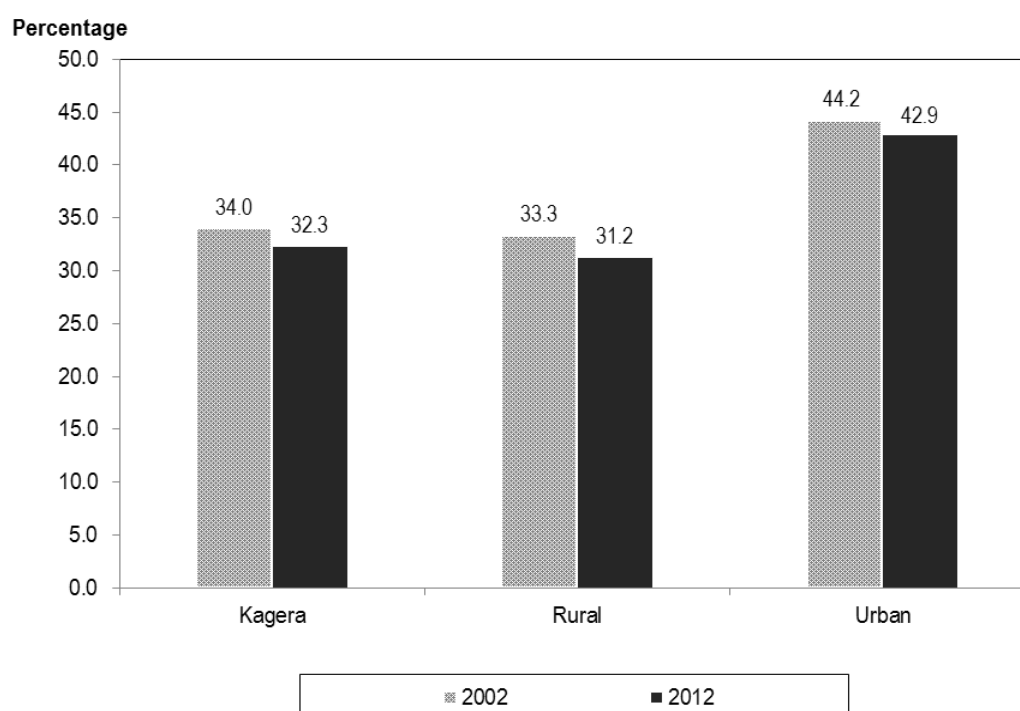
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population of Kagera Region, Kagera rural and Kagera urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Kagera Region increased from 18 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 2002 and then decreased to 18 percent in 2012 census. The same trend is observed in rural areas, but that of urban areas increased from 22 percent to 25 percent in the 2002 PHC and then decreased to 24 percent in the 2012 Census.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 34 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012 for Kagera Region and slightly decreased from 33 to 31 percent for Kagera rural. For Kagera urban, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 decreased from 44 percent in 2002 to 43 percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

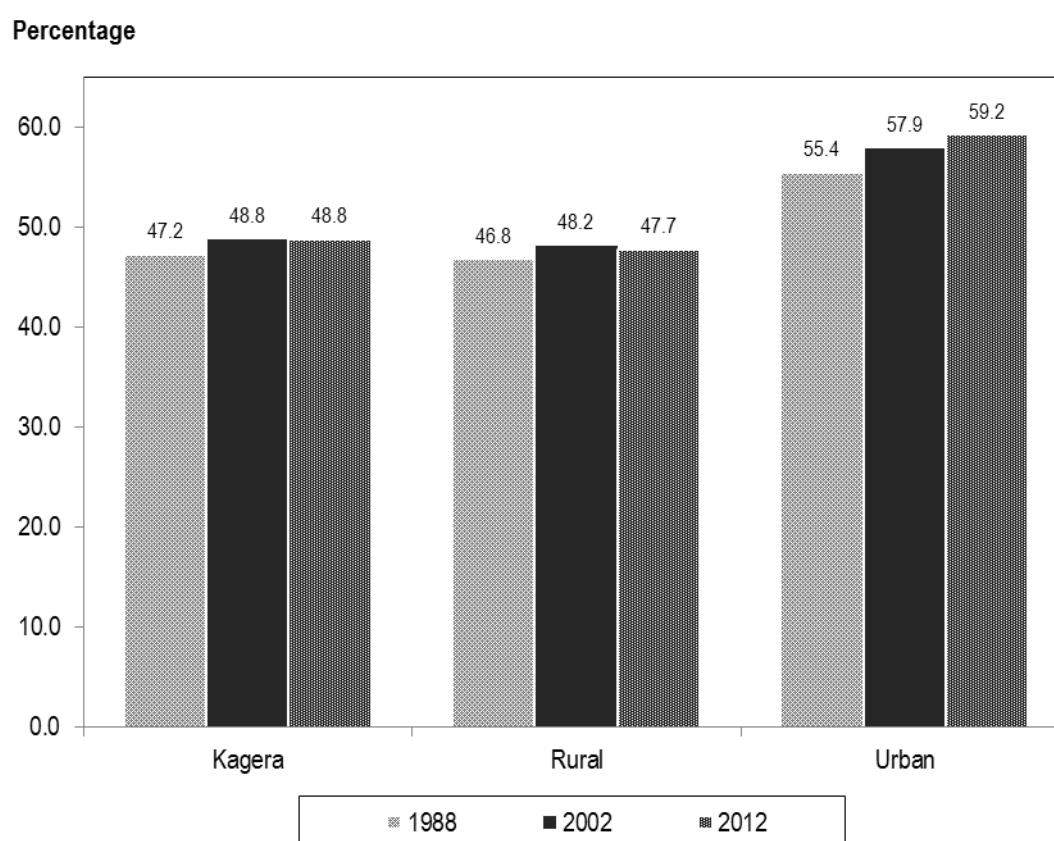
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kagera Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Kagera's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 47.2 percent in 1988 Census to 48.8 percent in 2002 and remained at the same level in 2012. The proportion of the working population Kagera rural increased from 46.8 percent in 1988 to 48.2 percent in 2002 and slightly decreased in 2012 to 47.7 percent. On the other hand, there was a significant increase for Kagera urban, as the proportion increased from 55.4 in 1988 to 57.9 in 2002 and to 59.2 percent in 2012 as shown in Figure 3.7.

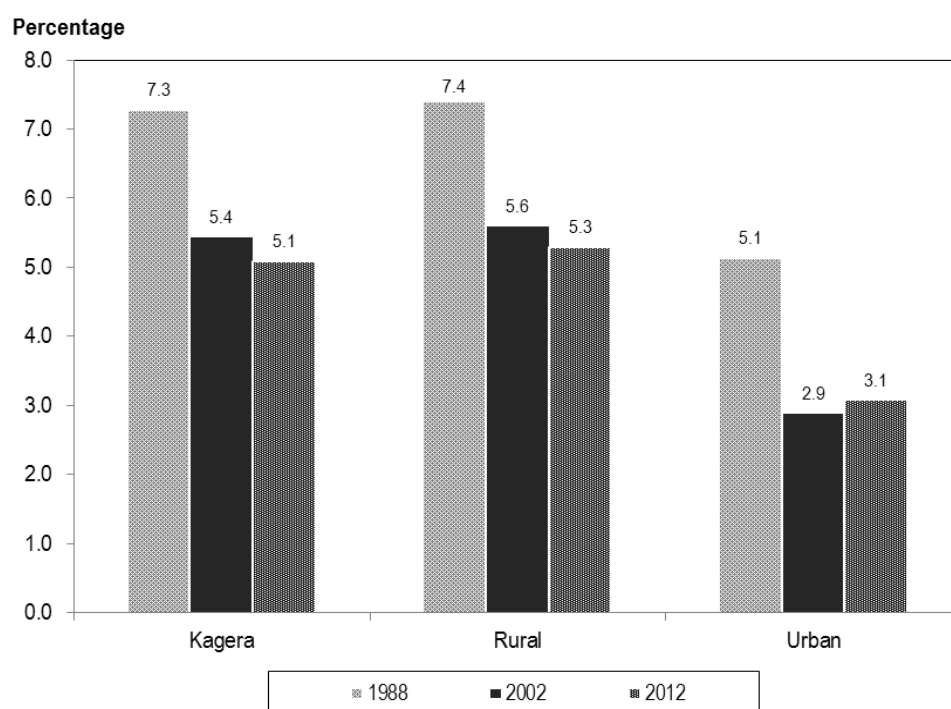
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kagera Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Kagera Region decreased from seven (7.3) percent in 1988 to five (5.1) percent in 2012 Census; the same trend is observed in Kagera rural. As for Kagera urban, the proportion of the elderly population decreased from five (5.1) percent to three (3.1) percent in the same period (Figure 3.8).

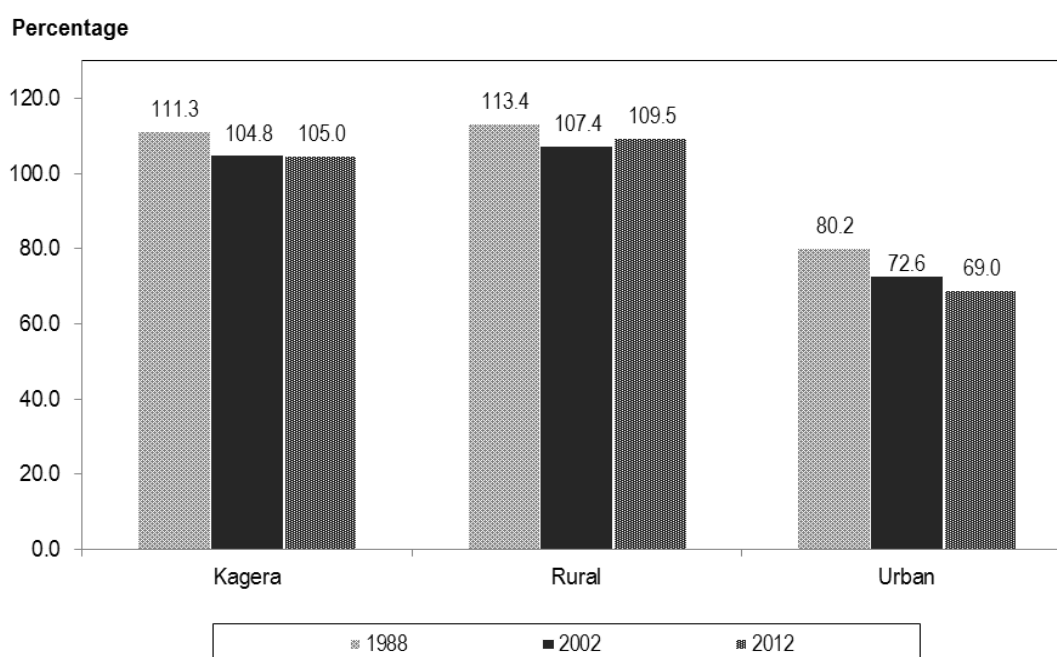
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kagera Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Kagera age dependency ratio was 105 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 105 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

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



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (524,793) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Kagera Region had a total of 521,028 private households. Eighty nine (89.4) percent of the private households (465,595 households) were in rural areas and about 11 percent (55,433 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty eight (68.1) percent and 32 (31.9) percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban, and Sex of Head of Household; Kagera 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	521,028	354,744	68.1	166,284	31.9	465,595	89.4	319,390	90.0	146,205	87.9	55,433	10.6	35,354	10.0	20,079	12.1	
< 10	257	175	68.1	82	31.9	240	93.4	165	94.3	75	91.5	17	6.6	10	5.7	7	8.5	
10-14	1,334	752	56.4	582	43.6	1,167	87.5	670	89.1	497	85.4	167	12.5	82	10.9	85	14.6	
15-19	9,070	5,651	62.3	3,419	37.7	7,575	83.5	4,809	85.1	2,766	80.9	1,495	16.5	842	14.9	653	19.1	
20-24	39,516	28,399	71.9	11,117	28.1	33,707	85.3	24,892	87.7	8,815	79.3	5,809	14.7	3,507	12.3	2,302	20.7	
25-29	67,081	50,645	75.5	16,436	24.5	57,273	85.4	44,186	87.2	13,087	79.6	9,808	14.6	6,459	12.8	3,349	20.4	
30-34	72,964	54,145	74.2	18,819	25.8	63,506	87.0	47,748	88.2	15,758	83.7	9,458	13.0	6,397	11.8	3,061	16.3	
35-39	70,356	51,049	72.6	19,307	27.4	62,106	88.3	45,497	89.1	16,609	86.0	8,250	11.7	5,552	10.9	2,698	14.0	
40-44	57,177	40,085	70.1	17,092	29.9	51,279	89.7	36,203	90.3	15,076	88.2	5,898	10.3	3,882	9.7	2,016	11.8	
45-49	46,246	31,695	68.5	14,551	31.5	41,923	90.7	28,890	91.2	13,033	89.6	4,323	9.3	2,805	8.8	1,518	10.4	
50-54	39,570	24,990	63.2	14,580	36.8	36,241	91.6	22,963	91.9	13,278	91.1	3,329	8.4	2,027	8.1	1,302	8.9	
55-59	26,533	16,693	62.9	9,840	37.1	24,398	92.0	15,370	92.1	9,028	91.7	2,135	8.0	1,323	7.9	812	8.3	
60-64	27,044	15,881	58.7	11,163	41.3	25,498	94.3	14,972	94.3	10,526	94.3	1,546	5.7	909	5.7	637	5.7	
65-69	17,152	9,908	57.8	7,244	42.2	16,172	94.3	9,370	94.6	6,802	93.9	980	5.7	538	5.4	442	6.1	
70-74	16,826	8,796	52.3	8,030	47.7	15,942	94.7	8,383	95.3	7,559	94.1	884	5.3	413	4.7	471	5.9	
75-79	11,985	6,687	55.8	5,298	44.2	11,444	95.5	6,411	95.9	5,033	95.0	541	4.5	276	4.1	265	5.0	
80+	17,917	9,193	51.3	8,724	48.7	17,124	95.6	8,861	96.4	8,263	94.7	793	4.4	332	3.6	461	5.3	

Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Muleba being the district with the largest population had 21.8 percent of the total number of private households in Kagera Region while Bukoba Municipal had the smallest proportion of the private households (6.2 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Kyerwa (100 percent) followed by Muleba (97 percent), while, in urban areas, Bukoba Municipal had the biggest proportion of private households (100 percent).

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

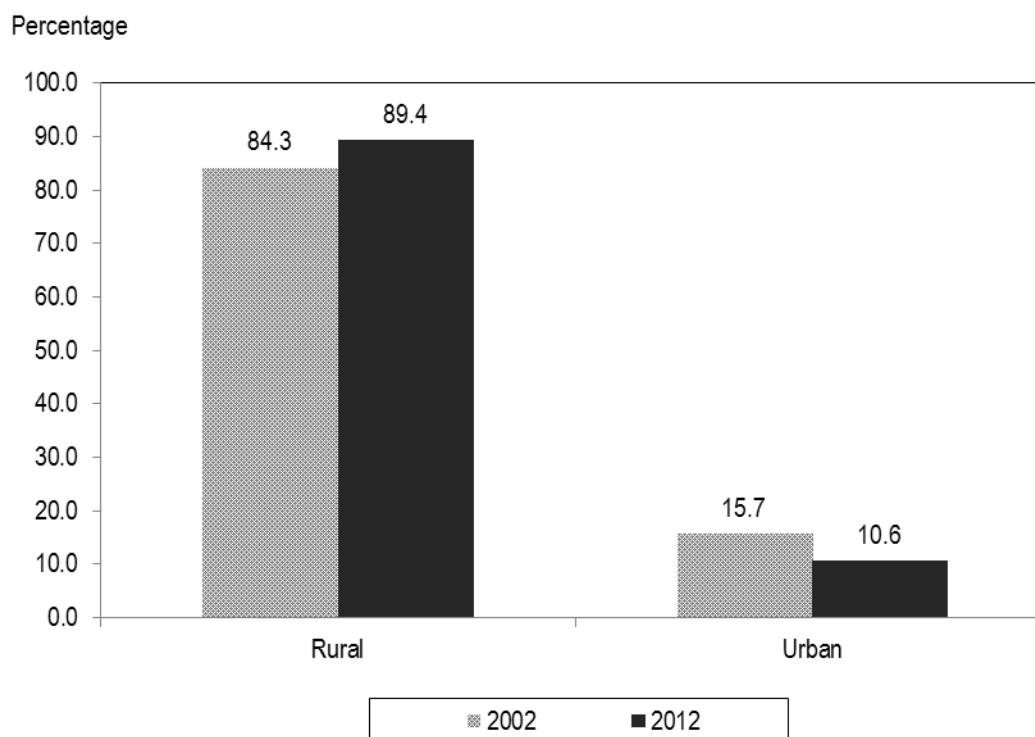
District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kagera Region	521,028	100.0	465,595	89.4	55,433	10.6
Karagwe	72,339	13.9	66,302	91.7	6,037	8.3
Bukoba	65,375	12.5	62,909	96.2	2,466	3.8
Muleba	113,380	21.8	110,028	97.0	3,352	3.0
Biharamulo	55,674	10.7	53,183	95.5	2,491	4.5
Ngara	67,477	13.0	62,686	92.9	4,791	7.1
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	6.2	N/A	N/A	32,296	100.0
Missenyi	48,104	9.2	44,104	91.7	4,000	8.3
Kyerwa	66,383	12.7	66,383	100.0	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component
- (iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

Figure 4.1 shows a decrease in urban households in Kagera from 16 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is an increase in rural households from 84 percent to 89 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; Kagera Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households by the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Kagera Region in the 2012 PHC was 4.7 persons which is almost the same as that of 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.7 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (3.9 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts ranging from 4.4 persons in Bukoba District to 11 persons in Missenyi District.

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by District; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

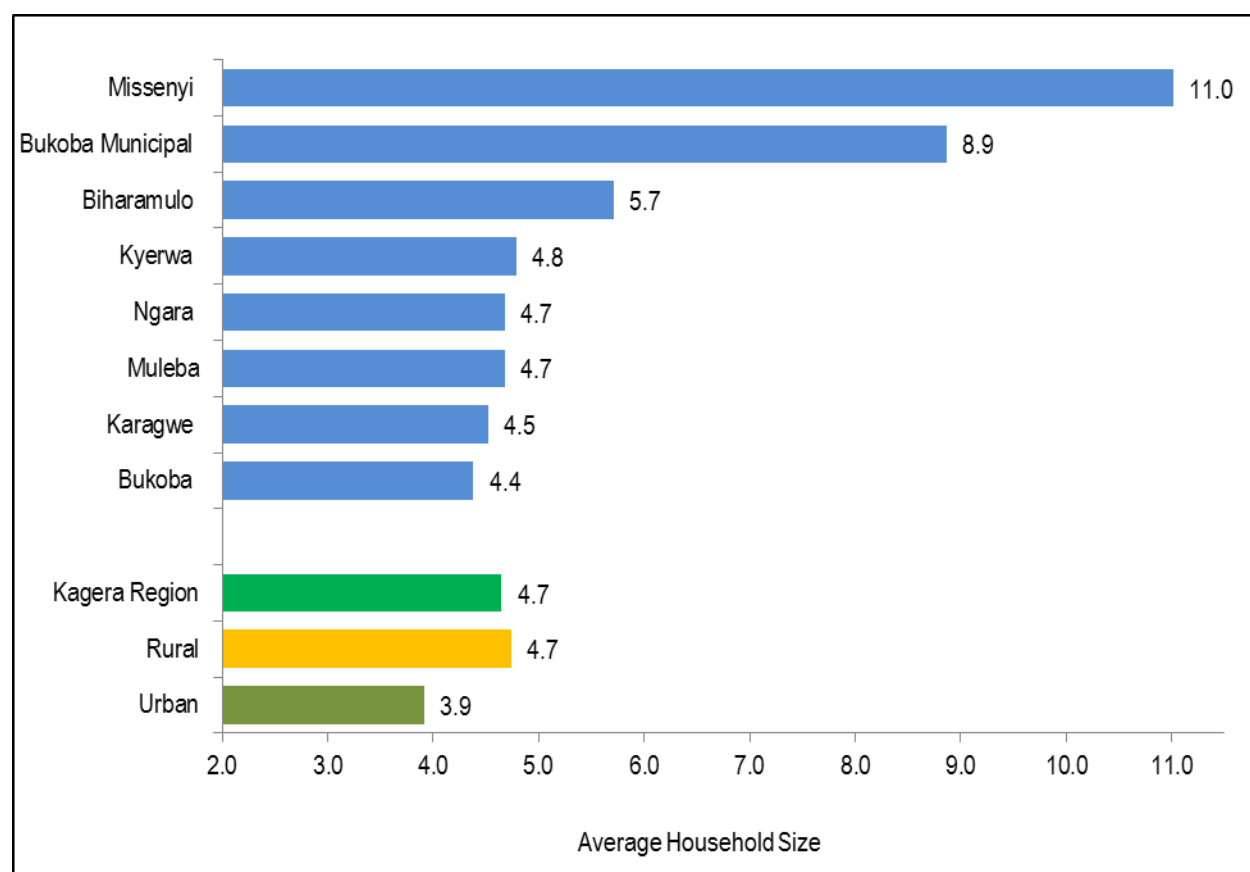


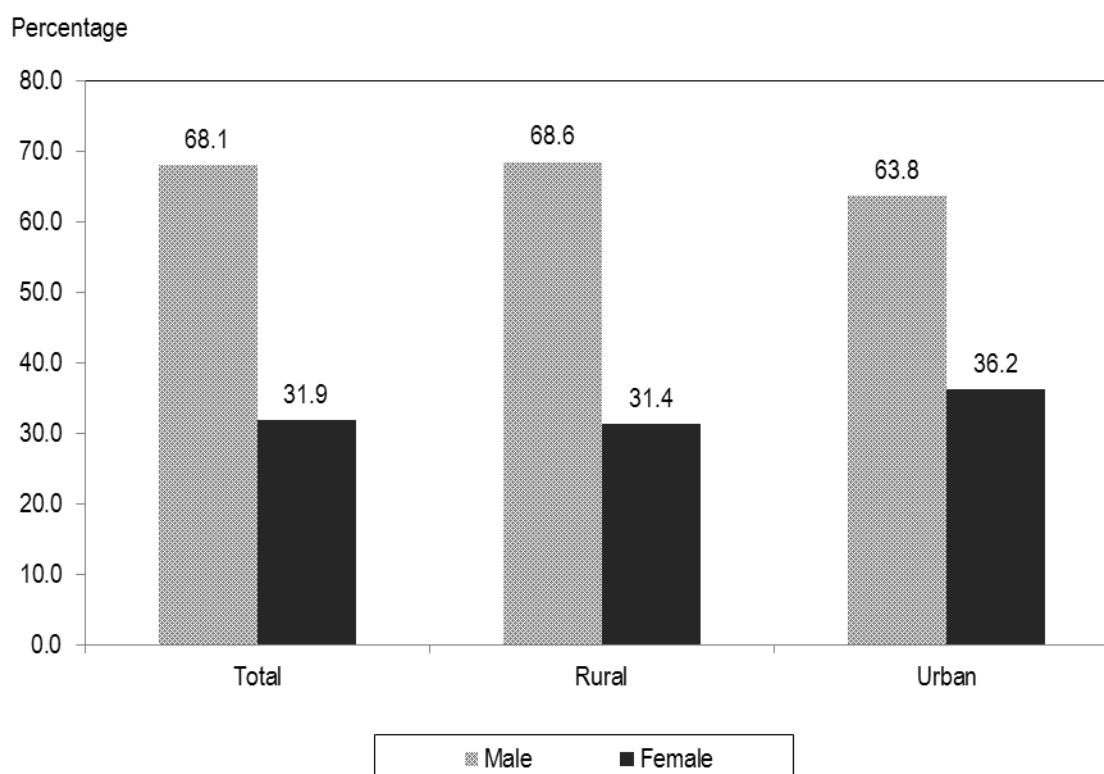
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kagera Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kagera Region	1,873,263	2,423,142	396,533	521,028	4.7	4.7
Rural	1,751,626	2,206,095	366,778	465,595	4.8	4.7
Urban	121,637	217,047	29,755	55,433	4.1	3.9

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 eight (68.1 percent) of the total private households in Kagera Region were headed by males and a thirty two (31.9 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male and female headed households in Kagera Region has almost remained the same for the 2002 and 2012 PHC as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kagera Region	68.3	31.7	68.1	31.9
Rural	68.7	31.3	68.6	31.4
Urban	63.2	36.8	63.8	36.2

The average household size for female headed households is almost two times that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 7.4 compared with 3.3 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kagera Region	521,028	354,744	166,284	4.7	3.3	7.4
Rural	465,595	319,390	146,205	4.7	3.4	7.7
Urban	55,433	35,354	20,079	3.9	2.9	5.6
Karagwe	72,339	50,108	22,231	4.5	3.2	7.5
Bukoba	65,375	42,551	22,824	4.4	3.3	6.4
Muleba	113,380	76,840	36,540	4.7	3.4	7.4
Biharamulo	55,674	41,560	14,114	5.7	3.8	11.4
Ngara	67,477	45,625	21,852	4.7	3.3	7.6
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	20,723	11,573	8.9	6.7	12.7
Missenyi	48,104	31,421	16,683	11.0	8.3	16.1
Kyerwa	66,383	45,916	20,467	4.8	3.4	7.8

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

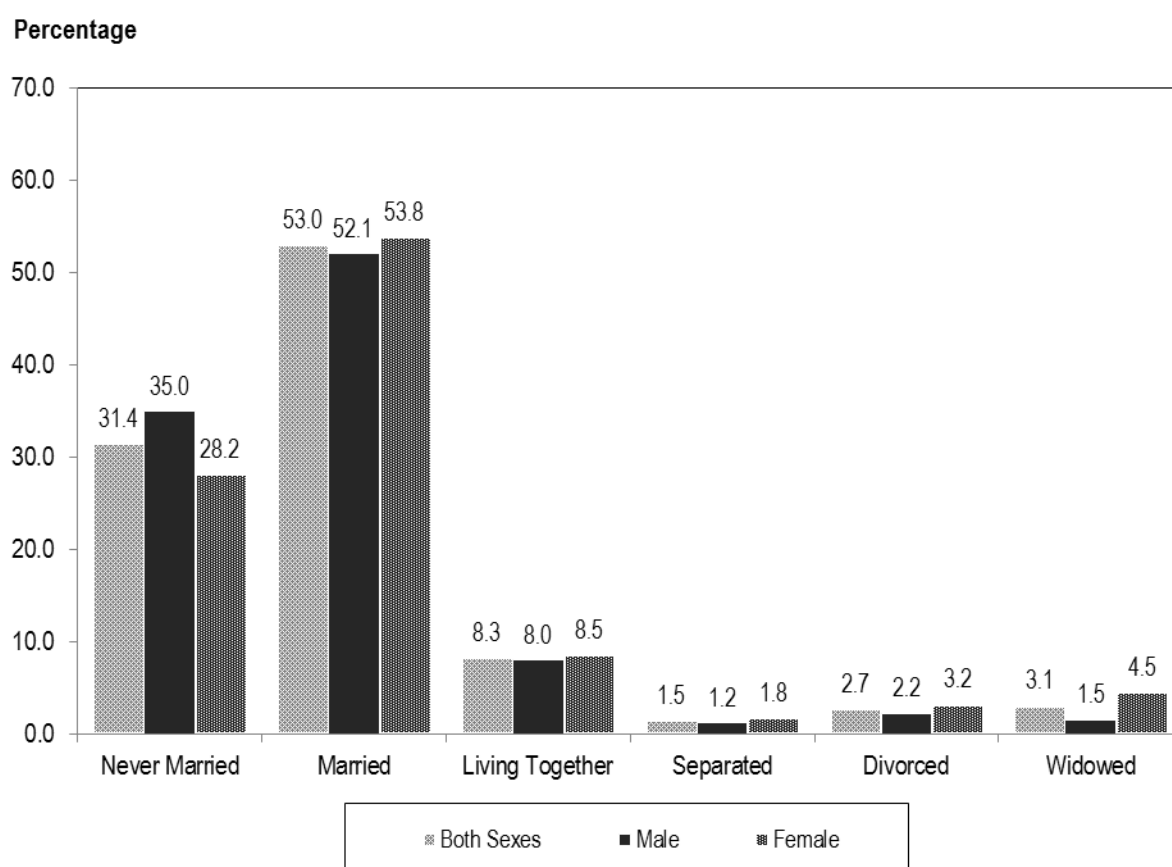
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC are disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicate the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

