

The United Republic of Tanzania



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

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Mwanza Region

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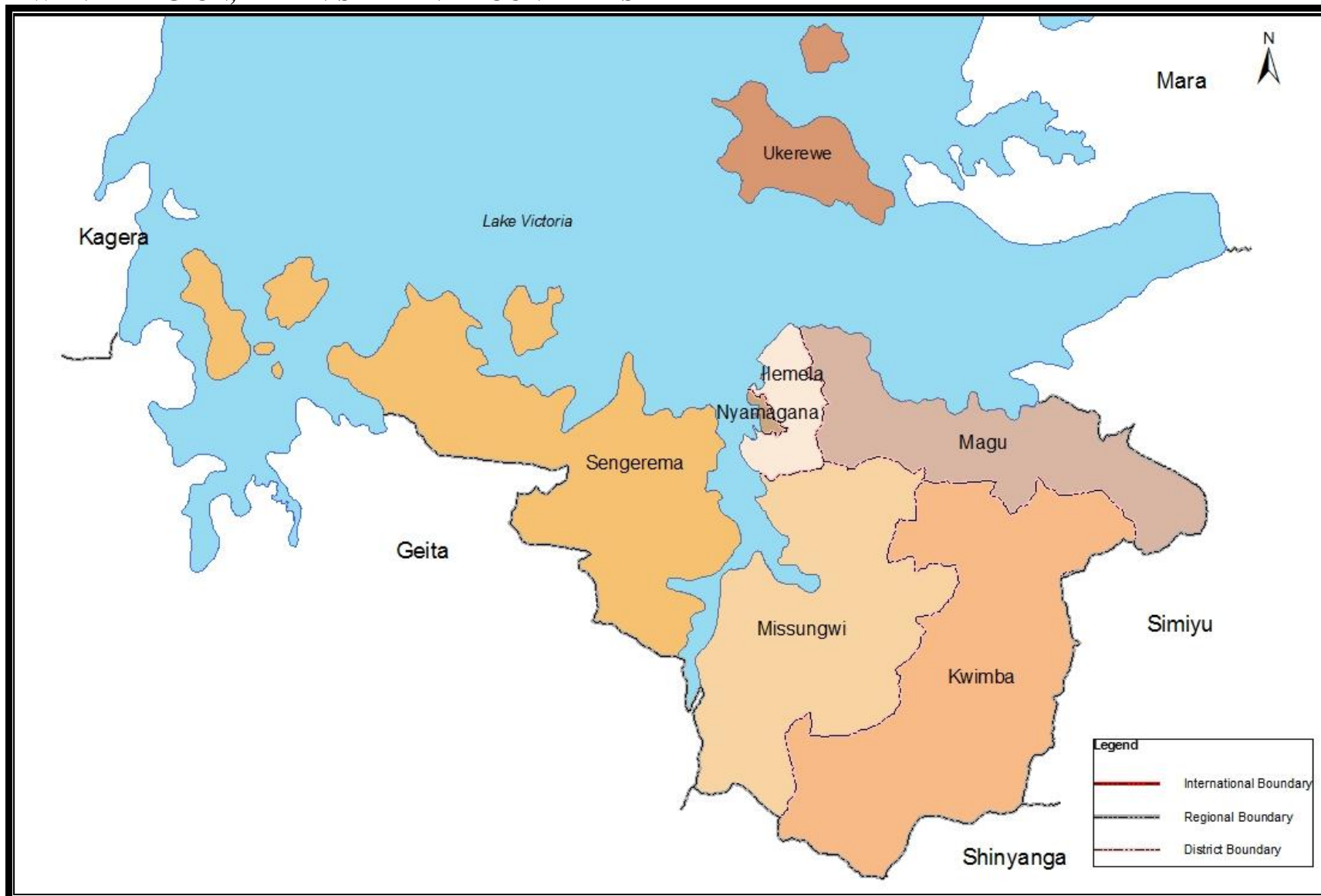
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March, 2016



MWANZA 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.

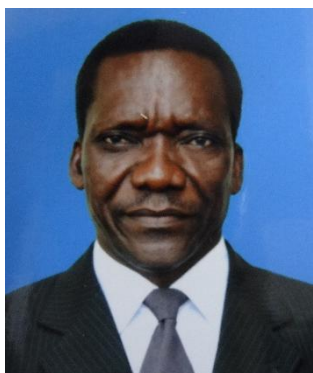
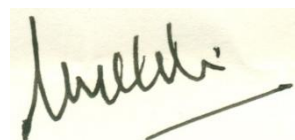
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

Executive Summary

The Mwanza 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.

Mwanza 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 Mwanza population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Mwanza had a population of 2.7 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 96. Population of Mwanza is growing at a rate of 3.0 percent annually, representing an increase of about 35 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Mwanza region will double in the next 23 years. Mwanza population is predominantly rural with 67 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Mwanza was 3.0 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.9 percent and 5.7 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Mwanza increased from 0.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.0 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Mwanza 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 47 percent of the population in Mwanza region is aged below 15 years, and three (3) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Mwanza 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. Mwanza region had a total of 481,107 private households, out of which 293,904 (61 percent) were in rural areas and 187,203 (39 percent) were in urban areas. One third (33 percent) of households in Mwanza region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 26.2 in 2002 Census to 38.9 in 2012. Average household size was 5.7 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 6.2 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.8 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 8.7 compared to 4.1 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Mwanza region. Forty nine (49 percent) of the people were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 26.1 years for males and 22.8 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 25.7 years in 2002 to 26.1 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 20.9 years in 2002 and 22.8 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 India and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Great Britain Burundi, and Uganda.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, 13 percent of Mwanza population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven is about survival of parents. Results reveal that 73 percent of all persons in Mwanza region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.99) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (8.1 percent) than rural (6.7 percent)

The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that One (1) percent of total private households in Mwanza region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Mwanza region has 13,389 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Kenya (24 percent) followed by Uganda and USA (12 percent each). On remittances, results show that 15 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Mwanza region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 73 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (87 percent) than the rural population (65 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 80 percent and was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (73 percent). Adult literacy for males (85 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (76 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 93.1 percent in Nyamagana Municipal Council to 92.7 percent in Ilemela Municipal Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 62 percent in 2002 to 73 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 71 percent in 2002 to 80 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 81 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (91 percent) than

in rural areas (76 percent). Female NER (83 percent) was higher than that of males (79 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Nyamagana and Ilemela Municipal Council (91.3 percent) to 71.6 percent in Misungwi district council. All children (102.5 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (113.7 percent) compared to rural areas (97.9 percent). There were no significant differences in gross enrolment among sexes in urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 58 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that three percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 54 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 63 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Mwanza resident was farming (63 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 one (1.4) percent of Mwanza region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 70 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 48 percent compared to rural areas (84 percent). Twenty two (22) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 55 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 (71 percent) had used iron sheet as the main roofing material. Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 95 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 57 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (58 percent) of households in Mwanza region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (39 percent). Majority (52 percent) of all private households in Mwanza region had their houses' wall built of Sundried Bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 63 percent of the households in Mwanza region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 35 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (12 percent had water piped into their houses, 11 percent piped into yard and 12 percent used public tap), 23 percent were used Unprotected dug well. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 76 compared to 9 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Mwanza region is uncommon, more than one (1.5) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel 62 percent firewood and 35 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 24 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 57 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 six (6) percent in 2002 to 24 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Mwanza Region were most common toilet facilities in Mwanza region were Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (34 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (23 percent). Majority of households (38 percent) reported burying/pit. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where four (4) 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 hand hoe and mobile phone (71 percent each), followed by house (70 percent), radio (62 percent), land or farm (60 percent) and bicycles (47 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in Rural Areas Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 61 percent of all private households in Mwanza region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (82 percent) while in urban areas (18 percent), 41 percent of all private households in Mwanza were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.4 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Mwanza		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,772,509	100.0	1,848,288	100.0	924,221	100.0
Male	1,360,381	49.1	914,846	49.5	445,535	48.2
Female	1,412,128	50.9	933,442	50.5	478,686	51.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	3.0	-	1.9	-	5.7
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	500,176	18.0	358,896	19.4	141,280	15.3
Male	249,992	18.4	179,497	19.6	70,495	15.8
Female	250,184	17.7	179,399	19.2	70,785	14.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,294,788	46.7	918,944	49.7	375,844	40.7
Male	647,229	47.6	462,916	50.6	184,313	41.4
Female	647,559	45.9	456,028	48.9	191,531	40.0
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,472,613	53.1	1,031,338	55.8	441,275	47.7
Male	735,042	54.0	521,572	57.0	213,470	47.9
Female	737,571	52.2	509,766	54.6	227,805	47.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	121,943	4.4	91,042	4.9	30,901	3.3
Male	60,638	4.5	45,111	4.9	15,527	3.5
Female	61,305	4.3	45,931	4.9	15,374	3.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	83,841	3.0	63,828	3.5	20,013	2.2
Male	40,977	3.0	31,277	3.4	9,700	2.2
Female	42,864	3.0	32,551	3.5	10,313	2.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	481,107	100.0	293,904	61.1	187,203	38.9
Male Headed Households	321,312	66.8	198,558	67.6	122,754	65.6
Female Headed Households	159,795	33.2	95,346	32.4	64,449	34.4
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.7	-	6.2	-	4.8
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.1	-	4.5	-	3.5
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	8.7	-	9.7	-	7.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	697,021	48.5	445,534	48.9	251,487	47.7
Never Married	556,997	38.7	344,210	37.8	212,787	40.3
Living Together	84,969	5.9	53,125	5.8	31,844	6.0
Separated	13,585	0.9	8,407	0.9	5,178	1.0
Divorced	44,395	3.1	29,777	3.3	14,618	2.8
Widowed	41,049	2.9	29,286	3.2	11,763	2.2
Citizenship and Birth Registration						

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

Indicator	Mwanza		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	2,770,202	99.9	1,848,067	100.0	922,135	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	2,307	0.1	221	0.0	2,086	0.2
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	358,293	13.2	80,046	4.4	278,247	31.0
Population with Birth Notification	136,792	5.0	98,185	4.5	38,607	4.3
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	103,808	7.1	68,672	6.7	35,135	8.1
Male	51,366	7.1	35,251	6.8	16,116	7.7
Female	52,441	7.2	33,422	6.6	19,019	8.5
Diaspora						
Total	13,389	0.5	3,384	0.2	10,005	1.1
Male	7,261	0.5	2,061	0.2	5,200	1.2
Female	6,128	0.4	1,323	0.1	4,805	1.0
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,612,253	72.5	951,616	64.9	660,637	87.1
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,149,136	79.9	665,603	73.1	483,533	91.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	468,679	88.7	271,943	84.1	196,736	96.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	795,198	86.2	451,041	80.6	344,157	94.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	433,945	80.7	288,810	76.2	145,135	91.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	551,605	102.5	370,891	97.9	180,714	113.7
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	826,546	100.0	478,454	100.0	348,092	100.0
Primary School	691,586	83.7	440,990	92.2	250,596	72.0
Training after Primary	4,647	0.6	2,266	0.5	2,381	0.7
Secondary School	108,730	13.2	31,803	6.6	76,927	22.1
Training after Secondary	7,243	0.9	2,001	0.4	5,242	1.5
University and Others	14,340	1.7	1,394	0.3	12,946	3.7
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	9,308	1.0	4,561	0.7	4,747	1.6
Professionals	16,338	1.7	4,331	0.6	12,007	4.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	31,814	3.3	15,256	2.2	16,558	5.7
Clerks	7,822	0.8	2,660	0.4	5,162	1.8
Small Business Managers	9,944	1.0	1,476	0.2	8,468	2.9
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	59,599	6.1	11,369	1.7	48,231	16.7
Street Vendors and Related Workers	29,949	3.1	6,193	0.9	23,757	8.2
Crafts and Related Workers	47,102	4.9	11,381	1.7	35,721	12.4
Farmers	608,937	62.8	538,089	79.1	70,848	24.5
Livestock Keepers	8,069	0.8	6,255	0.9	1,814	0.6
Fishermen	32,150	3.3	24,225	3.6	7,925	2.7
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	11,300	1.2	1,037	0.2	10,264	3.6
Elementary Occupations	67,709	7.0	36,714	5.4	30,995	10.7
Others	27,066	2.8	15,371	2.3	11,695	4.0
Disability						
Type of Disability						

Indicator	Mwanza		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albinism	1063	0.04	663	0.04	400	0.04
Seeing	37,017	1.36	27,136	1.49	9881	1.1
Hearing	20,018	0.74	15,316	0.84	4702	0.52
Walking	23,340	0.86	17,442	0.96	5898	0.66
Remembering	16,022	0.59	12,421	0.68	3601	0.4
Self-Care	14,276	0.52	11,091	0.61	3185	0.35
Other Disability	335	0.01	268	0.01	67	0.01
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	337,643	70.2	247,262	84.1	90,381	48.3
Living without Paying any Rent	13,841	2.9	7,884	2.7	5,957	3.2
Rented Privately	117,282	24.4	32,463	11	84,819	45.3
Rented by Employer	3,693	0.8	1,539	0.5	2,153	1.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	3,876	0.8	1,653	0.6	2,223	1.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	3,439	0.7	2,425	0.8	1,014	0.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,333	0.3	678	0.2	656	0.4
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	4,979	1.0	1,012	0.3	3,967	2.1
Cement Bricks	90,808	18.9	11,039	3.8	79,769	42.6
Sundried Bricks	252,337	52.5	193,339	65.8	58,998	31.5
Baked Bricks	94,523	19.7	53,985	18.4	40,538	21.7
Timber	3530	0.7	3439	1.2	91	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	1887	0.4	1744	0.6	143	0.1
Poles and Mud	25,909	5.4	22,594	7.7	3,315	1.8
Grass	6,714	1.4	6,369	2.2	345	0.2
Tent	419	0.1	384	0.1	35	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	281,028	58.4	236,451	80.5	44,578	23.8
Non Earth	199,787	41.5	57,183	19.5	142,602	76.2
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	343,539	71.4	166,379	56.6	177,159	94.6
Grass/Leaves	117,007	24.3	110,322	37.5	6,685	3.6
Mud and Leaves	15,082	3.1	14,131	4.8	951	0.5
Others	5478.0	1.1	3,071	1.0	2,408	1.3
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	275,767	57.3	181,194	61.7	94,573	50.5
Electricity	116,891	24.3	37,378	12.7	79,514	42.5
Others	88,449	18.4	75,334	25.6	13,116	7.0
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	297,491	61.8	260,235	88.5	37,256	19.9
Charcoal	168,035	34.9	29,975	10.20	138,060	73.8
Kerosene	5,419	1.1	1,718	0.58	3,701	2.0

Indicator	Mwanza		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Electricity	7,549	1.6	730	0.25	6,817	3.6
Others	2,613	0.5	1,245	0.42	1,370	0.7
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	167,552	34.8	26,136	8.9	141,416	75.5
Other Protected Sources	110,018	22.9	88,299	30.0	21,720	11.6
Unprotected Sources	203,536	42.3	179,467	61.1	24,069	12.9
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	100,207	20.8	8,373	2.9	91,831	49.1
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	10,672	2.2	2,254	0.8	8,418	4.5
Pit Latrine	328,736	68.3	244,310	83.1	84,426	45.1
Others	1,321	0.3	1,011	0.3	310	0.2
No Facility	40,172	8.4	37,955	12.9	2,217	1.2
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	32,416	6.7	682	0.2	31,733	17.0
Burnt	130,559	27.1	73,916	25.2	56,643	30.3
Roadside Dumping	6,754	1.4	3,223	1.1	3,531	1.9
Burying/Pit	183,929	38.2	110,958	37.8	72,971	39.0
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	127,450	26.5	105,125	35.8	22,324	11.9
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	299,821	62.3	165,331	56.3	134,490	71.8
Mobile Phone	339,652	70.6	179,707	61.1	159,946	85.4
Hand Hoe	341,965	71.1	256,948	87.4	85,017	45.4
Television	74,658	15.5	10,890	3.7	63,767	34.1
Land or Farm	290,684	60.4	226,280	77.0	64,404	34.4
House	338,864	70.4	249,276	84.8	89,588	47.9
Bicycle	223,621	46.5	178,878	60.9	44,743	23.9
Motorcycle or Vespa	16,860	3.5	7,951	2.7	8,909	4.8
Power Tiller	3,031	0.6	1,916	0.7	1,116	0.6
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	18,720	3.9	7,436	2.5	11,284	6.0
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	10,835	2.3	4,550	1.6	6,285	3.4
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	140	0.0	29	0.0	111	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	3,758	0.8	412	0.1	3,346	1.8
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	10,705	2.2	1,016	0.4	9,689	5.2
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	2,344	0.5	713	0.2	1,631	0.9

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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.

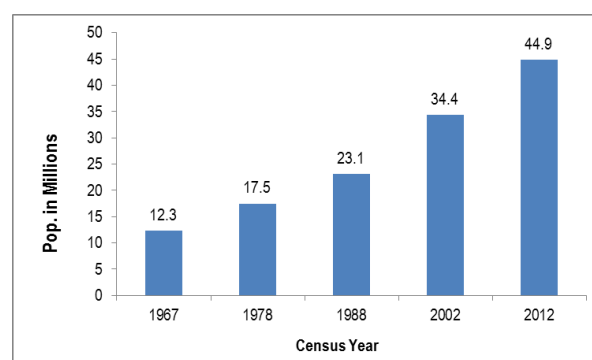
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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 eight 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 or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater for current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses and recommendations of regional bodies of which Tanzania is a member (e.g. EAC and SADC). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholder workshops and the established Census Committees. The draft questionnaires were discussed and cleared by the Census Technical Committee, National Advisory Committee and finally by the Central Census Committee.

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

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). Checking of the enumerators’ work by the supervisors was a continuous exercise throughout the enumeration period.