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 Kagera Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 31.4 percent of the people in Kagera Region aged 15 years and above had never married, 85.9 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 53 percent of the people were married and three (3.1) 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 85.9 percent for persons of age 15–19 to 13 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,261,142	31.4	53.0	8.3	2.7	1.5	3.1
15–19	243,515	85.9	12.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	184,758	47.0	42.6	7.8	2.2	0.4	0.1
25–29	166,344	21.8	63.6	12.4	1.2	1.0	0.0
30–34	146,306	12.7	69.8	11.6	4.2	1.7	0.1
35–39	128,026	9.5	72.7	11.1	4.4	2.1	0.2
40–44	95,862	8.5	74.2	10.0	3.2	2.6	1.6
45–49	73,655	6.2	73.9	9.2	3.3	2.8	4.6
50–54	60,217	8.2	70.8	8.3	3.9	3.0	5.7
55–59	38,604	9.1	64.0	10.1	6.3	3.2	7.3
60–64	37,717	10.8	62.8	8.8	5.5	3.4	8.8
65–69	23,576	6.7	61.8	9.9	6.0	3.1	12.4
70–74	22,396	10.5	53.7	7.6	6.5	2.9	18.9
75–79	15,612	9.1	43.5	4.6	3.7	3.0	36.1
80+	24,554	13.0	33.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	44.9

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by five year age group, sex and rural and urban areas. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (35 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (28.2 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (4.5 percent) was three times more than that of males (1.5 percent). Also, the tables indicate that majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	606,758	35.0	52.1	8.0	2.2	1.2	1.5
15-19	121,775	91.5	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	84,759	60.9	31.3	5.0	2.5	0.2	0.1
25-29	76,839	27.7	59.0	11.7	0.8	0.8	0.0
30-34	70,502	14.1	69.1	11.7	3.6	1.3	0.1
35-39	62,695	9.6	73.0	12.0	3.5	1.7	0.2
40-44	48,056	7.6	76.0	10.8	2.3	2.0	1.3
45-49	37,368	5.3	76.6	10.0	2.6	2.1	3.3
50-54	29,187	6.2	75.3	9.7	2.9	2.4	3.6
55-59	19,020	5.9	72.5	10.8	4.3	2.6	3.8
60-64	17,926	6.2	72.5	10.1	4.0	2.9	4.2
65-69	11,089	3.8	72.3	10.6	4.5	2.8	6.0
70-74	9,761	5.2	69.8	9.6	4.4	2.8	8.3
75-79	7,365	4.7	65.2	7.9	3.8	3.3	15.0
80+	10,416	8.2	59.4	7.2	3.1	2.3	19.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	654,384	28.2	53.8	8.5	3.2	1.8	4.5
15-19	121,740	80.2	16.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	-
20-24	99,999	35.2	52.2	10.2	1.9	0.5	0.0
25-29	89,505	16.8	67.5	12.9	1.6	1.2	0.0
30-34	75,804	11.3	70.5	11.4	4.7	2.0	0.1
35-39	65,331	9.3	72.4	10.3	5.3	2.6	0.2
40-44	47,806	9.3	72.4	9.1	4.1	3.2	1.9
45-49	36,287	7.1	71.2	8.2	4.1	3.5	5.9
50-54	31,030	10.2	66.5	7.1	4.9	3.6	7.6
55-59	19,584	12.2	55.7	9.5	8.2	3.8	10.6
60-64	19,791	14.9	53.9	7.5	6.9	3.8	13.0
65-69	12,487	9.2	52.4	9.4	7.4	3.5	18.1
70-74	12,635	14.6	41.2	6.0	8.1	3.0	27.1
75-79	8,247	13.0	24.0	1.7	3.5	2.7	55.0
80+	14,138	16.6	14.3	1.3	2.6	2.0	63.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,129,934	30.6	53.7	8.4	2.6	1.5	3.2
15–19	216,737	85.5	12.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	161,628	45.6	43.8	8.0	2.1	0.4	0.1
25–29	145,249	20.7	64.9	12.4	1.1	0.9	0.0
30–34	129,357	12.1	70.6	11.7	3.9	1.6	0.1
35–39	114,491	9.2	73.2	11.3	4.2	2.0	0.2
40–44	86,900	8.3	74.4	10.2	3.0	2.5	1.6
45–49	67,286	6.0	74.1	9.5	3.1	2.7	4.5
50–54	55,536	8.1	70.9	8.6	3.8	3.0	5.6
55–59	35,657	9.0	64.1	10.4	6.2	3.2	7.2
60–64	35,585	10.7	62.8	8.9	5.4	3.3	8.8
65–69	22,253	6.6	62.0	10.1	5.9	3.1	12.3
70–74	21,167	10.4	54.0	7.7	6.4	2.9	18.6
75–79	14,794	9.0	44.0	4.7	3.7	3.0	35.6
80+	23,294	12.9	33.9	3.9	2.8	2.1	44.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	544,796	34.3	52.6	8.1	2.2	1.2	1.6
15–19	109,742	91.4	8.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	74,579	59.4	32.5	5.2	2.5	0.2	0.1
25–29	67,108	26.2	60.4	11.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
30–34	62,190	13.6	69.8	11.7	3.5	1.3	0.1
35–39	55,823	9.4	73.3	12.1	3.5	1.6	0.2
40–44	43,403	7.6	75.9	11.0	2.3	2.0	1.3
45–49	33,971	5.2	76.4	10.4	2.6	2.1	3.3
50–54	26,807	6.1	75.0	10.0	3.0	2.4	3.6
55–59	17,504	5.9	72.2	11.0	4.4	2.6	3.8
60–64	16,872	6.2	72.4	10.3	4.0	2.9	4.2
65–69	10,490	3.8	72.3	10.8	4.5	2.7	6.0
70–74	9,295	5.1	69.9	9.7	4.4	2.7	8.2
75–79	7,016	4.6	65.7	8.0	3.8	3.3	14.6
80+	9,996	8.1	59.7	7.3	3.2	2.3	19.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	585,138	27.2	54.7	8.7	3.0	1.7	4.7
15-19	106,995	79.4	17.5	2.9	0.0	0.1	-
20-24	87,049	33.8	53.5	10.4	1.8	0.5	0.0
25-29	78,141	15.9	68.7	13.0	1.3	1.1	0.0
30-34	67,167	10.8	71.3	11.7	4.3	1.8	0.1
35-39	58,668	9.0	73.1	10.5	4.9	2.4	0.2
40-44	43,497	9.0	73.0	9.5	3.7	3.0	1.9
45-49	33,315	6.8	71.7	8.6	3.7	3.3	5.8
50-54	28,729	9.9	67.0	7.3	4.6	3.5	7.6
55-59	18,153	11.9	56.3	9.8	7.8	3.7	10.4
60-64	18,713	14.8	54.2	7.6	6.7	3.8	12.9
65-69	11,763	9.0	52.9	9.4	7.2	3.5	18.0
70-74	11,872	14.5	41.6	6.1	8.0	3.0	26.8
75-79	7,778	13.0	24.4	1.8	3.6	2.7	54.5
80+	13,298	16.5	14.5	1.3	2.6	2.0	63.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	131,208	38.6	46.9	7.0	3.5	1.8	2.1
15-19	26,778	89.0	9.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	23,130	56.6	33.9	6.4	2.6	0.4	0.1
25-29	21,095	29.6	55.0	11.9	2.1	1.4	0.0
30-34	16,949	16.8	64.2	10.6	5.8	2.5	0.1
35-39	13,535	12.1	68.2	9.9	6.5	3.2	0.2
40-44	8,962	10.3	72.1	7.3	5.2	3.6	1.6
45-49	6,369	7.9	72.5	5.5	5.5	3.5	5.2
50-54	4,681	10.0	69.8	5.2	5.2	3.8	6.0
55-59	2,947	10.9	62.3	7.0	7.7	3.8	8.3
60-64	2,132	11.2	61.9	6.3	6.9	3.8	9.8
65-69	1,323	8.2	58.0	8.1	8.0	3.9	13.9
70-74	1,229	12.7	47.5	5.7	8.2	3.1	22.8
75-79	818	11.0	33.7	2.8	3.3	3.1	46.1
80+	1,260	15.5	24.4	1.5	2.4	2.6	53.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	61,962	41.2	47.4	7.0	2.1	1.1	1.1
15-19	12,033	92.8	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	10,180	72.1	22.2	3.0	2.5	0.1	0.0
25-29	9,731	37.6	49.8	11.2	0.7	0.6	0.0
30-34	8,312	18.1	64.5	12.1	3.7	1.5	0.1
35-39	6,872	12.0	70.5	11.4	3.9	1.9	0.2
40-44	4,653	8.2	76.9	8.9	2.5	2.4	1.2
45-49	3,397	6.0	78.6	6.8	2.7	2.2	3.7
50-54	2,380	6.7	78.6	6.8	2.0	2.4	3.6
55-59	1,516	6.1	75.9	8.2	3.2	2.8	3.8
60-64	1,054	6.2	74.9	6.8	4.4	2.8	4.9
65-69	599	3.5	73.3	7.2	5.2	4.3	6.5
70-74	466	8.2	67.4	6.0	4.9	3.2	10.3
75-79	349	8.3	55.3	5.2	4.0	3.4	23.8
80+	420	10.0	51.2	4.5	2.4	3.1	28.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	69,246	36.3	46.6	7.1	4.8	2.3	3.0
15-19	14,745	85.9	12.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	-
20-24	12,950	44.4	43.1	9.0	2.7	0.7	0.1
25-29	11,364	22.7	59.4	12.5	3.3	2.1	-
30-34	8,637	15.5	63.9	9.3	7.7	3.5	0.1
35-39	6,663	12.1	65.8	8.3	9.1	4.6	0.1
40-44	4,309	12.5	66.9	5.5	8.2	5.0	1.9
45-49	2,972	10.0	65.6	4.0	8.6	4.9	6.9
50-54	2,301	13.4	60.7	3.6	8.5	5.3	8.6
55-59	1,431	16.1	47.9	5.8	12.4	4.8	13.1
60-64	1,078	16.1	49.3	5.8	9.5	4.7	14.7
65-69	724	12.0	45.3	8.8	10.4	3.5	20.0
70-74	763	15.5	35.4	5.5	10.2	3.0	30.4
75-79	469	13.0	17.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	62.7
80+	840	18.2	11.0	-	2.4	2.4	66.1

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 28.1 percent in Ngara District Council to 39.4 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council. For the married category, the range was from 46.1 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council to 56.8 percent in Karagwe District Council. The proportion for the separated ranged from 0.9 percent in Biharamulo District to 2.1 percent in Bukoba District and Missenyi District Council. The widowed category ranged from 2.2 in Bukoba Municipality to 4.3 in Bukoba District Council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was higher in Ngara District (16.5 percent) and Biharamulo (11.2 percent) District Council compared to other districts.

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Kagera Region	1,261,142	31.4	53.0	8.3	1.5	2.7	3.1
Rural	1,129,934	30.6	53.7	8.4	1.5	2.6	3.2
Urban	131,208	38.6	46.9	7.0	1.8	3.5	2.1
Karagwe	172,859	31.4	56.8	5.4	1.3	2.3	2.8
Bukoba	153,507	31.8	50.9	7.4	2.1	3.6	4.3
Muleba	278,583	31.7	56.0	4.4	1.5	2.9	3.5
Biharamulo	150,303	31.0	52.4	11.2	0.9	2.2	2.3
Ngara	158,487	28.1	49.5	16.5	1.3	2.0	2.7
Bukoba Municipal	77,507	39.4	46.1	6.9	1.9	3.5	2.2
Missenyi	110,418	33.1	49.5	7.7	2.1	3.8	3.9
Kyerwa	159,478	29.6	55.4	9.0	1.3	2.2	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 results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.0 years in 2002 to 21.0 years in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 24.3 years in 2002 Census to 24.4 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females for the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3,

the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly increased from 21.8 to 21.9 years and that of males decreased from 26.6 to 25.8 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 19.9 to 20.8 years and that of males slightly increased from 24.1 to 24.2 years.

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

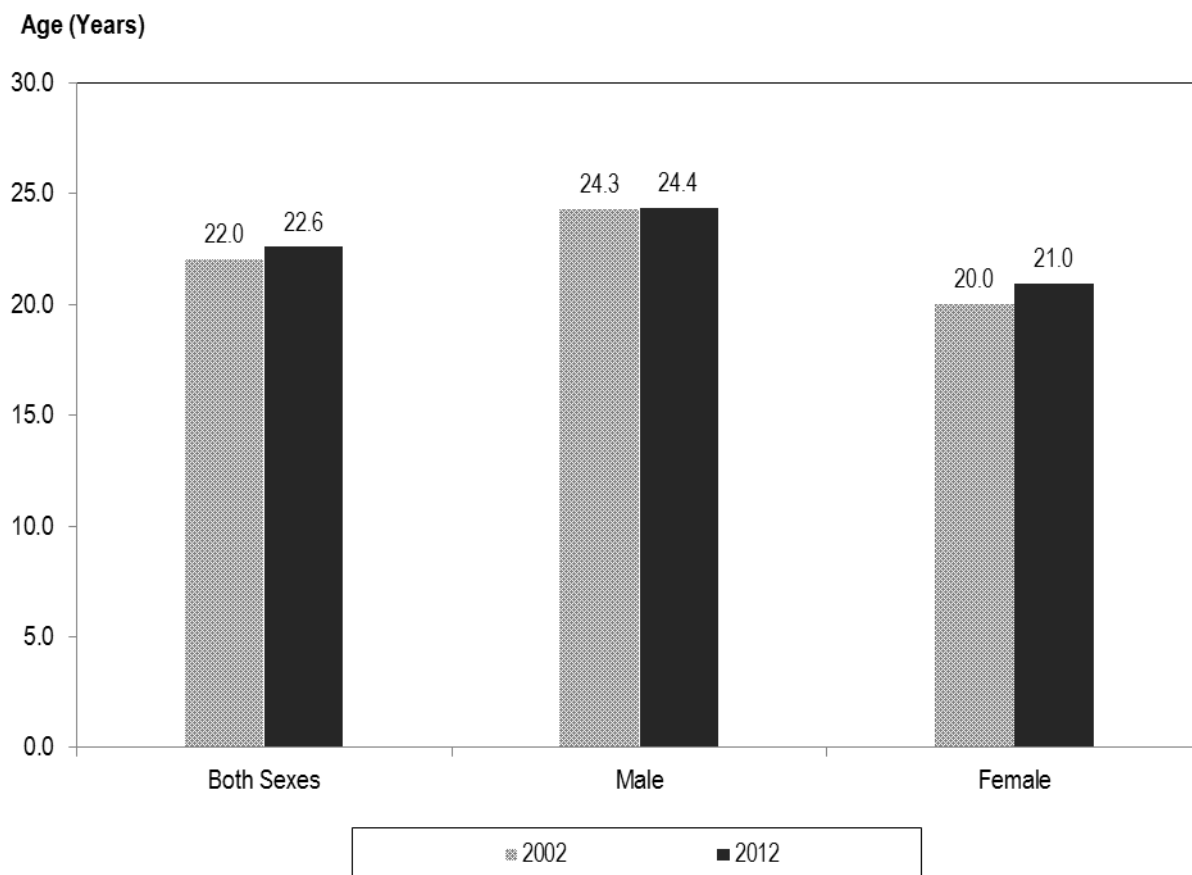
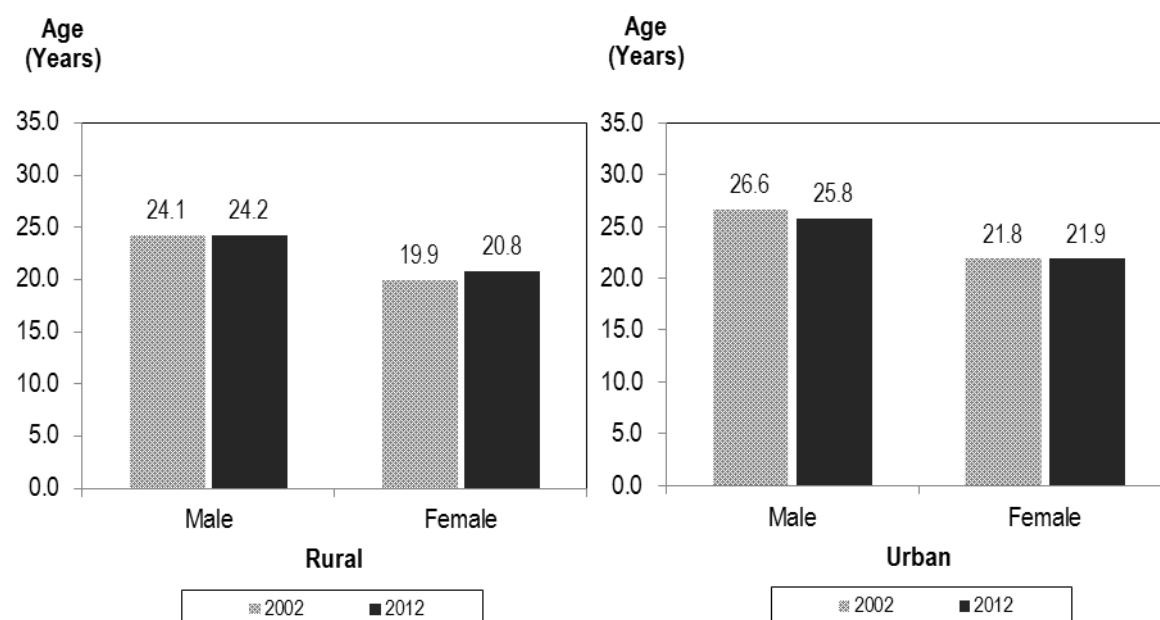


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Kagera Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

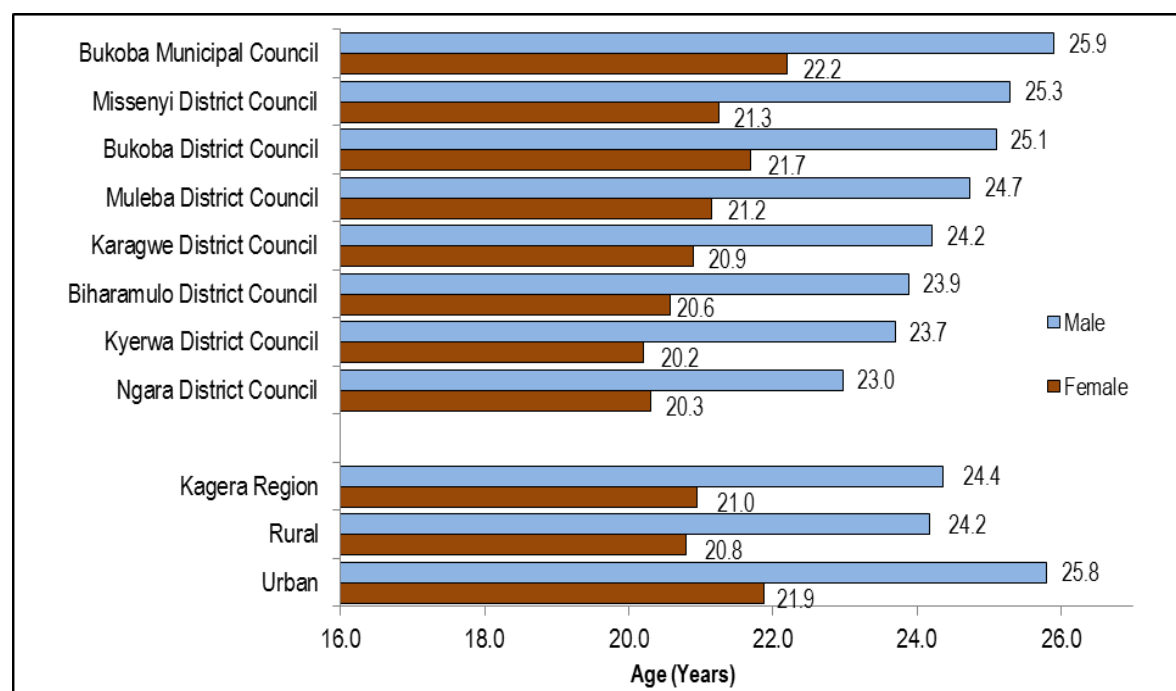


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Bukoba Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (25.9 years and 22.2 years respectively) followed by Missenyi District Council with 25.3 years for males and Bukoba District Council with 21.7 years for females and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Ngara District Council and Kyerwa District Council (23.0 years for males and 20.2 for females respectively).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kagera Region	22.0	22.6	24.3	24.4	20.0	21.0
Rural	21.9	22.4	24.1	24.2	19.9	20.8
Urban	24.2	23.8	26.6	25.8	21.8	21.9
Karagwe	22.4	22.5	24.4	24.2	20.5	20.9
Bukoba	22.3	23.3	24.8	25.1	20.2	21.7
Muleba	22.1	22.9	24.6	24.7	19.8	21.2
Biharamulo	21.2	22.2	23.5	23.9	19.1	20.6
Ngara	21.3	21.5	23.4	23.0	19.6	20.3
Bukoba Municipal	24.5	24.0	26.9	25.9	22.1	22.2
Missenyi	22.8	23.2	25.2	25.3	20.8	21.3
Kyerwa	21.2	21.9	23.3	23.7	19.5	20.2

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Kagera 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 were from Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Kenya and India.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	2,458,023	1,205,683	1,252,340	100.00	2,231,033	1,095,835	1,135,198	100.00	226,990	109,848	117,142	100.00
Tanzania	2,426,329	1,189,614	1,236,715	98.71	2,200,827	1,080,562	1,120,265	98.65	225,502	109,052	116,450	99.34
Angola	7	2	5	0.000	6	2	4	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Botswana	21	10	11	0.001	21	10	11	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	7,449	3,895	3,554	0.303	7,208	3,763	3,445	0.323	241	132	109	0.106
Comoro	16	9	7	0.001	14	7	7	0.001	2	2	0	0.001
Kenya	145	80	65	0.006	91	43	48	0.004	54	37	17	0.024
Lesotho	19	9	10	0.001	17	9	8	0.001	2	0	2	0.001
Malawi	6	5	1	0.000	4	3	1	0.000	2	2	0	0.001
Mauritius	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	30	15	15	0.001	30	15	15	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	15,521	7,767	7,754	0.631	15,355	7,662	7,693	0.688	166	105	61	0.073
Seychelles	11	3	8	0.000	11	3	8	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	17	7	10	0.001	16	7	9	0.001	1	0	1	0.000
Swaziland	3	3	0	0.000	3	3	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	33	24	9	0.001	27	19	8	0.001	6	5	1	0.003
Uganda	7,443	3,711	3,732	0.303	6,723	3,359	3,364	0.301	720	352	368	0.317
DRC	93	50	43	0.004	62	35	27	0.003	31	15	16	0.014
Zimbabwe	22	14	8	0.001	14	8	6	0.001	8	6	2	0.004
Zambia	3	3	0	0.000	3	3	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	32	26	6	0.001	25	21	4	0.001	7	5	2	0.003
China	99	78	21	0.004	50	39	11	0.002	49	39	10	0.022
India	109	63	46	0.004	26	17	9	0.001	83	46	37	0.037
Pakistan	5	0	5	0.000	2	0	2	0.000	3	0	3	0.001
Other Asian Countries	15	6	9	0.001	5	3	2	0.000	10	3	7	0.004
Italy	3	3	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	12	6	6	0.000	3	1	2	0.000	9	5	4	0.004
Great Britain	33	16	17	0.001	5	2	3	0.000	28	14	14	0.012

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	28	15	13	0.001	20	12	8	0.001	8	3	5	0.004
Other European Countries	22	13	9	0.001	7	5	2	0.000	15	8	7	0.007
Canada	5	5	0	0.000	5	5	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
USA	25	10	15	0.001	1	1	0	0.000	24	9	15	0.011
Dual Citizenship	466	221	245	0.019	450	214	236	0.020	16	7	9	0.007

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that twelve (12.4) percent of Kagera population had birth certificates while eleven (10.5) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (75.6 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 Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	12.4	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.6	10.4	75.6	75.2	76.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
0 - 4	12.2	12.4	12.1	15.7	15.7	15.7	70.9	70.8	71.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
5 - 9	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.9	14.0	13.9	72.1	72.1	72.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 - 14	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.3	12.4	12.2	73.6	73.6	73.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
15 - 19	15.5	15.0	16.1	9.9	10.1	9.7	73.2	73.6	72.9	1.3	1.4	1.3
20 - 24	15.7	16.6	14.9	7.4	7.6	7.3	75.3	74.1	76.3	1.6	1.7	1.5
25 - 29	13.3	14.5	12.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	78.3	76.9	79.5	1.7	2.0	1.5
30 - 34	11.6	12.4	10.9	6.6	6.4	6.7	80.0	79.0	80.9	1.8	2.1	1.5
35 - 39	10.8	11.2	10.3	6.3	6.1	6.4	81.2	80.6	81.7	1.8	2.1	1.5
40 - 44	10.1	10.7	9.4	6.2	6.0	6.4	81.9	81.3	82.6	1.8	2.1	1.6
45 - 49	9.8	10.6	8.9	6.1	6.0	6.2	82.3	81.4	83.3	1.7	1.9	1.5
50 - 54	9.1	10.1	8.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	83.1	82.1	84.0	2.0	2.1	1.9
55 - 59	9.3	10.4	8.2	6.0	5.8	6.3	82.8	81.9	83.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
60 - 64	7.0	7.9	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.9	84.7	84.6	84.8	2.7	2.2	3.1
65 - 69	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.4	84.6	84.9	84.5	2.8	2.3	3.2
70 - 74	5.6	6.3	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.9	84.9	85.6	84.4	3.7	2.6	4.5
75 - 79	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.1	84.5	85.0	84.1	3.8	3.2	4.4
80+	4.9	5.4	4.6	6.0	6.4	5.7	83.6	83.9	83.4	5.5	4.4	6.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Kagera Urban Areas (41 percent) was four times that of Kagera Rural Areas (10 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	9.6	9.9	9.3	11.1	11.1	11.0	77.9	77.5	78.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
0 - 4	9.8	9.9	9.7	16.2	16.1	16.2	72.9	72.8	72.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
5 - 9	10.4	10.4	10.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	74.1	74.1	74.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
10 - 14	10.3	10.2	10.3	12.9	13.0	12.9	75.7	75.7	75.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
15 - 19	11.8	11.5	12.0	10.7	10.8	10.5	76.4	76.4	76.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
20 - 24	11.6	12.6	10.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	78.9	77.6	80.1	1.5	1.6	1.4
25 - 29	9.7	10.8	8.7	7.2	7.1	7.2	81.6	80.2	82.7	1.6	1.8	1.4
30 - 34	8.5	9.2	7.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	82.8	82.0	83.6	1.7	1.9	1.4
35 - 39	8.0	8.4	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.8	83.7	83.2	84.1	1.7	1.9	1.4
40 - 44	7.6	8.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.7	84.1	83.6	84.7	1.7	2.0	1.5
45 - 49	7.6	8.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	84.3	83.6	85.1	1.7	1.8	1.5
50 - 54	7.2	7.9	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.2	84.9	84.1	85.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
55 - 59	7.3	8.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.4	84.6	84.0	85.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
60 - 64	6.0	6.7	5.3	5.8	5.5	6.0	85.6	85.6	85.6	2.7	2.2	3.1
65 - 69	5.5	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.5	85.5	85.8	85.2	2.8	2.3	3.2
70 - 74	4.9	5.6	4.4	5.9	5.7	6.1	85.5	86.2	84.9	3.7	2.5	4.6
75 - 79	5.1	5.5	4.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	85.0	85.4	84.6	3.7	3.1	4.3
80+	4.5	5.0	4.2	6.1	6.5	5.9	83.9	84.1	83.7	5.4	4.4	6.2

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	40.8	41.6	40.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	52.0	51.1	52.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
0 - 4	42.3	42.3	42.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	46.2	46.1	46.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 - 9	46.9	47.1	46.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	45.5	45.5	45.5	1.6	1.3	1.8
10 - 14	45.8	46.7	45.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	47.7	46.8	48.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
15 - 19	45.9	46.5	45.4	3.8	3.6	3.9	47.9	47.7	48.2	2.4	2.2	2.5
20 - 24	44.3	45.8	43.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	49.9	48.2	51.2	2.4	2.7	2.1
25 - 29	38.2	39.5	37.1	3.4	3.2	3.5	55.7	53.7	57.5	2.6	3.5	1.9
30 - 34	35.4	36.6	34.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	58.4	56.3	60.5	2.9	3.9	2.0
35 - 39	34.1	34.2	34.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	60.1	59.4	60.8	2.6	3.2	1.9
40 - 44	33.6	34.3	32.8	3.4	3.1	3.7	60.4	59.5	61.4	2.6	3.2	2.0
45 - 49	33.4	34.9	31.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	61.3	59.4	63.4	2.7	3.2	2.2
50 - 54	32.6	35.4	29.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	61.7	58.8	64.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
55 - 59	32.7	36.1	29.1	3.4	3.0	3.8	61.5	58.2	64.9	2.4	2.6	2.2
60 - 64	24.9	26.2	23.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	69.3	67.9	70.7	3.0	2.9	3.1
65 - 69	23.0	25.0	21.3	3.2	2.7	3.6	70.6	69.1	71.8	3.3	3.2	3.3
70 - 74	17.8	20.6	16.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	75.3	72.7	76.9	3.4	3.2	3.5
75 - 79	16.5	17.2	16.0	2.6	1.4	3.4	75.7	76.2	75.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
80+	12.8	15.2	11.5	3.1	3.3	3.0	77.7	78.1	77.5	6.4	3.3	8.0