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

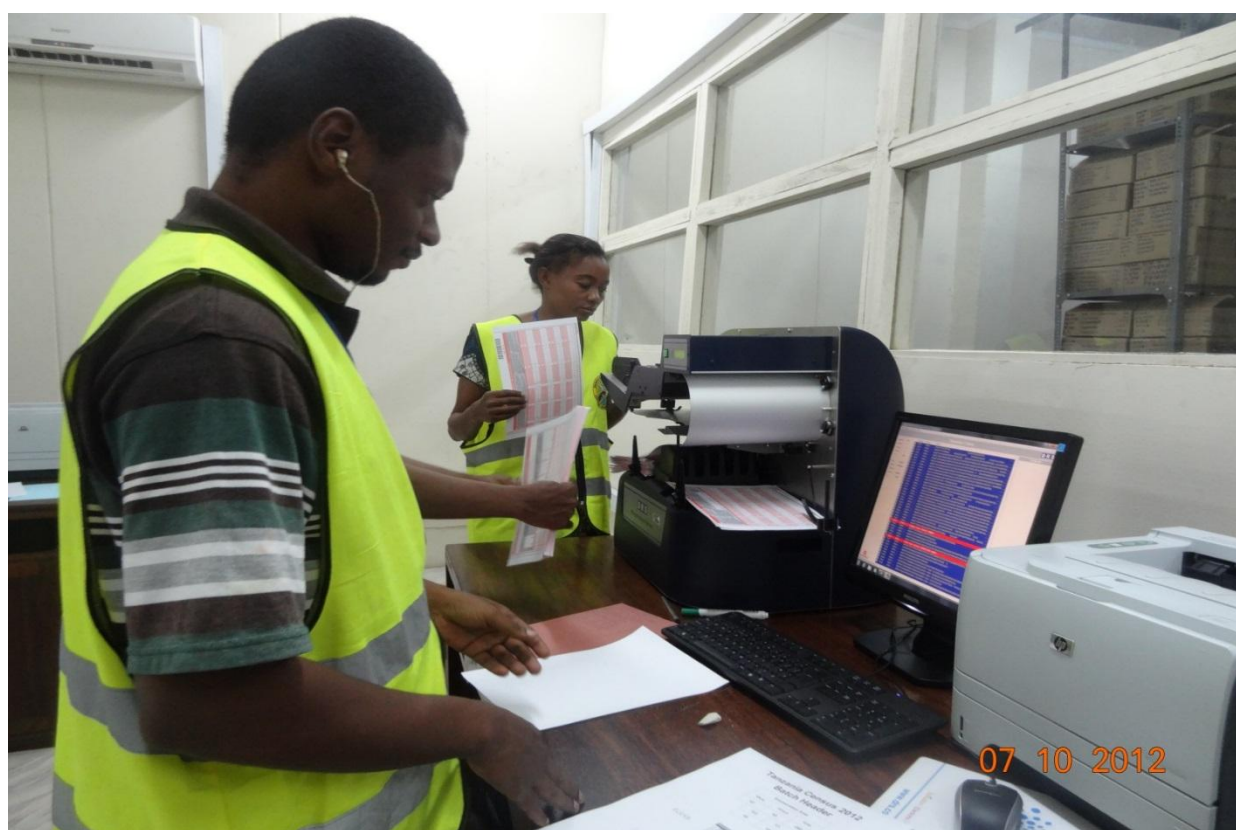
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows the enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Refugee Camps (84 people) while in urban areas; it was Special Institutions (420 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mwanza Region	2,772,509	100.00	1,848,288	100.00	924,221	100.00
Private Households	2,719,487	98.09	1,822,045	98.58	897,442	97.10
Special Institutions	529	0.02	109	0.01	420	0.05
Inmates Institutions	3,558	0.13	287	0.02	3,271	0.35
Hotel and Tourist Camps	8,798	0.32	3,499	0.19	5,299	0.57
Refugee Camps	230	0.01	84	0.00	146	0.02
Homeless People	3,417	0.12	2,966	0.16	451	0.05
Travellers/In transit	878	0.03	595	0.03	283	0.03
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,765	0.10	463	0.03	2,302	0.25
Educational Institutions	5,272	0.19	1,025	0.06	4,247	0.46
Orphanage Centres	729	0.03	162	0.01	567	0.06
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	26,846	0.97	17,053	0.92	9,793	1.06

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 2,772,509 persons in Mwanza Region, 2,719,487 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households were more than twice (1,822,045 persons) those in urban areas (897,442 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mwanza Region	2,772,509	100.00	1,360,381	100.00	1,412,128	100.00
Private Households	2,719,487	98.09	1,328,132	97.63	1,391,355	98.53
Special Institutions	529	0.02	297	0.02	232	0.02
Inmates Institutions	3,558	0.13	3,394	0.25	164	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	8,798	0.32	5,958	0.44	2,840	0.20
Refugee Camps	230	0.01	160	0.01	70	0.00
Homeless People	3,417	0.12	2,366	0.17	1,051	0.07
Travellers/In transit	878	0.03	545	0.04	333	0.02
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,765	0.10	1,148	0.08	1,617	0.11
Educational Institutions	5,272	0.19	3,068	0.23	2,204	0.16
Orphanage Centres	729	0.03	453	0.03	276	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	26,846	0.97	14,860	1.09	11,986	0.85

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,391,355 persons) compared to males population (1,328,132 persons). To the rest of the institutions, Camps, Centres etc., the number of enumerated males was more than the number of enumerated females except in the Health Institutions/Facilities.

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Mwanza Region in 2012 was 2.7 million. Out of that, 66.7 percent (1.8 million) were residing in rural areas and 33.3 percent (0.9 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 inter-censal population growth rate of Mwanza Region was 3.0 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.9 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate of Mwanza Region increased from 0.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.0 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal period.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)	Percentage 2012
	1988	2002	2012						
Mwanza	1,876,635	2,049,917	2,772,509	9.2	35.2	0.6	3.0	23.0	100.0
Rural	1,536,684	1,528,083	1,848,288	-0.6	21.0	-0.0	1.9	36.4	66.7
Urban	339,951	521,834	924,221	53.5	77.1	3.1	5.7	12.1	33.3

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from 2.0 percent recorded in Magu District Council to 5.5 percent recorded in Nyamagana Municipal Council.

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

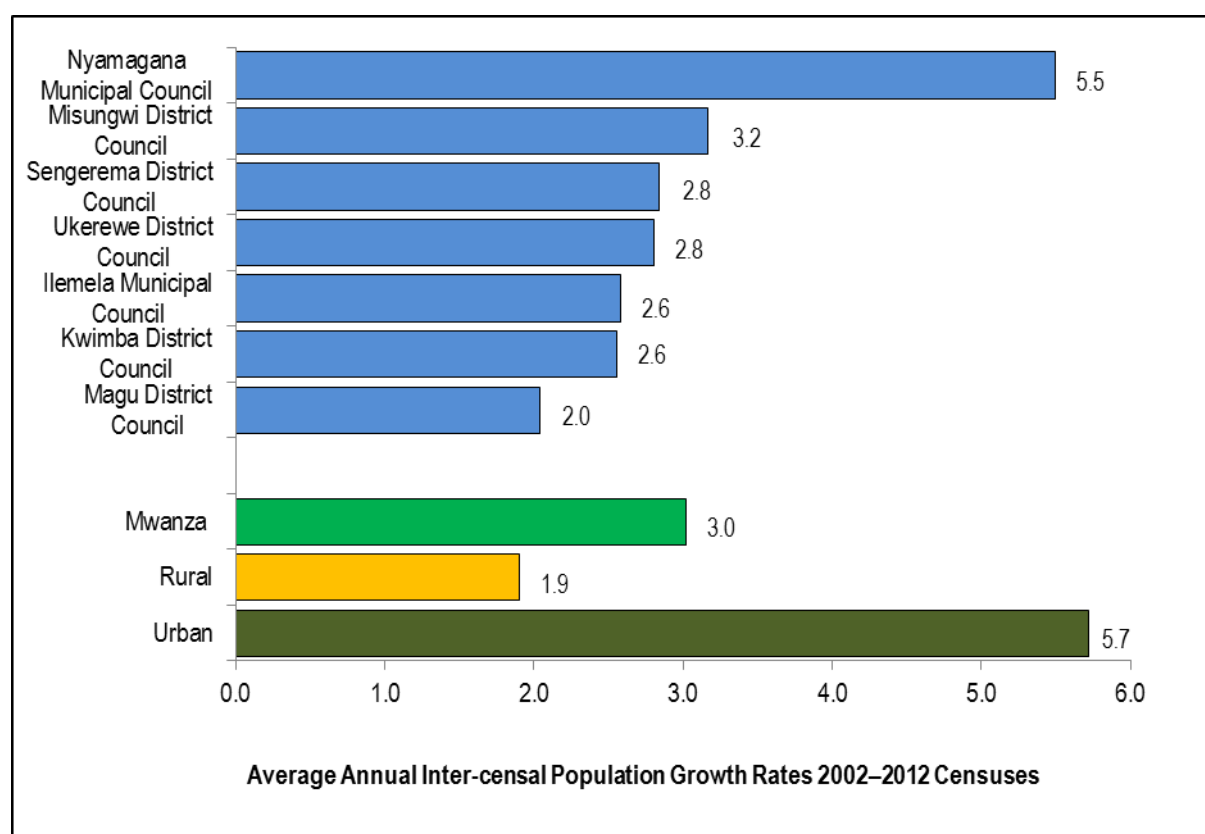


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Mwanza Region has decreased from 2.8 percent in 1967/78 to 3.0 percent in 2002/2012.

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

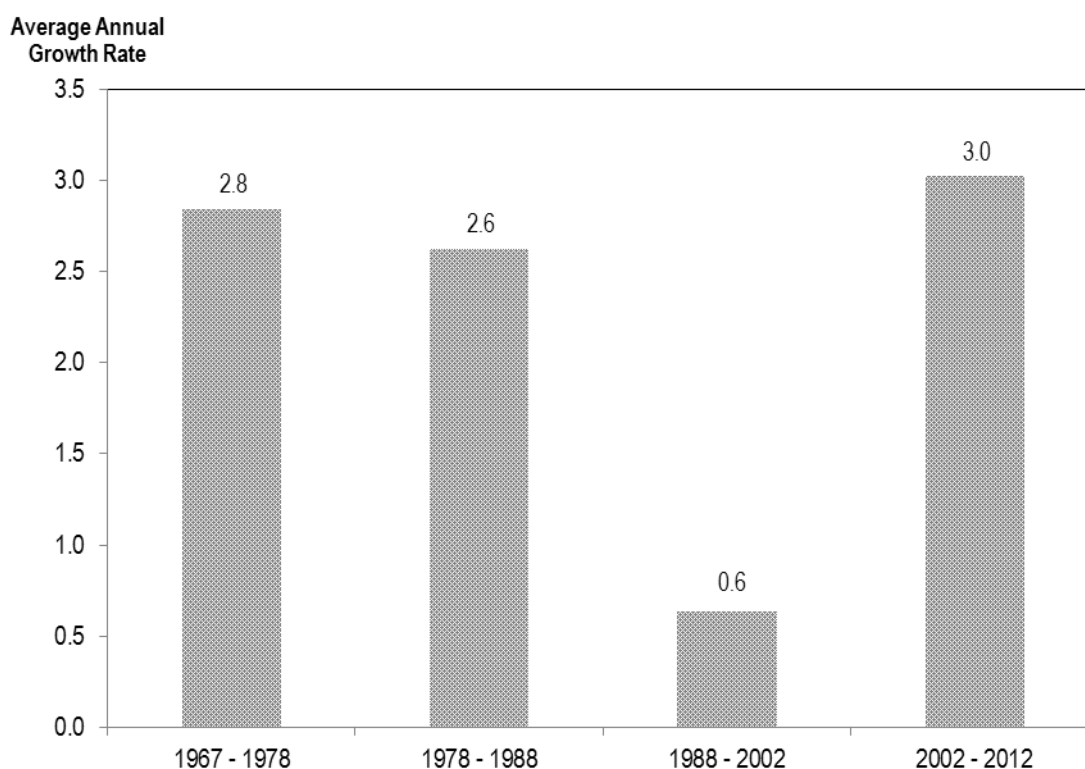


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Mwanza Region increased by 35.2 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Mwanza Region increased by 9.2 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Mwanza districts from 2002 to 2012 Census whereby the largest population change was recorded in Nyamagana Municipal Council (73.2 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Magu District Council (22.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Mwanza Region	1,876,635	2,049,917	2,772,509	9.2	35.2	0.6	3.0	109.9	23.0
Rural	1,536,684	1,528,083	1,848,288	- 0.6	21.0	- 0.0	1.9	-1,728.9	36.4
Urban	339,951	521,834	924,221	53.5	77.1	3.1	5.7	22.6	12.1
Ukerewe	172,946	260,831	345,147	50.8	32.3	2.9	2.8	23.6	24.7
Magu	311,835	244,356	299,759	- 21.6	22.7	-1.7	2.0	-39.8	33.9
Nyamagana Municipal	221,209	209,806	363,452	- 5.2	73.2	- 0.4	5.5	-183.4	12.6
Kwimba	427,726	314,925	406,509	- 26.4	29.1	- 2.2	2.6	-31.7	27.2
Sengerema	303,897	498,993	663,034	64.2	32.9	3.5	2.8	19.6	24.4
Ilemela Municipal	N/A	264,873	343,001	N/A	29.5	N/A	2.6	N/A	26.8
Misungwi	N/A	256,133	351,607	N/A	37.3	N/A	3.2	N/A	21.9

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Mwanza Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Sengerema with 23.9 percent of the total regional population (663,034 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Magu with 10.8 percent (299,759 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Mwanza Region	2,772,509	100.0	1,848,288	100.0	924,221	100.0
Ukerewe	345,147	12.4	303,154	16.4	41,993	4.5
Magu	299,759	10.8	260,526	14.1	39,233	4.2
Nyamagana Municipal	363,452	13.1	0	-	363,452	39.3
Kwimba	406,509	14.7	374,208	20.2	32,301	3.5
Sengerema	663,034	23.9	586,120	31.7	76,914	8.3
Ilemela Municipal	343,001	12.4	0	-	343,001	37.1
Misungwi	351,607	12.7	324,280	17.5	27,327	3.0

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Mwanza Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.5 million in 2002 to 1.8 million in 2012, an increase of 21.0 percent during the 2002 to 2012 Census period. At the same period, the urban population increased from 0.5 million in 2002 to 0.9 million in 2012, an increase of 77.1 percent.

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

Region	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012	2002–2012	2002	2012	2002–2012
Mwanza Region	1,528,083	1,848,288	21.0	521,834	924,221	77.1
Ukerewe	229,771	303,154	31.9	31,060	41,993	35.2
Magu	213,494	260,526	22.0	30,862	39,233	27.1
Nyamagana Municipal	-	0	-	209,806	363,452	73.2
Kwimba	298,365	374,208	25.4	16,560	32,301	95.1
Sengerema	462,055	586,120	26.9	36,938	76,914	108.2
Ilemela Municipal	88,869	0	- 100.0	176,004	343,001	94.9
Misungwi	235,529	324,280	37.7	20,604	27,327	32.6

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

This chapter provides highlights of the Census data on age and sex distribution. 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 Mwanza Region was 96 males for every 100 females, for Mwanza rural, it was 98 and for Mwanza urban it was 93 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios for the population aged 40 to 44 years, 50 to 69 years and 75 to 79 years were above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Mwanza Region. For Mwanza rural, the sex ratios were above 100 for population aged 5 to 19 years, 55 to 69 years and 75 to 79 years. On the other hand, Mwanza urban sex ratios are more than 100 for population aged 35 to 44 years and 50 to 69 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,772,509	100.0	1,360,381	100.0	1,412,128	100.0	96.3
0–4	500,176	18.0	249,992	18.4	250,184	17.7	99.9
5–9	430,806	15.5	215,831	15.9	214,975	15.2	100.4
10–14	363,806	13.1	181,406	13.3	182,400	12.9	99.5
15–19	294,494	10.6	143,652	10.6	150,842	10.7	95.2
20–24	247,871	8.9	114,951	8.4	132,920	9.4	86.5
25–29	199,310	7.2	92,552	6.8	106,758	7.6	86.7
30–34	170,404	6.1	82,244	6.0	88,160	6.2	93.3
35–39	143,388	5.2	70,681	5.2	72,707	5.1	97.2
40–44	108,978	3.9	55,064	4.0	53,914	3.8	102.1
45–49	88,094	3.2	39,896	2.9	48,198	3.4	82.8
50–54	65,187	2.4	33,506	2.5	31,681	2.2	105.8
55–59	38,052	1.4	19,968	1.5	18,084	1.3	110.4
60–64	38,102	1.4	19,661	1.4	18,441	1.3	106.6
65–69	23,826	0.9	12,205	0.9	11,621	0.8	105.0
70–74	23,284	0.8	11,462	0.8	11,822	0.8	97.0
75–79	14,668	0.5	7,450	0.5	7,218	0.5	103.2
80+	22,063	0.8	9,860	0.7	12,203	0.9	80.8

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,848,288	100.0	914,846	100.0	933,442	100.0	98.0
0–4	358,896	19.4	179,497	19.6	179,399	19.2	100.1
5–9	308,116	16.7	155,553	17.0	152,563	16.3	102.0
10–14	251,932	13.6	127,866	14.0	124,066	13.3	103.1
15–19	182,585	9.9	93,481	10.2	89,104	9.5	104.9
20–24	147,022	8.0	69,305	7.6	77,717	8.3	89.2
25–29	117,333	6.3	54,755	6.0	62,578	6.7	87.5
30–34	102,847	5.6	49,278	5.4	53,569	5.7	92.0
35–39	88,838	4.8	42,946	4.7	45,892	4.9	93.6
40–44	70,852	3.8	34,843	3.8	36,009	3.9	96.8
45–49	57,532	3.1	26,084	2.9	31,448	3.4	82.9
50–54	45,348	2.5	22,721	2.5	22,627	2.4	100.4
55–59	25,945	1.4	13,406	1.5	12,539	1.3	106.9
60–64	27,214	1.5	13,834	1.5	13,380	1.4	103.4
65–69	17,623	1.0	8,899	1.0	8,724	0.9	102.0
70–74	17,822	1.0	8,761	1.0	9,061	1.0	96.7
75–79	11,263	0.6	5,794	0.6	5,469	0.6	105.9
80+	17,120	0.9	7,823	0.9	9,297	1.0	84.1