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Kagera Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Bukoba Municipal Council (45.2 percent) and the lowest was Kyerwa District Council (6.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kagera Region	12.4	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.6	10.4	75.6	75.2	76.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Karagwe	10.2	10.4	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.5	78.9	78.5	79.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Bukoba	13.6	13.8	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.1	71.7	71.3	72.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
Muleba	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.5	79.2	78.9	79.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Biharamulo	9.8	10.1	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.0	78.4	77.9	78.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Ngara	11.3	11.8	10.8	12.1	12.5	11.7	75.0	74.1	75.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Bukoba Municipal	45.2	45.6	44.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	49.3	48.6	50.0	2.4	2.6	2.2
Missenyi	15.8	16.2	15.5	16.8	16.8	16.9	66.0	65.7	66.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Kyerwa	6.4	6.5	6.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	84.1	83.9	84.3	1.2	1.2	1.1

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 percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 68.7 percent of all persons in Kagera and 92 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 Distribution by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,423,142	1,665,467	68.7	103,935	4.3	335,414	13.8	318,325	13.1
< 1	90,018	88,593	98.4	340	0.4	930	1.0	155	0.2
1–4	355,525	344,454	96.9	2,622	0.7	7,424	2.1	1,026	0.3
5–9	381,005	356,546	93.6	5,552	1.5	16,551	4.3	2,356	0.6
10–14	335,452	294,464	87.8	8,961	2.7	26,501	7.9	5,526	1.6
15–19	243,515	192,246	78.9	10,978	4.5	31,151	12.8	9,140	3.8
20–24	184,758	122,829	66.5	11,867	6.4	36,872	20.0	13,190	7.1
25–29	166,344	92,437	55.6	13,482	8.1	41,127	24.7	19,298	11.6
30–34	146,306	65,326	44.7	13,915	9.5	41,699	28.5	25,366	17.3
35–39	128,026	47,597	37.2	12,686	9.9	39,629	31.0	28,114	22.0
40–44	95,862	26,663	27.8	8,982	9.4	32,280	33.7	27,936	29.1
45–49	73,655	15,536	21.1	6,240	8.5	24,049	32.7	27,830	37.8
50–54	60,217	8,285	13.8	4,080	6.8	16,756	27.8	31,096	51.6
55–59	38,604	3,767	9.8	1,960	5.1	9,394	24.3	23,483	60.8
60–64	37,717	2,752	7.3	1,209	3.2	6,037	16.0	27,719	73.5
65+	86,138	3,973	4.6	1,062	1.2	5,015	5.8	76,089	88.3
Total (Age 0-17)	1,314,058	1,207,107	91.9	23,789	1.8	69,188	5.3	13,973	1.1

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,186,037	819,861	69.1	51,128	4.3	165,437	13.9	149,611	12.6
<1	44,592	43,860	98.4	153	0.3	513	1.2	67	0.2
1–4	176,810	171,206	96.8	1,342	0.8	3,796	2.1	467	0.3
5–9	190,656	177,911	93.3	2,909	1.5	8,595	4.5	1,240	0.7
10–14	167,221	146,404	87.6	4,528	2.7	13,429	8.0	2,860	1.7
15–19	121,775	95,993	78.8	5,455	4.5	15,732	12.9	4,595	3.8
20–24	84,759	56,866	67.1	5,183	6.1	16,610	19.6	6,100	7.2
25–29	76,839	42,987	55.9	6,054	7.9	18,878	24.6	8,920	11.6
30–34	70,502	31,121	44.1	6,885	9.8	20,447	29.0	12,049	17.1
35–39	62,695	22,877	36.5	6,393	10.2	19,895	31.7	13,530	21.6
40–44	48,056	13,575	28.2	4,586	9.5	16,739	34.8	13,157	27.4
45–49	37,368	7,847	21.0	3,244	8.7	12,733	34.1	13,544	36.2
50–54	29,187	4,430	15.2	2,040	7.0	8,205	28.1	14,511	49.7
55–59	19,020	1,947	10.2	1,128	5.9	4,673	24.6	11,272	59.3
60–64	17,926	1,369	7.6	645	3.6	2,872	16.0	13,041	72.7
65+	38,631	1,468	3.8	584	1.5	2,321	6.0	34,258	88.7
Total (Age 0-17)	656,902	601,967	91.6	12,192	1.9	35,543	5.4	7,200	1.1

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,237,105	845,607	68.4	52,806	4.3	169,977	13.7	168,715	13.6
<1	45,426	44,734	98.5	187	0.4	417	0.9	89	0.2
1-4	178,715	173,248	96.9	1,280	0.7	3,628	2.0	559	0.3
5-9	190,349	178,635	93.8	2,643	1.4	7,955	4.2	1,116	0.6
10-14	168,231	148,060	88.0	4,432	2.6	13,073	7.8	2,667	1.6
15-19	121,740	96,253	79.1	5,522	4.5	15,420	12.7	4,545	3.7
20-24	99,999	65,962	66.0	6,684	6.7	20,262	20.3	7,090	7.1
25-29	89,505	49,450	55.2	7,428	8.3	22,249	24.9	10,378	11.6
30-34	75,804	34,204	45.1	7,030	9.3	21,252	28.0	13,317	17.6
35-39	65,331	24,721	37.8	6,293	9.6	19,733	30.2	14,584	22.3
40-44	47,806	13,089	27.4	4,396	9.2	15,542	32.5	14,779	30.9
45-49	36,287	7,690	21.2	2,996	8.3	11,315	31.2	14,286	39.4
50-54	31,030	3,855	12.4	2,040	6.6	8,551	27.6	16,585	53.4
55-59	19,584	1,820	9.3	832	4.2	4,721	24.1	12,210	62.3
60-64	19,791	1,383	7.0	564	2.8	3,165	16.0	14,679	74.2
65+	47,507	2,505	5.3	478	1.0	2,694	5.7	41,830	88.1
Total (Age 0-17)	657,156	605,140	92.1	11,597	1.8	33,646	5.1	6,773	1.0

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show 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 (69 percent) than in urban areas (65.9 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Biharamulo (75.3 percent), Kyerwa (71.5 percent) and Karagwe (70.6 percent) District Councils. The least proportion was observed in Ngara (69.2 percent) followed by Muleba (68.0 percent), Bukoba Municipal (64.3 percent), Missenyi (63.1 percent) and Bukoba (62.9 percent) District Councils. Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than three times (13.8 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.3 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Bukoba District Council (16.8 percent) followed by Missenyi District Council (16.5percent) and the lowest was in Biharamulo (10.1 percent) followed by Kyerwa District Council (11.3 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	2,423,142	1,665,467	68.7	103,935	4.3	335,414	13.8	318,325	13.1
Rural	2,206,095	1,522,521	69.0	92,133	4.2	300,531	13.6	290,910	13.2
Urban	217,047	142,946	65.9	11,801	5.4	34,884	16.1	27,416	12.6
Karagwe	327,463	231,032	70.6	12,674	3.9	44,503	13.6	39,254	12.0
Bukoba	286,536	180,323	62.9	13,826	4.8	44,389	15.5	47,998	16.8
Muleba	530,088	360,615	68.0	23,522	4.4	76,695	14.5	69,256	13.1
Biharamulo	318,099	239,643	75.3	12,366	3.9	34,020	10.7	32,070	10.1
Ngara	315,860	218,554	69.2	12,878	4.1	40,539	12.8	43,889	13.9
Bukoba Municipal	126,313	81,203	64.3	7,332	5.8	20,925	16.6	16,852	13.3
Missenyi	200,809	126,637	63.1	9,312	4.6	31,807	15.8	33,053	16.5
Kyerwa	317,974	227,460	71.5	12,024	3.8	42,536	13.4	35,954	11.3

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	1,186,037	819,861	69.1	51,128	4.3	165,437	13.9	149,611	12.6
Rural	1,082,272	751,155	69.4	45,467	4.2	149,047	13.8	136,602	12.6
Urban	103,765	68,705	66.2	5,661	5.5	16,390	15.8	13,009	12.5
Karagwe	161,187	114,690	71.2	6,201	3.8	21,938	13.6	18,358	11.4
Bukoba	139,712	88,912	63.6	6,684	4.8	21,765	15.6	22,352	16.0
Muleba	261,497	178,299	68.2	11,972	4.6	38,093	14.6	33,133	12.7
Biharamulo	157,547	118,714	75.4	6,201	3.9	17,063	10.8	15,569	9.9
Ngara	150,131	105,316	70.1	6,319	4.2	19,220	12.8	19,276	12.8
Bukoba Municipal	60,932	39,351	64.6	3,576	5.9	9,907	16.3	8,097	13.3
Missenyi	99,248	63,022	63.5	4,385	4.4	16,073	16.2	15,768	15.9
Kyerwa	155,783	111,557	71.6	5,789	3.7	21,379	13.7	17,058	10.9

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	1,237,105	845,607	68.4	52,806	4.3	169,977	13.7	168,715	13.6
Rural	1,123,823	771,366	68.6	46,666	4.2	151,484	13.5	154,308	13.7
Urban	113,282	74,241	65.5	6,140	5.4	18,493	16.3	14,407	12.7
Karagwe	166,276	116,343	70.0	6,473	3.9	22,565	13.6	20,896	12.6
Bukoba	146,824	91,411	62.3	7,142	4.9	22,624	15.4	25,647	17.5
Muleba	268,591	182,316	67.9	11,550	4.3	38,603	14.4	36,123	13.4
Biharamulo	160,552	120,929	75.3	6,164	3.8	16,957	10.6	16,501	10.3
Ngara	165,729	113,238	68.3	6,559	4.0	21,319	12.9	24,613	14.9
Bukoba Municipal	65,381	41,852	64.0	3,756	5.7	11,018	16.9	8,755	13.4
Missenyi	101,561	63,615	62.6	4,927	4.9	15,734	15.5	17,285	17.0
Kyerwa	162,191	115,903	71.5	6,235	3.8	21,157	13.0	18,896	11.7

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	2,206,095	1,522,521	69.0	92,133	4.2	300,531	13.6	290,910	13.2
Male	1,082,272	751,155	69.4	45,467	4.2	149,047	13.8	136,602	12.6
Female	1,123,823	771,366	68.6	46,666	4.2	151,484	13.5	154,308	13.7
Karagwe	304,381	214,774	70.6	11,611	3.8	41,119	13.5	36,877	12.1
Bukoba	276,795	173,788	62.8	13,312	4.8	42,945	15.5	46,750	16.9
Muleba	516,428	351,635	68.1	22,860	4.4	74,406	14.4	67,527	13.1
Biharamulo	307,737	232,554	75.6	11,817	3.8	32,441	10.5	30,925	10.0
Ngara	295,622	204,836	69.3	11,952	4.0	37,357	12.6	41,477	14.0
Bukoba Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missenyi	187,158	117,473	62.8	8,557	4.6	29,726	15.9	31,401	16.8
Kyerwa	317,974	227,460	71.5	12,024	3.8	42,536	13.4	35,954	11.3

Note:

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

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	217,047	142,946	65.9	11,801	5.4	34,884	16.1	27,416	12.6
Male	103,765	68,705	66.2	5,661	5.5	16,390	15.8	13,009	12.5
Female	113,282	74,241	65.5	6,140	5.4	18,493	16.3	14,407	12.7
Karagwe	23,082	16,258	70.4	1,063	4.6	3,384	14.7	2,377	10.3
Bukoba	9,741	6,534	67.1	514	5.3	1,444	14.8	1,249	12.8
Muleba	13,660	8,979	65.7	662	4.8	2,290	16.8	1,729	12.7
Biharamulo	10,362	7,089	68.4	549	5.3	1,579	15.2	1,145	11.0
Ngara	20,238	13,718	67.8	926	4.6	3,181	15.7	2,412	11.9
Bukoba Municipal	126,313	81,203	64.3	7,332	5.8	20,925	16.6	16,852	13.3
Missenyi	13,651	9,164	67.1	755	5.5	2,080	15.2	1,652	12.1
Kyerwa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

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

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

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,423,142	1,665,467	68.7	103,935	4.3	335,414	13.8	318,325	13.1
< 1	90,018	88,593	98.4	340	0.4	930	1.0	155	0.2
1-4	355,525	344,454	96.9	2,622	0.7	7,424	2.1	1,026	0.3
5-9	381,005	356,546	93.6	5,552	1.5	16,551	4.3	2,356	0.6
10-14	335,452	294,464	87.8	8,961	2.7	26,501	7.9	5,526	1.6
15-19	243,515	192,246	78.9	10,978	4.5	31,151	12.8	9,140	3.8
20-24	184,758	122,829	66.5	11,867	6.4	36,872	20.0	13,190	7.1
25+	832,869	266,336	32.0	63,616	7.6	215,985	25.9	286,931	34.5

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,186,037	819,861	69.1	51,128	4.3	165,437	13.9	149,611	12.6
< 1	44,592	43,860	98.4	153	0.3	513	1.2	67	0.2
1-4	176,810	171,206	96.8	1,342	0.8	3,796	2.1	467	0.3
5-9	190,656	177,911	93.3	2,909	1.5	8,595	4.5	1,240	0.7
10-14	167,221	146,404	87.6	4,528	2.7	13,429	8.0	2,860	1.7
15-19	121,775	95,993	78.8	5,455	4.5	15,732	12.9	4,595	3.8
20-24	84,759	56,866	67.1	5,183	6.1	16,610	19.6	6,100	7.2
25+	400,224	127,620	31.9	31,558	7.9	106,763	26.7	134,283	33.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,237,105	845,607	68.4	52,806	4.3	169,977	13.7	168,715	13.6
< 1	45,426	44,734	98.5	187	0.4	417	0.9	89	0.2
1-4	178,715	173,248	96.9	1,280	0.7	3,628	2.0	559	0.3
5-9	190,349	178,635	93.8	2,643	1.4	7,955	4.2	1,116	0.6
10-14	168,231	148,060	88.0	4,432	2.6	13,073	7.8	2,667	1.6
15-19	121,740	96,253	79.1	5,522	4.5	15,420	12.7	4,545	3.7
20-24	99,999	65,962	66.0	6,684	6.7	20,262	20.3	7,090	7.1
25+	432,645	138,716	32.1	32,059	7.4	109,223	25.2	152,648	35.3

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,206,095	1,522,521	69.0	92,133	4.2	300,531	13.6	290,910	13.2
< 1	82,334	80,994	98.4	331	0.4	872	1.1	137	0.2
1–4	330,035	319,737	96.9	2,400	0.7	6,935	2.1	963	0.3
5–9	353,927	331,292	93.6	5,130	1.4	15,350	4.3	2,155	0.6
10–14	309,865	272,354	87.9	8,216	2.7	24,390	7.9	4,905	1.6
15–19	216,737	172,226	79.5	9,490	4.4	27,355	12.6	7,666	3.5
20–24	161,628	108,051	66.9	10,128	6.3	32,412	20.1	11,037	6.8
25+	751,569	237,868	31.6	56,437	7.5	193,217	25.7	264,047	35.1

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	217,047	142,946	65.9	11,801	5.4	34,884	16.1	27,416	12.6
< 1	7,684	7,599	98.9	9	0.1	58	0.8	18	0.2
1–4	25,490	24,717	97.0	221	0.9	489	1.9	63	0.2
5–9	27,078	25,254	93.3	422	1.6	1,201	4.4	201	0.7
10–14	25,587	22,110	86.4	744	2.9	2,111	8.3	622	2.4
15–19	26,778	20,020	74.8	1,487	5.6	3,797	14.2	1,474	5.5
20–24	23,130	14,778	63.9	1,738	7.5	4,460	19.3	2,153	9.3
25+	81,300	28,468	35.0	7,179	8.8	22,768	28.0	22,884	28.1

7.3 Orphans in Kagera Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 presents the proportion of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (1.06 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about eight (8) 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 (7.92 percent) compared with male children (8.36 percent).

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

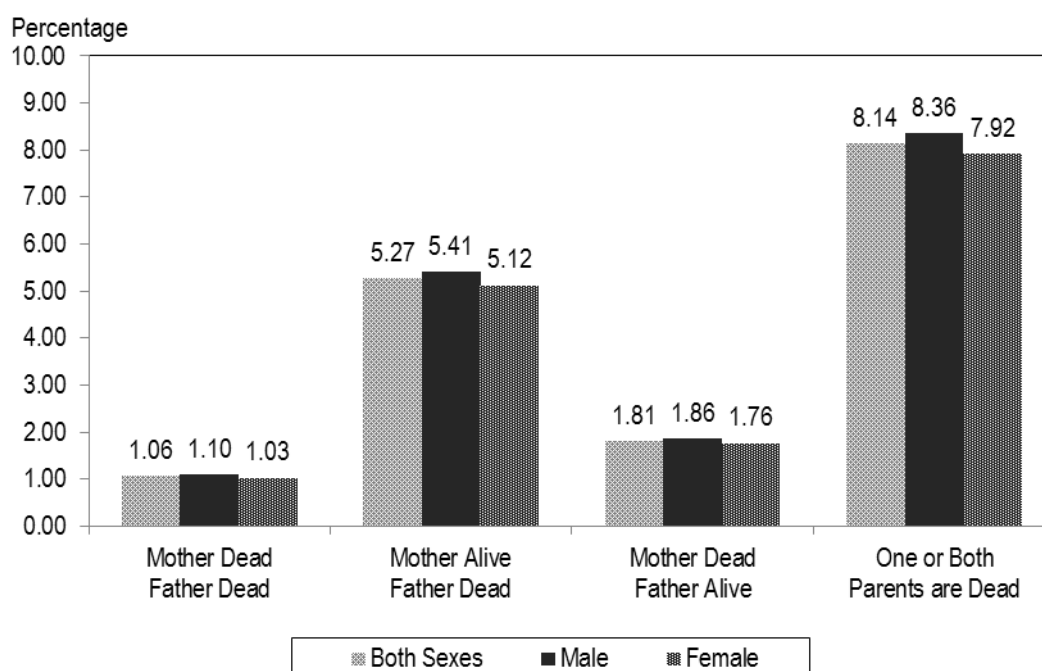


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Missenyi District (10.8 percent) and Bukoba District (10.2 percent).

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Biharamulo District (6.1 percent). Generally, in Kagera Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (9.6 percent) than in rural areas (8.0 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	1,314,058	656,902	657,156	1.8	1.9	1.8	5.3	5.4	5.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	8.1	8.4	7.9
Rural	1,212,184	607,910	604,274	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.2	5.4	5.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	8.0	8.3	7.7
Urban	101,874	48,992	52,882	2.2	2.2	2.2	5.9	5.6	6.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	9.6	9.2	9.9
Karagwe	175,491	87,369	88,122	1.6	1.5	1.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	7.1	7.2	7.1
Bukoba	151,167	76,752	74,415	2.4	2.6	2.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.2	10.7	9.7
Muleba	285,039	143,057	141,982	1.9	2.1	1.7	5.2	5.4	4.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.2	8.6	7.9
Biharamulo	186,647	93,232	93,415	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.1	6.2	6.1
Ngara	176,015	87,201	88,814	1.8	1.9	1.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	8.1	8.3	7.9
Bukoba Municipal	58,259	28,048	30,211	2.3	2.4	2.3	6.1	5.7	6.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.9	9.6	10.3
Missenyi	103,238	52,254	50,984	2.3	2.1	2.5	6.9	7.1	6.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	10.8	10.8	10.8
Kyerwa	178,202	88,989	89,213	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.1	5.4	4.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	7.2	7.6	6.9

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. About two percent (1.5 percent) of total private households in Kagera Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. Percentage of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban (2.2 percent) than in rural (1.4 percent) areas. The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Missenyi District Council (4.8 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	521,028	7,894	1.5	465,595	6,697	1.4	55,433	1,197	2.2
Karagwe	72,339	825	1.1	66,302	706	1.1	6,037	119	2.0
Bukoba	65,375	1,056	1.6	62,909	1,015	1.6	2,466	41	1.7
Muleba	113,380	837	0.7	110,028	749	0.7	3,352	88	2.6
Biharamulo	55,674	273	0.5	53,183	248	0.5	2,491	25	1.0
Ngara	67,477	571	0.8	62,686	491	0.8	4,791	80	1.7
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	684	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,296	684	2.1
Missenyi	48,104	2,292	4.8	44,104	2,132	4.8	4,000	160	4.0
Kyerwa	66,383	1,356	2.0	66,383	1,356	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component

(iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (67.5 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (28.2 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kagera Region	7,894	5,330	67.5	2,227	28.2	312	4.0	25	0.3
Karagwe	825	562	68.1	227	27.5	31	3.8	5	0.6
Bukoba	1,056	770	72.9	256	24.2	28	2.7	2	0.2
Muleba	837	592	70.7	224	26.8	18	2.2	3	0.4
Biharamulo	273	180	65.9	71	26.0	21	7.7	1	0.4
Ngara	571	385	67.4	152	26.6	30	5.3	4	0.7
Bukoba Municipal	684	487	71.2	173	25.3	22	3.2	2	0.3
Missenyi	2,292	1,371	59.8	790	34.5	125	5.5	6	0.3
Kyerwa	1,356	983	72.5	334	24.6	37	2.7	2	0.1

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Kagera Region. Results show that 84.4 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 15.6 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	34,276	100.0	28,945	84.4	5,331	15.6
Angola	7	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.1
Botswana	140	0.4	125	0.4	15	0.3
Burundi	2,041	6.0	1,917	6.6	124	2.3
Comoro	36	0.1	25	0.1	11	0.2
Kenya	1,652	4.8	1,278	4.4	374	7.0
Lesotho	34	0.1	21	0.1	13	0.2
Malawi	241	0.7	233	0.8	8	0.2
Mauritius	11	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0
Mozambique	54	0.2	33	0.1	21	0.4
Namibia	80	0.2	70	0.2	10	0.2
Rwanda	4,300	12.5	3,792	13.1	508	9.5
Seychelles	27	0.1	23	0.1	4	0.1
Somalia	31	0.1	28	0.1	3	0.1
Swaziland	54	0.2	51	0.2	3	0.1
South Africa	323	0.9	254	0.9	69	1.3
Uganda	19,772	57.7	17,831	61.6	1,941	36.4
Republic of Congo	214	0.6	74	0.3	140	2.6
Zimbabwe	77	0.2	75	0.3	2	0.0
Zambia	126	0.4	100	0.3	26	0.5
Other African Countries	237	0.7	188	0.6	49	0.9
China	139	0.4	130	0.4	9	0.2
India	127	0.4	36	0.1	91	1.7
Pakistan	14	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.2
Other Asian Countries	549	1.6	116	0.4	433	8.1
Italy	91	0.3	71	0.2	20	0.4
Nordic Countries	284	0.8	146	0.5	138	2.6
Great Britain	1,185	3.5	718	2.5	467	8.8
Germany	234	0.7	128	0.4	106	2.0
Other European Countries	280	0.8	152	0.5	128	2.4
Canada	85	0.2	47	0.2	38	0.7
USA	1,830	5.3	1,267	4.4	563	10.6
Not Reported	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence from Kagera Region. The Census results show that, out of 34,276 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Uganda (57.7 percent) followed by Rwanda (12.5 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	34,276	100.0	17,201	50.2	17,075	49.8
Angola	7	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0
Botswana	140	0.4	87	0.5	53	0.3
Burundi	2,041	6.0	895	5.2	1,146	6.7
Comoro	36	0.1	25	0.1	11	0.1
Kenya	1,652	4.8	899	5.2	753	4.4
Lesotho	34	0.1	17	0.1	17	0.1
Malawi	241	0.7	130	0.8	111	0.7
Mauritius	11	0.0	10	0.1	1	0.0
Mozambique	54	0.2	36	0.2	18	0.1
Namibia	80	0.2	41	0.2	39	0.2
Rwanda	4,300	12.5	2,365	13.7	1,935	11.3
Seychelles	27	0.1	19	0.1	8	0.0
Somalia	31	0.1	16	0.1	15	0.1
Swaziland	54	0.2	29	0.2	25	0.1
South Africa	323	0.9	193	1.1	130	0.8
Uganda	19,772	57.7	9,693	56.4	10,079	59.0
DRC	214	0.6	92	0.5	122	0.7
Zimbabwe	77	0.2	36	0.2	41	0.2
Zambia	126	0.4	75	0.4	51	0.3
Other African Countries	237	0.7	130	0.8	107	0.6
China	139	0.4	63	0.4	76	0.4
India	127	0.4	72	0.4	55	0.3
Pakistan	14	0.0	8	0.0	6	0.0
Other Asian Countries	549	1.6	246	1.4	303	1.8
Italy	91	0.3	58	0.3	33	0.2
Nordic Countries	284	0.8	102	0.6	182	1.1
Great Britain	1,185	3.5	563	3.3	622	3.6
Germany	234	0.7	144	0.8	90	0.5
Other European Countries	280	0.8	149	0.9	131	0.8
Canada	85	0.2	46	0.3	39	0.2
USA	1,830	5.3	956	5.6	874	5.1
Not Reported	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table 8.5. The table reveals that only 12.7 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	34,276	4,362	12.7
Angola	7	1	14.3
Botswana	140	41	29.3
Burundi	2,041	80	3.9
Comoro	36	1	2.8
Kenya	1,652	262	15.9
Lesotho	34	7	20.6
Malawi	241	28	11.6
Mauritius	11	5	45.5
Mozambique	54	9	16.7
Namibia	80	9	11.3
Rwanda	4,300	232	5.4
Seychelles	27	2	7.4
Somalia	31	12	38.7
Swaziland	54	16	29.6
South Africa	323	59	18.3
Uganda	19,772	2,578	13.0
Republic of Congo	214	21	9.8
Zimbabwe	77	0	0.0
Zambia	126	18	14.3
Other African Countries	237	63	26.6
China	139	17	12.2
India	127	10	7.9
Pakistan	14	5	35.7
Other Asian Countries	549	62	11.3
Italy	91	27	29.7
Nordic Countries	284	66	23.2
Great Britain	1,185	201	17.0
Germany	234	72	30.8
Other European Countries	280	63	22.5
Canada	85	22	25.9
USA	1,830	373	20.4
Not Reported	1	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 Kagera Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,977,599 persons age 5 years and above, 1,380,265 (69.8 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (72.1 percent) than females (67.6 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 78.7 to 78.0 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 90.7 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas (67.7 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2, and 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,977,599	964,635	1,012,964	1,380,265	695,597	684,668	69.8	72.1	67.6
5-9	381,005	190,656	190,349	147,768	71,600	76,168	38.8	37.6	40.0
10-14	335,452	167,221	168,231	263,865	129,485	134,380	78.7	77.4	79.9
15-19	243,515	121,775	121,740	207,036	102,962	104,074	85.0	84.6	85.5
20-24	184,758	84,759	99,999	150,743	71,608	79,135	81.6	84.5	79.1
25-29	166,344	76,839	89,505	127,344	61,740	65,604	76.6	80.3	73.3
30-34	146,306	70,502	75,804	113,903	57,345	56,558	77.9	81.3	74.6
35-39	128,026	62,695	65,331	100,264	51,431	48,833	78.3	82.0	74.7
40-44	95,862	48,056	47,806	75,457	39,794	35,663	78.7	82.8	74.6
45-49	73,655	37,368	36,287	57,464	31,518	25,946	78.0	84.3	71.5
50-54	60,217	29,187	31,030	42,592	23,568	19,024	70.7	80.7	61.3
55-59	38,604	19,020	19,584	27,209	15,228	11,981	70.5	80.1	61.2
60-64	37,717	17,926	19,791	23,534	13,528	10,006	62.4	75.5	50.6
65-69	23,576	11,089	12,487	14,071	8,179	5,892	59.7	73.8	47.2
70-74	22,396	9,761	12,635	11,410	6,687	4,723	50.9	68.5	37.4
75-79	15,612	7,365	8,247	8,033	5,102	2,931	51.5	69.3	35.5
80+	24,554	10,416	14,138	9,572	5,822	3,750	39.0	55.9	26.5

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

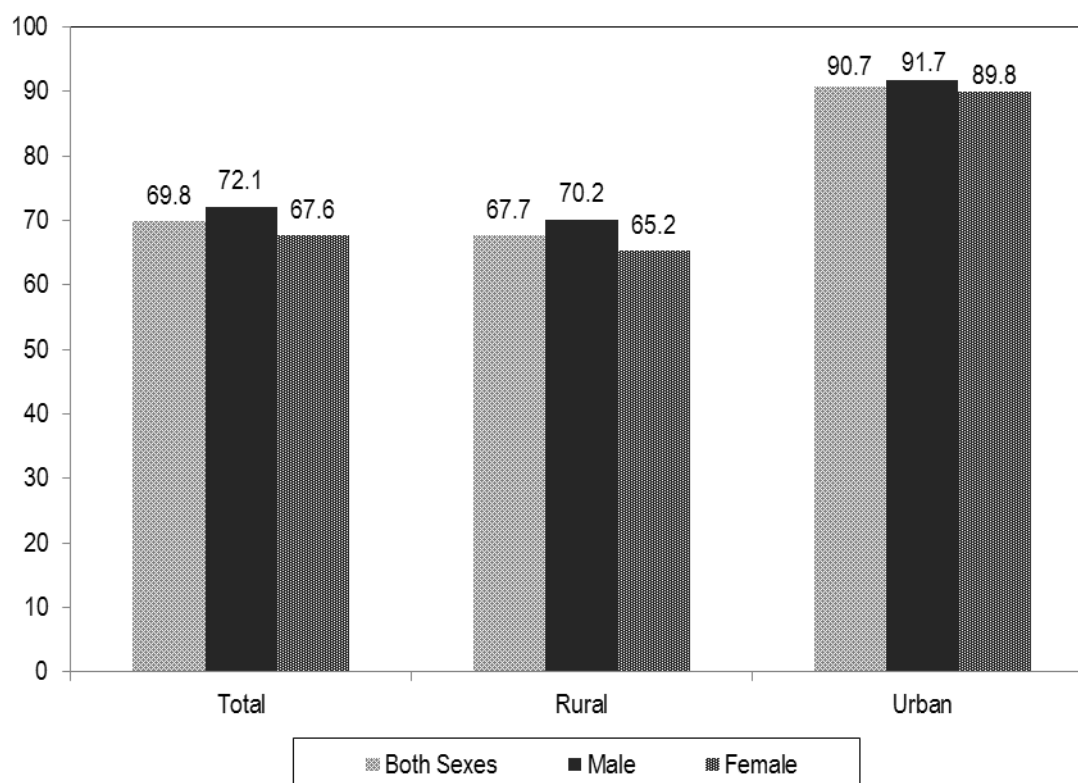
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,793,726	877,514	916,212	1,213,504	615,695	597,809	67.7	70.2	65.2
5-9	353,927	177,381	176,546	128,653	62,311	66,342	36.4	35.1	37.6
10-14	309,865	155,337	154,528	239,655	118,187	121,468	77.3	76.1	78.6
15-19	216,737	109,742	106,995	181,265	91,339	89,926	83.6	83.2	84.0
20-24	161,628	74,579	87,049	128,498	61,773	66,725	79.5	82.8	76.7
25-29	145,249	67,108	78,141	107,294	52,424	54,870	73.9	78.1	70.2
30-34	129,357	62,190	67,167	97,792	49,383	48,409	75.6	79.4	72.1
35-39	114,491	55,823	58,668	87,373	44,810	42,563	76.3	80.3	72.5
40-44	86,900	43,403	43,497	66,925	35,328	31,597	77.0	81.4	72.6
45-49	67,286	33,971	33,315	51,447	28,233	23,214	76.5	83.1	69.7
50-54	55,536	26,807	28,729	38,314	21,297	17,017	69.0	79.4	59.2
55-59	35,657	17,504	18,153	24,553	13,799	10,754	68.9	78.8	59.2
60-64	35,585	16,872	18,713	21,734	12,562	9,172	61.1	74.5	49.0
65-69	22,253	10,490	11,763	13,014	7,642	5,372	58.5	72.9	45.7
70-74	21,167	9,295	11,872	10,596	6,303	4,293	50.1	67.8	36.2
75-79	14,794	7,016	7,778	7,484	4,801	2,683	50.6	68.4	34.5
80+	23,294	9,996	13,298	8,907	5,503	3,404	38.2	55.1	25.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	183,873	87,121	96,752	166,761	79,902	86,859	90.7	91.7	89.8
5-9	27,078	13,275	13,803	19,115	9,289	9,826	70.6	70.0	71.2
10-14	25,587	11,884	13,703	24,210	11,298	12,912	94.6	95.1	94.2
15-19	26,778	12,033	14,745	25,771	11,623	14,148	96.2	96.6	96.0
20-24	23,130	10,180	12,950	22,245	9,835	12,410	96.2	96.6	95.8
25-29	21,095	9,731	11,364	20,050	9,316	10,734	95.0	95.7	94.5
30-34	16,949	8,312	8,637	16,111	7,962	8,149	95.1	95.8	94.3
35-39	13,535	6,872	6,663	12,891	6,621	6,270	95.2	96.3	94.1
40-44	8,962	4,653	4,309	8,532	4,466	4,066	95.2	96.0	94.4
45-49	6,369	3,397	2,972	6,017	3,285	2,732	94.5	96.7	91.9
50-54	4,681	2,380	2,301	4,278	2,271	2,007	91.4	95.4	87.2
55-59	2,947	1,516	1,431	2,656	1,429	1,227	90.1	94.3	85.7
60-64	2,132	1,054	1,078	1,800	966	834	84.4	91.7	77.4
65-69	1,323	599	724	1,057	537	520	79.9	89.6	71.8
70-74	1,229	466	763	814	384	430	66.2	82.4	56.4
75-79	818	349	469	549	301	248	67.1	86.2	52.9
80+	1,260	420	840	665	319	346	52.8	76.0	41.2

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

Percentage



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

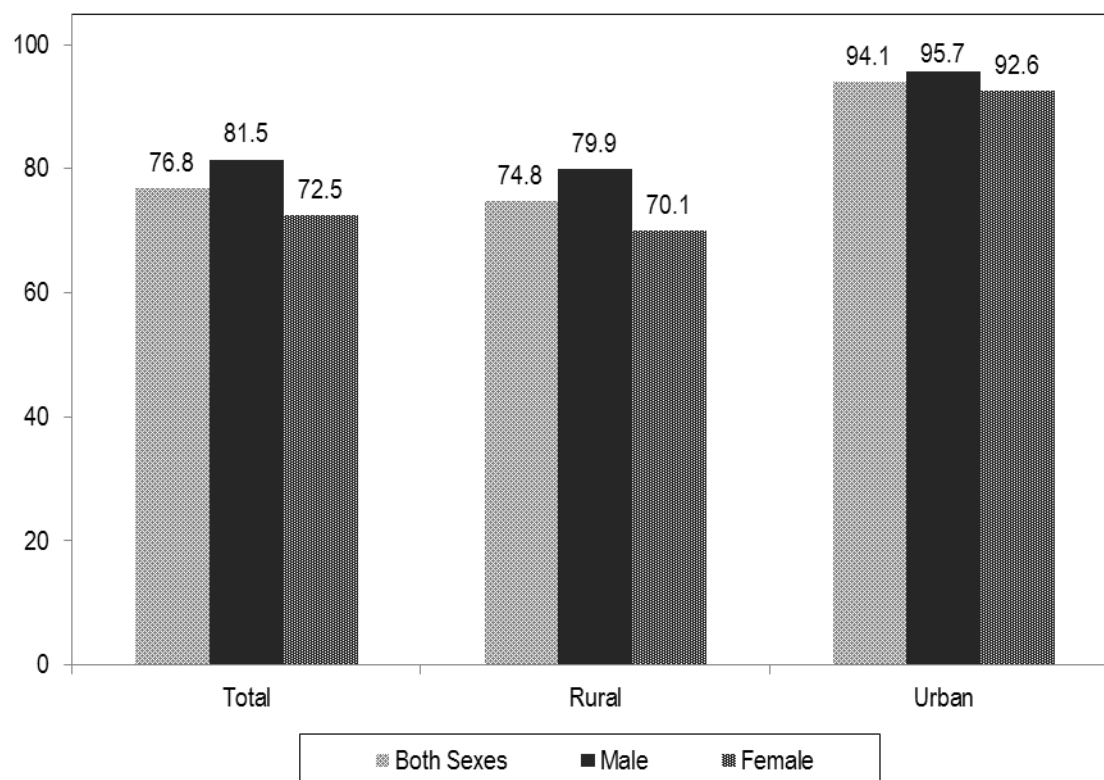
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy rate in Kagera Region stands at 76.8 percent and it was higher in urban areas (94.1 percent) than in rural areas (74.8 percent). Males were more literate than females 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76.8	81.5	72.5	74.8	79.9	70.1	94.1	95.7	92.6
15–19	85.0	84.6	85.5	83.6	83.2	84.0	96.2	96.6	96.0
20–24	81.6	84.5	79.1	79.5	82.8	76.7	96.2	96.6	95.8
25–29	76.6	80.3	73.3	73.9	78.1	70.2	95.0	95.7	94.5
30–34	77.9	81.3	74.6	75.6	79.4	72.1	95.1	95.8	94.3
35–39	78.3	82.0	74.7	76.3	80.3	72.5	95.2	96.3	94.1
40–44	78.7	82.8	74.6	77.0	81.4	72.6	95.2	96.0	94.4
45–49	78.0	84.3	71.5	76.5	83.1	69.7	94.5	96.7	91.9
50–54	70.7	80.7	61.3	69.0	79.4	59.2	91.4	95.4	87.2
55–59	70.5	80.1	61.2	68.9	78.8	59.2	90.1	94.3	85.7
60–64	62.4	75.5	50.6	61.1	74.5	49.0	84.4	91.7	77.4
65–69	59.7	73.8	47.2	58.5	72.9	45.7	79.9	89.6	71.8
70–74	50.9	68.5	37.4	50.1	67.8	36.2	66.2	82.4	56.4
75–79	51.5	69.3	35.5	50.6	68.4	34.5	67.1	86.2	52.9
80+	39.0	55.9	26.5	38.2	55.1	25.6	52.8	76.0	41.2

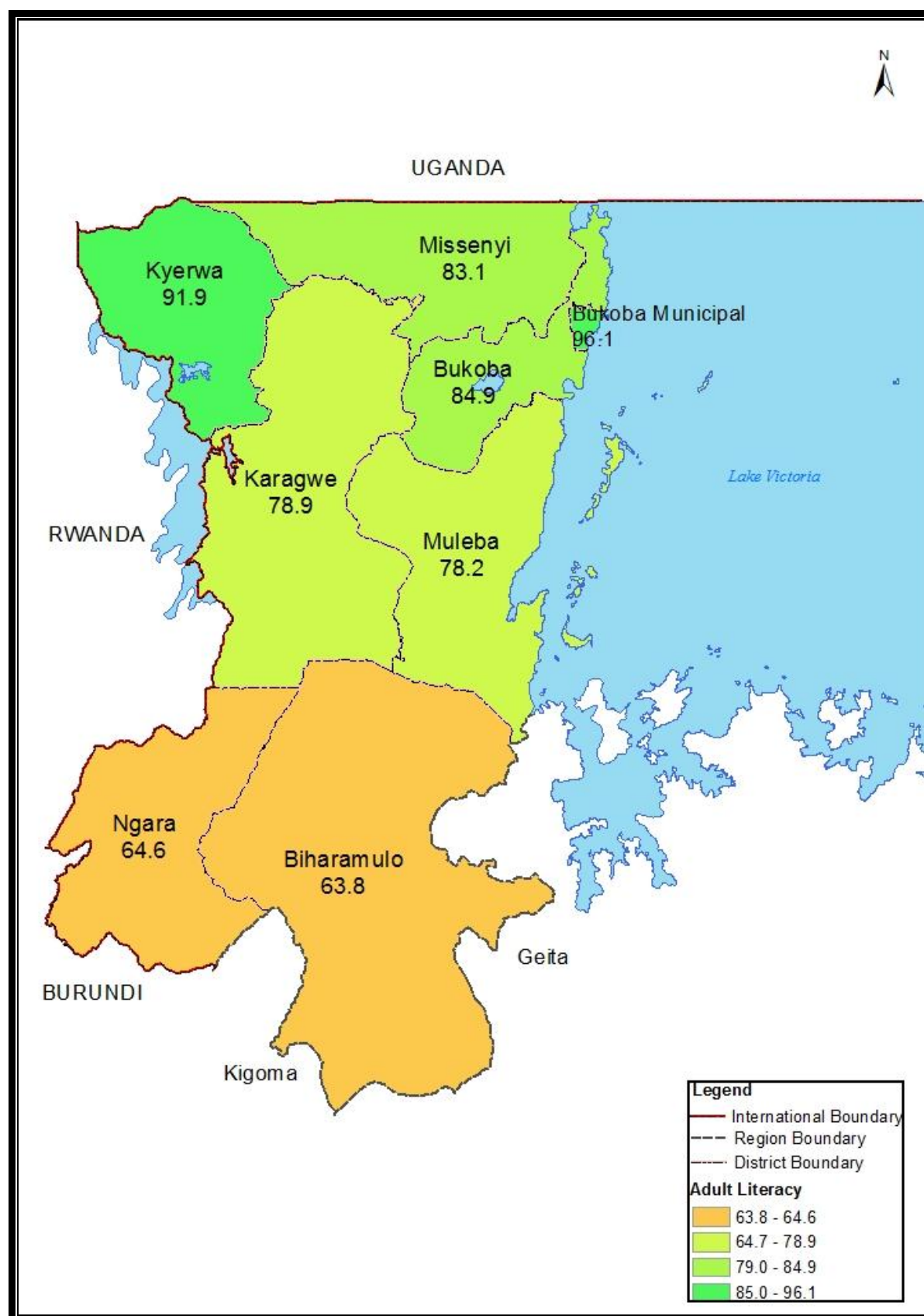
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 96.1 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council to 63.8 percent in Biharamulo District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Kyerwa District Council (91.9 percent), Bukoba District Council (84.9 percent), Missenyi District Council (83.1 percent), Karagwe District Council (78.9 percent) and Muleba District Council (78.2 percent).

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



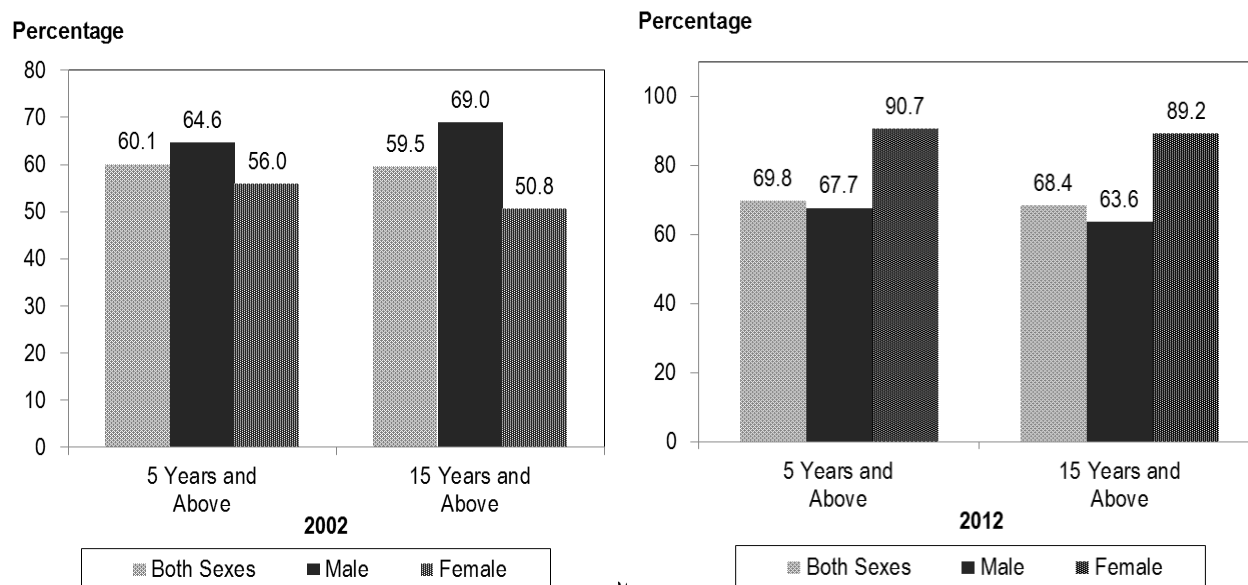
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Bukoba Municipal from 90 percent in 2002 to 96.1 percent in 2012 and Bukoba District from 76.8 percent in 2002 to 84.9 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate between 2002 and 2012 census. The percentage change in these districts ranges between 6.2 percent in Biharamulo District Council and 25.6 percent in Kyerwa Town Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 60.1 percent to 69.8 percent for persons aged 5 years and above, and from 59.5 percent to 68.4 percent for persons aged 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 64.6 percent to 67.7 percent for males and from 56.0 percent to 90.7 percent for females.

Table 9.5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	68.3	75.1	62.2	76.8	81.5	72.5	12.5	8.5	16.5
Rural	66.9	74.1	60.5	85.0	84.6	85.5	27.1	14.1	41.4
Urban	88.3	88.6	88.0	81.6	84.5	79.1	-7.6	-4.6	-10.1
Karagwe	67.4	72.5	62.7	78.9	82.5	75.5	17.1	13.8	20.4
Bukoba	76.8	82.4	72.1	84.9	88.4	81.8	10.5	7.3	13.4
Muleba	67.8	75.5	61.2	78.2	82.3	74.3	15.4	9.0	21.5
Biharamulo	57.6	65.6	50.0	63.8	71.2	56.8	10.8	8.5	13.5
Ngara	56.3	67.1	47.2	64.6	73.0	57.6	14.8	8.7	22.1
Bukoba Municipal	90.0	91.9	88.1	96.1	97.1	95.1	6.7	5.6	8.0
Missenyi	74.6	79.1	70.3	83.1	86.5	79.9	11.5	9.4	13.6
Kyerwa	66.3	73.3	59.9	91.9	91.7	92.3	38.6	25.0	53.9

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



by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (58.6 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (10.0 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.4 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10-14, literacy rates increased with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total	
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate		Illiterate
Total	58.6	0.8	10.0	0.4	69.8	30.2	1,977,599
5-9	37.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	38.8	61.2	381,005
10-14	72.1	0.5	5.8	0.2	78.7	21.3	335,452
15-19	59.2	2.1	23.4	0.3	85.0	15.0	243,515
20-24	58.5	1.7	20.9	0.5	81.6	18.4	184,758
25-29	63.9	0.8	11.4	0.5	76.6	23.4	166,344
30-34	68.2	0.6	8.6	0.5	77.9	22.1	146,306
35-39	68.4	0.6	8.8	0.5	78.3	21.7	128,026
40-44	69.0	0.6	8.6	0.5	78.7	21.3	95,862
45-49	67.9	0.6	9.0	0.5	78.0	22.0	73,655
50-54	59.2	0.6	10.3	0.6	70.7	29.3	60,217
55-59	57.1	0.8	12.0	0.6	70.5	29.5	38,604
60-64	51.3	0.7	9.8	0.7	62.4	37.6	37,717
65-69	49.1	0.7	9.3	0.7	59.7	40.3	23,576
70-74	42.9	0.4	6.8	0.8	50.9	49.1	22,396
75-79	43.6	0.4	6.7	0.7	51.5	48.5	15,612
80+	34.0	0.3	3.8	0.9	39.0	61.0	24,554

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

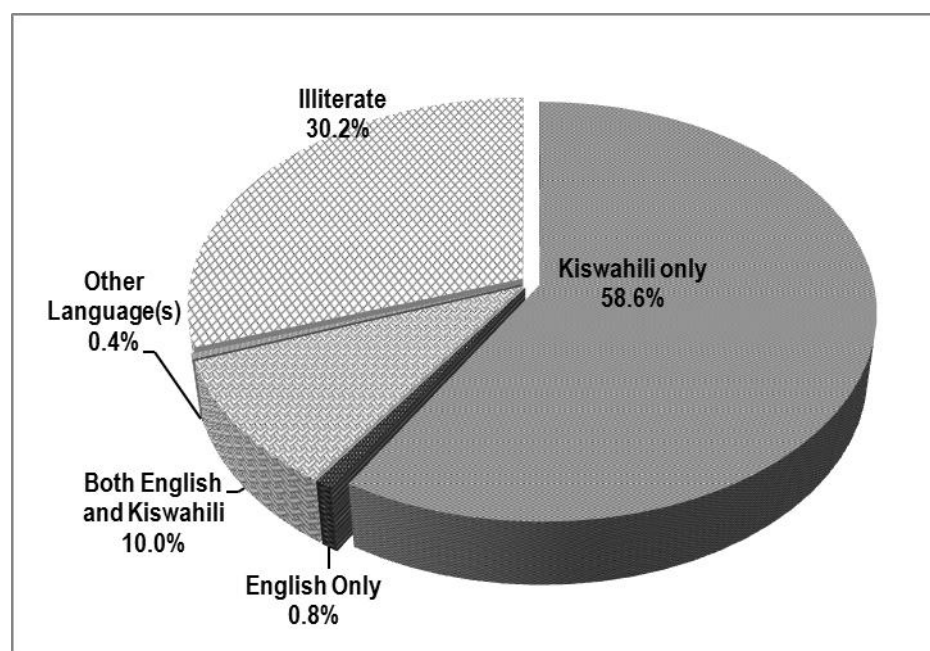


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (90.7 percent) than in rural areas (67.7 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (72.1 percent) compared with females (67.6 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kagera Region	58.6	0.8	10.0	0.4	69.8	30.2	1,977,599
Male	59.3	0.9	11.4	0.4	72.1	27.9	964,635
Female	57.8	0.7	8.6	0.4	67.6	32.4	1,012,964
Kagera Rural	58.5	0.8	8.0	0.4	67.7	32.3	1,793,726
Male	59.6	0.9	9.3	0.5	70.2	29.8	877,514
Female	57.4	0.7	6.7	0.4	65.2	34.8	916,212
Kagera Urban	59.6	1.2	29.7	0.2	90.7	9.3	183,873
Male	57.0	1.3	33.1	0.2	91.7	8.3	87,121
Female	61.9	1.1	26.6	0.2	89.8	10.2	96,752

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

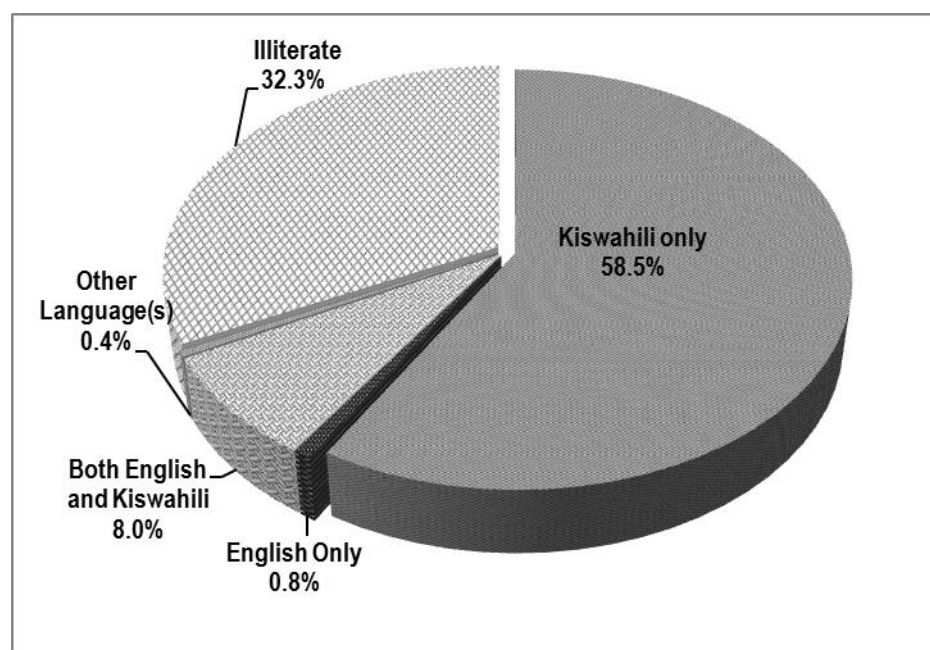
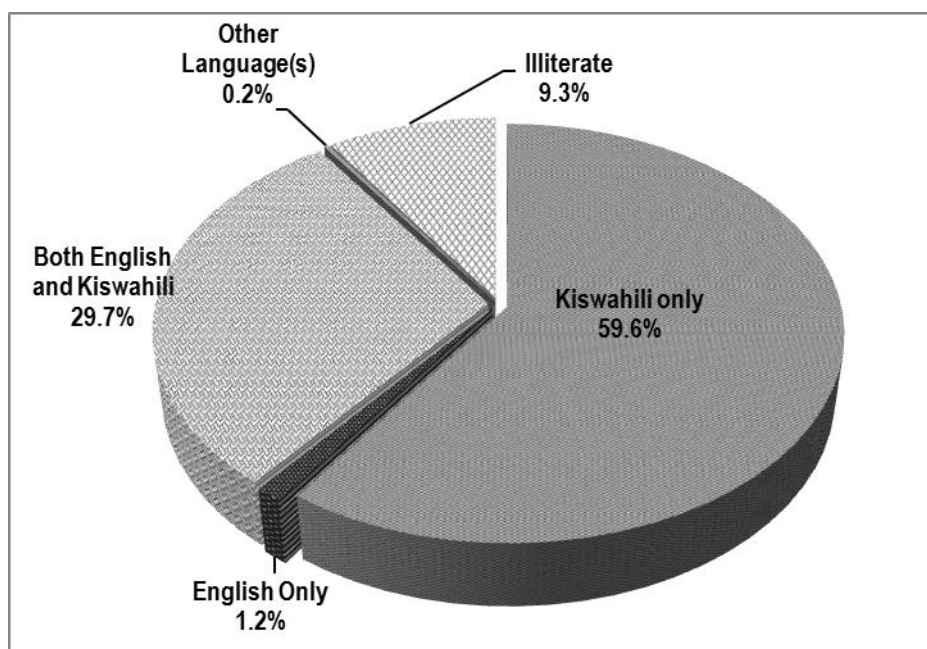


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kagera Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Kagera Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Biharamulo District Council (47.1 percent) followed by Ngara District Council (43.9 percent) and Kyerwa District Council (31.4 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Bukoba District Council (21.7 percent) and Bukoba Municipal Council (7 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Kagera Region	58.6	0.8	10.0	0.4	69.8	30.2	1,977,599	
Karagwe	62.7	0.8	10.3	0.5	74.2	25.8	267,447	
Bukoba	66.1	0.7	11.3	0.2	78.3	21.7	240,473	
Muleba	62.2	0.8	8.5	0.3	71.8	28.2	436,960	
Biharamulo	46.6	0.4	5.7	0.2	52.9	47.1	248,416	
Ngara	47.5	0.6	7.3	0.7	56.1	43.9	251,274	
Bukoba Municipal	59.9	1.5	31.5	0.1	93.0	7.0	107,592	
Missenyi	63.5	1.5	12.4	0.6	77.9	22.1	168,357	