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	924,221	100.0	445,535	100.0	478,686	100.0	93.1
0–4	141,280	15.3	70,495	15.8	70,785	14.8	99.6
5–9	122,690	13.3	60,278	13.5	62,412	13.0	96.6
10–14	111,874	12.1	53,540	12.0	58,334	12.2	91.8
15–19	111,909	12.1	50,171	11.3	61,738	12.9	81.3
20–24	100,849	10.9	45,646	10.2	55,203	11.5	82.7
25–29	81,977	8.9	37,797	8.5	44,180	9.2	85.6
30–34	67,557	7.3	32,966	7.4	34,591	7.2	95.3
35–39	54,550	5.9	27,735	6.2	26,815	5.6	103.4
40–44	38,126	4.1	20,221	4.5	17,905	3.7	112.9
45–49	30,562	3.3	13,812	3.1	16,750	3.5	82.5
50–54	19,839	2.1	10,785	2.4	9,054	1.9	119.1
55–59	12,107	1.3	6,562	1.5	5,545	1.2	118.3
60–64	10,888	1.2	5,827	1.3	5,061	1.1	115.1
65–69	6,203	0.7	3,306	0.7	2,897	0.6	114.1
70–74	5,462	0.6	2,701	0.6	2,761	0.6	97.8
75–79	3,405	0.4	1,656	0.4	1,749	0.4	94.7
80+	4,943	0.5	2,037	0.5	2,906	0.6	70.1

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid of Mwanza 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, Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

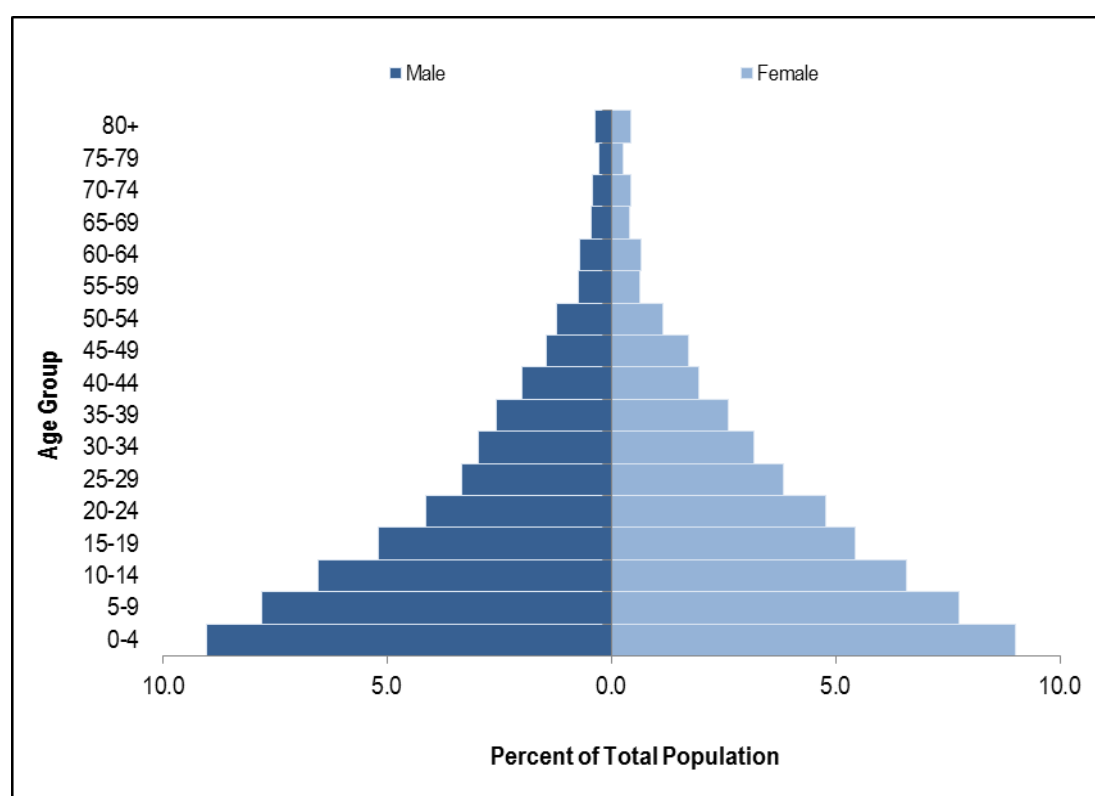


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mwanza Rural, 2012 Census

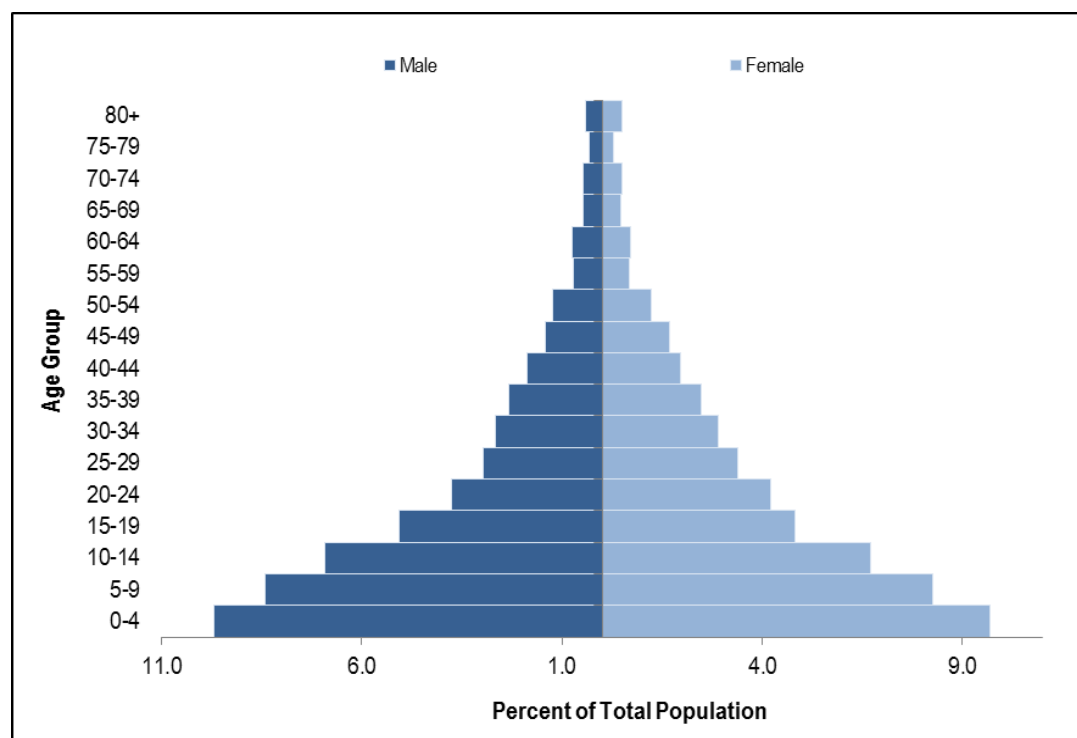
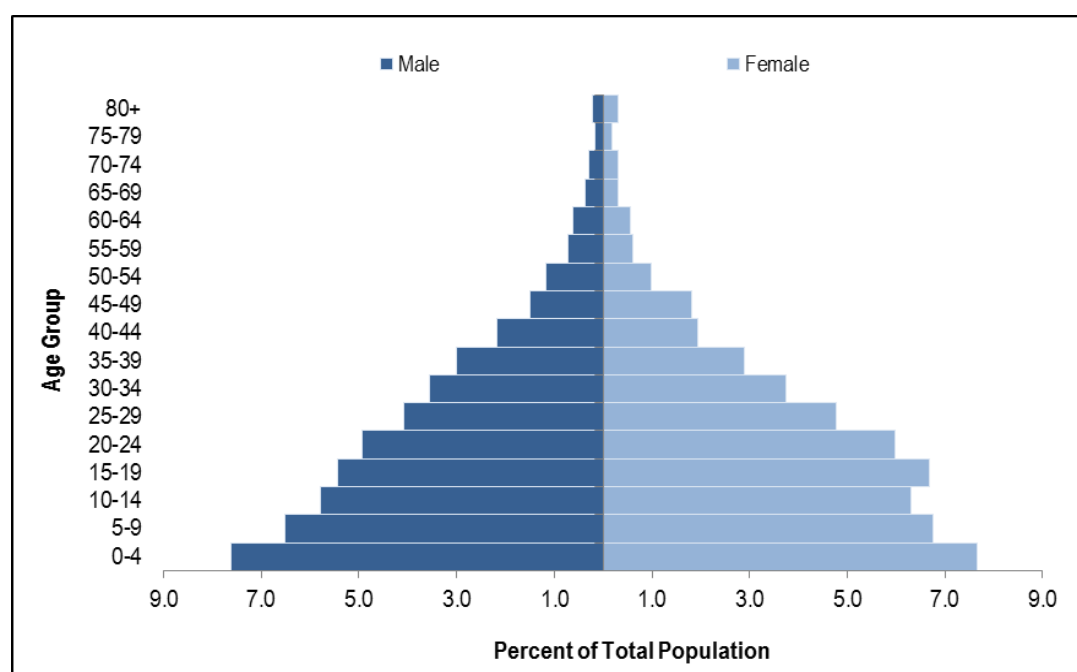


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mwanza Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 47 percent of Mwanza total population below 15 years of age and only three (3) 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.

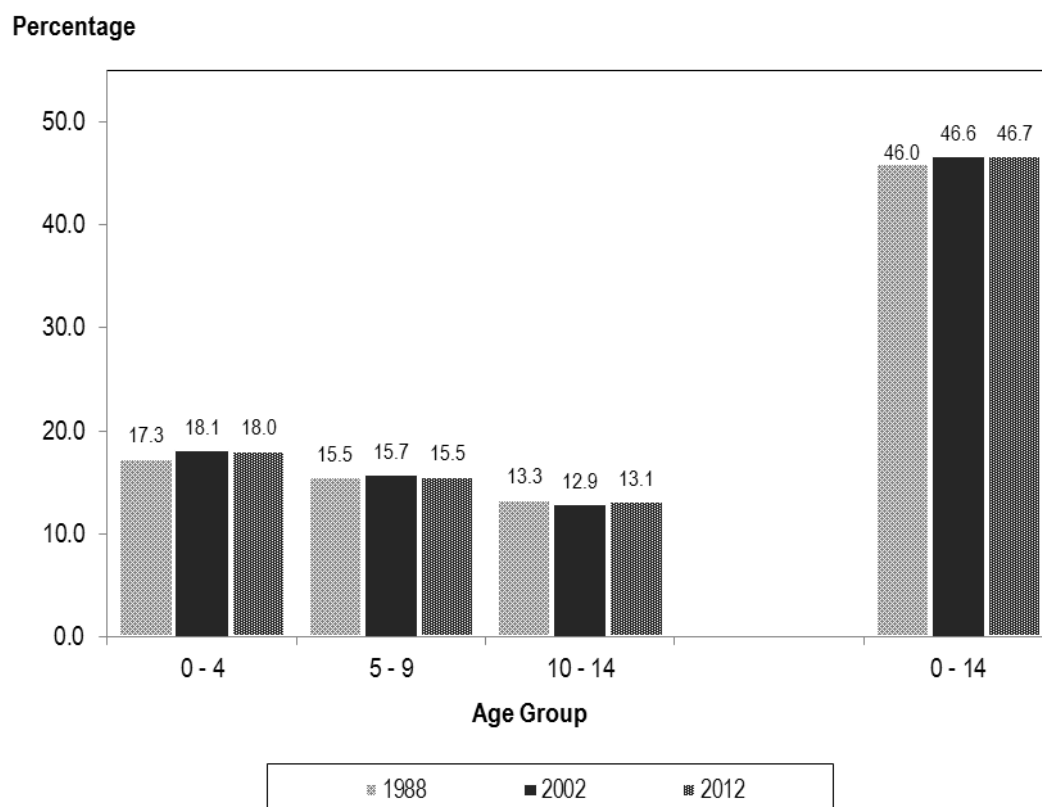
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Mwanza		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	2,772,509	100.0	1,848,288	100.0	924,221	100.0
Male	1,360,381	49.1	914,846	49.5	445,535	48.2
Female	1,412,128	50.9	933,442	50.5	478,686	51.8
Children (Under 1 year)	104,507	3.8	72,010	3.9	32,497	3.5
Male	52,288	3.8	36,032	3.9	16,256	3.6
Female	52,219	3.7	35,978	3.9	16,241	3.4
Children (0–4 years)	500,176	18.0	358,896	19.4	141,280	15.3
Male	249,992	18.4	179,497	19.6	70,495	15.8
Female	250,184	17.7	179,399	19.2	70,785	14.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,294,788	46.7	918,944	49.7	375,844	40.7
Male	647,229	47.6	462,916	50.6	184,313	41.4
Female	647,559	45.9	456,028	48.9	191,531	40.0
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,472,613	53.1	1,031,338	55.8	441,275	47.7
Male	735,042	54.0	521,572	57.0	213,470	47.9
Female	737,571	52.2	509,766	54.6	227,805	47.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	542,365	19.6	329,607	17.8	212,758	23.0
Male	258,603	19.0	162,786	17.8	95,817	21.5
Female	283,762	20.1	166,821	17.9	116,941	24.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	950,447	34.3	572,920	31.0	377,527	40.8
Male	452,734	33.3	278,176	30.4	174,558	39.2
Female	497,713	35.2	294,744	31.6	202,969	42.4
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	543,383	19.6	381,833	20.7	161,550	17.5
Male	271,464	20.0	192,946	21.1	78,518	17.6
Female	271,919	19.3	188,887	20.2	83,032	17.3
Secondary School (14–17 years)	242,154	8.7	155,699	8.4	86,455	9.4
Male	119,479	8.8	80,657	8.8	38,822	8.7
Female	122,675	8.7	75,042	8.0	47,633	10.0
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,393,880	50.3	865,516	46.8	528,364	57.2
Male	672,175	49.4	420,653	46.0	251,522	56.5
Female	721,705	51.1	444,863	47.7	276,842	57.8
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49)	653,499	46.3	396,317	42.5	257,182	53.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	121,943	4.4	91,042	4.9	30,901	3.3
Male	60,638	4.5	45,111	4.9	15,527	3.5
Female	61,305	4.3	45,931	4.9	15,374	3.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	83,841	3.0	63,828	3.5	20,013	2.2
Male	40,977	3.0	31,277	3.4	9,700	2.2
Female	42,864	3.0	32,551	3.5	10,313	2.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		99		114		75

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age increased from 46 percent in 1988 Census to 47 percent in 2002 and 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over the 24 years period.

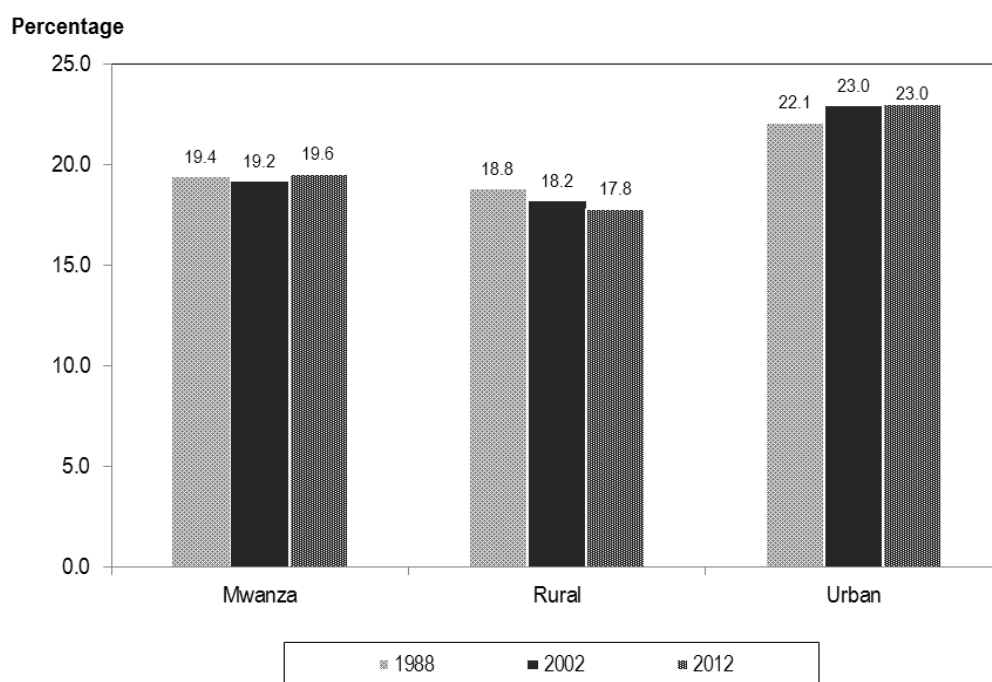
**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Mwanza Region
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

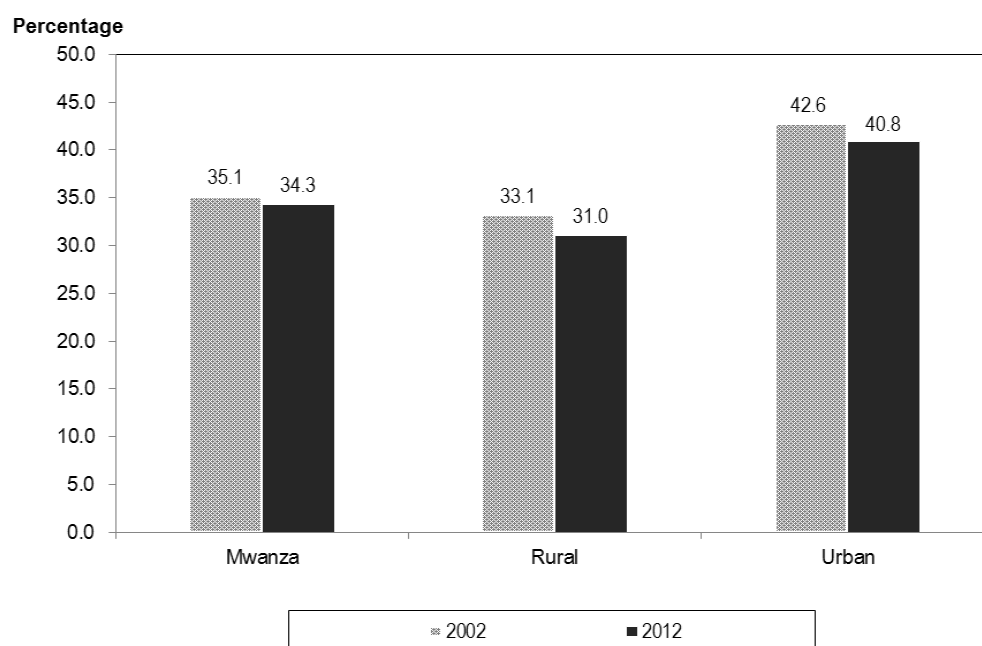
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Mwanza Region, Mwanza rural and Mwanza urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Mwanza Region increased from 19 percent in 1988 to 20 percent in 2002 and 2012 census. The proportion of the youth in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