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

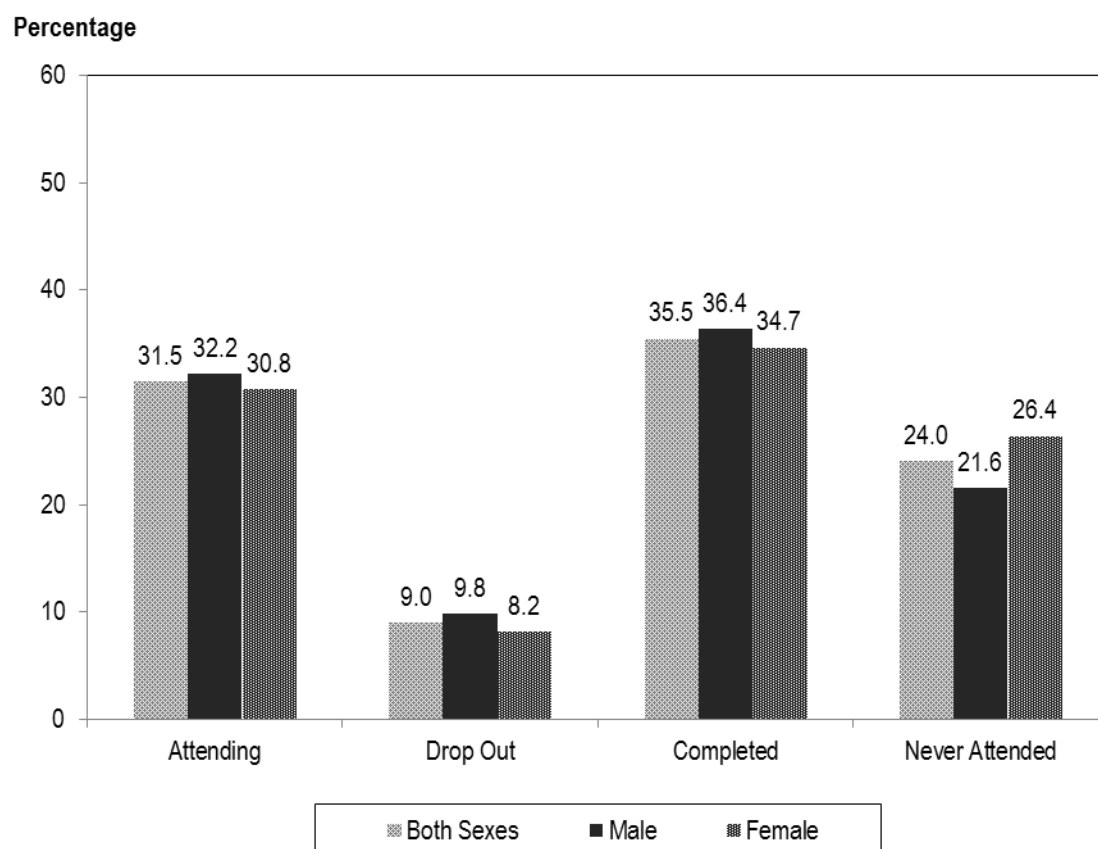
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, 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. Twenty-four (24.0) percent of 1.9 million people in Kagera Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (26.4 percent) having never been to school compared with males (21.6 percent). About 36 (35.5) percent of population aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 31.5 percent were attending and 9.0 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,977,599	31.5	9.0	35.5	24.0	964,635	32.2	9.8	36.4	21.6	1,012,964	30.8	8.2	34.7	26.4
5	76,022	31.2	0.3	0.2	68.3	38,260	30.5	0.4	0.2	68.8	37,762	31.9	0.2	0.2	67.7
6	84,537	45.0	0.3	0.2	54.4	42,303	44.2	0.4	0.2	55.2	42,234	45.9	0.3	0.2	53.6
5-6	160,559	38.5	0.3	0.2	61.0	80,563	37.7	0.4	0.2	61.7	79,996	39.3	0.3	0.2	60.3
7	80,606	61.1	0.5	0.3	38.0	40,697	59.7	0.5	0.3	39.5	39,909	62.6	0.6	0.3	36.6
8	73,102	71.8	0.8	0.3	27.1	35,972	70.5	0.8	0.3	28.3	37,130	73.1	0.7	0.3	25.9
9	66,738	79.2	1.1	0.3	19.4	33,424	78.1	1.2	0.3	20.3	33,314	80.3	1.0	0.3	18.4
10	77,206	80.7	1.9	0.4	17.0	38,517	79.8	2.0	0.5	17.7	38,689	81.5	1.7	0.4	16.4
11	54,806	83.3	2.7	0.7	13.3	26,963	82.7	3.0	0.6	13.7	27,843	83.9	2.4	0.7	12.9
12	83,882	81.4	4.1	0.9	13.5	41,935	80.6	4.4	0.9	14.0	41,947	82.3	3.8	0.9	12.9
13	62,214	79.0	6.1	2.2	12.7	31,310	78.0	6.7	2.1	13.3	30,904	80.1	5.5	2.4	12.0
7-13	498,554	76.2	2.4	0.7	20.7	248,818	75.2	2.6	0.7	21.5	249,736	77.3	2.2	0.7	19.8
14	57,344	73.2	7.9	6.2	12.7	28,496	71.7	8.9	5.8	13.6	28,848	74.7	7.0	6.6	11.7
15	52,520	64.9	9.3	13.5	12.3	27,248	63.4	10.6	12.5	13.5	25,272	66.5	8.0	14.4	11.1
16	52,667	56.0	10.5	22.0	11.4	26,500	55.1	12.0	20.8	12.1	26,167	57.0	9.0	23.3	10.7
17	46,871	46.1	11.7	31.3	10.9	23,875	46.6	12.9	29.1	11.4	22,996	45.5	10.4	33.6	10.5
14 - 17	209,402	60.7	9.8	17.6	11.9	106,119	59.8	11.0	16.5	12.7	103,283	61.7	8.5	18.8	11.0
18	52,836	34.0	13.6	39.0	13.4	26,180	36.6	14.4	36.1	12.9	26,656	31.3	12.8	41.9	14.0
19	38,621	28.0	13.8	46.2	11.9	17,972	33.1	15.0	41.1	10.8	20,649	23.5	12.9	50.7	12.9
18 - 19	91,457	31.4	13.7	42.1	12.8	44,152	35.2	14.6	38.2	12.0	47,305	27.9	12.8	45.7	13.5
20	51,949	16.2	15.3	51.6	16.8	23,382	20.9	16.6	48.0	14.5	28,567	12.4	14.3	54.6	18.7
21	29,405	13.8	15.5	56.9	13.8	13,907	18.0	16.9	53.5	11.7	15,498	10.1	14.2	60.0	15.6
22	41,407	8.2	16.4	58.8	16.5	18,937	12.1	18.6	55.9	13.4	22,470	5.0	14.5	61.3	19.2
23	30,160	5.8	15.7	61.5	16.9	13,768	8.0	18.5	59.5	14.0	16,392	4.0	13.3	63.3	19.4
24	31,837	4.4	15.0	62.7	18.0	14,765	6.0	17.7	61.9	14.4	17,072	2.9	12.6	63.4	21.2
20 - 24	184,758	10.3	15.6	57.6	16.5	84,759	13.8	17.6	54.9	13.7	99,999	7.4	13.9	59.9	18.9
25+	832,869	0.7	12.4	62.0	24.9	400,224	0.7	13.7	67.1	18.5	432,645	0.6	11.2	57.4	30.8

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 25.8 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 6.5 percent of urban population. Likewise, the proportion of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (9.3 percent) than in urban areas (5.4 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (51.4 percent) than in the rural areas (33.9 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending whereby 36.6 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 30.9 percent in the rural areas.

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

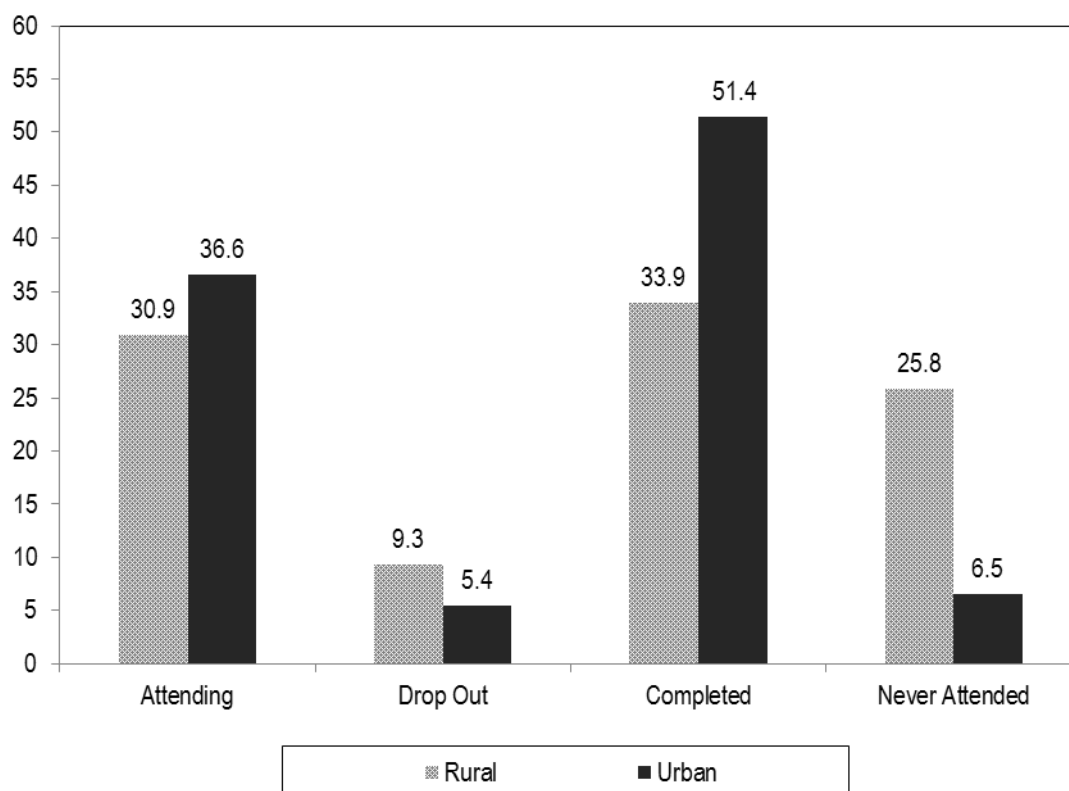
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,793,726	30.9	9.3	33.9	25.8	877,514	31.7	10.3	34.9	23.1	916,212	30.3	8.4	32.9	28.4
5	70,586	28.6	0.3	0.2	70.9	35,633	28.1	0.4	0.3	71.3	34,953	29.1	0.2	0.2	70.5
6	78,818	42.5	0.4	0.2	56.9	39,503	41.8	0.4	0.2	57.7	39,315	43.3	0.3	0.2	56.1
5-6	149,404	36.0	0.3	0.2	63.5	75,136	35.3	0.4	0.2	64.1	74,268	36.6	0.3	0.2	62.9
7	74,946	58.9	0.5	0.3	40.3	37,843	57.4	0.5	0.3	41.8	37,103	60.4	0.6	0.3	38.7
8	67,943	70.1	0.8	0.3	28.7	33,457	68.8	0.9	0.3	30.0	34,486	71.5	0.7	0.3	27.5
9	61,634	77.8	1.2	0.3	20.7	30,945	76.7	1.3	0.3	21.7	30,689	78.9	1.0	0.3	19.7
10	71,774	79.6	2.0	0.4	18.1	35,949	78.7	2.1	0.5	18.7	35,825	80.4	1.8	0.3	17.4
11	50,498	82.3	2.8	0.7	14.2	24,966	81.6	3.2	0.6	14.6	25,532	82.9	2.5	0.7	13.8
12	77,605	80.4	4.3	0.9	14.3	38,928	79.5	4.7	0.9	14.9	38,677	81.4	4.0	0.9	13.7
13	57,544	78.2	6.3	2.1	13.4	29,166	76.9	7.0	2.0	14.1	28,378	79.5	5.7	2.2	12.7
7-13	461,944	74.9	2.5	0.7	22.0	231,254	73.7	2.7	0.7	22.9	230,690	76.0	2.3	0.7	21.1
14	52,444	72.3	8.3	5.9	13.5	26,328	70.5	9.3	5.7	14.5	26,116	74.2	7.3	6.1	12.4
15	47,508	63.9	9.9	13.0	13.2	24,963	62.0	11.2	12.3	14.4	22,545	65.9	8.5	13.6	11.9
16	47,073	54.8	11.2	21.6	12.4	24,050	53.5	12.8	20.6	13.1	23,023	56.3	9.5	22.6	11.6
17	41,442	44.1	12.6	31.3	12.0	21,421	44.2	13.9	29.5	12.4	20,021	43.9	11.1	33.3	11.7
14 - 17	188,467	59.6	10.4	17.2	12.8	96,762	58.2	11.7	16.4	13.7	91,705	61.1	9.0	18.0	11.9
18	46,938	32.1	14.6	38.7	14.7	23,464	34.6	15.5	35.9	13.9	23,474	29.6	13.6	41.4	15.5
19	33,776	26.2	14.9	45.7	13.3	15,844	31.0	16.1	41.0	11.9	17,932	21.9	13.7	49.8	14.5
18 - 19	80,714	29.6	14.7	41.6	14.1	39,308	33.2	15.8	38.0	13.1	41,406	26.3	13.7	45.0	15.0
20	45,891	14.8	16.4	50.2	18.6	20,781	19.2	17.9	47.0	15.9	25,110	11.1	15.2	52.9	20.8
21	25,596	12.5	16.8	55.3	15.4	12,196	16.4	18.3	52.3	12.9	13,400	8.9	15.5	58.0	17.6
22	36,218	7.1	17.5	56.9	18.4	16,664	10.6	20.0	54.6	14.8	19,554	4.2	15.4	58.9	21.5
23	26,246	4.8	16.9	59.4	19.0	12,072	6.9	19.9	57.7	15.5	14,174	2.9	14.3	60.8	21.9
24	27,677	3.6	16.0	60.3	20.2	12,866	5.0	19.2	59.8	16.0	14,811	2.3	13.2	60.7	23.8
20 - 24	161,628	9.2	16.7	55.7	18.4	74,579	12.4	19.0	53.5	15.1	87,049	6.4	14.8	57.6	21.2
25+	751,569	0.6	12.9	59.6	26.8	360,475	0.6	14.4	64.9	20.1	391,094	0.6	11.5	54.8	33.1

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	183,873	36.6	5.4	51.4	6.5	87,121	37.9	5.1	51.5	5.5	96,752	35.4	5.7	51.4	7.5
5	5,436	65.2	0.1	0.2	34.5	2,627	63.8	0.2	0.0	35.9	2,809	66.5	0.0	0.3	33.1
6	5,719	79.4	0.1	0.4	20.1	2,800	78.5	0.0	0.6	20.9	2,919	80.2	0.1	0.2	19.4
5-6	11,155	72.5	0.1	0.3	27.1	5,427	71.4	0.1	0.3	28.2	5,728	73.5	0.1	0.3	26.1
7	5,660	90.6	0.2	0.5	8.7	2,854	90.4	0.1	0.4	9.1	2,806	90.8	0.3	0.6	8.3
8	5,159	93.9	0.3	0.5	5.3	2,515	93.6	0.4	0.4	5.6	2,644	94.2	0.2	0.5	5.1
9	5,104	96.1	0.4	0.4	3.2	2,479	96.2	0.3	0.3	3.2	2,625	96.1	0.4	0.4	3.1
10	5,432	95.3	0.9	0.5	3.3	2,568	95.7	1.1	0.4	2.8	2,864	95.0	0.7	0.6	3.7
11	4,308	95.8	1.0	0.7	2.5	1,997	96.7	0.8	0.5	2.0	2,311	95.0	1.1	0.9	3.0
12	6,277	93.9	1.6	1.4	3.1	3,007	94.9	1.2	1.3	2.6	3,270	92.9	2.0	1.6	3.5
13	4,670	89.4	3.1	4.0	3.5	2,144	92.5	2.8	2.7	2.1	2,526	86.8	3.4	5.1	4.8
7-13	36,610	93.6	1.0	1.1	4.3	17,564	94.2	0.9	0.8	4.1	19,046	93.0	1.2	1.4	4.5
14	4,900	82.0	4.1	10.1	3.8	2,168	86.2	3.4	7.6	2.8	2,732	78.6	4.7	12.1	4.6
15	5,012	74.5	3.7	18.1	3.7	2,285	78.7	3.5	14.7	3.1	2,727	71.0	3.8	21.0	4.1
16	5,594	66.0	5.1	25.8	3.0	2,450	70.7	4.7	22.3	2.2	3,144	62.3	5.4	28.6	3.6
17	5,429	61.4	4.8	31.4	2.4	2,454	67.5	4.3	25.7	2.5	2,975	56.3	5.2	36.1	2.4
14 - 17	20,935	70.6	4.5	21.8	3.2	9,357	75.4	4.0	17.9	2.6	11,578	66.7	4.8	24.9	3.7
18	5,898	48.9	5.8	41.8	3.5	2,716	54.1	4.9	37.5	3.6	3,182	44.4	6.7	45.4	3.5
19	4,845	40.5	6.7	50.2	2.5	2,128	48.8	6.3	42.4	2.4	2,717	34.0	7.0	56.3	2.6
18 - 19	10,743	45.1	6.2	45.6	3.1	4,844	51.8	5.5	39.7	3.1	5,899	39.7	6.8	50.4	3.1
20	6,058	26.9	7.3	62.1	3.7	2,601	33.9	7.0	55.7	3.4	3,457	21.6	7.5	67.0	3.9
21	3,809	22.8	6.4	67.8	2.9	1,711	28.9	6.8	61.5	2.8	2,098	17.8	6.1	73.0	3.0
22	5,189	16.0	8.6	72.1	3.3	2,273	22.7	8.5	65.8	3.0	2,916	10.9	8.6	77.0	3.5
23	3,914	13.0	7.6	76.0	3.4	1,696	16.2	8.5	72.1	3.2	2,218	10.5	6.9	79.1	3.6
24	4,160	9.6	8.0	78.6	3.8	1,899	13.2	7.5	75.8	3.5	2,261	6.5	8.4	80.9	4.1
20 - 24	23,130	18.3	7.6	70.6	3.4	10,180	23.8	7.6	65.4	3.2	12,950	14.0	7.6	74.7	3.6
25+	81,300	1.4	7.6	84.1	6.9	39,749	1.6	7.2	86.7	4.5	41,551	1.2	8.0	81.6	9.2

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

Percentage



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is evident that attendance status differs among districts in Kagera Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Bukoba Municipal Council (36.1 percent) followed by Bukoba District Council (34.6 percent) and Karagwe District Council (34.5 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Ngara District Council (26.9 percent) and Biharamulo District Council (22.2 percent).

Table 9.12: Percentage Distribution of Population by School Attendance Status and District; Kagera 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
Kagera Region	1,977,599	31.5	9.0	35.5	24.0	964,635	32.2	9.8	36.4	21.6	1,012,964	30.8	8.2	34.7	26.4
Karagwe	267,447	34.5	8.2	37.3	20.0	131,288	34.6	9.1	38.3	18.1	136,159	34.5	7.3	36.5	21.8
Bukoba	240,473	34.6	7.3	41.8	16.3	116,674	36.2	7.7	41.8	14.4	123,799	33.2	6.9	41.8	18.1
Muleba	436,960	32.6	8.7	35.3	23.4	215,617	33.3	9.6	36.0	21.2	221,343	31.8	7.8	34.7	25.6
Biharamulo	248,416	22.2	12.3	26.0	39.5	122,759	22.4	13.8	28.0	35.8	125,657	21.9	10.9	24.2	43.1
Ngara	251,274	26.9	10.7	29.9	32.6	118,080	28.2	11.7	31.9	28.2	133,194	25.7	9.8	28.0	36.4
Bukoba Municipal	107,592	36.1	4.7	54.2	5.0	51,502	37.2	4.3	54.2	4.4	56,090	35.2	5.0	54.3	5.6
Missenyi	168,357	34.5	8.6	39.5	17.4	83,216	35.4	9.0	39.9	15.6	85,141	33.6	8.2	39.0	19.2
Kyerwa	257,080	33.0	9.0	32.3	25.6	125,499	33.5	10.0	33.2	23.3	131,581	32.6	8.0	31.6	27.8

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in Net Enrolment Rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 68.1 percent in the 2002 Census to 76.2 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 67.9 to 77.3 percent) compared with males (from 68.3 to 75.2 percent). The urban NER increased from 80.4 percent in 2002 to 93.6 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 67.4 to 74.9 percent respectively.

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

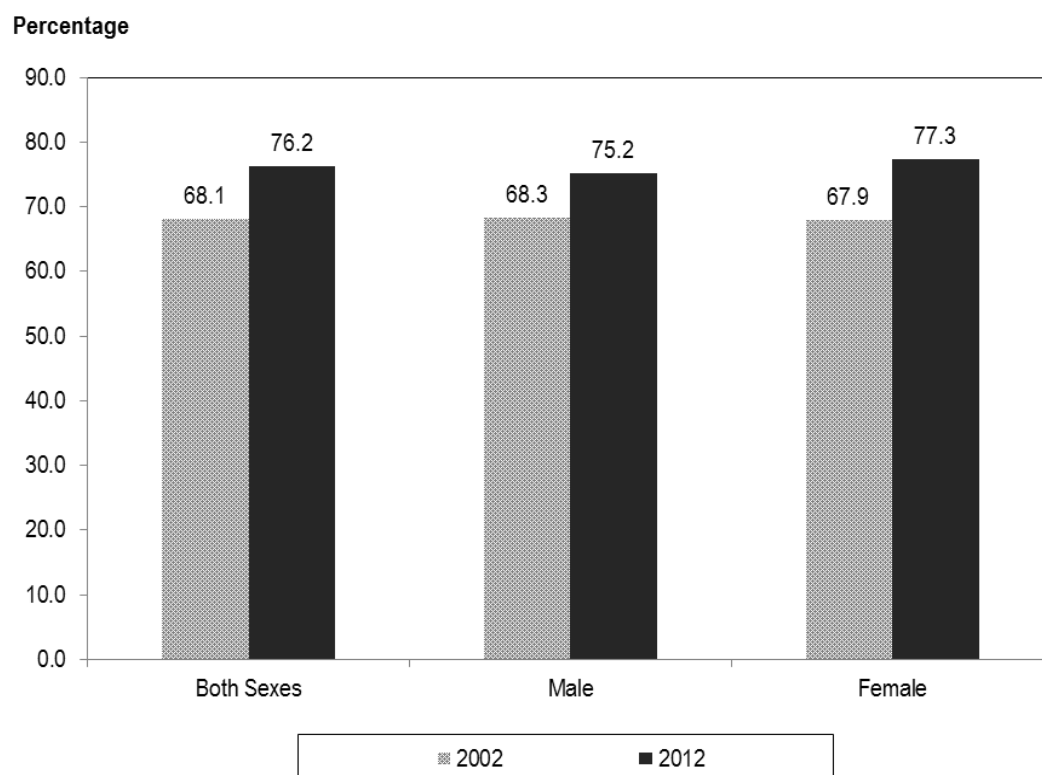
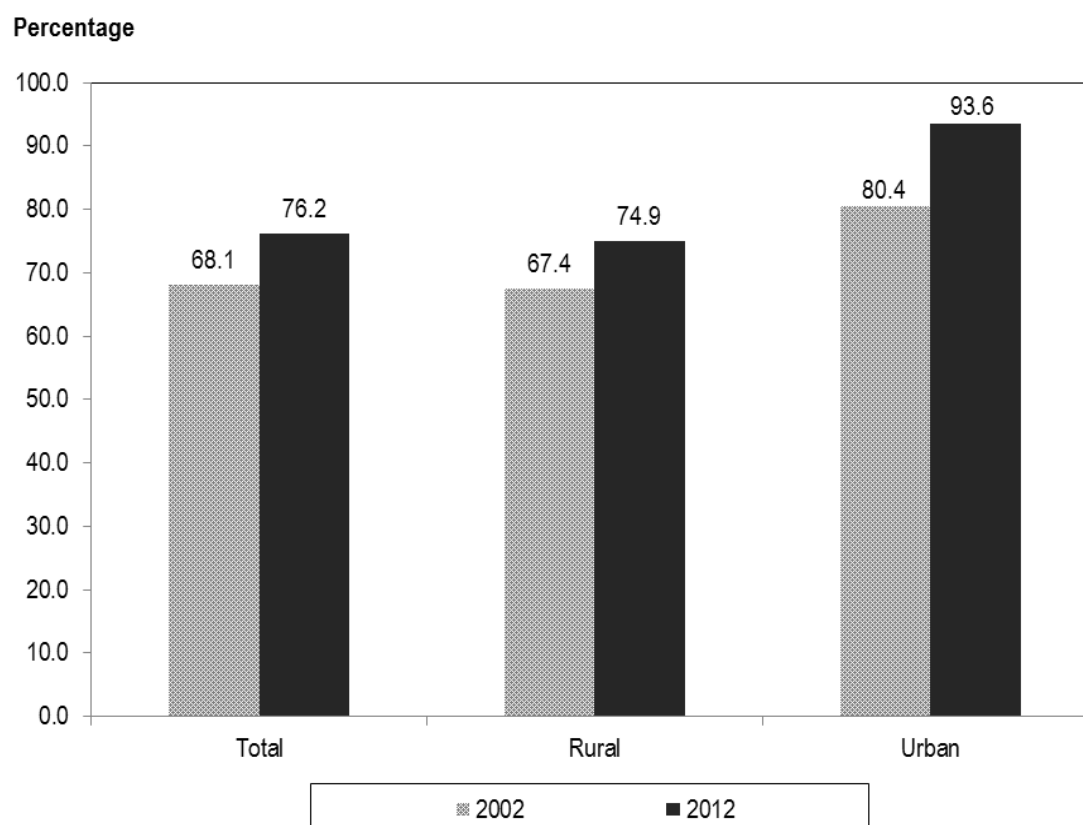


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Kagera Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. Ninety six (96.3) 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 (115.9 percent) than in rural areas (94.8 percent). There were slight differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

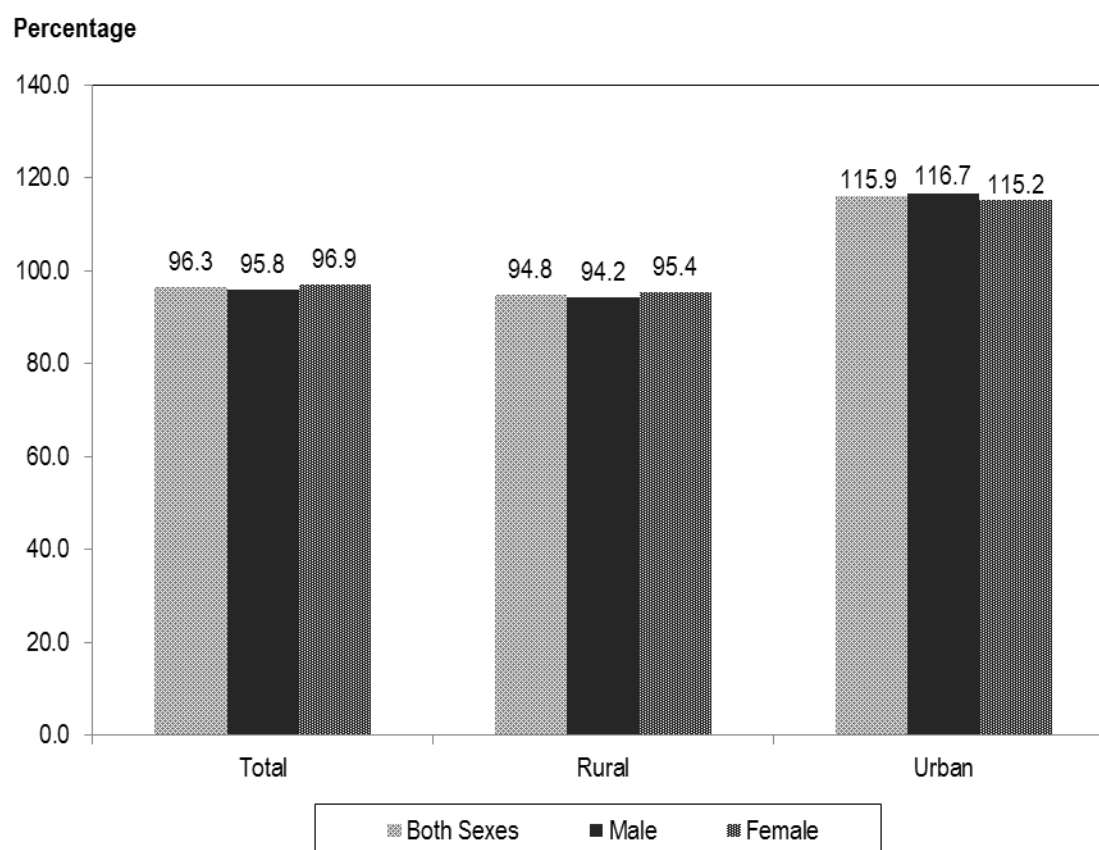


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 94.8 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council to 52.5 percent in Biharamulo District. Districts with NER above 70 were Missenyi District (86 percent), Bukoba District (85.6 percent), Karagwe District (83.7 percent), Muleba District (78.9 percent) and Kyerwa District Council (77.3 percent).