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons in Mwanza Region aged 15-35 years slightly decreased from 35 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2012 and decreased from 43 to 41 percent for Mwanza urban. For Mwanza rural, the proportion of the population aged 15-35 decreased from 33 percent in the 2002 to 31 percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

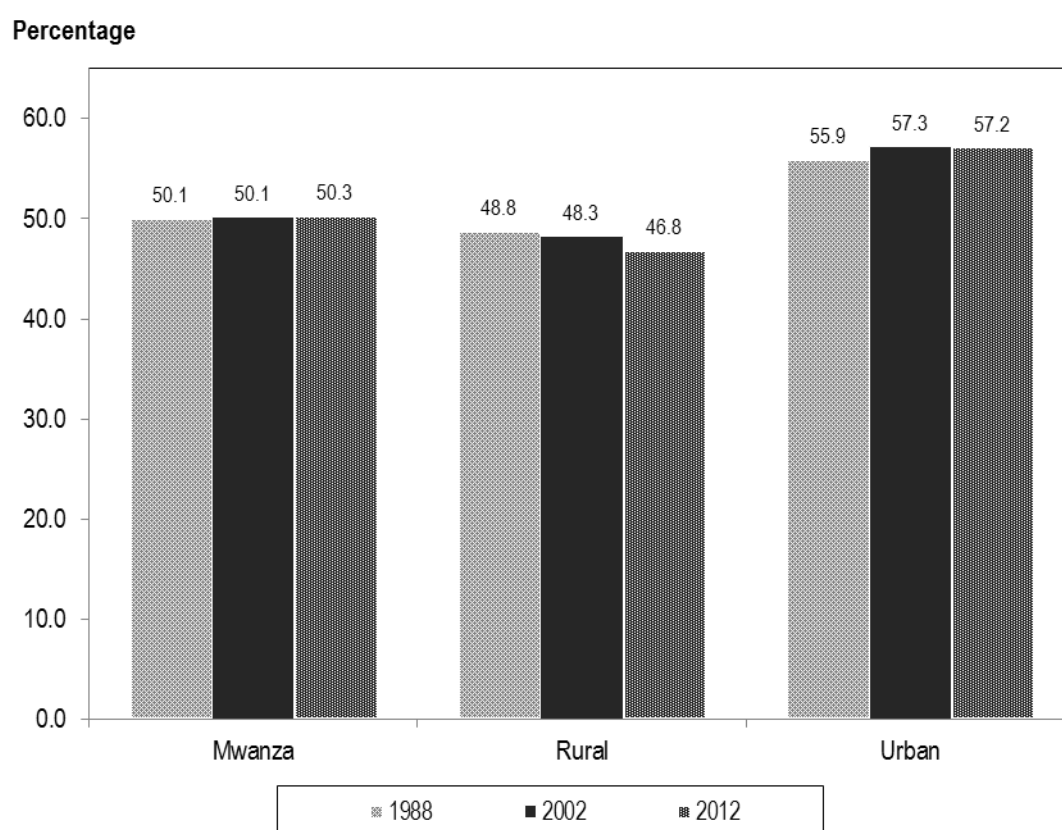
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Mwanza Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Mwanza's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) remained about the same at 50 percent from the 1988 to 2012 Census. It decreased from 49 percent in 1988 to 47 percent in 2012 Census for Mwanza rural. On the other hand, for Mwanza urban, it increased from 56 to 57 percent over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

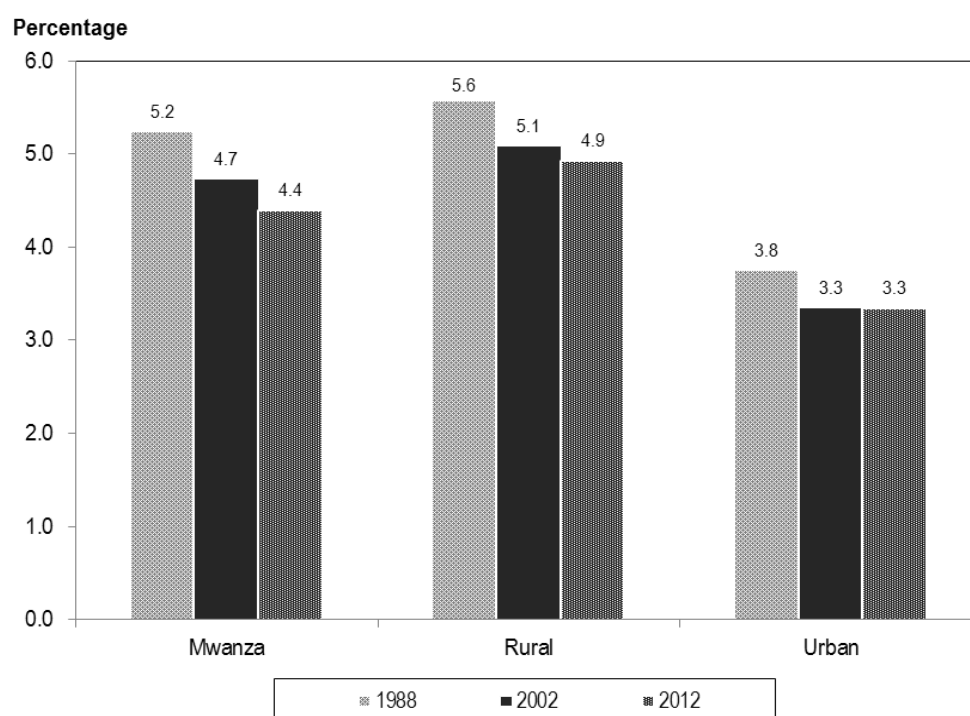
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Mwanza Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Mwanza Region decreased from five (5.2) percent in 1988 to four (4.4) percent in 2012 Census. For Mwanza rural, the proportion decreased from about six (5.6) percent in 1988 to five (4.9) percent in the 2012 Census. It also decreased in Mwanza urban from about four (3.8) percent in 1988 to three (3.3) percent in the 2012 Census (Figure 3.8).

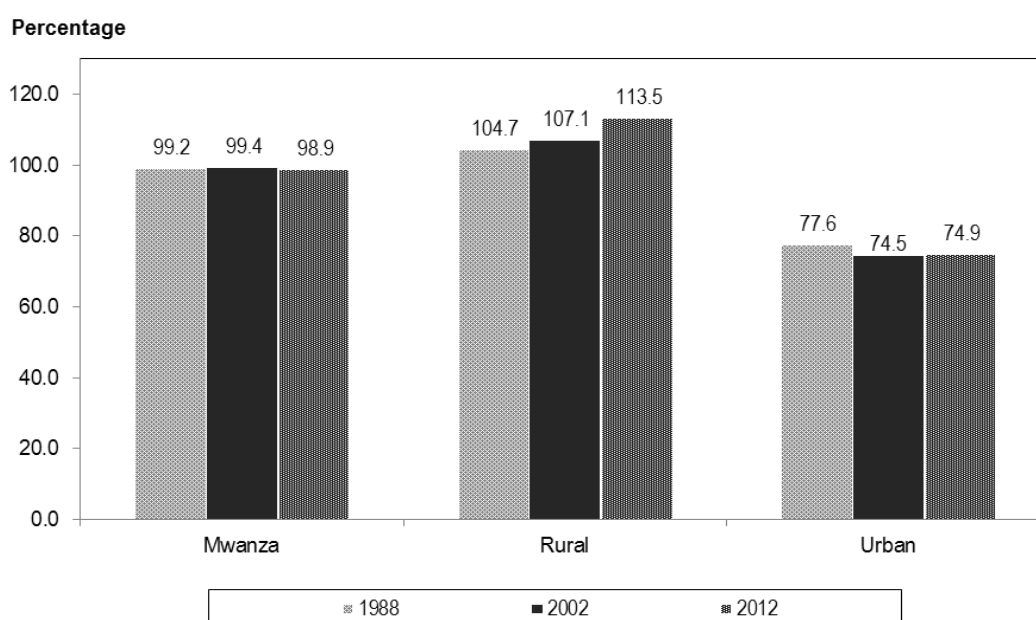
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Mwanza Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Mwanza age dependency ratio was 99 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 99 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Mwanza 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 (486,184) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Mwanza Region had a total of 481,107 private households. Sixty one (61.1) percent of the private households (293,904 households) were in rural areas and 38.9 percent (187,203 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty seven (66.7) percent and 33.2 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Five Year Age Group, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Mwanza 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	481,107	321,312	66.8	159,795	33.2	293,904	61.1	198,558	61.8	95,346	59.7	187,203	38.9	122,751	38.2	64,449	40.3	
< 10	194	119	61.3	75	38.7	116	59.8	75	63.0	41	54.7	78	40.2	44	37.0	34	45.3	
10-14	1,291	643	49.8	648	50.2	731	56.6	366	56.9	365	56.3	560	43.4	277	43.1	283	43.7	
15-19	6,917	3,355	48.5	3,562	51.5	3,083	44.6	1,494	44.5	1,589	44.6	3,834	55.4	1,861	55.5	1,973	55.4	
20-24	27,826	16,433	59.1	11,393	40.9	12,902	46.4	7,822	47.6	5,080	44.6	14,924	53.6	8,611	52.4	6,313	55.4	
25-29	55,940	38,718	69.2	17,222	30.8	28,390	50.8	20,386	52.7	8,004	46.5	27,550	49.2	18,332	47.3	9,218	53.5	
30-34	68,948	49,590	71.9	19,358	28.1	38,020	55.1	28,140	56.7	9,880	51.0	30,928	44.9	21,450	43.3	9,478	49.0	
35-39	69,556	49,599	71.3	19,957	28.7	40,753	58.6	29,485	59.4	11,268	56.5	28,803	41.4	20,114	40.6	8,689	43.5	
40-44	59,362	41,147	69.3	18,215	30.7	37,079	62.5	25,781	62.7	11,298	62.0	22,283	37.5	15,366	37.3	6,917	38.0	
45-49	50,295	31,302	62.2	18,993	37.8	32,056	63.7	20,480	65.4	11,576	60.9	18,239	36.3	10,822	34.6	7,417	39.1	
50-54	39,741	26,545	66.8	13,196	33.2	26,993	67.9	17,903	67.4	9,090	68.9	12,748	32.1	8,642	32.6	4,106	31.1	
55-59	24,161	16,087	66.6	8,074	33.4	16,232	67.2	10,815	67.2	5,417	67.1	7,929	32.8	5,272	32.8	2,657	32.9	
60-64	24,760	15,873	64.1	8,887	35.9	17,395	70.3	11,138	70.2	6,257	70.4	7,365	29.7	4,735	29.8	2,630	29.6	
65-69	15,471	9,817	63.5	5,654	36.5	11,415	73.8	7,163	73.0	4,252	75.2	4,056	26.2	2,654	27.0	1,402	24.8	
70-74	14,879	8,963	60.2	5,916	39.8	11,481	77.2	6,918	77.2	4,563	77.1	3,398	22.8	2,045	22.8	1,353	22.9	
75-79	9,291	5,920	63.7	3,371	36.3	7,280	78.4	4,694	79.3	2,586	76.7	2,011	21.6	1,226	20.7	785	23.3	
80+	12,475	7,201	57.7	5,274	42.3	9,978	80.0	5,898	81.9	4,080	77.4	2,497	20.0	1,303	18.1	1,194	22.6	

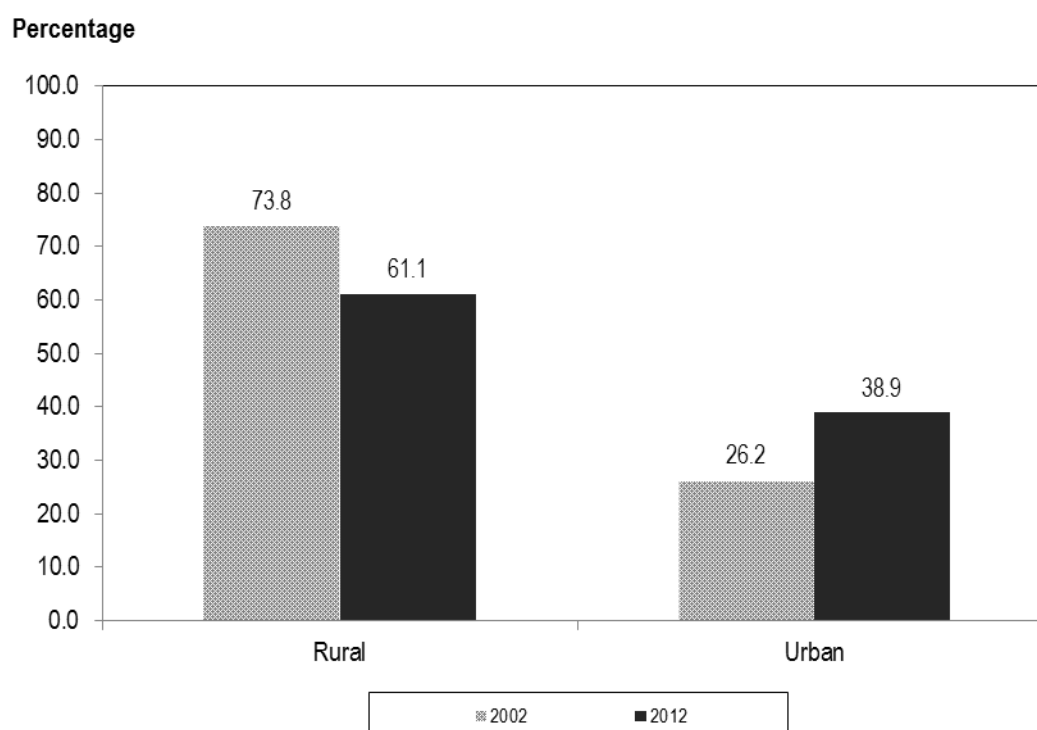
Table 4.2 reveals that Sengerema being the district with the largest population had 23 percent of the total number of private households in Mwanza Region while Magu District had the smallest number of private households (11 percent). The districts with the biggest proportion of private households in rural areas were Kwimba and Misungwi Districts (90.4 and 89.8 percent respectively) followed by Sengerema (87.4 percent). On districts with private households in rban areas, the largest number of private households was found in Nyamagana Municipal and Ilemela Municipal (100 percent each).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mwanza Region	481,107	100.0	293,904	61.1	187,203	38.9
Ukerewe	59,000	12.3	50,644	85.8	8,356	14.2
Magu	51,335	10.7	43,290	84.3	8,045	15.7
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	15.7	0	0.0	75,735	100.0
Kwimba	62,328	13.0	56,324	90.4	6,004	9.6
Sengerema	109,334	22.7	95,543	87.4	13,791	12.6
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	14.5	0	0.0	69,815	100.0
Misungwi	53,560	11.1	48,103	89.8	5,457	10.2

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Mwanza from 26 percent in 2002 to 39 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is a decrease of rural households from 73.8 percent to 61.1 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Mwanza 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 shows that the average household size for the Mwanza Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.7 persons, which is almost the same as in 2002

PHC. Rural households with an average of 6.2 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.8 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.2 persons in Ilemela Municipal to 6.6 persons in Misungwi District.