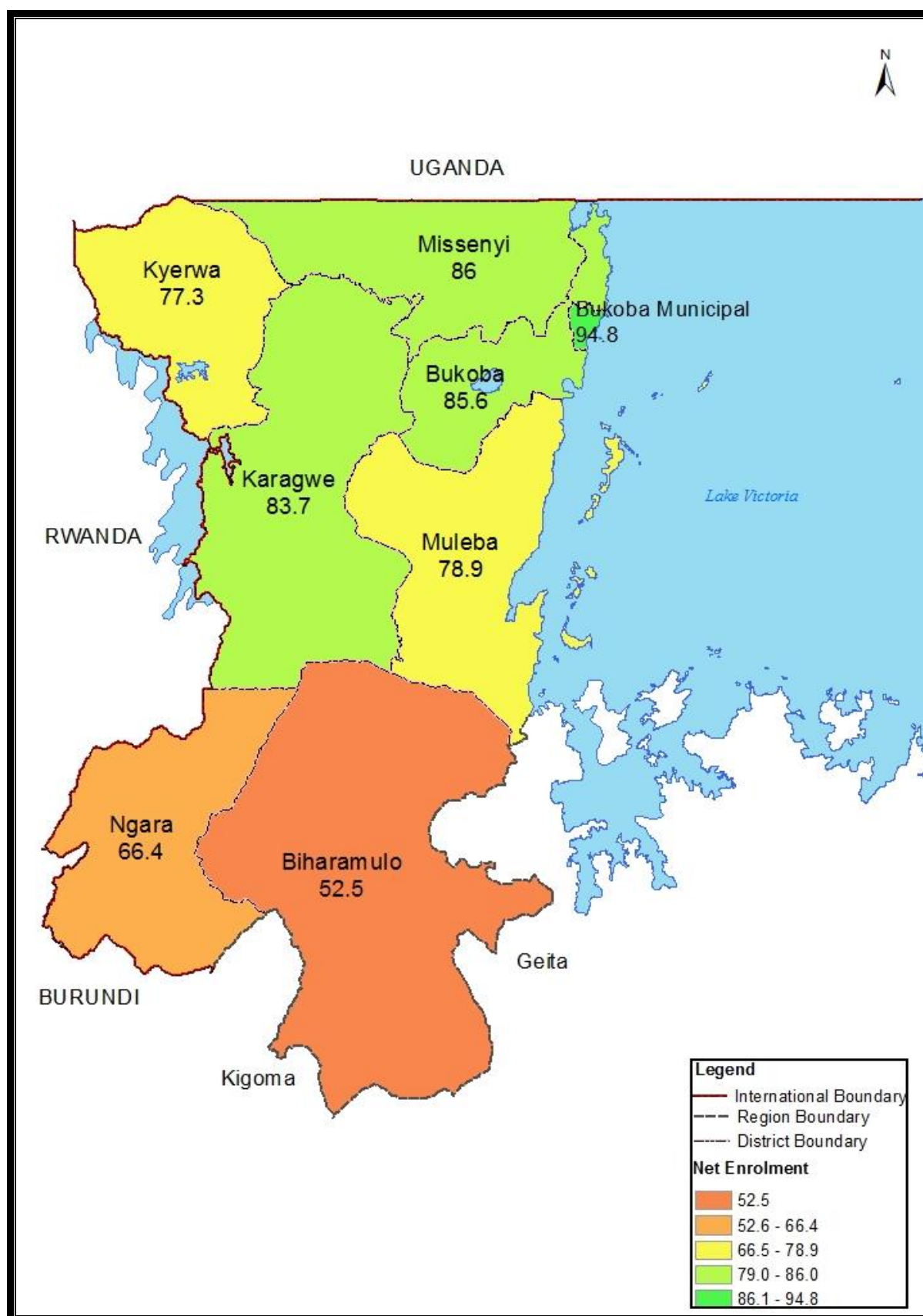
Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Residence and Sex: Kagera Region, 2012 Census

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kagera Region	76.2	75.2	77.3	74.9	73.7	76.0	93.6	94.2	93.0
Karagwe	83.7	82.4	84.9	83.1	81.7	84.4	93.9	94.9	93.1
Bukoba	85.6	84.5	86.7	85.4	84.3	86.5	92.0	92.6	91.3
Muleba	78.9	77.7	80.1	78.5	77.2	79.7	95.4	95.3	95.4
Biharamulo	52.5	51.5	53.5	51.4	50.3	52.4	92.4	94.7	90.2
Ngara	66.4	65.3	67.5	65.1	64.0	66.1	87.1	87.0	87.3
Bukoba Municipal	94.8	95.3	94.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.8	95.3	94.4
Missenyi	86.0	85.2	86.8	85.6	84.7	86.6	92.1	94.4	90.0
Kyerwa	77.3	76.0	78.5	77.3	76.0	78.5	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Kyerwa District Council has no urban component.
- (iii) Bukoba Municipal Council has no rural component

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

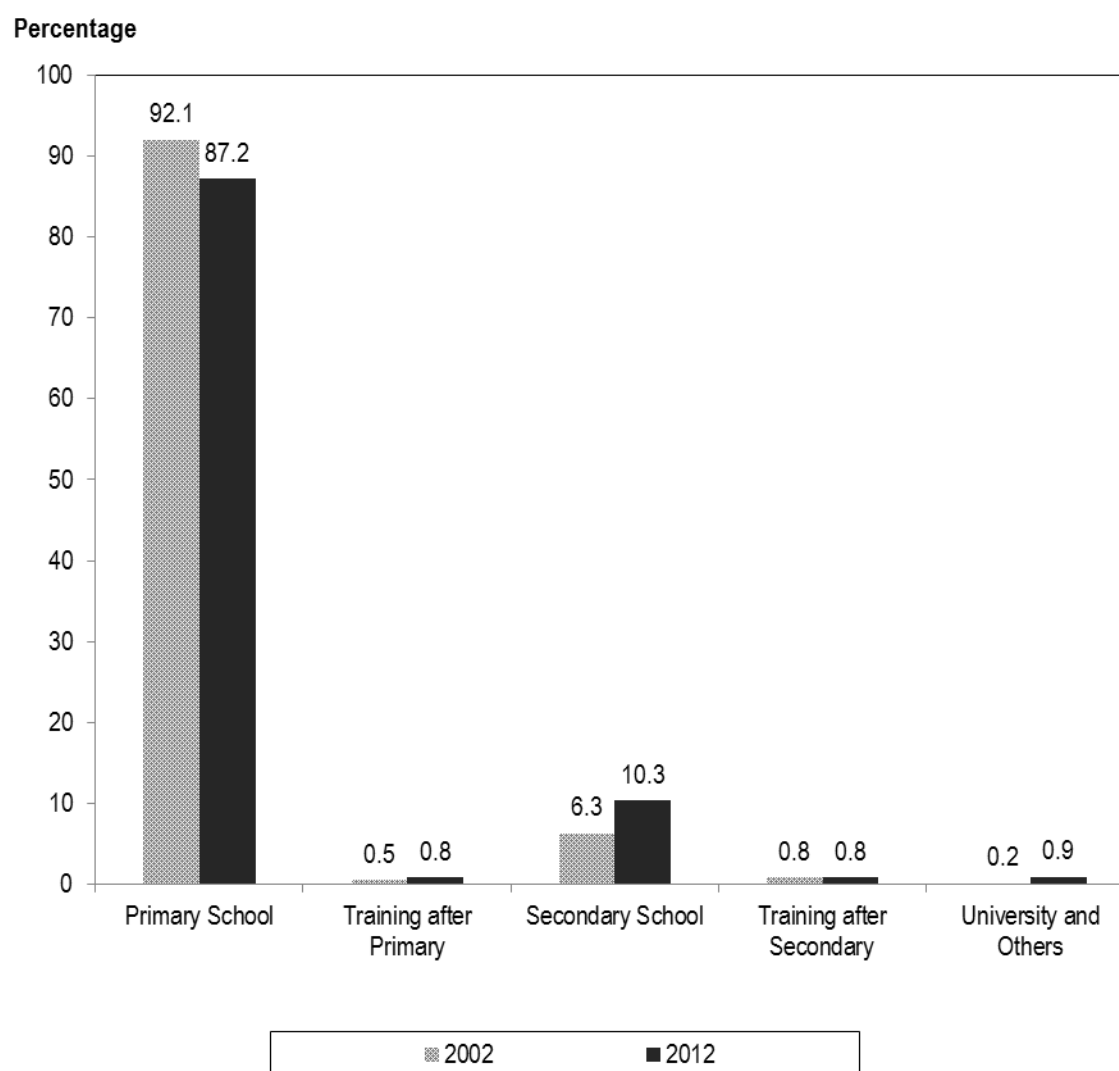
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results shows that, out of 702,103 persons who attained any level of education, 351,139 (50.0 percent) were males and 350,964 (50.0 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 87.2 percent, followed by secondary education (10.3 percent), university and others (0.9 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (89.5 percent) compared with males (85.0 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	702,103	351,139	350,964	100	100	100
Primary School	612,567	298,448	314,119	87.2	85.0	89.5
Training after Primary	5,481	2,901	2,580	0.8	0.8	0.7
Secondary School	72,309	41,938	30,371	10.3	11.9	8.7
Training after Secondary	5,518	3,243	2,275	0.8	0.9	0.6
University and Others	6,228	4,609	1,619	0.9	1.3	0.5

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 6.29 percent to 10.3 percent and from 0.16 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; Kagera Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

The 2012 PHC collected information on both usual and current economic activities for all persons aged 10 years and above. In the 2012 PHC, six categories were used to classify working age groups, five among them describing the unemployment status and distinguishing unemployment and economically inactive status. The categories are;-

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

In the 2012 PHC, usual economic activity is perceived as any activity in which the respondent had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census night for the production of goods and services. Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 1,092,812 (68 percent), out of 1,596,594 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 503,782 people (32 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 23,068 persons (about 1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 21 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 6.6 and 2.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,596,594	68.4	1.4	6.6	21.0	2.5
10–14	335,452	20.6	0.3	13.9	63.5	1.8
15–19	243,515	47.5	1.0	8.7	41.5	1.3
20–24	184,758	79.4	2.4	5.9	11.6	0.7
25–29	166,344	91.2	3.7	4.5	-	0.5
30–34	146,306	93.7	2.0	3.7	-	0.6
35–39	128,026	95.1	1.7	2.8	-	0.4
40–44	95,862	95.3	1.3	2.7	-	0.7
45–49	73,655	95.6	1.3	2.1	-	0.9
50–54	60,217	94.9	1.1	2.5	-	1.5
55–59	38,604	94.1	1.0	2.7	-	2.2
60–64	37,717	90.6	0.8	3.6	-	5.0
65–69	23,576	87.6	1.0	3.6	-	7.8
70–74	22,396	78.5	0.7	4.4	-	16.4
75–79	15,612	71.9	0.7	4.5	-	23.0
80 +	24,554	49.0	-	0.0	-	51.0

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 (69.8 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (55.8 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,439,799	69.8	1.2	6.2	20.3	2.5
10–14	309,865	21.8	0.3	14.5	61.6	1.9
15–19	216,737	50.4	0.9	8.2	39.3	1.3
20–24	161,628	83.0	1.9	4.5	9.9	0.7
25–29	145,249	93.2	2.9	3.4	-	0.5
30–34	129,357	95.0	1.6	2.8	-	0.6
35–39	114,491	96.0	1.4	2.2	-	0.4
40–44	86,900	95.9	1.2	2.2	-	0.7
45–49	67,286	96.0	1.2	1.9	-	0.9
50–54	55,536	95.5	1.0	2.1	-	1.4
55–59	35,657	94.6	0.8	2.3	-	2.2
60–64	35,585	91.2	0.7	3.2	-	4.9
65–69	22,253	88.5	1.0	3.2	-	7.4
70–74	21,167	79.7	0.7	3.9	-	15.7
75–79	14,794	73.0	0.6	4.2	-	22.2
80 +	23,294	50.1	-	0.0	-	49.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	156,795	55.8	4.0	10.5	27.6	2.0
10–14	25,587	5.7	0.3	6.9	86.0	1.1
15–19	26,778	24.3	2.5	12.4	59.7	1.2
20–24	23,130	54.3	5.9	16.3	23.1	0.5
25–29	21,095	77.4	9.3	12.7	-	0.6
30–34	16,949	83.6	5.0	10.7	-	0.6
35–39	13,535	87.3	4.5	7.7	-	0.4
40–44	8,962	89.6	2.7	7.0	-	0.7
45–49	6,369	91.7	2.7	4.6	-	0.9
50–54	4,681	87.8	2.2	7.8	-	2.2
55–59	2,947	87.7	3.0	7.7	-	1.6
60–64	2,132	81.0	2.2	9.7	-	7.2
65–69	1,323	72.6	1.8	10.4	-	15.2
70–74	1,229	58.3	0.6	12.4	-	28.6
75–79	818	52.4	2.2	8.7	-	36.7
80 +	1,260	27.9	-	-	-	72.2

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that there is a slightly higher proportion of employed males (69.5 percent) compared with females (67.4 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	773,979	69.5	1.6	4.8	22.0	2.0
10–14	167,221	21.3	0.3	13.5	62.9	2.0
15–19	121,775	47.2	1.2	7.3	42.8	1.4
20–24	84,759	78.6	2.8	2.7	15.1	0.9
25–29	76,839	93.6	4.5	1.3	-	0.5
30–34	70,502	96.6	2.0	0.9	-	0.5
35–39	62,695	97.0	1.8	0.7	-	0.5
40–44	48,056	96.9	1.5	0.7	-	0.9
45–49	37,368	97.2	1.4	0.5	-	0.9
50–54	29,187	97.1	1.1	0.7	-	1.1
55–59	19,020	96.2	1.2	0.8	-	1.8
60–64	17,926	94.6	0.9	1.0	-	3.4
65–69	11,089	92.1	1.3	1.3	-	5.3
70–74	9,761	87.0	0.8	1.4	-	10.8
75–79	7,365	79.4	0.7	2.5	-	17.4
80 +	10,416	60.8	-	-	-	39.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	822,615	67.4	1.3	8.3	20.1	2.9
10–14	168,231	19.8	0.2	14.3	64.1	1.7
15–19	121,740	47.7	0.9	10.0	40.3	1.2
20–24	99,999	80.1	2.0	8.7	8.6	0.6
25–29	89,505	89.2	3.0	7.3	-	0.5
30–34	75,804	91.0	1.9	6.4	-	0.7
35–39	65,331	93.2	1.6	4.9	-	0.4
40–44	47,806	93.7	1.2	4.6	-	0.5
45–49	36,287	94.0	1.3	3.8	-	0.9
50–54	31,030	92.8	1.1	4.3	-	1.8
55–59	19,584	92.1	0.8	4.6	-	2.6
60–64	19,791	87.0	0.7	5.9	-	6.4
65–69	12,487	83.6	0.8	5.5	-	10.1
70–74	12,635	71.9	0.6	6.7	-	20.8
75–79	8,247	65.2	0.6	6.2	-	28.0
80 +	14,138	40.3	-	0.0	-	59.7

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 Kagera Region. Results revealed that Bukoba Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (54.1 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from 0.9 percent of the population in Biharamulo, Ngara, and Missenyi District Council to about five (4.6)percent in Bukoba Municipal Council, while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 2.1 percent of the population in Bukoba Municipal Council to 3.1 percent in Kagera District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kagera Region	1,596,594	68.4	1.4	6.6	21.0	2.5
Rural	1,439,799	69.8	1.2	6.2	20.3	2.5
Urban	156,795	55.8	4.0	10.5	27.6	2.0
Male	773,979	69.5	1.6	4.8	22.0	2.0
Female	822,615	67.4	1.3	8.3	20.1	2.9
Karagwe	218,272	66.0	1.3	5.3	24.9	2.5
Bukoba	195,526	70.3	1.2	4.1	21.2	3.1
Muleba	352,913	64.8	1.8	7.0	23.7	2.7
Biharamulo	192,910	75.6	0.9	7.3	14.0	2.2
Ngara	201,121	73.7	0.9	5.5	17.7	2.2
Bukoba Municipal	91,972	54.1	4.6	10.4	28.8	2.1
Missenyi	138,525	68.6	0.9	6.6	21.6	2.2
Kyerwa	205,355	70.0	1.1	8.6	18.1	2.2

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 1,596,594 persons aged 10 years and above, 1,084,057 (67.9 percent) were employed while the remaining 32 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 16.1 percent of the population, 11.2 percent were home maintenance workers and about three (2.7) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for two percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,596,594	67.9	2.0	11.2	16.1	2.7
10–14	335,452	22.8	0.6	25.8	48.6	2.1
15–19	243,515	48.6	1.5	16.3	32.0	1.5
20–24	184,758	78.2	3.1	9.0	8.8	0.9
25–29	166,344	89.3	4.1	6.0	-	0.7
30–34	146,306	91.5	2.7	5.0	-	0.8
35–39	128,026	93.1	2.6	3.8	-	0.5
40–44	95,862	93.2	2.2	3.7	-	0.9
45–49	73,655	93.5	2.2	3.2	-	1.1
50–54	60,217	92.8	1.7	3.7	-	1.7
55–59	38,604	92.2	1.8	3.6	-	2.5
60–64	37,717	89.0	1.4	4.3	-	5.2
65–69	23,576	85.0	1.5	4.7	-	8.7
70–74	22,396	76.2	1.5	5.7	-	16.5
75–79	15,612	69.9	1.1	5.1	-	23.8
80 +	24,554	47.7	-	0.0	-	52.2

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 (69.3 percent) than in urban areas (55 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (4.3 percent) than in rural areas (1.8 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,439,799	69.3	1.8	10.7	15.4	2.8
10–14	309,865	24.1	0.6	26.2	46.8	2.2
15–19	216,737	51.6	1.4	15.6	30.0	1.5
20–24	161,628	81.7	2.7	7.4	7.4	0.9
25–29	145,249	91.2	3.4	4.7	-	0.7
30–34	129,357	92.7	2.3	4.1	-	0.8
35–39	114,491	94.0	2.3	3.2	-	0.5
40–44	86,900	93.9	2.0	3.2	-	0.9
45–49	67,286	93.9	2.0	3.0	-	1.1
50–54	55,536	93.5	1.6	3.2	-	1.7
55–59	35,657	92.8	1.6	3.1	-	2.5
60–64	35,585	89.6	1.4	3.9	-	5.1
65–69	22,253	85.9	1.5	4.3	-	8.2
70–74	21,167	77.4	1.5	5.3	-	15.8
75–79	14,794	71.0	1.0	4.9	-	23.0
80 +	23,294	49.0	-	0.0	-	51.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	156,795	55.0	4.3	15.8	22.6	2.3
10–14	25,587	7.1	0.5	20.5	70.8	1.1
15–19	26,778	24.7	2.6	22.6	48.7	1.3
20–24	23,130	53.8	6.5	20.3	18.6	0.8
25–29	21,095	75.8	9.2	14.4	-	0.6
30–34	16,949	82.1	5.0	11.9	-	0.9
35–39	13,535	84.9	5.0	9.3	-	0.8
40–44	8,962	86.8	3.9	8.0	-	1.2
45–49	6,369	89.7	3.5	5.6	-	1.2
50–54	4,681	85.2	3.1	9.2	-	2.5
55–59	2,947	85.2	3.2	9.8	-	1.8
60–64	2,132	78.4	2.6	11.7	-	7.4
65–69	1,323	70.3	1.6	11.5	-	16.6
70–74	1,229	55.6	2.2	13.6	-	28.6
75–79	818	49.9	2.8	8.9	-	38.3
80 +	1,260	25.2	-	-	-	74.9

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that the proportion of employed persons was higher for males (69.4 percent) than for females (66.5 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (2.9 percent) than that of females (2.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	773,979	69.4	2.3	9.1	16.9	2.3
10–14	167,221	23.5	0.7	25.1	48.5	2.2
15–19	121,775	48.9	1.7	14.8	33.0	1.6
20–24	84,759	78.4	3.7	5.5	11.4	1.0
25–29	76,839	92.3	4.9	2.1	-	0.7
30–34	70,502	94.9	2.9	1.6	-	0.6
35–39	62,695	95.3	2.8	1.3	-	0.6
40–44	48,056	95.0	2.6	1.4	-	1.1
45–49	37,368	95.5	2.3	1.2	-	1.0
50–54	29,187	95.6	1.8	1.3	-	1.2
55–59	19,020	94.4	2.2	1.5	-	1.9
60–64	17,926	93.4	1.6	1.4	-	3.6
65–69	11,089	89.5	2.0	2.3	-	6.1
70–74	9,761	84.6	1.9	1.9	-	11.5
75–79	7,365	77.2	1.0	2.7	-	19.0
80 +	10,416	59.9	-	-	-	40.1

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	822,615	66.5	1.8	13.2	15.4	3.1
10–14	168,231	22.2	0.5	26.5	48.8	2.0
15–19	121,740	48.4	1.3	17.9	31.1	1.4
20–24	99,999	78.0	2.6	12.0	6.5	0.8
25–29	89,505	86.6	3.4	9.3	-	0.7
30–34	75,804	88.3	2.4	8.3	-	1.0
35–39	65,331	90.9	2.4	6.3	-	0.5
40–44	47,806	91.4	1.8	6.0	-	0.8
45–49	36,287	91.5	2.0	5.4	-	1.1
50–54	31,030	90.2	1.7	5.9	-	2.2
55–59	19,584	90.0	1.3	5.7	-	3.0
60–64	19,791	85.0	1.3	7.0	-	6.7
65–69	12,487	81.0	1.1	6.9	-	11.0
70–74	12,635	69.7	1.3	8.7	-	20.4
75–79	8,247	63.4	1.1	7.3	-	28.2
80 +	14,138	38.8	-	0.1	-	61.1

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 Kagera Region. Results revealed that Bukoba Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (52.9 percent) of employed persons. Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 1.2 percent of the population in Missenyi District Council to five percent in Bukoba Municipal Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kagera Region	1,596,594	67.9	2.0	11.2	16.1	2.7
Rural	1,439,799	69.3	1.8	10.7	15.4	2.8
Urban	156,795	55.0	4.3	15.8	22.6	2.3
Male	773,979	69.4	2.3	9.1	16.9	2.3
Female	822,615	66.5	1.8	13.2	15.4	3.1
Karagwe	218,272	64.8	2.5	11.1	18.6	2.9
Bukoba	195,526	71.1	1.6	9.6	14.4	3.3
Muleba	352,913	65.5	2.1	9.7	20.0	2.8
Biharamulo	192,910	71.2	1.8	15.1	9.3	2.6
Ngara	201,121	73.6	1.6	9.9	12.4	2.5
Bukoba Municipal	91,972	52.9	5.0	15.4	24.3	2.4
Missenyi	138,525	69.7	1.2	11.6	15.2	2.4
Kyerwa	205,355	69.1	1.7	11.3	15.5	2.4

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (75.4 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (8.6 percent) and family worker category (6.8 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	1,084,057	0.3	8.5	8.6	75.4	6.8	0.2	0.2
10–14	76,619	0.1	3.8	1.5	27.5	65.8	0.5	1.0
15–19	118,422	0.2	8.7	6.1	75.3	8.6	0.8	0.4
20–24	144,504	0.2	10.2	9.0	77.5	2.5	0.3	0.2
25–29	148,491	0.2	10.8	11.5	75.9	1.4	0.1	0.1
30–34	133,840	0.2	9.6	12.1	76.7	1.2	0.0	0.1
35–39	119,162	0.3	9.0	11.4	77.9	1.2	0.0	0.1
40–44	89,359	0.4	8.5	10.3	79.8	1.0	0.0	0.1
45–49	68,877	0.4	8.5	8.7	81.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
50–54	55,888	0.3	9.3	6.5	82.7	1.0	0.0	0.1
55–59	35,587	0.3	10.4	5.8	82.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
60–64	33,561	0.3	4.3	5.2	88.8	1.2	0.1	0.2
65–69	20,046	0.3	3.0	4.7	90.3	1.4	0.1	0.3
70–74	17,067	0.3	2.1	4.8	90.6	1.9	0.0	0.3
75–79	10,914	0.2	1.4	4.3	91.4	2.4	0.1	0.2
80 +	11,721	0.3	1.4	5.1	90.6	2.2	0.1	0.4

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Kagera Region	1,084,057	0.3	8.5	8.6	75.4	6.8	0.2	0.2
Rural	997,762	0.2	6.2	6.3	79.9	7.1	0.2	0.2
Urban	86,295	0.5	35.8	36.3	23.2	3.4	0.5	0.3
Male	536,888	0.3	12.0	10.2	70.5	6.5	0.2	0.2
Female	547,169	0.2	5.2	7.1	80.1	7.0	0.2	0.2
Karagwe	141,432	0.3	7.9	7.7	78.9	4.8	0.2	0.2
Bukoba	138,995	0.2	6.5	6.4	76.3	10.2	0.3	0.1
Muleba	231,053	0.3	9.0	10.3	75.7	4.4	0.2	0.1
Biharamulo	137,365	0.2	5.4	6.1	79.6	8.4	0.1	0.1
Ngara	148,107	0.2	6.7	4.9	81.4	6.6	0.1	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	48,679	0.4	38.9	41.3	15.3	3.2	0.4	0.3
Missenyi	96,498	0.4	9.9	7.5	72.5	8.8	0.3	0.5
Kyerwa	141,928	0.2	4.0	4.9	82.4	7.9	0.1	0.4

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Kagera people (74.9 percent) while small business managers constituted the lowest proportion of the working people (0.3 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	1,084,057	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.7	0.3	3.1	1.2	2.8	74.9	0.8	1.5	0.5	6.2	3.0	0.2
10–14	76,619	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	0.8	0.4	67.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	10.2	12.1	1.0
15–19	118,422	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	3.7	0.8	2.5	74.3	1.9	1.0	0.2	7.6	6.9	0.4
20–24	144,504	1.2	0.8	3.3	0.8	0.4	3.1	1.3	3.5	73.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	6.5	2.0	0.1
25–29	148,491	1.2	1.3	3.8	0.8	0.5	3.3	1.6	3.8	72.4	0.5	2.1	0.9	5.7	1.7	0.2
30–34	133,840	1.3	1.2	3.6	0.8	0.4	3.3	1.8	3.5	73.1	0.5	2.3	1.0	5.6	1.6	0.1
35–39	119,162	1.3	0.9	3.6	0.7	0.4	3.3	1.5	3.5	74.0	0.6	2.1	0.7	5.8	1.6	0.1
40–44	89,359	1.4	1.0	3.5	0.8	0.3	2.7	1.3	3.0	75.6	0.7	1.9	0.6	5.6	1.6	0.1
45–49	68,877	1.5	1.2	4.0	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.0	2.4	77.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	5.5	1.4	0.1
50–54	55,888	1.5	1.6	4.5	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.9	78.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	5.3	1.4	0.1
55–59	35,587	2.0	1.9	5.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.5	1.8	78.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	4.2	1.9	0.1
60–64	33,561	1.7	0.5	2.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.4	84.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	4.6	1.5	0.0
65–69	20,046	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	85.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	4.8	1.4	0.1
70–74	17,067	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	86.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	5.1	1.9	-
75–79	10,914	1.3	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	87.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	4.7	1.4	0.0
80+	11,721	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	87.0	0.5	0.4	-	4.2	1.9	0.1

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Main Occupation: Kagera 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
Kagera Region	1,084,057	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.7	0.3	3.1	1.2	2.8	74.9	0.8	1.5	0.5	6.2	3.0	0.2
Rural	997,762	0.9	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.7	1.9	79.4	0.9	1.4	0.2	5.7	2.8	0.2
Urban	86,295	2.8	4.8	7.0	2.5	2.3	15.7	7.1	12.2	22.8	0.7	2.0	3.9	11.1	4.9	0.4
Male	536,888	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.7	0.4	2.8	1.2	4.0	70.6	1.4	2.8	1.0	6.3	3.1	0.2
Female	547,169	0.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.3	3.3	1.1	1.5	79.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	6.0	2.9	0.2
Karagwe	141,432	0.8	0.7	3.6	0.5	0.4	2.5	1.0	2.8	76.7	1.6	0.1	0.6	5.8	2.7	0.1
Bukoba	138,995	0.9	0.5	2.9	0.4	0.2	5.7	0.7	2.8	79.2	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.0	0.2
Muleba	231,053	1.3	0.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	2.3	1.1	2.6	75.6	0.7	5.2	0.4	4.2	2.7	0.1
Biharamulo	137,365	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.8	75.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	11.3	3.5	0.2
Ngara	148,107	0.8	0.7	3.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	82.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	4.9	2.5	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	48,679	3.1	5.7	6.9	2.7	2.3	17.4	8.1	13.9	14.2	0.9	2.6	4.5	12.2	5.1	0.3
Missenyi	96,498	1.6	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.2	2.2	1.2	2.6	72.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	9.8	3.6	0.5
Kyerwa	141,928	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	81.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.9	3.7	0.3

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (75.5 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (5.3 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Information and Communication' and 'Electricity Gas and Steam' with 0.1 percent each.

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	1,084,057	75.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.3	5.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	4.3	1.2
10–14	76,619	68.4	3.2	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	4.6
15–19	118,422	75.4	3.1	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	4.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	2.0
20–24	144,504	74.6	3.0	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.5	5.5	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	3.7	0.9
25–29	148,491	72.7	3.2	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.9	6.1	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.3	3.0	0.9
30–34	133,840	73.7	3.5	1.9	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.9	6.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.3	2.6	1.0
35–39	119,162	74.3	3.3	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.7	6.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.9	0.8
40–44	89,359	76.2	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.5	5.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5	2.7	0.8
45–49	68,877	77.4	2.0	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.2	5.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.7	2.9	0.7
50–54	55,888	79.8	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	4.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.7
55–59	35,587	78.8	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	2.9	0.7	2.4	0.7
60–64	33,561	84.4	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.5
65–69	20,046	85.6	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.4
70–74	17,067	87.1	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.3
75–79	10,914	87.8	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2
80+	11,721	86.8	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.4

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by District, Sex and Main Industry: Kagera 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
Kagera Region	1,084,057	75.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.3	5.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	4.3	1.2
Rural	997,762	79.9	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	4.0	0.9
Urban	86,295	24.8	3.3	2.3	7.1	0.9	2.0	5.4	9.0	11.8	3.8	4.4	1.1	2.2	3.4	4.2	1.7	8.3	4.2
Male	536,888	71.7	4.5	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.3	2.3	1.3	5.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.3	3.9	1.4
Female	547,169	79.3	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	5.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	4.8	1.0
Karagwe	141,432	77.9	2.0	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.1	4.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.3	2.9	1.2
Bukoba	138,995	75.3	2.6	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.6	4.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	7.0	1.2
Muleba	231,053	75.0	6.7	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.1	4.4	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	3.6	0.8
Biharamulo	137,365	81.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.9	5.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	4.2	0.9
Ngara	148,107	82.4	1.3	2.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.8
Bukoba Municipal	48,679	17.7	4.2	2.2	7.5	0.9	2.1	6.2	11.6	11.9	4.6	4.8	1.2	2.5	3.6	4.4	1.8	8.6	4.2
Missenyi	96,498	76.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	6.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	4.0	1.9
Kyerwa	141,928	80.9	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	4.3	1.1

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

In Tanzania, the first attempt to collect disability statistics through Census 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 focused on albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, difficulty in remembering, self-care and other types of disability.