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

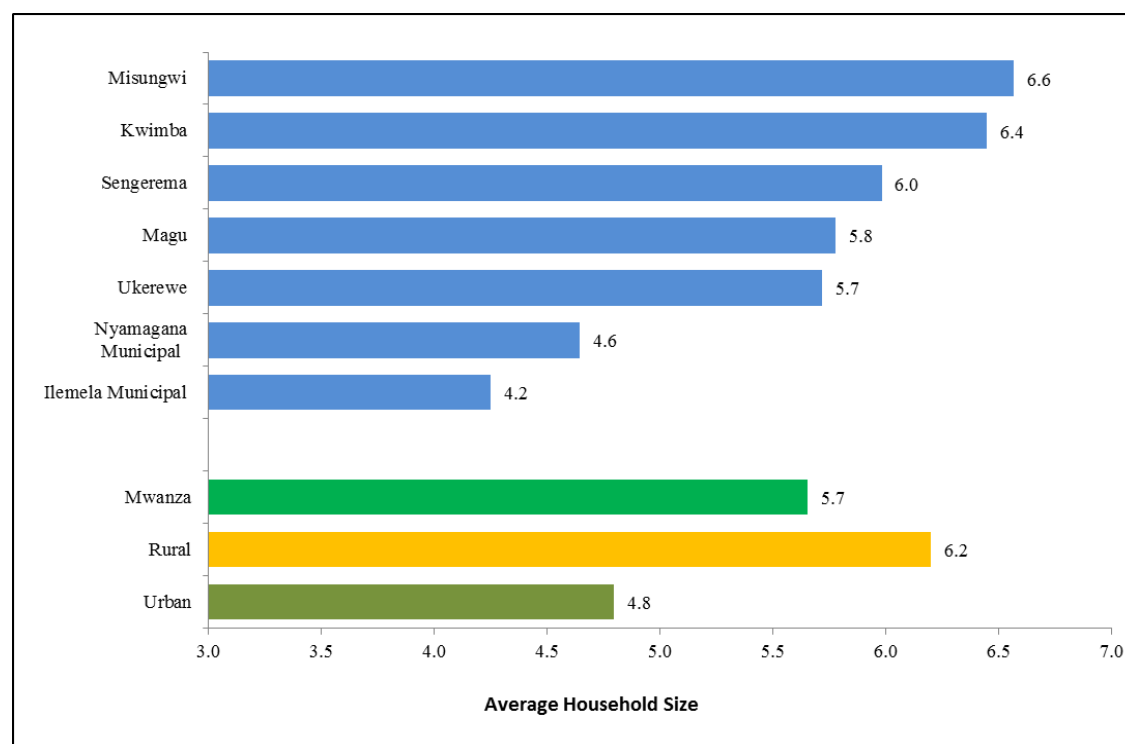


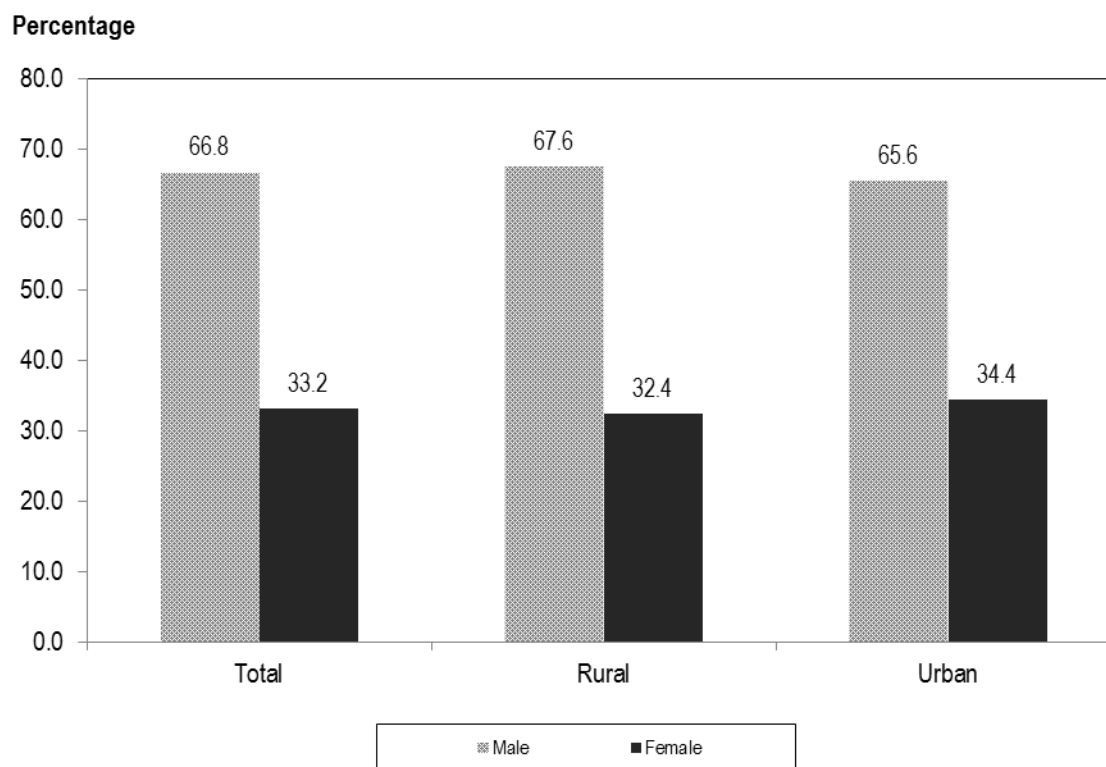
Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Mwanza Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mwanza Region	2,866,635	2,719,487	499,926	481,107	5.7	5.7
Rural	2,276,198	1,822,045	368,775	293,904	6.2	6.2
Urban	590,437	897,442	131,151	187,203	4.5	4.8

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that two-thirds (66.7 percent) of the total private households in Mwanza Region were headed by males and a third (33.2 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has decreased from 69.1 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 66.8 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 30.9 percent in 2002 Census to 33.2 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mwanza Region	69.1	30.9	66.8	33.2
Rural	70.3	29.7	67.6	32.4
Urban	65.8	34.2	65.6	34.4

The average household size for female headed households is more than 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 8.7 compared with 4.1 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

Table 4.5: Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mwanza Region	481,107	321,312	159,795	5.7	4.1	8.7
Rural	293,904	198,558	95,346	6.2	4.5	9.7
Urban	187,203	122,754	64,449	4.8	3.5	7.3
Ukerewe	59,000	39,525	19,475	5.7	4.2	8.9
Magu	51,335	33,826	17,509	5.8	4.3	8.7
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	50,422	25,313	4.6	3.4	7.2
Kwimba	62,328	40,805	21,523	6.4	4.8	9.6
Sengerema	109,334	74,456	34,878	6.0	4.4	9.4
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	46,077	23,738	4.2	3.1	6.4
Misungwi	53,560	36,201	17,359	6.6	4.7	10.5

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

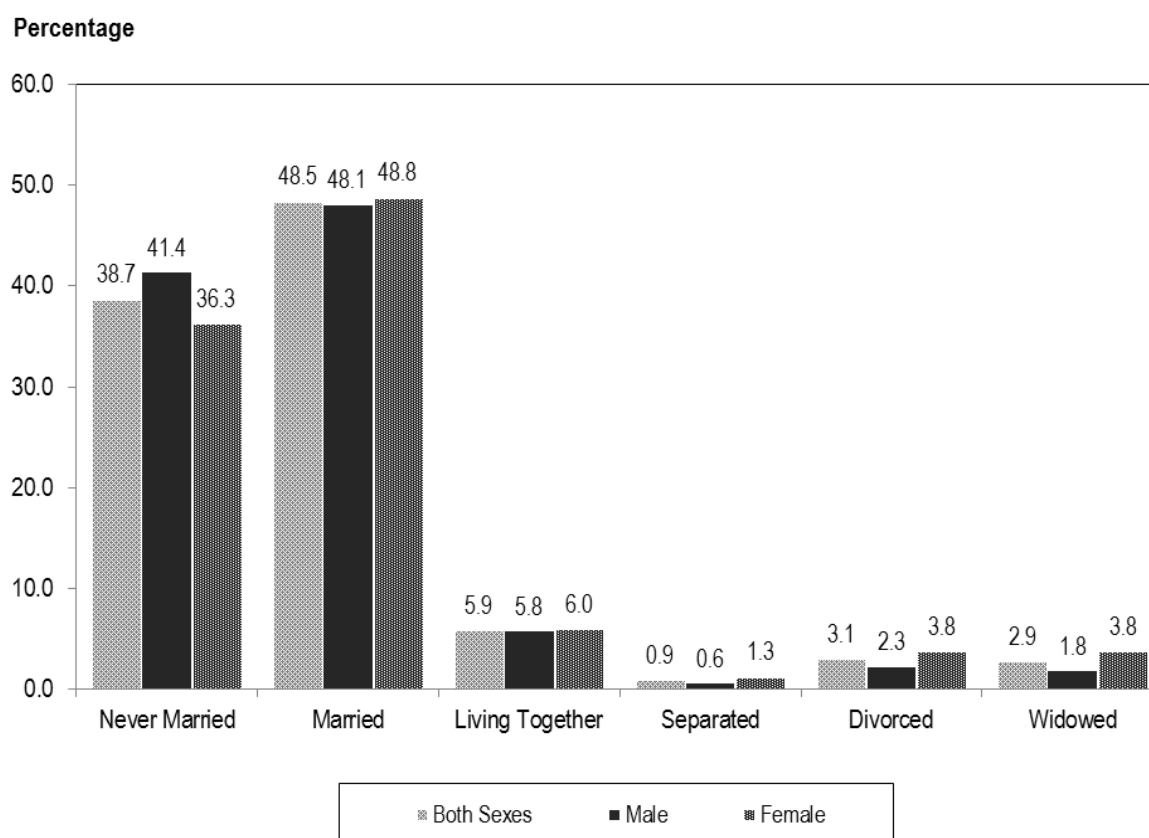
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC are disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Mwanza Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 38.7 percent of the people in Mwanza Region aged 15 years and above had never married and 89.4 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 48.5 percent of the people were married and 2.9 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 89.4 percent for persons age 15–19 to 13.8 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,438,016	38.7	48.5	5.9	3.1	0.9	2.9
15–19	288,947	89.4	9.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	239,502	60.1	32.8	4.2	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	192,330	32.7	57.0	9.1	0.8	0.5	0.0
30–34	164,669	18.9	66.5	8.5	4.9	0.9	0.1
35–39	139,200	13.4	71.2	8.7	5.2	1.3	0.2
40–44	105,936	11.1	73.5	7.9	3.7	1.9	1.9
45–49	86,297	8.3	72.2	6.7	4.6	2.4	5.8
50–54	63,852	9.5	70.5	6.6	5.1	2.3	6.0
55–59	37,257	10.1	63.8	8.5	7.7	2.5	7.4
60–64	37,461	11.6	63.2	7.0	6.9	2.4	8.8
65–69	23,417	7.5	61.5	9.0	7.1	2.4	12.5
70–74	22,934	11.4	52.9	7.1	7.3	2.1	19.2
75–79	14,455	10.6	41.8	3.9	4.2	1.8	37.7
80+	21,759	13.8	30.0	3.2	3.3	1.4	48.3

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas by five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (41.4 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (36.3 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3.8 percent) was twice as much as that of males (1.8 percent). Also, the results indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	687,651	41.4	48.1	5.8	2.3	0.6	1.8
15-19	140,699	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	109,935	72.1	22.9	1.9	3.0	0.1	0.1
25-29	87,871	39.9	51.0	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
30-34	78,228	20.5	65.5	8.9	4.4	0.6	0.2
35-39	67,709	13.0	72.4	9.6	3.9	0.8	0.2
40-44	52,937	9.7	76.7	9.0	1.8	1.0	1.8
45-49	38,648	6.1	78.0	8.2	2.2	1.3	4.3
50-54	32,647	7.0	76.9	7.8	2.6	1.4	4.3
55-59	19,448	6.8	73.5	9.0	4.4	1.3	4.9
60-64	19,280	7.2	73.9	8.0	4.2	1.6	5.2
65-69	11,950	4.8	72.5	9.3	4.6	1.6	7.1
70-74	11,264	6.5	68.1	8.1	5.0	1.8	10.6
75-79	7,326	5.8	61.4	6.4	3.7	1.7	21.0
80+	9,709	9.5	53.1	5.6	2.7	1.3	27.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	750,365	36.3	48.8	6.0	3.8	1.3	3.8
15-19	148,248	86.3	12.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	129,567	50.0	41.3	6.1	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	104,459	26.6	62.0	9.8	1.0	0.6	0.0
30-34	86,441	17.5	67.5	8.2	5.4	1.2	0.1
35-39	71,491	13.8	70.0	7.8	6.4	1.8	0.2
40-44	52,999	12.4	70.3	6.9	5.6	2.7	2.1
45-49	47,649	10.1	67.4	5.6	6.5	3.3	7.1
50-54	31,205	12.2	63.7	5.3	7.7	3.3	7.8
55-59	17,809	13.8	53.2	7.9	11.2	3.7	10.1
60-64	18,181	16.3	51.8	5.9	9.9	3.3	12.8
65-69	11,467	10.2	50.1	8.7	9.7	3.2	18.1
70-74	11,670	16.1	38.2	6.1	9.6	2.5	27.5
75-79	7,129	15.6	21.6	1.4	4.6	2.0	54.8
80+	12,050	17.3	11.4	1.3	3.9	1.5	64.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	910,339	37.8	48.9	5.8	3.3	0.9	3.2
15-19	180,395	89.8	9.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	143,079	60.6	32.8	3.7	2.7	0.1	0.1
25-29	113,961	32.9	57.2	8.7	0.7	0.4	0.1
30-34	99,881	18.9	66.7	8.3	5.2	0.8	0.1
35-39	86,776	13.0	71.4	8.8	5.3	1.2	0.2
40-44	69,311	10.8	73.7	8.2	3.7	1.7	2.0
45-49	56,685	7.6	72.7	7.1	4.8	2.2	5.7
50-54	44,707	9.2	70.5	6.9	5.3	2.3	5.9
55-59	25,543	9.7	63.9	8.8	8.0	2.5	7.2
60-64	26,849	11.1	63.5	7.5	6.9	2.4	8.6
65-69	17,406	7.1	62.0	9.1	7.3	2.3	12.2
70-74	17,624	10.9	53.6	7.4	7.4	2.1	18.6
75-79	11,158	10.1	43.1	4.3	4.3	1.9	36.3
80+	16,964	13.2	31.7	3.4	3.5	1.5	46.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	439,739	41.0	48.2	5.7	2.4	0.6	2.1
15-19	92,220	92.8	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	66,893	72.0	23.1	1.6	3.1	0.1	0.1
25-29	52,515	40.2	51.3	7.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
30-34	47,230	20.9	65.1	8.3	4.9	0.6	0.2
35-39	41,520	13.1	72.2	9.5	4.2	0.8	0.2
40-44	33,826	10.0	76.3	9.0	1.8	0.9	1.9
45-49	25,527	5.9	77.8	8.4	2.3	1.2	4.4
50-54	22,313	7.1	76.4	8.0	2.7	1.4	4.5
55-59	13,159	6.6	72.8	9.4	4.6	1.4	5.1
60-64	13,622	7.0	73.4	8.7	4.1	1.5	5.2
65-69	8,769	4.6	72.4	9.4	4.7	1.5	7.4
70-74	8,658	6.3	68.3	8.5	5.0	1.7	10.2
75-79	5,733	5.5	62.2	6.8	3.9	1.7	19.9
80+	7,754	8.6	55.1	5.8	2.9	1.3	26.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	470,600	34.8	49.6	6.0	4.1	1.2	4.3
15-19	88,175	86.6	12.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	76,186	50.6	41.2	5.5	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	61,446	26.7	62.2	9.6	0.9	0.5	0.0
30-34	52,651	17.1	68.1	8.2	5.5	1.0	0.1
35-39	45,256	13.0	70.6	8.2	6.3	1.6	0.2
40-44	35,485	11.5	71.1	7.3	5.5	2.4	2.1
45-49	31,158	9.0	68.5	6.0	6.8	3.0	6.7
50-54	22,394	11.2	64.6	5.8	7.9	3.2	7.3
55-59	12,384	12.9	54.4	8.2	11.5	3.6	9.4
60-64	13,227	15.4	53.2	6.3	9.7	3.2	12.1
65-69	8,637	9.7	51.4	8.8	9.9	3.0	17.2
70-74	8,966	15.4	39.4	6.4	9.6	2.5	26.7
75-79	5,425	15.0	22.9	1.6	4.8	2.0	53.7
80+	9,210	17.0	12.0	1.4	4.0	1.6	64.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	527,677	40.3	47.7	6.0	2.8	1.0	2.2
15-19	108,552	88.8	10.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	96,423	59.4	33.0	4.9	2.5	0.2	0.1
25-29	78,369	32.3	56.6	9.7	0.8	0.6	0.0
30-34	64,788	19.0	66.3	8.9	4.5	1.1	0.1
35-39	52,424	14.0	70.9	8.5	4.9	1.5	0.2
40-44	36,625	11.7	73.1	7.5	3.7	2.2	1.8
45-49	29,612	9.7	71.2	6.1	4.1	2.7	6.2
50-54	19,145	10.4	70.5	5.9	4.6	2.4	6.2
55-59	11,714	11.1	63.7	7.7	7.0	2.4	7.9
60-64	10,612	12.9	62.4	5.6	7.1	2.6	9.5
65-69	6,011	8.5	60.3	8.6	6.6	2.8	13.3
70-74	5,310	13.0	50.4	6.1	7.2	2.3	21.0
75-79	3,297	12.3	37.4	2.7	3.6	1.8	42.2
80+	4,795	16.0	23.9	2.4	2.8	1.3	53.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	247,912	42.1	47.8	6.0	2.0	0.6	1.4
15–19	48,479	92.6	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	43,042	72.3	22.6	2.3	2.7	0.1	0.1
25–29	35,356	39.5	50.5	9.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
30–34	30,998	19.9	66.0	9.7	3.7	0.6	0.1
35–39	26,189	12.9	72.9	9.8	3.4	0.8	0.2
40–44	19,111	9.2	77.3	8.9	1.8	1.3	1.5
45–49	13,121	6.4	78.3	7.8	1.9	1.5	4.1
50–54	10,334	6.7	78.2	7.4	2.3	1.6	3.8
55–59	6,289	7.0	75.1	8.2	4.0	1.1	4.7
60–64	5,658	7.5	75.0	6.4	4.2	1.8	5.1
65–69	3,181	5.5	72.9	8.8	4.3	1.9	6.6
70–74	2,606	7.4	67.3	6.9	4.8	2.1	11.6
75–79	1,593	6.7	58.6	4.8	3.1	1.8	25.0
80+	1,955	13.0	45.2	4.6	1.7	1.1	34.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	279,765	38.8	47.5	6.0	3.4	1.3	2.9
15–19	60,073	85.7	12.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	53,381	49.0	41.3	7.0	2.3	0.2	0.1
25–29	43,013	26.3	61.6	10.1	1.2	0.8	0.0
30–34	33,790	18.2	66.5	8.2	5.4	1.6	0.1
35–39	26,235	15.1	69.0	7.1	6.4	2.2	0.2
40–44	17,514	14.4	68.5	6.1	5.7	3.3	2.1
45–49	16,491	12.4	65.5	4.7	5.9	3.7	7.8
50–54	8,811	14.7	61.6	4.1	7.3	3.3	9.0
55–59	5,425	15.9	50.5	7.2	10.6	4.0	11.7
60–64	4,954	19.0	48.1	4.8	10.3	3.5	14.4
65–69	2,830	11.8	46.1	8.4	9.1	3.8	20.8
70–74	2,704	18.5	34.2	5.3	9.5	2.5	30.1
75–79	1,704	17.5	17.7	0.8	4.0	1.8	58.2
80+	2,840	18.1	9.2	0.8	3.5	1.4	66.9

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 37.1 percent in Ukerewe District Council to 39.9 percent in Nyamagana Municipal Council. For the married category, the range was from 46.8 percent in Magu District Council to 52.4 percent in Ukerewe

District Council. The proportion for the separated was approximately one (0.9) percent for all districts and that of widowed category ranged from two (2.0) percent in Ilemela Municipal Council to 3.6 percent in Ukerewe District Council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was high in Magu District Council (8.2 percent) and low in Ukerewe District Council (2.7 percent).

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Mwanza Region	1,438,016	38.7	48.5	5.9	0.9	3.1	2.9
Rural	910,339	37.8	48.9	5.8	0.9	3.3	3.2
Urban	527,677	40.3	47.7	6.0	1.0	2.8	2.2
Ukerewe	174,506	37.1	52.4	2.7	0.8	3.4	3.6
Magu	151,723	37.5	46.8	8.2	1.0	3.3	3.2
Nyamagana Municipal	210,323	39.9	47.9	6.5	1.0	2.7	2.1
Kwimba	199,298	39.1	50.6	3.4	0.7	3.1	3.1
Sengerema	329,802	37.4	47.0	8.0	1.2	3.4	3.0
Ilemela Municipal	199,609	41.1	49.7	3.7	0.9	2.5	2.0
Misungwi	172,755	39.4	45.7	7.7	0.9	3.2	3.2

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The 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 20.9 years in 2002 to 22.8 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 25.7 years in 2002 Census to 26.1 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in rural areas compared to urban 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 increased from 21.9 to 22.3 years and that of males decreased from 27.0 to 26.1 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.4 years in 2002 to 23.0 years in 2012, and that of males increased from 25.1 to 26.2 years during the same reference period.