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (3.03) percent and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.03 percent).

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

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kagera Region	536	0.03	60,138	3.03	35,850	1.81	33,019	1.66	31,488	1.59	21,226	1.07	12,702	0.64
Karagwe	58	0.02	7,673	2.98	4,235	1.65	4,415	1.72	3,816	1.48	2,704	1.05	1,515	0.59
Bukoba	78	0.03	7,357	2.40	4,110	1.34	3,924	1.28	3,591	1.17	2,734	0.89	1,356	0.44
Muleba	111	0.05	14,091	6.73	7,774	3.71	7,224	3.45	6,925	3.31	4,977	2.38	2,282	1.09
Biharamulo	60	0.03	5,242	2.48	4,178	1.97	3,244	1.53	2,832	1.34	2,046	0.97	1,819	0.86
Ngara	65	0.02	8,607	2.27	6,027	1.59	5,030	1.33	4,870	1.29	2,994	0.79	2,361	0.62
Bukoba Municipal	36	0.01	1,779	0.71	835	0.33	915	0.36	909	0.36	578	0.23	280	0.11
Missenyi	56	0.03	5,570	3.38	2,851	1.73	2,792	1.69	2,822	1.71	1,686	1.02	944	0.57
Kyerwa	72	0.04	9,819	4.81	5,840	2.86	5,475	2.68	5,723	2.81	3,507	1.72	2,145	1.05

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 2,423,142 persons enumerated in Kagera Region, 536 persons (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (111) were in Muleba district followed by 78 in Bukoba District. 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	536	0.02	313	0.03	223	0.02	2,423,142	1,186,037	1,237,105
0 – 4	56	0.01	38	0.02	18	0.01	445,543	221,402	224,141
5 – 9	63	0.02	44	0.02	19	0.01	381,005	190,656	190,349
10 – 14	82	0.02	50	0.03	32	0.02	335,452	167,221	168,231
15 – 19	59	0.02	37	0.03	22	0.02	243,515	121,775	121,740
20 – 24	51	0.03	22	0.03	29	0.03	184,758	84,759	99,999
25 – 29	32	0.02	20	0.03	12	0.01	166,344	76,839	89,505
30 – 34	38	0.03	22	0.03	16	0.02	146,306	70,502	75,804
35 – 39	28	0.02	13	0.02	15	0.02	128,026	62,695	65,331
40 – 44	28	0.03	17	0.04	11	0.02	95,862	48,056	47,806
45 – 49	19	0.03	9	0.02	10	0.03	73,655	37,368	36,287
50 – 54	14	0.02	6	0.02	8	0.03	60,217	29,187	31,030
55 – 59	7	0.02	5	0.03	2	0.01	38,604	19,020	19,584
60 – 64	11	0.03	3	0.02	8	0.04	37,717	17,926	19,791
65 – 69	10	0.04	2	0.02	8	0.06	23,576	11,089	12,487
70 – 74	17	0.08	10	0.10	7	0.06	22,396	9,761	12,635
75 – 79	5	0.03	3	0.04	2	0.02	15,612	7,365	8,247
80+	16	0.07	12	0.12	4	0.03	24,554	10,416	14,138

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	474	0.02	274	0.03	200	0.02	2,206,095	1,082,272	1,123,823
0 – 4	49	0.01	35	0.02	14	0.01	412,369	204,758	207,611
5 – 9	59	0.02	41	0.02	18	0.01	353,927	177,381	176,546
10 – 14	67	0.02	41	0.03	26	0.02	309,865	155,337	154,528
15 – 19	50	0.02	30	0.03	20	0.02	216,737	109,742	106,995
20 – 24	44	0.03	20	0.03	24	0.03	161,628	74,579	87,049
25 – 29	27	0.02	16	0.02	11	0.01	145,249	67,108	78,141
30 – 34	31	0.02	18	0.03	13	0.02	129,357	62,190	67,167
35 – 39	25	0.02	10	0.02	15	0.03	114,491	55,823	58,668
40 – 44	27	0.03	16	0.04	11	0.03	86,900	43,403	43,497
45 – 49	17	0.03	8	0.02	9	0.03	67,286	33,971	33,315
50 – 54	14	0.03	6	0.02	8	0.03	55,536	26,807	28,729
55 – 59	6	0.02	4	0.02	2	0.01	35,657	17,504	18,153
60 – 64	11	0.03	3	0.02	8	0.04	35,585	16,872	18,713
65 – 69	10	0.04	2	0.02	8	0.07	22,253	10,490	11,763
70 – 74	17	0.08	10	0.11	7	0.06	21,167	9,295	11,872
75 – 79	5	0.03	3	0.04	2	0.03	14,794	7,016	7,778
80+	15	0.06	11	0.11	4	0.03	23,294	9,996	13,298

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	62	0.03	39	0.04	23	0.02	217,047	103,765	113,282
0 – 4	7	0.02	3	0.02	4	0.02	33,174	16,644	16,530
5 – 9	4	0.01	3	0.02	1	0.01	27,078	13,275	13,803
10 – 14	15	0.06	9	0.08	6	0.04	25,587	11,884	13,703
15 – 19	9	0.03	7	0.06	2	0.01	26,778	12,033	14,745
20 – 24	7	0.03	2	0.02	5	0.04	23,130	10,180	12,950
25 – 29	5	0.02	4	0.04	1	0.01	21,095	9,731	11,364
30 – 34	7	0.04	4	0.05	3	0.03	16,949	8,312	8,637
35 – 39	3	0.02	3	0.04	0	0.00	13,535	6,872	6,663
40 – 44	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	8,962	4,653	4,309
45 – 49	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03	6,369	3,397	2,972
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,681	2,380	2,301
55 – 59	1	0.03	1	0.07	0	0.00	2,947	1,516	1,431
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,132	1,054	1,078
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,323	599	724
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,229	466	763
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	818	349	469
80+	1	0.08	1	0.24	0	0.00	1,260	420	840

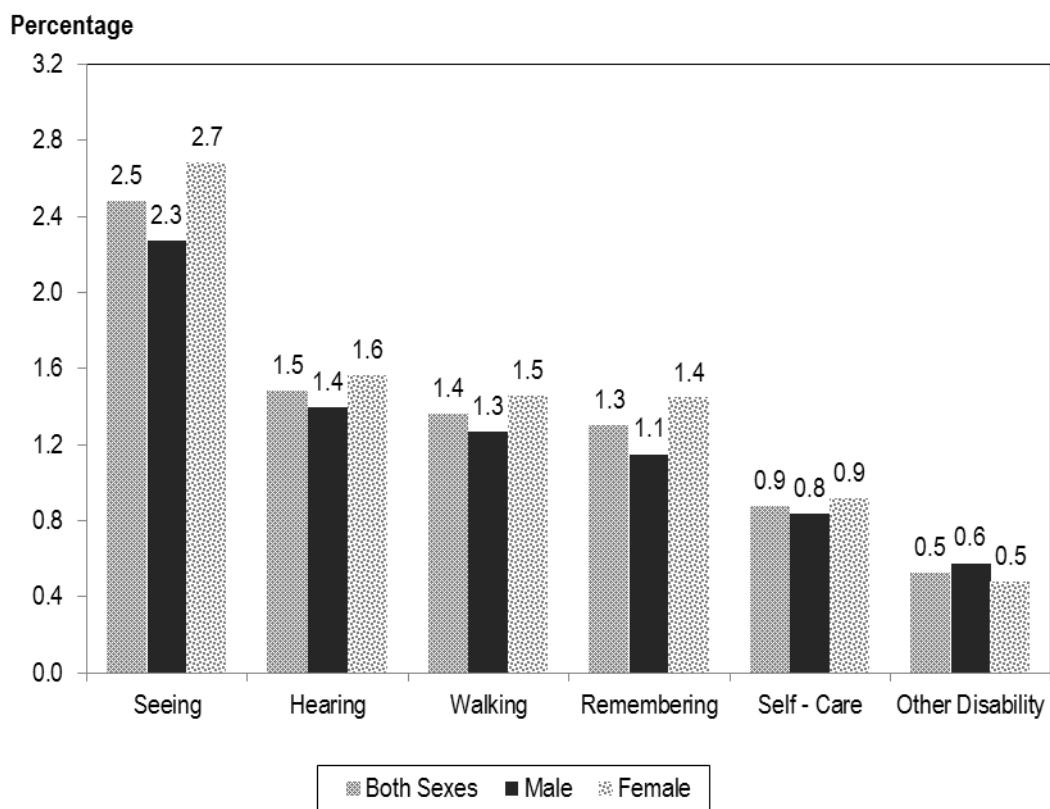
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

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 (2.5 percent), followed by difficulty in hearing (1.5 percent) and difficulty in walking (1.4 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 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 27 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.5
0 – 9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2
10 – 19	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
20 – 29	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
30 – 39	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.5
40 – 49	4.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	3.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	5.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.5	0.7
50 – 59	10.6	2.7	3.6	2.9	1.0	1.1	9.6	2.2	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.1	11.5	3.1	4.1	3.6	1.0	1.0
60 – 69	16.5	5.6	7.2	4.9	2.0	1.6	15.8	4.7	6.0	3.9	1.7	1.7	17.1	6.5	8.3	5.8	2.3	1.5
70+	27.3	13.9	16.5	11.9	8.0	2.0	27.2	12.3	14.8	9.9	6.7	2.4	27.4	15.2	17.9	13.4	9.1	1.7

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.5
0 – 9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2
10 – 19	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4
20 – 29	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5
30 – 39	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.5
40 – 49	4.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.9	5.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.8
50 – 59	10.9	2.8	3.7	2.9	1.0	1.1	10.0	2.3	3.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	11.7	3.2	4.2	3.7	1.1	1.1
60 – 69	16.7	5.7	7.3	5.0	2.0	1.6	16.0	4.8	6.1	4.0	1.7	1.7	17.3	6.6	8.4	5.9	2.3	1.5
70+	27.7	14.1	16.6	11.9	8.1	2.1	27.5	12.5	14.9	9.9	6.7	2.4	27.8	15.4	18.0	13.5	9.1	1.8

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3
0–9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
10–19	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
20–29	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2
30–39	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2
40–49	2.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.5
50–59	7.4	1.5	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	5.9	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.3	8.9	1.7	3.1	2.5	0.8	0.5
60–69	13.1	3.6	5.7	3.6	1.7	0.6	11.8	3.1	4.1	2.8	1.5	0.5	14.3	4.0	7.1	4.4	1.9	0.7
70+	20.7	10.0	14.9	10.6	7.8	1.1	21.4	8.3	12.6	9.2	6.3	1.5	20.4	11.1	16.2	11.3	8.6	1.0

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 84.6 percent of private households in Kagera Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (89.5 percent) than in urban areas (43.3 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Kagera 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)
Kagera Region	521,028	84.6	3.6	9.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2
Rural	465,595	89.5	3.5	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
Urban	55,433	43.3	4.3	46.6	1.5	1.2	2.6	0.5

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (58 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 14.1 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

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

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	521,028	84.6	3.6	9.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2
Below 15	1,453	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
15 – 19	8,666	1.3	3.1	3.7	4.4	2.9	2.4	3.9
20 – 24	40,075	6.4	10.3	16.4	14.5	17.4	12.9	9.9
25 – 29	67,714	11.3	16.1	24.5	20.9	25.5	20.4	20.9
30 – 34	70,940	12.8	14.9	19.6	18.3	18.7	17.0	11.7
35 – 39	71,071	13.5	13.6	14.7	13.5	10.3	14.2	14.5
40 – 44	55,807	11.0	10.0	8.5	8.8	7.8	10.1	11.0
45 – 49	45,765	9.3	7.1	4.8	7.2	7.0	9.3	8.4
50 – 54	39,703	8.2	6.7	3.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	9.3
55 – 59	27,737	5.8	5.2	1.5	3.3	2.6	3.4	6.4
60 – 64	27,242	5.8	3.7	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.3	2.3
65+	64,854	14.1	8.9	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.3	1.1
Total Age Groups	521,028	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. Thirty three (33.2) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only four (4.3) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership as shown in Table 12.3 was customary (57.2 percent). However, 21.9 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with three (3.2) 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Kagera Region	440,574	4.3	0.6	1.0	57.2	3.7	0.0	33.2
Rural	416,575	3.2	0.3	0.8	58.6	3.3	0.0	33.8
Urban	23,999	21.9	6.6	5.0	32.5	10.6	0.0	23.4

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 73.4 percent of private households in Kagera Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (22.7 percent) and mud and leaves three (3.3 percent). About ninety eight percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 71 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 52.9 percent in Biharamulo District to 98.1 percent in Bukoba Municipal.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Kagera Region	521,028	73.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	22.7	3.3	0.1	0.1
Rural	465,595	70.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.2	3.7	0.2	0.1
Urban	55,433	96.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
Karagwe	72,339	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	2.2	0.0	0.3
Bukoba	65,375	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.7	3.9	0.0	0.0
Muleba	113,380	75.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.9	3.2	0.4	0.1
Biharamulo	55,674	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	41.3	5.5	0.2	0.1
Ngara	67,477	58.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	36.1	4.5	0.1	0.3
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	96.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
Missenyi	48,104	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.5	4.1	0.0	0.0
Kyerwa	66,383	83.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.3	1.8	0.1	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 77.5 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (21.2 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (74.8 percent), followed by earth or sand (22.8 percent). On the other hand, 84.1 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (14.9 percent). Across districts, about 81 percent of the total private households in Bukoba Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed Missenyi District (26 percent) and Muleba District (20.8 percent).

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

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Kagera Region	521,028	21.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	77.5	0.1
Rural	465,595	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	84.1	0.2
Urban	55,433	74.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	22.8	0.0
Karagwe	72,339	18.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	80.0	0.5
Bukoba	65,375	21.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	78.0	0.0
Muleba	113,380	20.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	78.7	0.0
Biharamulo	55,674	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	84.3	0.2
Ngara	67,477	10.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	88.2	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	78.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.0	0.0
Missenyi	48,104	25.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	73.3	0.1
Kyerwa	66,383	11.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	87.4	0.2

12.6 Walls Materials

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 54.1 percent of all private households in Kagera Region had their house walls built of poles and mud. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks (24.7 percent) and sundried bricks (14.4 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used baked bricks (64.1 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (12.6 percent). In rural areas, the main wall materials used were poles and mud (59.6 percent), followed by baked bricks (20 percent).

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

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Kagera Region	521,028	0.4	2.1	14.4	24.7	0.4	0.8	54.1	3.1	0.1
Rural	465,595	0.3	0.8	14.6	20.0	0.4	0.8	59.6	3.4	0.1
Urban	55,433	0.5	12.3	12.6	64.1	0.5	1.3	8.3	0.4	0.1
Karagwe	72,339	0.1	1.6	3.1	24.0	0.0	0.4	66.7	3.9	0.2
Bukoba	65,375	0.6	1.1	22.4	28.1	0.3	0.3	45.4	1.9	0.0
Muleba	113,380	0.4	1.3	9.1	27.1	1.5	2.1	55.8	2.6	0.1
Biharamulo	55,674	0.1	0.4	33.2	19.4	0.1	0.1	44.1	2.6	0.1
Ngara	67,477	0.2	0.9	23.6	6.4	0.1	0.2	64.1	4.4	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	0.5	15.6	12.0	65.6	0.7	1.9	3.3	0.4	0.1
Missenyi	48,104	0.9	1.5	12.3	32.1	0.3	0.4	49.1	3.4	0.0
Kyerwa	66,383	0.1	1.1	5.3	16.0	0.0	0.6	72.6	4.1	0.1

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is vital a 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 50.9 percent of the households in Kagera Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 27.9 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 21.2 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping were almost the same in both urban and rural areas (about 20 percent each). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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

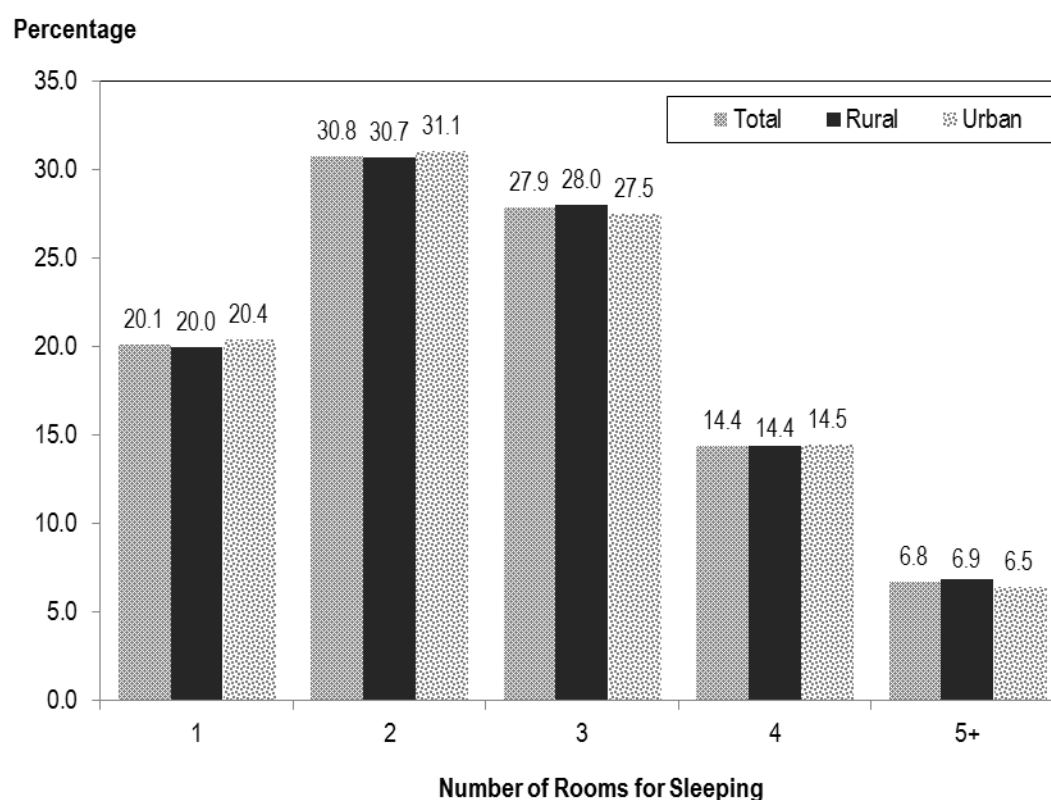


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Kagera Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Kagera Region	4.7	521,028	20.1	30.8	27.9	14.4	6.8	2.6
Male headed household	3.3	354,744	17.7	31.3	29.0	15.1	6.9	2.6
Female headed household	7.4	166,284	40.6	26.8	18.1	9.0	5.5	2.6
Rural	4.7	465,595	20.0	30.7	28.0	14.4	6.9	2.7
Urban	3.9	55,433	20.4	31.1	27.5	14.5	6.5	2.2
Karagwe	4.5	72,339	18.6	28.4	29.0	19.1	4.9	2.7
Bukoba	4.4	65,375	13.1	29.3	34.3	15.9	7.4	2.8
Muleba	4.7	113,380	16.3	27.9	30.4	16.6	8.7	2.8
Biharamulo	5.7	55,674	30.4	40.0	17.2	7.2	5.2	2.2
Ngara	4.7	67,477	18.3	35.3	26.2	13.4	6.9	2.6
Bukoba Municipal	3.9	32,296	41.1	27.3	18.1	8.6	5.0	2.1
Missenyi	4.2	48,104	29.5	44.4	43.0	21.0	11.0	2.7
Kyerwa	4.8	66,383	37.9	61.7	62.8	29.8	13.4	2.7

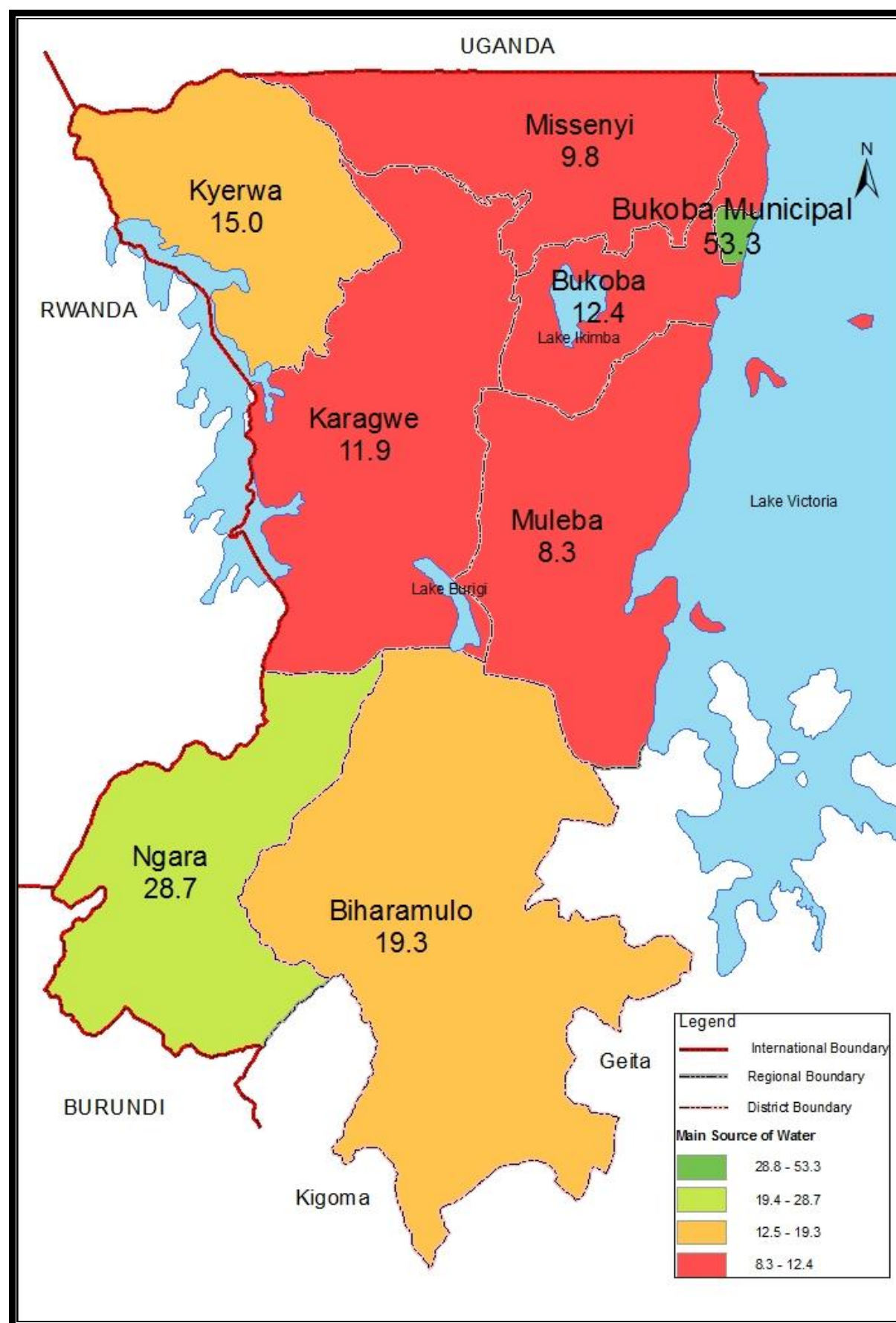
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 16.9 percent of private households in Kagera Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (three percent had water piped into their houses, three percent piped into yard and 11 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 51 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 12.9 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. Percentage of households using piped water ranged from eight (8.3) percent in Muleba District to 53.2 percent in Bukoba Municipal.

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

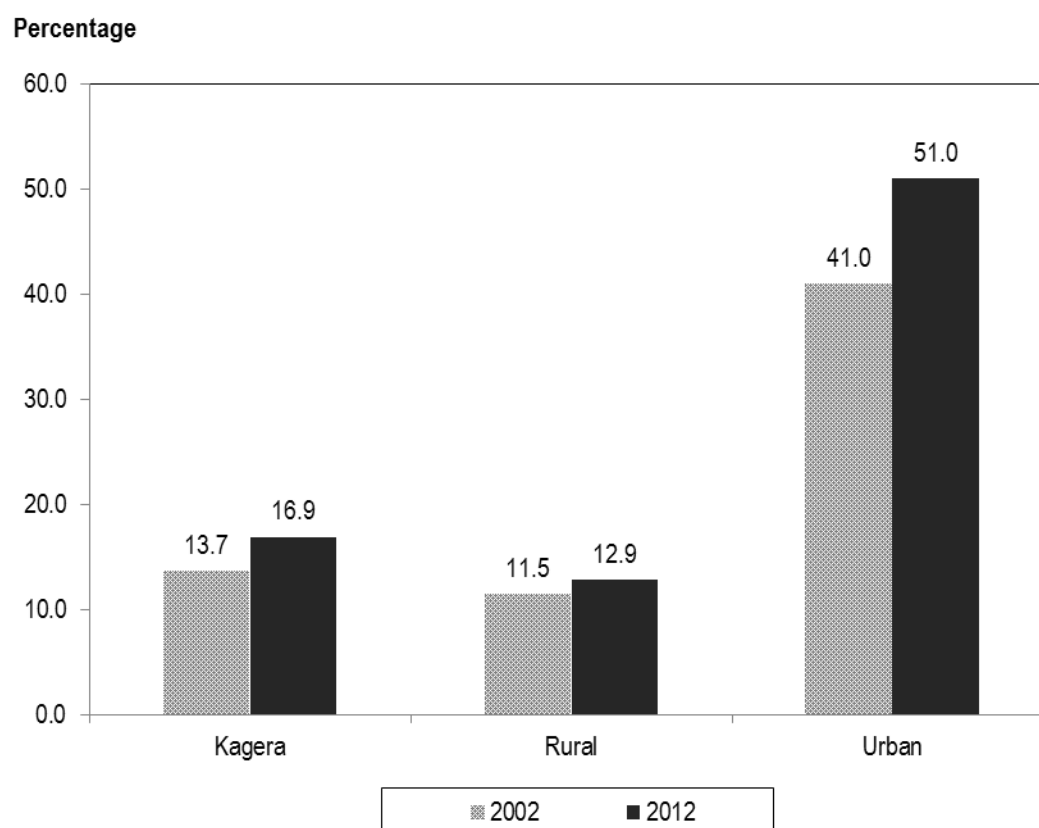
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Kagera Region	521,028	2.9	3.1	10.9	4.3	4.8	11.0	37.0	8.6	32.6	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	19.3	63.1
Male headed household	354,744	2.9	2.9	10.6	4.3	4.8	10.6	36.1	9.0	32.7	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	19.6	63.9
Female headed household	166,284	3.1	3.5	11.5	4.2	4.7	11.9	38.9	7.7	32.3	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	18.6	61.1
Rural	465,595	1.5	0.8	10.6	4.4	4.9	11.0	33.2	9.3	34.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	20.7	66.9
Urban	55,433	15.2	22.1	13.7	3.0	3.7	11.4	69.1	2.6	18.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	7.7	30.9
Karagwe	72,339	2.0	1.3	8.6	0.7	4.7	8.2	25.5	3.1	38.1	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	29.2	74.4
Bukoba	65,375	1.1	1.0	10.3	3.0	4.0	11.7	31.1	9.7	37.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.8	68.8
Muleba	113,380	1.7	1.2	5.4	0.8	4.0	16.5	29.6	3.8	43.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	21.8	70.3
Biharamulo	55,674	2.5	1.9	15.0	10.9	9.1	5.6	45.0	34.7	15.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	4.4	55.1
Ngara	67,477	4.5	3.8	20.4	8.9	4.9	16.4	58.9	4.6	25.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	41.1
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	17.1	27.2	8.9	0.3	2.0	9.3	64.8	2.7	23.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	35.1
Missenyi	48,104	0.5	0.4	9.0	8.2	4.7	9.2	32.0	11.4	28.6	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	23.5	68.2
Kyerwa	66,383	1.6	0.6	12.8	4.3	4.3	5.2	28.8	4.8	32.2	5.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	27.7	71.3

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



Overall, 16.9 percent of private households in Kagera Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water as observed in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Kagera urban areas (51 percent) than in rural areas (12.9 percent). The proportion of Kagera urban households increased from 41 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Kagera 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 percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that use of modern source of energy for cooking in Kagera Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only 3.4 percent in urban areas. The majority of households (96.6 percent) reported using wood-fuel (85 percent firewood and 13 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
Kagera Region	521,028	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	13.3	84.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male headed household	354,744	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	12.6	85.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Female headed household	166,284	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	14.8	83.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	465,595	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.7	91.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	55,433	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	68.6	25.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Karagwe	72,339	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	10.6	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bukoba	65,375	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.7	94.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Muleba	113,380	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	10.2	87.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Biharamulo	55,674	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	18.2	80.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ngara	67,477	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.0	91.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	70.2	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Missenyi	48,104	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.9	86.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kyerwa	66,383	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.2	92.6	0.2	0.0	0.1

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 78 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (Tanesco/Zeco) eight (8) percent. Only 10 percent of households in Kagera Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was electricity (49 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (46 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (81 percent), followed by torch/ rechargeable lamps seven (7) percent.

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Kagera Region	521,028	8.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.7	68.8	1.2	1.7	6.6
Male headed household	354,744	7.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	8.6	68.7	1.2	1.5	7.4
Female headed household	166,284	9.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.0	68.9	1.2	2.0	5.0
Rural	465,595	3.3	1.3	0.3	0.01	0.00	0.0	3.4	7.7	73.5	1.2	1.8	7.3
Urban	55,433	48.3	0.6	0.2	0.01	0.0	0.02	1.8	17.1	28.8	1.8	0.2	1.2
Karagwe	72,339	5.9	2.0	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.0	3.8	11.0	72.5	0.8	1.2	2.7
Bukoba	65,375	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.01	0.0	0.00	3.5	8.4	81.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
Muleba	113,380	7.2	0.7	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.0	3.3	7.1	77.4	1.2	0.5	2.4
Biharamulo	55,674	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.02	0.00	0.01	2.1	8.2	46.7	2.1	2.6	31.3
Ngara	67,477	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.03	0.00	0.01	2.7	5.9	64.4	1.4	6.6	13.2
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	53.9	0.6	0.1	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.3	15.2	26.6	1.4	0.1	0.7
Missenyi	48,104	5.3	1.3	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.5	11.2	74.5	0.8	0.9	1.2
Kyerwa	66,383	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.03	4.0	7.7	77.4	1.5	0.9	3.8

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Bukoba Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (55 percent) followed by Karagwe and Muleba District (eight percent each).

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

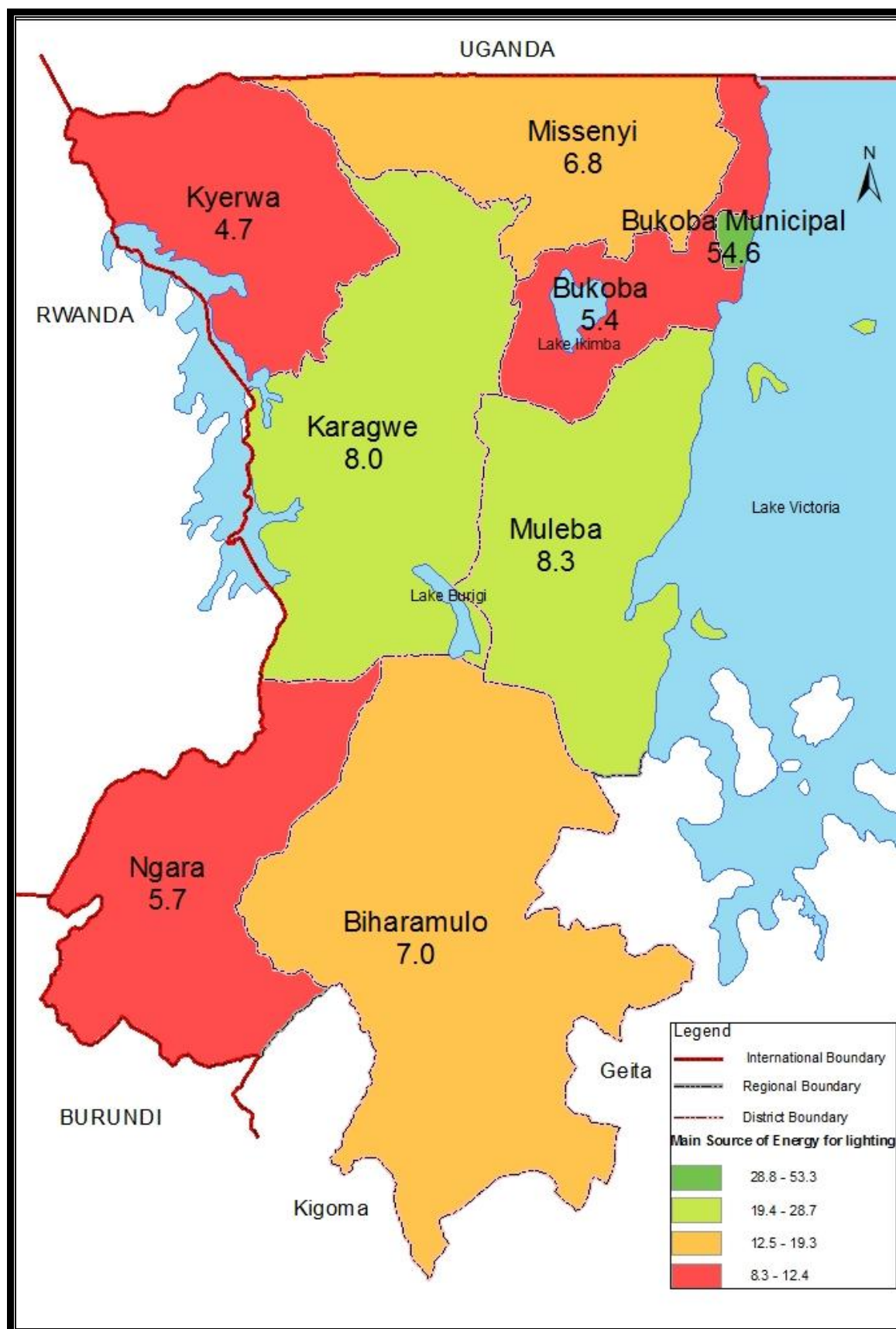
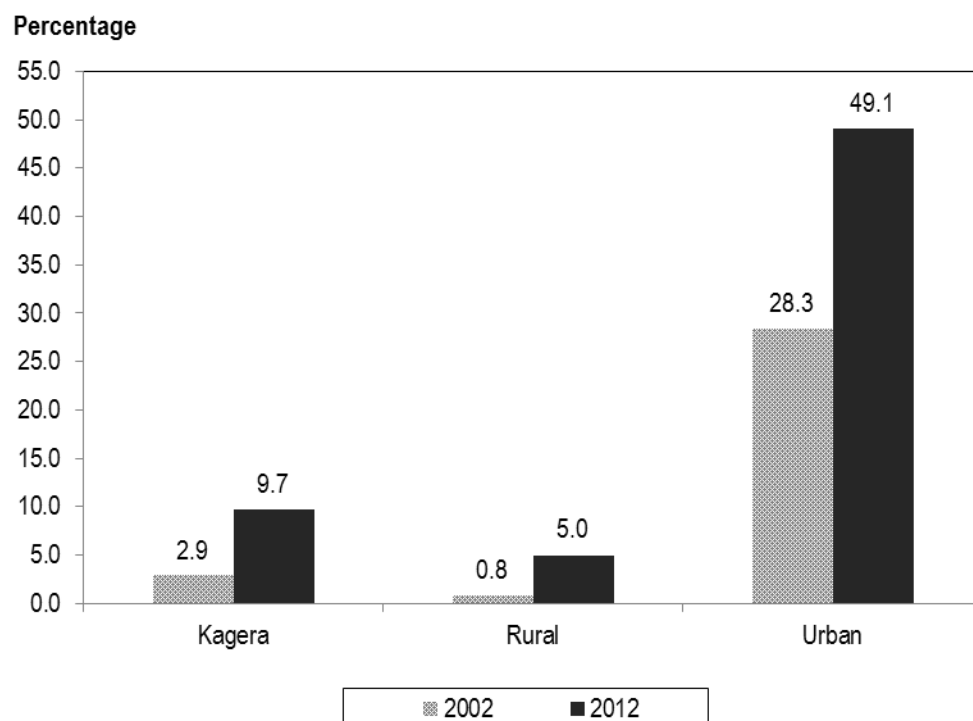


Figure 12.3 indicates that 10 percent of households in Kagera Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (49 percent) compared with rural households (5 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

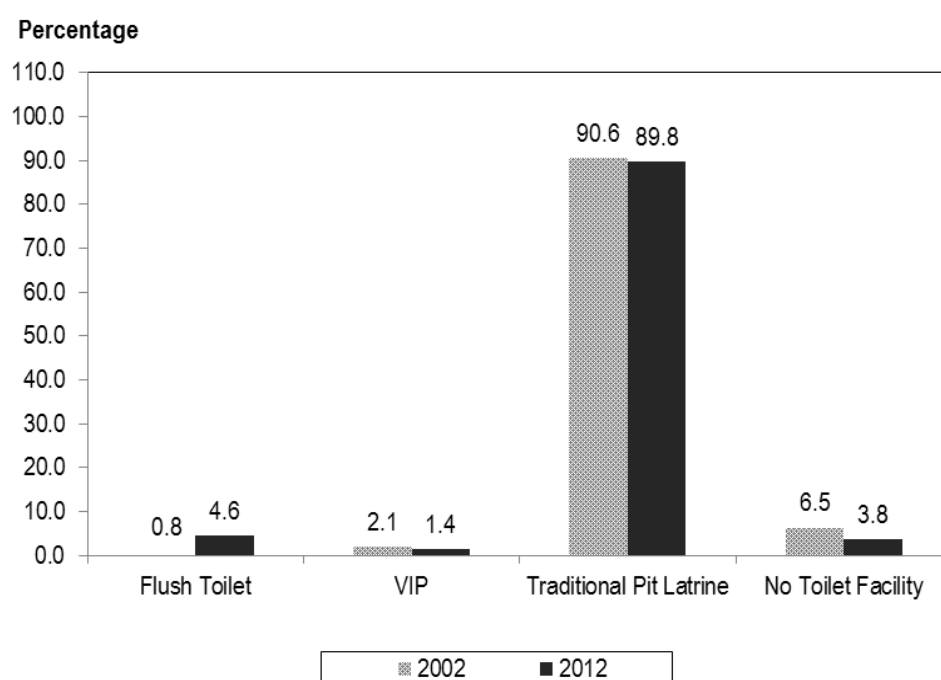
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facility in Kagera Region was Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (51.6 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (28.4 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid seven (6.7) percent).

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non - Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour r water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilate d Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting / Ecoson Latrine	Total Improve d	Flush/Pour water to Somewher e Else	Pit Latrine without Washable / Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improve d
Kagera Region	521,028	0.5	0.8	3.0	1.4	3.0	6.7	0.4	15.8	0.4	28.4	51.6	0.0	3.8	84.2
Male headed household	354,744	0.5	0.7	2.8	1.4	2.9	6.4	0.4	15.1	0.4	29.2	51.6	0.0	3.7	84.9
Female headed household	166,284	0.5	0.9	3.2	1.5	3.4	7.3	0.4	17.2	0.4	26.8	51.6	0.0	4.0	82.8
Rural	465,595	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	2.2	5.3	0.4	9.9	0.2	30.2	55.6	0.0	4.2	90.2
Urban	55,433	3.8	5.8	21.1	5.9	9.9	18.4	0.1	65.0	2.2	13.9	18.3	0.0	0.4	34.8
Karagwe	72,339	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	4.1	7.9	0.2	15.4	0.2	22.5	56.7	0.0	5.1	84.5
Bukoba	65,375	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	2.5	5.8	0.3	10.4	0.4	30.1	58.1	0.0	0.9	89.5
Muleba	113,380	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.3	2.4	5.0	0.8	11.5	0.2	24.5	59.6	0.0	4.1	88.4
Biharamulo	55,674	0.2	0.3	3.5	1.5	1.7	5.8	0.1	13.1	0.3	37.7	40.7	0.0	8.1	86.8
Ngara	67,477	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	4.7	0.3	9.9	0.4	37.3	49.9	-	2.5	90.1
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	4.8	7.9	26.8	4.0	10.3	15.1	0.1	69.0	2.1	13.7	15.0	0.0	0.2	31.0
Missenyi	48,104	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	4.1	9.0	0.4	17.7	0.3	27.7	52.3	0.0	2.0	82.3
Kyerwa	66,383	0.0	0	0.1	0.5	2.0	6.3	0.5	9.4	0.1	30.8	54.3	0.0	5.3	90.5

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Kagera Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 90.6 percent in 2002 to 89.8 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from one (1) percent to 4.6 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 6.5 percent in 2002 to 3.8 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percent distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 41.1 percent of the private households in Kagera Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (40 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only six (6.4) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Kagera Region	521,028	0.7	0.3	17.2	0.6	40.0	41.1
Male headed household	354,744	0.6	0.3	17.0	0.7	40.7	40.7
Female headed household	166,284	0.8	0.4	17.8	0.6	38.4	41.9
Rural	465,595	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.6	39.0	44.2
Urban	55,433	6.4	3.0	27.2	0.7	48.2	14.6
Karagwe	72,339	0.9	0.4	14.8	0.4	37.6	45.9
Bukoba	65,375	-	0.0	25.5	0.3	46.3	27.8
Muleba	113,380	0.3	0.1	21.6	0.6	37.6	39.8
Biharamulo	55,674	1.5	0.4	12.0	0.5	33.0	52.6
Ngara	67,477	0.2	0.1	6.9	0.6	36.0	56.1
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	4.9	3.0	27.2	0.7	54.1	10.1
Missenyi	48,104	0.2	0.1	23.3	0.5	47.5	28.4
Kyerwa	66,383	-	0.0	9.9	1.5	38.2	50.4

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that land or farm was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 87.4 percent of all private households, followed by house (87.2 percent), hand hoe (86.6 percent), radio (63.2 percent) and mobile phone (58.2 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, 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 (60.9 percent) than female headed households (52.3 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 69.2 percent of male headed households compared with 50.4 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by about 37 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (22.4 percent) compared with male headed households (43.5 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Kagera Region	521,028	63.2	0.5	58.2	36.8	1.5	7.3
Male headed household	354,744	69.2	0.5	60.9	43.5	1.7	8.9
Female headed household	166,284	50.4	0.5	52.3	22.4	1.2	3.9
Rural	465,595	62.3	0.4	54.9	38.0	0.9	6.9
Urban	55,433	71.0	1.4	85.4	26.4	6.6	10.4
Karagwe	72,339	68.5	0.4	56.7	28.2	1.6	9.6
Bukoba	65,375	65.6	0.4	63.4	43.4	1.0	5.9
Muleba	113,380	61.2	0.4	62.7	40.3	1.0	7.7
Biharamulo	55,674	57.5	0.5	54.7	55.3	1.0	3.9
Ngara	67,477	52.1	0.5	34.5	28.5	1.0	3.6
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	71.1	1.4	87.9	25.1	6.7	10.1
Missenyi	48,104	68.7	0.6	64.8	45.9	1.4	6.1
Kyerwa	66,383	66.8	0.5	54.4	25.6	1.2	11.2

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Kagera Region	521,028	0.1	0.1	7.6	3.8	18.7	1.0
Male headed household	354,744	0.1	0.1	7.8	3.6	19.4	1.0
Female headed household	166,284	0.1	0.1	7.1	4.2	17.2	0.9
Rural	465,595	0.1	0.1	3.8	1.1	17.8	0.3
Urban	55,433	0.2	0.2	39.2	25.7	26.4	6.5
Karagwe	72,339	0.1	0.1	5.8	2.8	21.3	0.8
Bukoba	65,375	0.1	0.1	5.9	1.8	20.6	0.5
Muleba	113,380	0.1	0.1	5.8	2.3	18.2	0.5
Biharamulo	55,674	0.0	0.1	4.9	2.2	13.2	0.5
Ngara	67,477	0.1	0.1	4.2	2.3	11.2	0.7
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	0.1	0.2	44.2	29.3	24.9	7.4
Missenyi	48,104	0.1	0.2	6.9	2.7	24.8	0.7
Kyerwa	66,383	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.3	19.7	0.1

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Kagera Region	521,028	1.6	1.1	6.8	0.6
Male headed household	354,744	1.6	1.2	7.1	0.7
Female headed household	166,284	1.6	0.9	6.1	0.4
Rural	465,595	0.4	0.4	6.4	0.6
Urban	55,433	11.9	7.0	10.0	0.2
Karagwe	72,339	1.0	0.7	5.0	0.1
Bukoba	65,375	0.5	0.5	8.8	0.0
Muleba	113,380	0.8	0.6	6.8	0.3
Biharamulo	55,674	1.1	0.7	7.8	4.2
Ngara	67,477	0.9	0.8	2.6	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	14.0	7.6	9.0	0.3
Missenyi	48,104	1.2	1.0	9.3	0.1
Kyerwa	66,383	0.1	0.3	7.0	0.0

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Kagera Region	521,028	0.4	86.6	1.9	1.0	0.2	87.2	87.4
Male headed household	354,744	0.5	87.3	2.0	1.1	0.3	87.8	88.0
Female headed household	166,284	0.4	85.2	1.6	0.7	0.2	86.0	86.1
Rural	465,595	0.4	90.1	1.7	1.0	0.3	91.6	91.2
Urban	55,433	0.4	57.3	3.2	0.2	0.1	50.3	55.0
Karagwe	72,339	0.4	86.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	88.4	88.8
Bukoba	65,375	0.5	91.9	2.2	0.2	0.2	92.7	93.4
Muleba	113,380	0.5	87.0	2.6	0.7	0.3	89.7	88.7
Biharamulo	55,674	0.5	89.4	1.5	5.4	0.4	86.2	84.6
Ngara	67,477	0.4	91.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	91.8	92.4
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	0.3	55.6	3.2	0.2	0.1	50.9	55.6
Missenyi	48,104	0.5	87.2	2.4	0.4	0.2	86.8	87.8
Kyerwa	66,383	0.3	88.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	90.1	90.1

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, six (6) percent of all private households in Kagera 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 three (2.9) 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 Bukoba Municipal (15.5 percent) followed by Missenyi District (8.6 percent) and Ngara District 6.6 percent).

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

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Kagera Region	6.0	1.3	0.02	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.9
Rural	4.9	0.9	0.01	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.9
Urban	15.8	5.2	0.05	1.3	4.8	0.8	1.4	6.9	1.0
Karagwe	6.0	1.2	0.02	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.5	2.9	1.2
Bukoba	4.6	0.8	0.00	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.5
Muleba	4.0	0.7	0.01	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.5
Biharamulo	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.4
Ngara	6.6	0.8	0.01	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	4.6	0.5
Bukoba Municipal	15.5	5.8	0.07	1.4	4.5	0.7	0.8	6.1	1.1
Missenyi	8.6	2.9	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.9
Kyerwa	5.2	0.5	0.02	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	2.5

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 to conduct 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 403,107 out of 521,028 households (equivalent to 77 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Muleba District Council (87,970 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about 5 percent of households (239 households) were involved in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agricultural year. It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture among the districts ranged from 28.4 percent in Bukoba Municipal to 85.5 percent in Bukoba District Council.

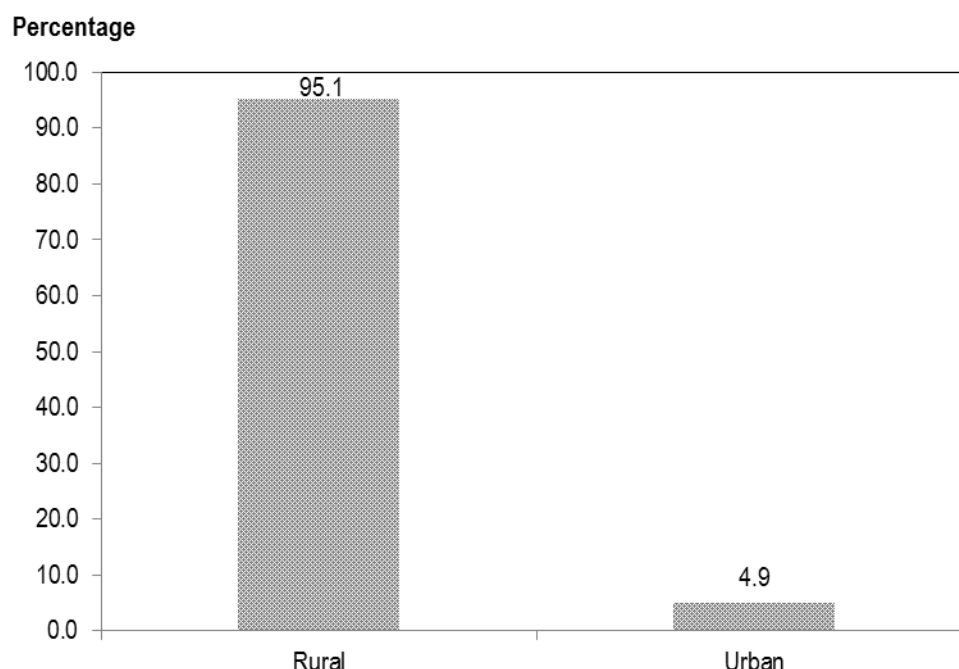
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kagera Region	521,028	403,107	77.4	95.1	4.9
Karagwe	72,339	52,356	72.4	96.3	3.7
Bukoba	65,375	55,887	85.5	97.8	2.2
Muleba	113,380	87,970	77.6	98.1	1.9
Biharamulo	55,674	45,963	82.6	97.7	2.3
Ngara	67,477	57,399	85.1	95.0	5.0
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	9,170	28.4	N/A	100.0
Missenyi	48,104	37,664	78.3	95.6	4.4
Kyerwa	66,383	56,698	85.4	100.0	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component.
- (iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Kagera Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (387,230 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; Kagera Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kagera Households	521,028	465,595	55,433
Engaged in Agriculture	403,107	383,498	19,609
Crop types			
Maize	387,230	370,266	16,964
Paddy	22,410	22,132	278
Cassava	358,808	344,910	13,898
Banana	350,686	336,159	14,527
Other Crops	376,972	360,212	16,760

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 Kagera 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 521,028 households in Kagera Region, 46.6 percent (242,892 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 232,571 households (95.8 percent) were in rural areas and 10,321 households (4.2 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Muleba District (48,684 households, equivalent to 42.9 percent) and the district with the smallest number of households was Bukoba Municipal Council (5,129 households, equivalent to 15.9 percent) with proportion of 17 percent of its total households.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kagera Region	521,028	242,892	46.6	95.8	4.2
Karagwe	72,339	32,097	44.4	96.6	3.4
Bukoba	65,375	33,952	51.9	98.2	1.8
Muleba	113,380	48,684	42.9	98.3	1.7
Biharamulo	55,674	28,313	50.9	97.9	2.1
Ngara	67,477	38,028	56.4	96.1	3.9
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	5,129	15.9	N/A	100.0
Missenyi	48,104	21,542	44.8	97.4	2.6
Kyerwa	66,383	35,147	52.9	100.0	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component.
- (iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

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

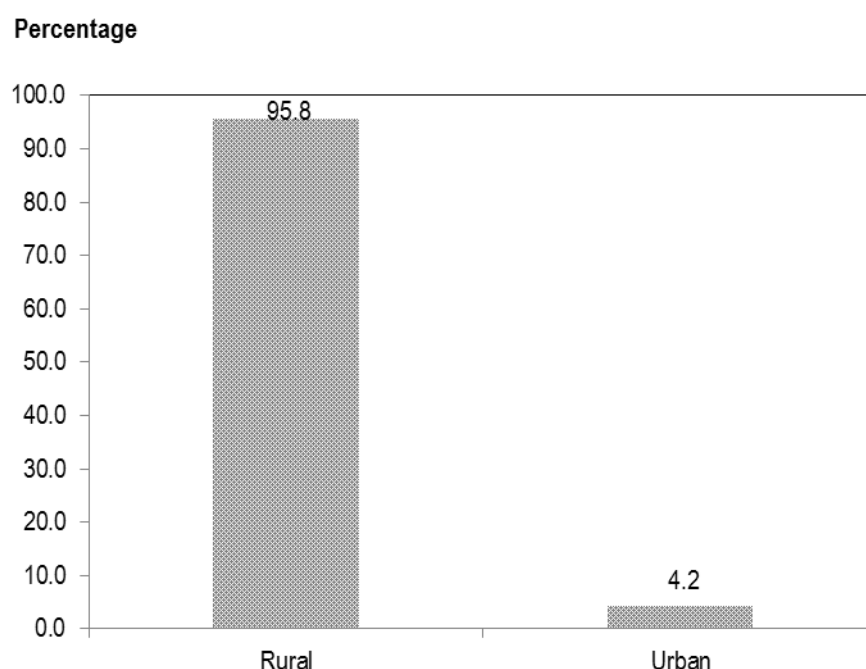


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were higher numbers of households that reared poultry (186,023 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kagera Households	521,028	465,595	55,433
Engaged in Raising Livestock	242,892	232,571	10,321
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	46,101	43,829	2,272
Goats	150,246	146,832	3,414
Sheep	20,013	19,593	420
Poultry	186,023	177,961	8,062

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 by Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Kagera Region had a total of 46,101 cattle, out of which 37,347 cattle (81 percent) were kept in male headed households and 8,754 (19 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

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kagera Region	46,101	150,246	20,013	186,023	37,347	111,942	15,962	136,769	8,754	38,304	4,051	49,254
Karagwe	6,923	18,933	3,155	24,122	5,776	14,658	2,599	18,545	1,147	4,275	556	5,577
Bukoba	5,559	19,682	1,985	26,407	4,359	13,973	1,543	18,301	1,200	5,709	442	8,106
Muleba	10,145	31,169	6,130	33,502	8,241	23,324	4,983	24,516	1,904	7,845	1,147	8,986
Biharamulo	6,712	18,236	1,581	23,505	5,683	14,724	1,298	18,995	1,029	3,512	283	4,510
Ngara	7,468	30,226	2,070	27,347	6,085	21,979	1,625	20,028	1,383	8,247	445	7,319
Bukoba Municipal	1,085	1,206	159	4,175	813	921	108	2,978	272	285	51	1,197
Missenyi	3,332	10,433	1,066	18,122	2,512	7,449	847	12,380	820	2,984	219	5,742
Kyerwa	4,877	20,361	3,867	28,843	3,878	14,914	2,959	21,026	999	5,447	908	7,817

Table 13.6 presents the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that 98 percent of the cattle (825,578 cattle) kept in Kagera Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in 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

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kagera Region	845,449	730,300	75,478	1,172,304	825,578	713,851	73,653	1,100,247	19,871	16,449	1,825	72,057
Karagwe	149,563	105,542	12,160	140,342	143,491	103,121	11,933	134,464	6,072	2,421	227	5,878
Bukoba	82,601	70,826	6,343	146,080	81,969	69,927	6,268	142,825	632	899	75	3,255
Muleba	141,666	134,818	25,553	191,671	140,292	133,320	25,296	188,031	1,374	1,498	257	3,640
Biharamulo	192,547	116,232	6,616	212,035	189,654	115,039	6,442	208,207	2,893	1,193	174	3,828
Ngara	105,717	148,127	7,758	158,187	102,708	143,646	7,325	150,071	3,009	4,481	433	8,116
Bukoba Municipal	4,637	5,039	550	43,823	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,637	5,039	550	43,823
Missenyi	85,875	49,540	4,331	109,352	84,621	48,622	4,222	105,835	1,254	918	109	3,517
Kyerwa	82,843	100,176	12,167	170,814	82,843	100,176	12,167	170,814	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component.
- (iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 521,028 households in Kagera, only 2,993 households (0.6 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 92 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 8 percent were in urban areas.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Kagera Region	521,028	2,993	0.6	92.0	8.0
Karagwe	72,339	206	0.3	86.9	13.1
Bukoba	65,375	492	0.8	96.5	3.5
Muleba	113,380	616	0.5	96.9	3.1
Biharamulo	55,674	264	0.5	95.5	4.5
Ngara	67,477	425	0.6	94.1	5.9
Bukoba Municipal	32,296	119	0.4	N/A	100.0
Missenyi	48,104	351	0.7	94.3	5.7
Kyerwa	66,383	520	0.8	100.0	N/A

Note:



- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bukoba municipal council has no rural component.
- (iii) Kyerwa district council has no urban component

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

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

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--



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

--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?	
	<p>In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"</p>
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																				
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																										
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																																		
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																																
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I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																																						
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																																							
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60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK																																																							
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>																																																							
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																																							
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																																							
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																																							
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