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

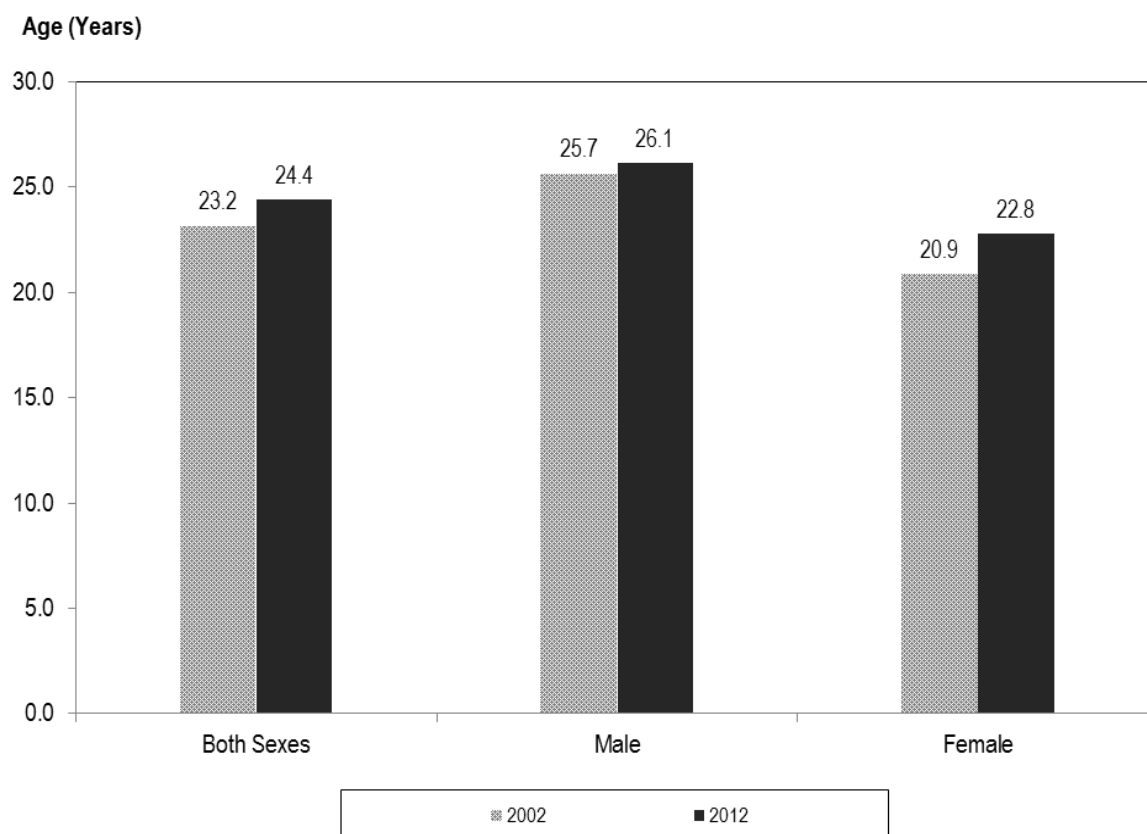
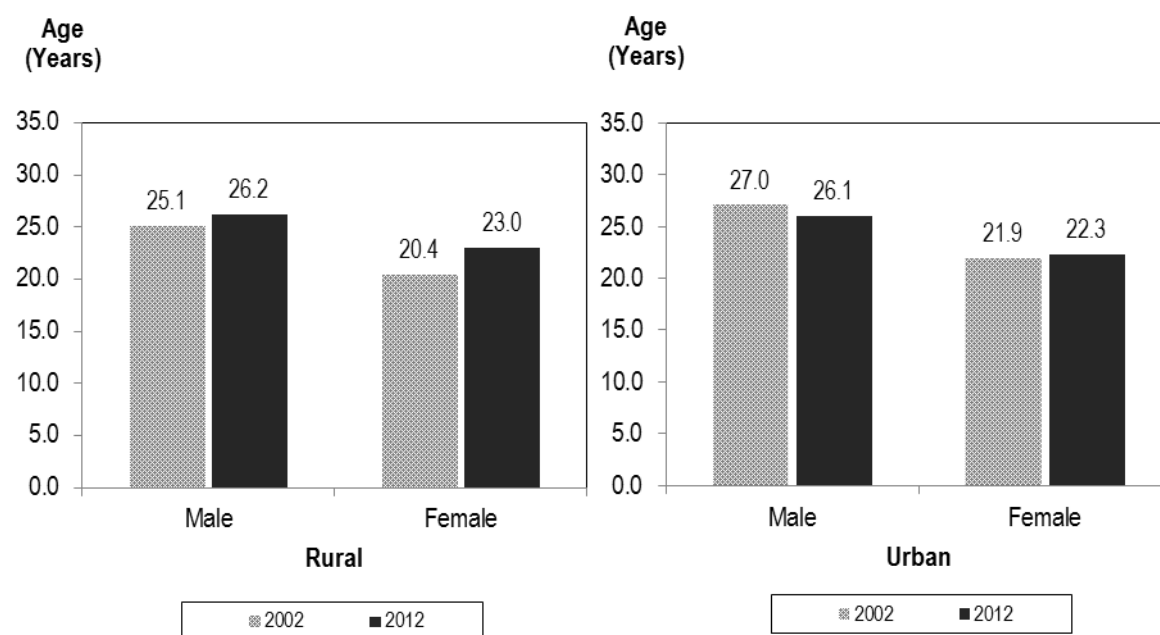


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Mwanza Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

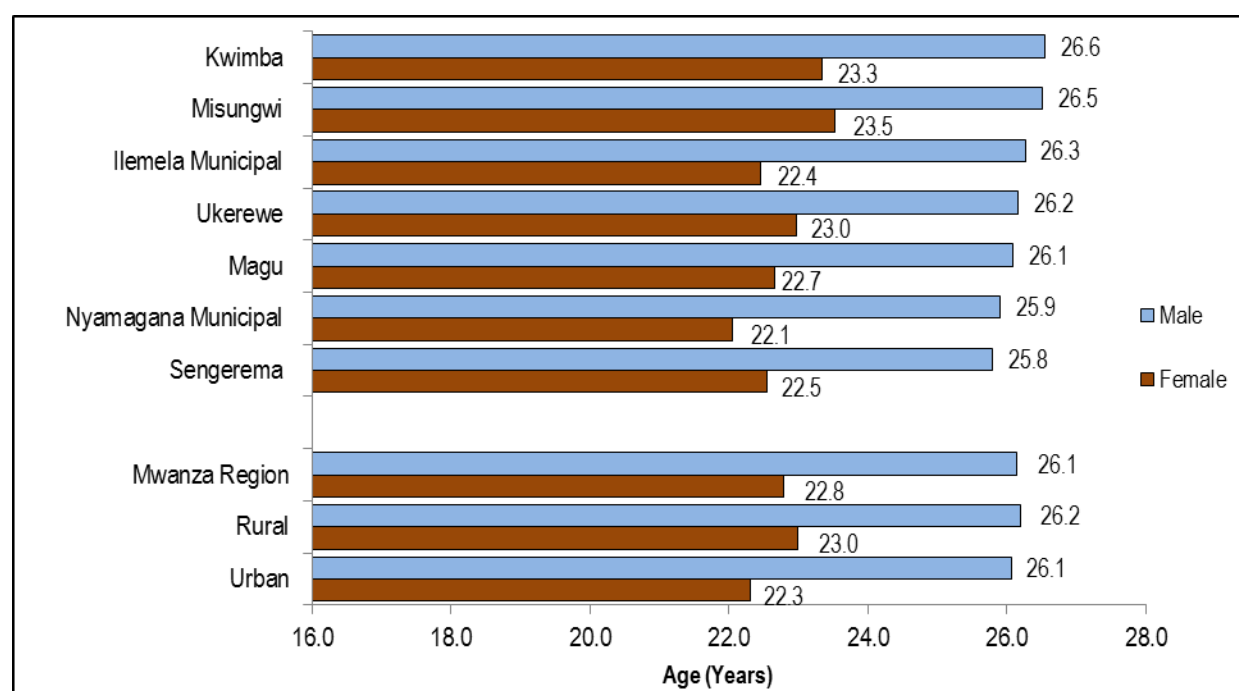


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Kwimba District Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for males (26.6 years) followed by Misungwi District Council (26.5 years) On the other hand, Misungwi District Council had the highest mean at first marriage for females (23.5 years) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Sengerema District Council and Nyamagana Municipal Council (25.8 years for males and 22.1 years for females respectively).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mwanza Region	23.2	24.4	25.7	26.1	20.9	22.8
Rural	22.6	24.5	25.1	26.2	20.4	23.0
Urban	24.4	24.1	27.0	26.1	21.9	22.3
Ukerewe	22.9	24.5	25.0	26.2	20.9	23.0
Magu	23.1	24.3	25.7	26.1	20.8	22.7
Nyamagana Municipal	24.7	24.0	27.3	25.9	22.3	22.1
Kwimba	22.3	24.9	24.9	26.6	20.2	23.3
Sengerema	22.5	24.1	24.9	25.8	20.2	22.5
Ilemela Municipal	23.9	24.3	26.6	26.3	21.4	22.4
Misungwi	23.1	25.0	25.5	26.5	21.0	23.5

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Mwanza 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 were Tanzanian (Table 6.1). The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from India and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Great Britain, Burundi and Uganda.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	2,772,509	1,360,381	1,412,128	100.00	1,848,288	914,846	933,442	100.00	924,221	445,535	478,686	100.00
Tanzania	2,770,202	1,359,094	1,411,108	99.92	1,848,067	914,708	933,359	99.99	922,135	444,386	477,749	99.77
Angola	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Botswana	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	111	79	32	0.004	33	26	7	0.002	78	53	25	0.008
Comoro	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.000
Kenya	599	319	280	0.022	80	45	35	0.004	519	274	245	0.056
Lesotho	3	1	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	3	1	2	0.000
Malawi	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.000
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	4	2	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	4	2	2	0.000
Namibia	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	68	34	34	0.002	16	10	6	0.001	52	24	28	0.006
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Swaziland	4	2	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	4	2	2	0.000
South Africa	41	29	12	0.001	1	1	0	0.000	40	28	12	0.004
Uganda	98	50	48	0.004	8	3	5	0.000	90	47	43	0.010
DRC	83	44	39	0.003	5	2	3	0.000	78	42	36	0.008
Zimbabwe	15	6	9	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	14	6	8	0.002
Zambia	5	4	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	5	4	1	0.001
Other African Countries	29	21	8	0.001	1	1	0	0.000	28	20	8	0.003
China	55	39	16	0.002	7	7	0	0.000	48	32	16	0.005
India	628	363	265	0.023	21	21	0	0.001	607	342	265	0.066
Pakistan	30	21	9	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	30	21	9	0.003
Other Asian Countries	62	33	29	0.002	0	0	0	0.000	62	33	29	0.007
Italy	23	10	13	0.001	2	0	2	0.000	21	10	11	0.002
Nordic Countries	35	21	14	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	34	21	13	0.004
Great Britain	155	79	76	0.006	1	1	0	0.000	154	78	76	0.017

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	18	9	9	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	17	9	8	0.002
Other European Countries	72	32	40	0.003	9	6	3	0.000	63	26	37	0.007
Canada	32	17	15	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	31	17	14	0.003
USA	67	29	38	0.002	29	13	16	0.002	38	16	22	0.004
Dual Citizenship	63	37	26	0.002	2	0	2	0.000	61	37	24	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 thirteen (13.2) percent of Mwanza population had birth certificates while five (5) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (79.8 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mwanza 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	13.2	13.5	12.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	79.8	79.3	80.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
0 – 4	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	76.5	76.6	76.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
5 – 9	13.6	13.6	13.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	77.4	77.5	77.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
10 – 14	14.4	14.0	14.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	78.1	78.6	77.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
15 – 19	16.9	16.0	17.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	77.1	77.9	76.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
20 – 24	17.6	19.0	16.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	77.5	75.6	79.0	2.1	2.4	1.9
25 – 29	15.2	16.8	13.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	80.4	78.2	82.3	2.3	2.8	1.9
30 – 34	12.5	13.4	11.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	83.1	81.6	84.5	2.6	3.2	2.0
35 – 39	11.1	11.9	10.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	84.6	83.2	85.9	2.7	3.3	2.1
40 – 44	10.0	11.2	8.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	85.8	84.3	87.2	2.6	3.0	2.3
45 – 49	9.3	10.3	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	86.5	85.2	87.6	2.7	3.1	2.4
50 – 54	8.2	9.8	6.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	87.7	85.9	89.6	2.8	2.9	2.7
55 – 59	8.5	10.1	6.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	87.4	85.5	89.5	2.8	3.0	2.5
60 – 64	5.7	7.0	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	89.7	88.5	91.0	3.2	3.0	3.3
65 – 69	4.6	5.5	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	90.8	90.3	91.4	3.3	3.0	3.6
70 – 74	3.4	3.8	3.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	91.5	91.4	91.7	3.8	3.4	4.1
75 – 79	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	91.7	91.8	91.6	3.9	3.4	4.3
80+	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	90.8	90.9	90.8	4.9	4.5	5.2

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Mwanza Urban Areas (31 percent) was almost eight times that of Mwanza Rural Areas (4.4 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mwanza 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	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	88.5	88.1	88.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
0 – 4	5.2	5.2	5.1	9.8	9.7	9.9	83.7	83.8	83.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
5 – 9	5.1	5.1	5.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	85.5	85.5	85.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
10 – 14	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	87.3	87.5	87.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
15 – 19	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.5	89.0	89.1	89.0	1.6	1.5	1.6
20 – 24	5.4	6.1	4.8	3.2	3.4	3.0	89.7	88.8	90.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
25 – 29	4.8	5.9	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	91.1	89.6	92.4	1.8	2.0	1.7
30 – 34	3.7	4.3	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	92.5	91.5	93.4	2.0	2.4	1.7
35 – 39	3.1	3.4	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	93.3	92.6	94.0	2.1	2.4	1.8
40 – 44	2.7	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	93.7	93.1	94.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
45 – 49	2.6	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	93.8	93.2	94.3	2.2	2.4	2.1
50 – 54	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	93.9	93.3	94.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
55 – 59	2.6	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	93.7	93.0	94.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
60 – 64	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	94.0	93.8	94.3	3.0	2.7	3.4
65 – 69	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	3.2	2.9	3.5
70 – 74	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	93.7	94.1	93.3	3.8	3.3	4.3
75 – 79	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	93.7	94.0	93.4	3.8	3.3	4.3
80+	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	92.8	92.9	92.7	4.8	4.4	5.1

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mwanza 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	31.0	32.0	30.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	62.2	60.9	63.5	2.4	2.8	2.2
0 - 4	29.9	29.9	29.9	10.6	10.6	10.7	58.2	58.3	58.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
5 - 9	35.3	35.8	34.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	57.0	56.5	57.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
10 - 14	36.6	36.8	36.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	57.1	57.0	57.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
15 - 19	37.2	37.7	36.7	3.1	3.3	2.9	57.4	56.7	58.0	2.4	2.3	2.4
20 - 24	35.7	39.2	32.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	59.3	55.3	62.6	2.6	3.2	2.1
25 - 29	30.2	32.9	28.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	64.8	61.1	67.8	3.1	4.1	2.2
30 - 34	26.1	27.1	25.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	68.7	66.6	70.7	3.4	4.5	2.4
35 - 39	24.5	25.5	23.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	70.2	68.2	72.1	3.6	4.6	2.6
40 - 44	23.9	25.2	22.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	70.8	68.9	72.8	3.6	4.3	2.8
45 - 49	22.1	24.4	20.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	72.6	69.5	75.0	3.6	4.3	3.1
50 - 54	21.6	24.6	17.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	73.3	70.1	77.1	3.4	3.6	3.2
55 - 59	21.2	24.2	17.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	73.7	69.9	78.1	3.3	4.0	2.5
60 - 64	15.7	18.5	12.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	78.9	75.8	82.4	3.5	3.7	3.3
65 - 69	13.2	15.2	11.0	1.9	1.5	2.2	81.4	79.9	83.0	3.5	3.3	3.8
70 - 74	10.0	11.4	8.7	1.9	2.2	1.5	84.4	82.4	86.2	3.8	4.0	3.6
75 - 79	9.6	10.4	8.9	1.5	1.9	1.1	84.9	84.0	85.8	4.0	3.7	4.3
80+	9.0	9.7	8.5	1.7	2.5	1.2	83.9	82.8	84.6	5.4	5.0	5.6

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Mwanza Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Ilemela Municipal Council (34.9 percent) and the lowest was Kwimba District Council (5.0 percent).

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

District	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mwanza Region	13.2	13.5	12.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	79.8	79.3	80.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Ukerewe	5.9	6.3	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	88.3	87.8	88.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
Magu	7.4	7.6	7.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	85.7	85.4	86.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Nyamagana Municipal	33.1	34.1	32.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	59.8	58.4	61.1	2.4	2.7	2.1
Kwimba	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.8	87.4	86.9	87.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Sengerema	7.0	7.1	6.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	86.4	86.1	86.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Ilemela Municipal	34.9	35.8	34.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	58.9	57.7	60.1	2.7	3.0	2.5
Misungwi	5.2	5.3	5.1	7.8	7.9	7.7	85.8	85.6	86.0	1.2	1.2	1.2

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 72.6 percent of all persons in Mwanza Region and 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mwanza 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	2,719,487	1,973,209	72.6	121,144	4.5	334,177	12.3	290,957	10.7
< 1	103,082	101,005	98.0	577	0.6	1,166	1.1	334	0.3
1-4	391,857	379,966	97.0	3,198	0.8	7,081	1.8	1,612	0.4
5-9	426,988	402,368	94.2	6,263	1.5	15,249	3.6	3,107	0.7
10-14	359,544	322,518	89.7	9,320	2.6	22,695	6.3	5,011	1.4
15-19	288,947	237,970	82.4	12,351	4.3	30,421	10.5	8,205	2.8
20-24	239,502	173,612	72.5	15,318	6.4	37,898	15.8	12,674	5.3
25-29	192,330	120,042	62.4	15,714	8.2	40,475	21.0	16,100	8.4
30-34	164,669	86,757	52.7	15,449	9.4	41,937	25.5	20,526	12.5
35-39	139,200	61,178	43.9	14,033	10.1	40,917	29.4	23,072	16.6
40-44	105,936	36,749	34.7	10,432	9.8	33,497	31.6	25,259	23.8
45-49	86,297	21,866	25.3	7,658	8.9	25,075	29.1	31,699	36.7
50-54	63,852	12,431	19.5	5,154	8.1	17,161	26.9	29,106	45.6
55-59	37,257	5,600	15.0	2,175	5.8	8,955	24.0	20,527	55.1
60-64	37,461	4,166	11.1	1,814	4.8	6,457	17.2	25,025	66.8
65+	82,565	6,982	8.5	1,688	2.0	5,194	6.3	68,701	83.2
Total (Age 0-17)	1,456,360	1,352,552	92.9	26,285	1.8	63,108	4.3	14,415	1.0

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mwanza 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	1,328,132	975,719	73.5	58,474	4.4	160,512	12.1	133,426	10.0
<1	51,565	50,549	98.0	272	0.5	565	1.1	179	0.3
1-4	195,787	189,861	97.0	1,577	0.8	3,506	1.8	843	0.4
5-9	213,940	201,249	94.1	3,256	1.5	7,833	3.7	1,601	0.7
10-14	179,189	160,887	89.8	4,726	2.6	11,177	6.2	2,400	1.3
15-19	140,699	116,875	83.1	5,755	4.1	14,256	10.1	3,813	2.7
20-24	109,935	81,889	74.5	6,506	5.9	16,358	14.9	5,182	4.7
25-29	87,871	56,133	63.9	7,077	8.1	17,841	20.3	6,820	7.8
30-34	78,228	42,197	53.9	7,266	9.3	19,651	25.1	9,114	11.7
35-39	67,709	30,505	45.1	6,740	10.0	20,082	29.7	10,382	15.3
40-44	52,937	19,022	35.9	5,288	10.0	16,708	31.6	11,919	22.5
45-49	38,648	11,081	28.7	3,841	9.9	12,147	31.4	11,578	30.0
50-54	32,647	6,791	20.8	2,735	8.4	9,210	28.2	13,911	42.6
55-59	19,448	3,194	16.4	1,363	7.0	4,873	25.1	10,019	51.5
60-64	19,280	2,223	11.5	1,080	5.6	3,508	18.2	12,468	64.7
65+	40,249	3,262	8.1	991	2.5	2,798	7.0	33,198	82.5
Total (Age 0-17)	726,739	675,372	92.9	13,082	1.8	31,190	4.3	7,094	1.0

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mwanza 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	1,391,355	997,490	71.7	62,670	4.5	173,665	12.5	157,530	11.3
<1	51,517	50,456	97.9	305	0.6	601	1.2	155	0.3
1-4	196,070	190,105	97.0	1,621	0.8	3,576	1.8	768	0.4
5-9	213,048	201,119	94.4	3,007	1.4	7,416	3.5	1,506	0.7
10-14	180,355	161,632	89.6	4,594	2.5	11,518	6.4	2,611	1.4
15-19	148,248	121,094	81.7	6,596	4.4	16,165	10.9	4,392	3.0
20-24	129,567	91,723	70.8	8,811	6.8	21,541	16.6	7,493	5.8
25-29	104,459	63,909	61.2	8,637	8.3	22,634	21.7	9,279	8.9
30-34	86,441	44,561	51.6	8,183	9.5	22,286	25.8	11,412	13.2
35-39	71,491	30,673	42.9	7,293	10.2	20,836	29.1	12,690	17.8
40-44	52,999	17,727	33.4	5,144	9.7	16,788	31.7	13,340	25.2
45-49	47,649	10,785	22.6	3,817	8.0	12,928	27.1	20,120	42.2
50-54	31,205	5,640	18.1	2,419	7.8	7,951	25.5	15,195	48.7
55-59	17,809	2,407	13.5	812	4.6	4,082	22.9	10,508	59.0
60-64	18,181	1,942	10.7	734	4.0	2,948	16.2	12,557	69.1
65+	42,316	3,720	8.8	698	1.6	2,396	5.7	35,503	83.9
Total (Age 0-17)	729,621	677,180	92.8	13,203	1.8	31,917	4.4	7,321	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 (74 percent) than in urban areas (71 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Kwimba (75.2 percent) and Misungwi (74.5 percent) District Councils. The least proportion was observed in Sengerema (72.8 percent) followed by Magu (72.5 percent), Ukerewe (71.6 percent), Ilemela Municipal (70.5 percent) and Nyamagana Municipal Council (70.1 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (12.3 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.5 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Magu District Council (11.2 percent) followed by Ukerewe District Council (11.0 percent), and the lowest was in Kwimba District (10.2 percent) followed by Ilemela Municipal Council (10.4 percent).

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents;
Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	2,719,487	1,973,209	72.6	121,144	4.5	334,177	12.3	290,957	10.7
Rural	1,822,045	1,340,667	73.6	75,786	4.2	210,079	11.5	195,514	10.7
Urban	897,442	632,543	70.5	45,358	5.1	124,098	13.8	95,443	10.6
Ukerewe	337,295	241,479	71.6	13,944	4.1	44,719	13.3	37,154	11.0
Magu	296,493	214,967	72.5	13,340	4.5	34,982	11.8	33,204	11.2
Nyamagana Municipal	351,754	246,489	70.1	18,346	5.2	49,551	14.1	37,368	10.6
Kwimba	401,757	302,022	75.2	15,988	4.0	42,895	10.7	40,851	10.2
Sengerema	653,895	476,176	72.8	28,001	4.3	78,706	12.0	71,012	10.9
Ilemela Municipal	333,268	234,927	70.5	17,143	5.1	46,571	14.0	34,627	10.4
Misungwi	345,025	257,150	74.5	14,383	4.2	36,752	10.7	36,740	10.6

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents;
Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	1,328,132	975,719	73.5	58,474	4.4	160,512	12.1	133,426	10.0
Rural	898,973	670,257	74.6	37,044	4.1	101,871	11.3	89,800	10.0
Urban	429,159	305,462	71.2	21,430	5.0	58,641	13.7	43,626	10.2
Ukerewe	164,091	119,385	72.8	6,806	4.1	21,316	13.0	16,584	10.1
Magu	144,694	106,551	73.6	6,327	4.4	16,732	11.6	15,083	10.4
Nyamagana Municipal	170,066	120,140	70.6	8,693	5.1	23,697	13.9	17,535	10.3
Kwimba	195,664	149,583	76.4	7,623	3.9	20,029	10.2	18,429	9.4
Sengerema	324,317	238,501	73.5	13,755	4.2	39,190	12.1	32,871	10.1
Ilemela Municipal	159,124	112,968	71.0	8,197	5.2	22,060	13.9	15,899	10.0
Misungwi	170,176	128,591	75.6	7,072	4.2	17,488	10.3	17,025	10.0

**Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of
Parents; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	1,391,355	997,490	71.7	62,670	4.5	173,665	12.5	157,530	11.3
Rural	923,072	670,410	72.6	38,742	4.2	108,207	11.7	105,714	11.5
Urban	468,283	327,081	69.8	23,928	5.1	65,457	14.0	51,817	11.1
Ukerewe	173,204	122,094	70.5	7,138	4.1	23,403	13.5	20,569	11.9
Magu	151,799	108,416	71.4	7,012	4.6	18,250	12.0	18,121	11.9
Nyamagana Municipal	181,688	126,349	69.5	9,652	5.3	25,854	14.2	19,833	10.9
Kwimba	206,093	152,439	74.0	8,365	4.1	22,866	11.1	22,422	10.9
Sengerema	329,578	237,675	72.1	14,246	4.3	39,516	12.0	38,141	11.6
Ilemela Municipal	174,144	121,959	70.0	8,946	5.1	24,511	14.1	18,728	10.8
Misungwi	174,849	128,559	73.5	7,311	4.2	19,264	11.0	19,716	11.3

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	1,822,045	1,340,667	73.6	75,786	4.2	210,079	11.5	195,514	10.7
Male	898,973	670,257	74.6	37,044	4.1	101,871	11.3	89,800	10.0
Female	923,072	670,410	72.6	38,742	4.2	108,207	11.7	105,714	11.5
Ukerewe	296,137	212,267	71.7	12,145	4.1	39,091	13.2	32,634	11.0
Magu	258,371	188,435	72.9	11,324	4.4	29,731	11.5	28,881	11.2
Nyamagana Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kwimba	370,141	279,692	75.6	14,633	4.0	38,639	10.4	37,176	10.0
Sengerema	578,799	421,649	72.8	24,648	4.3	69,417	12.0	63,085	10.9
Ilemela Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Misungwi	318,597	238,623	74.9	13,036	4.1	33,201	10.4	33,737	10.6

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	897,442	632,543	70.5	45,358	5.1	124,098	13.8	95,443	10.6
Male	429,159	305,462	71.2	21,430	5.0	58,641	13.7	43,626	10.2
Female	468,283	327,081	69.8	23,928	5.1	65,457	14.0	51,817	11.1
Ukerewe	41,158	29,212	71.0	1,799	4.4	5,628	13.7	4,520	11.0
Magu	38,122	26,532	69.6	2,015	5.3	5,251	13.8	4,323	11.3
Nyamagana Municipal	351,754	246,489	70.1	18,346	5.2	49,551	14.1	37,368	10.6
Kwimba	31,616	22,330	70.6	1,355	4.3	4,256	13.5	3,675	11.6
Sengerema	75,096	54,527	72.6	3,353	4.5	9,289	12.4	7,927	10.6
Ilemela Municipal	333,268	234,927	70.5	17,143	5.1	46,571	14.0	34,627	10.4
Misungwi	26,428	18,527	70.1	1,347	5.1	3,551	13.4	3,003	11.4

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Nyamagana Municipal and Ilemela Municipal council has no rural 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; Mwanza 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	2,719,487	1,973,209	72.6	121,144	4.5	334,177	12.3	290,957	10.7
< 1	103,082	101,005	98.0	577	0.6	1,166	1.1	334	0.3
1-4	391,857	379,966	97.0	3,198	0.8	7,081	1.8	1,612	0.4
5-9	426,988	402,368	94.2	6,263	1.5	15,249	3.6	3,107	0.7
10-14	359,544	322,518	89.7	9,320	2.6	22,695	6.3	5,011	1.4
15-19	288,947	237,970	82.4	12,351	4.3	30,421	10.5	8,205	2.8
20-24	239,502	173,612	72.5	15,318	6.4	37,898	15.8	12,674	5.3
25+	909,567	355,770	39.1	74,117	8.1	219,666	24.2	260,013	28.6

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mwanza 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	1,328,132	975,719	73.5	58,474	4.4	160,512	12.1	133,426	10.0
< 1	51,565	50,549	98.0	272	0.5	565	1.1	179	0.3
1-4	195,787	189,861	97.0	1,577	0.8	3,506	1.8	843	0.4
5-9	213,940	201,249	94.1	3,256	1.5	7,833	3.7	1,601	0.7
10-14	179,189	160,887	89.8	4,726	2.6	11,177	6.2	2,400	1.3
15-19	140,699	116,875	83.1	5,755	4.1	14,256	10.1	3,813	2.7
20-24	109,935	81,889	74.5	6,506	5.9	16,358	14.9	5,182	4.7
25+	437,017	174,408	39.9	36,382	8.3	106,818	24.4	119,409	27.3

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mwanza 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	1,391,355	997,490	71.7	62,670	4.5	173,665	12.5	157,530	11.3
< 1	51,517	50,456	97.9	305	0.6	601	1.2	155	0.3
1-4	196,070	190,105	97.0	1,621	0.8	3,576	1.8	768	0.4
5-9	213,048	201,119	94.4	3,007	1.4	7,416	3.5	1,506	0.7
10-14	180,355	161,632	89.6	4,594	2.5	11,518	6.4	2,611	1.4
15-19	148,248	121,094	81.7	6,596	4.4	16,165	10.9	4,392	3.0
20-24	129,567	91,723	70.8	8,811	6.8	21,541	16.6	7,493	5.8
25+	472,550	181,362	38.4	37,736	8.0	112,848	23.9	140,604	29.8

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mwanza 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	1,822,045	1,340,667	73.6	75,786	4.2	210,079	11.5	195,514	10.7
< 1	71,261	69,846	98.0	374	0.5	783	1.1	259	0.4
1-4	284,554	276,054	97.0	2,326	0.8	4,968	1.7	1,207	0.4
5-9	305,856	288,619	94.4	4,326	1.4	10,740	3.5	2,171	0.7
10-14	250,035	225,112	90.0	6,386	2.6	15,184	6.1	3,354	1.3
15-19	180,395	151,040	83.7	7,288	4.0	17,616	9.8	4,451	2.5
20-24	143,079	105,818	74.0	8,715	6.1	22,091	15.4	6,456	4.5
25+	586,865	224,179	38.2	46,372	7.9	138,696	23.6	177,618	30.3

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mwanza 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	897,442	632,543	70.5	45,358	5.1	124,098	13.8	95,443	10.6
< 1	31,821	31,160	97.9	203	0.6	383	1.2	75	0.2
1-4	107,303	103,912	96.8	872	0.8	2,114	2.0	405	0.4
5-9	121,132	113,749	93.9	1,937	1.6	4,508	3.7	937	0.8
10-14	109,509	97,406	88.9	2,934	2.7	7,511	6.9	1,658	1.5
15-19	108,552	86,930	80.1	5,063	4.7	12,805	11.8	3,754	3.5
20-24	96,423	67,794	70.3	6,603	6.8	15,807	16.4	6,218	6.4
25+	322,702	131,591	40.8	27,746	8.6	80,970	25.1	82,395	25.5

7.3 Orphans in Mwanza 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 (0.99 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly higher for female children (7.19 percent) compared with male children (7.07 percent).

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

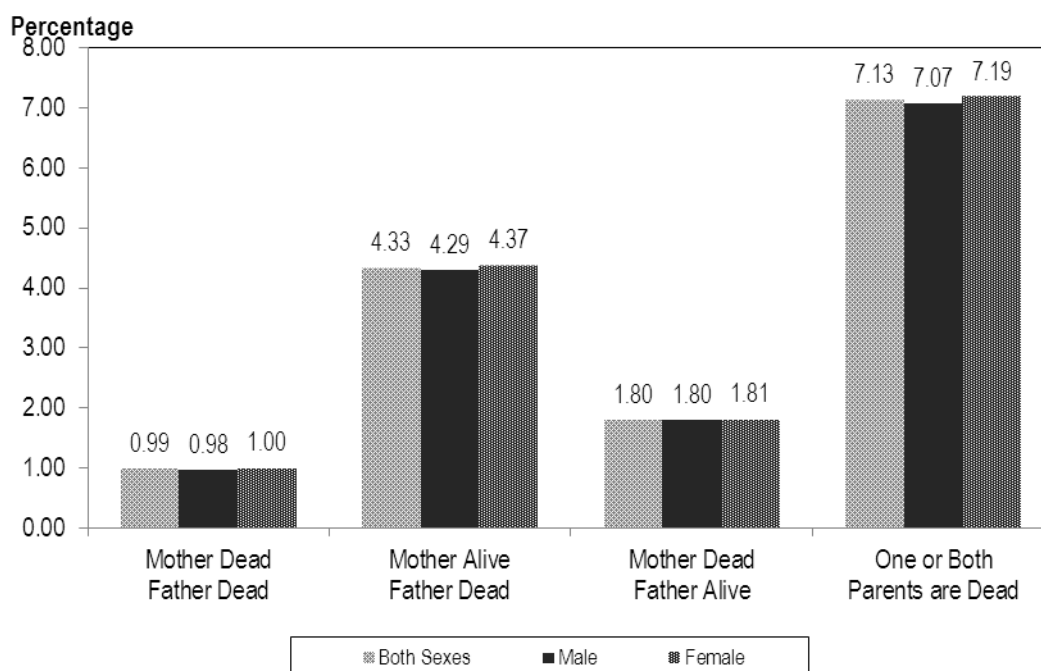


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Ilemela Municipal (8.3 percent) and Nyamagana Municipal Councils (8.0 percent).

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Kwimba District (6.0 percent). Generally, in Mwanza Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (8.1 percent) than in rural areas (6.7 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	1,456,360	726,739	729,621	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
Rural	1,022,992	517,245	505,747	1.7	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.7	6.8	6.6
Urban	433,368	209,494	223,874	2.0	1.9	2.1	5.0	4.7	5.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	8.1	7.7	8.5
Ukerewe	182,871	92,179	90,692	1.9	2.0	1.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	7.0	7.2	6.9
Magu	163,482	82,047	81,435	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.8	7.6
Nyamagana Municipal	165,823	80,113	85,710	1.9	1.8	2.1	4.9	4.6	5.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	8.0	7.4	8.5
Kwimba	227,760	114,255	113,505	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.1	6.0	6.1
Sengerema	364,649	183,816	180,833	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	7.0	7.1	6.9
Ilemela Municipal	157,881	76,063	81,818	2.1	2.1	2.2	5.0	4.6	5.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.0	8.7
Misungwi	193,894	98,266	95,628	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	6.5	6.6	6.4

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 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 one (0.7) percent of total private households in Mwanza Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban (1.4 percent) than in rural areas (0.3 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Nyamagana and Ilemela Municipal Councils (1.5 percent each).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	481,107	3,534	0.7	293,904	931	0.3	187,203	2,603	1.4
Ukerewe	59,000	275	0.5	50,644	203	0.4	8,356	72	0.9
Magu	51,335	222	0.4	43,290	139	0.3	8,045	83	1.0
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	1,144	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	75,735	1,144	1.5
Kwimba	62,328	146	0.2	56,324	95	0.2	6,004	51	0.8
Sengerema	109,334	508	0.5	95,543	386	0.4	13,791	122	0.9
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	1,064	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	69,815	1,064	1.5
Misungwi	53,560	175	0.3	48,103	108	0.2	5,457	67	1.2

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 (72.8 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (23.9 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mwanza Region	3,534	2,572	72.8	844	23.9	105	3.0	13	0.4
Ukerewe	275	214	77.8	50	18.2	9	3.3	2	0.7
Magu	222	175	78.8	40	18.0	5	2.3	2	0.9
Nyamagana Municipal	1,144	797	69.7	312	27.3	32	2.8	3	0.3
Kwimba	146	112	76.7	32	21.9	2	1.4	0	0.0
Sengerema	508	373	73.4	116	22.8	16	3.1	3	0.6
Ilemela Municipal	1,064	761	71.5	264	24.8	36	3.4	3	0.3
Misungwi	175	140	80.0	30	17.1	5	2.9	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania who originated from rural and urban areas of Mwanza Region. Results show that 74.7 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 25.3 percent from rural areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	13,389	100.0	3,384	25.3	10,005	74.7
Angola	28	0.2	1	0.0	27	0.3
Botswana	221	1.7	98	2.9	123	1.2
Burundi	416	3.1	180	5.3	236	2.4
Comoro	81	0.6	6	0.2	75	0.7
Kenya	3,165	23.6	1,060	31.3	2,105	21.0
Lesotho	12	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1
Malawi	168	1.3	72	2.1	96	1.0
Mauritius	14	0.1	3	0.1	11	0.1
Mozambique	112	0.8	63	1.9	49	0.5
Namibia	35	0.3	1	0.0	34	0.3
Rwanda	485	3.6	140	4.1	345	3.4
Seychelles	22	0.2	5	0.1	17	0.2
Somalia	46	0.3	1	0.0	45	0.4
Swaziland	72	0.5	13	0.4	59	0.6
South Africa	556	4.2	124	3.7	432	4.3
Uganda	1,620	12.1	401	11.8	1,219	12.2
Republic of Congo	177	1.3	16	0.5	161	1.6
Zimbabwe	34	0.3	11	0.3	23	0.2
Zambia	410	3.1	233	6.9	177	1.8
Other African Countries	385	2.9	57	1.7	328	3.3

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
China	160	1.2	21	0.6	139	1.4
India	308	2.3	14	0.4	294	2.9
Pakistan	30	0.2	2	0.1	28	0.3
Other Asian Countries	828	6.2	104	3.1	724	7.2
Italy	75	0.6	26	0.8	49	0.5
Nordic Countries	281	2.1	66	2.0	215	2.1
Great Britain	1,125	8.4	118	3.5	1,007	10.1
Germany	149	1.1	13	0.4	136	1.4
Other European Countries	369	2.8	125	3.7	244	2.4
Canada	395	3.0	45	1.3	350	3.5
USA	1,604	12.0	355	10.5	1,249	12.5
Not Reported	6	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence from Mwanza Region. The Census results show that, out of 13,389 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (24 percent) followed by Uganda and USA (12 percent each).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	13,389	100.0	7,261	54.2	6,128	45.8
Angola	28	0.2	11	0.2	17	0.3
Botswana	221	1.7	152	2.1	69	1.1
Burundi	416	3.1	232	3.2	184	3.0
Comoro	81	0.6	15	0.2	66	1.1
Kenya	3,165	23.6	1,703	23.5	1,462	23.9
Lesotho	12	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.1
Malawi	168	1.3	92	1.3	76	1.2
Mauritius	14	0.1	9	0.1	5	0.1
Mozambique	112	0.8	70	1.0	42	0.7
Namibia	35	0.3	18	0.2	17	0.3
Rwanda	485	3.6	251	3.5	234	3.8
Seychelles	22	0.2	11	0.2	11	0.2
Somalia	46	0.3	19	0.3	27	0.4
Swaziland	72	0.5	45	0.6	27	0.4
South Africa	556	4.2	393	5.4	163	2.7
Uganda	1,620	12.1	841	11.6	779	12.7
DRC	177	1.3	101	1.4	76	1.2

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Zimbabwe	34	0.3	24	0.3	10	0.2
Zambia	410	3.1	300	4.1	110	1.8
Other African Countries	385	2.9	232	3.2	153	2.5
China	160	1.2	85	1.2	75	1.2
India	308	2.3	136	1.9	172	2.8
Pakistan	30	0.2	19	0.3	11	0.2
Other Asian Countries	828	6.2	336	4.6	492	8.0
Italy	75	0.6	31	0.4	44	0.7
Nordic Countries	281	2.1	156	2.1	125	2.0
Great Britain	1,125	8.4	604	8.3	521	8.5
Germany	149	1.1	86	1.2	63	1.0
Other European Countries	369	2.8	183	2.5	186	3.0
Canada	395	3.0	211	2.9	184	3.0
USA	1,604	12.0	886	12.2	718	11.7
Not Reported	6	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.1

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table 8.5 reveals that only 15.2 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	13,389	2,029	15.2
Angola	28	5	17.9
Botswana	221	35	15.8
Burundi	416	41	9.9
Comoro	81	5	6.2
Kenya	3,165	381	12.0
Lesotho	12	4	33.3
Malawi	168	26	15.5
Mauritius	14	6	42.9
Mozambique	112	23	20.5
Namibia	35	7	20.0
Rwanda	485	50	10.3
Seychelles	22	1	4.5
Somalia	46	6	13.0
Swaziland	72	16	22.2
South Africa	556	124	22.3
Uganda	1,620	200	12.3
Republic of Congo	177	31	17.5
Zimbabwe	34	6	17.6

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Zambia	410	47	11.5
Other African Countries	385	47	12.2
China	160	20	12.5
India	308	39	12.7
Pakistan	30	6	20.0
Other Asian Countries	828	85	10.3
Italy	75	13	17.3
Nordic Countries	281	54	19.2
Great Britain	1,125	267	23.7
Germany	149	32	21.5
Other European Countries	369	76	20.6
Canada	395	60	15.2
USA	1,604	316	19.7
Not Reported	6	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 Mwanza Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 2,224,548 persons age 5 years and above, 1,612,253 (72.5 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (74.7 percent) than females (70.4 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 82.6 to 74.5 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 87.1 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas at 64.9 percent. Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1

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

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,224,548	1,080,780	1,143,768	1,612,253	807,049	805,204	72.5	74.7	70.4
5-9	426,988	213,940	213,048	166,303	79,380	86,923	38.9	37.1	40.8
10-14	359,544	179,189	180,355	296,814	145,078	151,736	82.6	81.0	84.1
15-19	288,947	140,699	148,248	259,044	125,314	133,730	89.7	89.1	90.2
20-24	239,502	109,935	129,567	209,635	98,504	111,131	87.5	89.6	85.8
25-29	192,330	87,871	104,459	159,984	75,872	84,112	83.2	86.3	80.5
30-34	164,669	78,228	86,441	136,345	67,505	68,840	82.8	86.3	79.6
35-39	139,200	67,709	71,491	113,259	58,106	55,153	81.4	85.8	77.1
40-44	105,936	52,937	52,999	84,062	44,922	39,140	79.4	84.9	73.9
45-49	86,297	38,648	47,649	64,303	33,368	30,935	74.5	86.3	64.9
50-54	63,852	32,647	31,205	42,377	26,288	16,089	66.4	80.5	51.6
55-59	37,257	19,448	17,809	24,265	15,277	8,988	65.1	78.6	50.5
60-64	37,461	19,280	18,181	21,559	14,067	7,492	57.6	73.0	41.2
65-69	23,417	11,950	11,467	12,240	8,337	3,903	52.3	69.8	34.0
70-74	22,934	11,264	11,670	9,806	6,817	2,989	42.8	60.5	25.6
75-79	14,455	7,326	7,129	5,752	4,032	1,720	39.8	55.0	24.1
80+	21,759	9,709	12,050	6,505	4,182	2,323	29.9	43.1	19.3

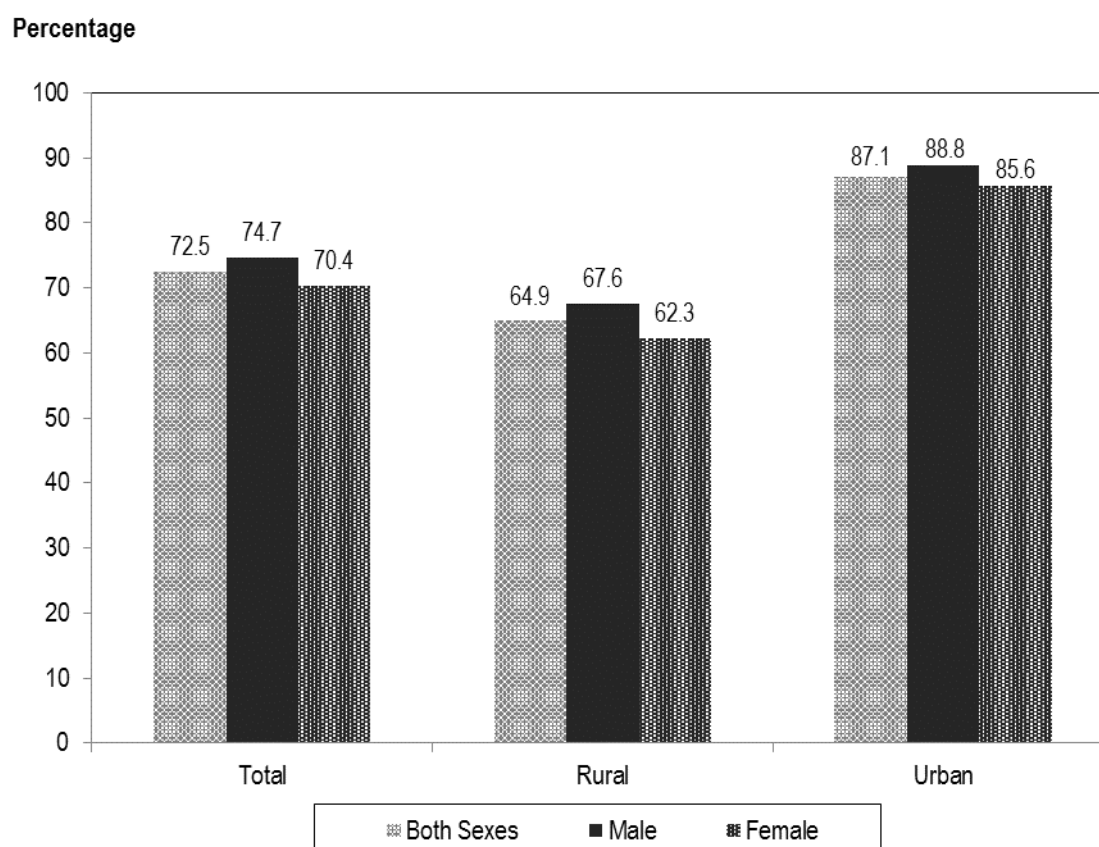
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Mwanza Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,466,230	721,052	745,178	951,616	487,728	463,888	64.9	67.6	62.3
5-9	305,856	154,442	151,414	91,976	43,555	48,421	30.1	28.2	32.0
10-14	250,035	126,871	123,164	194,037	96,097	97,940	77.6	75.7	79.5
15-19	180,395	92,220	88,175	154,409	78,485	75,924	85.6	85.1	86.1
20-24	143,079	66,893	76,186	117,534	56,906	60,628	82.1	85.1	79.6
25-29	113,961	52,515	61,446	86,634	42,158	44,476	76.0	80.3	72.4
30-34	99,881	47,230	52,651	75,825	37,959	37,866	75.9	80.4	71.9
35-39	86,776	41,520	45,256	64,599	33,135	31,464	74.4	79.8	69.5
40-44	69,311	33,826	35,485	50,401	26,798	23,603	72.7	79.2	66.5
45-49	56,685	25,527	31,158	38,582	20,855	17,727	68.1	81.7	56.9
50-54	44,707	22,313	22,394	26,379	16,746	9,633	59.0	75.1	43.0
55-59	25,543	13,159	12,384	14,607	9,514	5,093	57.2	72.3	41.1
60-64	26,849	13,622	13,227	13,536	9,152	4,384	50.4	67.2	33.1
65-69	17,406	8,769	8,637	8,038	5,644	2,394	46.2	64.4	27.7
70-74	17,624	8,658	8,966	6,675	4,831	1,844	37.9	55.8	20.6
75-79	11,158	5,733	5,425	3,979	2,923	1,056	35.7	51.0	19.5
80+	16,964	7,754	9,210	4,405	2,970	1,435	26.0	38.3	15.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	758,318	359,728	398,590	660,637	319,321	341,316	87.1	88.8	85.6
5-9	121,132	59,498	61,634	74,327	35,825	38,502	61.4	60.2	62.5
10-14	109,509	52,318	57,191	102,777	48,981	53,796	93.9	93.6	94.1
15-19	108,552	48,479	60,073	104,635	46,829	57,806	96.4	96.6	96.2
20-24	96,423	43,042	53,381	92,101	41,598	50,503	95.5	96.6	94.6
25-29	78,369	35,356	43,013	73,350	33,714	39,636	93.6	95.4	92.1
30-34	64,788	30,998	33,790	60,520	29,546	30,974	93.4	95.3	91.7
35-39	52,424	26,189	26,235	48,660	24,971	23,689	92.8	95.3	90.3
40-44	36,625	19,111	17,514	33,661	18,124	15,537	91.9	94.8	88.7
45-49	29,612	13,121	16,491	25,721	12,513	13,208	86.9	95.4	80.1
50-54	19,145	10,334	8,811	15,998	9,542	6,456	83.6	92.3	73.3
55-59	11,714	6,289	5,425	9,658	5,763	3,895	82.4	91.6	71.8
60-64	10,612	5,658	4,954	8,023	4,915	3,108	75.6	86.9	62.7
65-69	6,011	3,181	2,830	4,202	2,693	1,509	69.9	84.7	53.3
70-74	5,310	2,606	2,704	3,131	1,986	1,145	59.0	76.2	42.3
75-79	3,297	1,593	1,704	1,773	1,109	664	53.8	69.6	39.0
80+	4,795	1,955	2,840	2,100	1,212	888	43.8	62.0	31.3

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

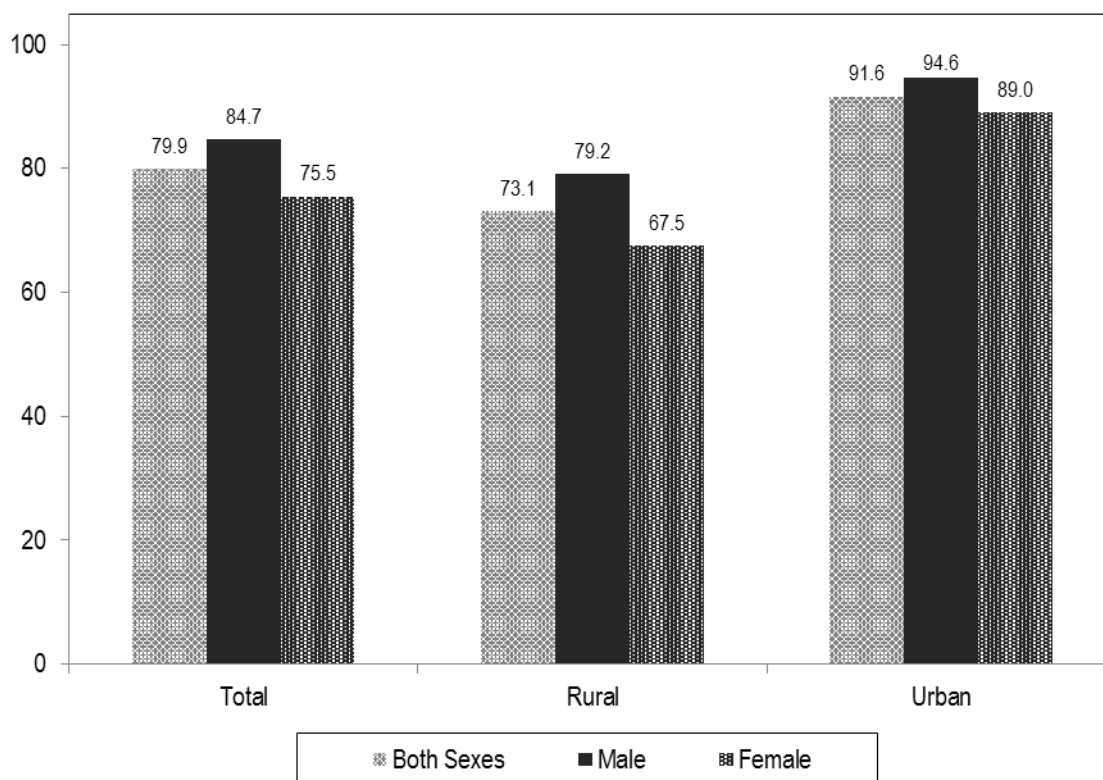
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Mwanza Region stands at 79.9 percent and it was higher in urban areas (91.6 percent) than in rural areas (73.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

Table 9.4: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	79.9	84.7	75.5	73.1	79.2	67.5	91.6	94.6	89.0
15–19	89.7	89.1	90.2	85.6	85.1	86.1	96.4	96.6	96.2
20–24	87.5	89.6	85.8	82.1	85.1	79.6	95.5	96.6	94.6
25–29	83.2	86.3	80.5	76.0	80.3	72.4	93.6	95.4	92.1
30–34	82.8	86.3	79.6	75.9	80.4	71.9	93.4	95.3	91.7
35–39	81.4	85.8	77.1	74.4	79.8	69.5	92.8	95.3	90.3
40–44	79.4	84.9	73.9	72.7	79.2	66.5	91.9	94.8	88.7
45–49	74.5	86.3	64.9	68.1	81.7	56.9	86.9	95.4	80.1
50–54	66.4	80.5	51.6	59.0	75.1	43.0	83.6	92.3	73.3
55–59	65.1	78.6	50.5	57.2	72.3	41.1	82.4	91.6	71.8
60–64	57.6	73.0	41.2	50.4	67.2	33.1	75.6	86.9	62.7
65–69	52.3	69.8	34.0	46.2	64.4	27.7	69.9	84.7	53.3
70–74	42.8	60.5	25.6	37.9	55.8	20.6	59.0	76.2	42.3
75–79	39.8	55.0	24.1	35.7	51.0	19.5	53.8	69.6	39.0
80+	29.9	43.1	19.3	26.0	38.3	15.6	43.8	62.0	31.3

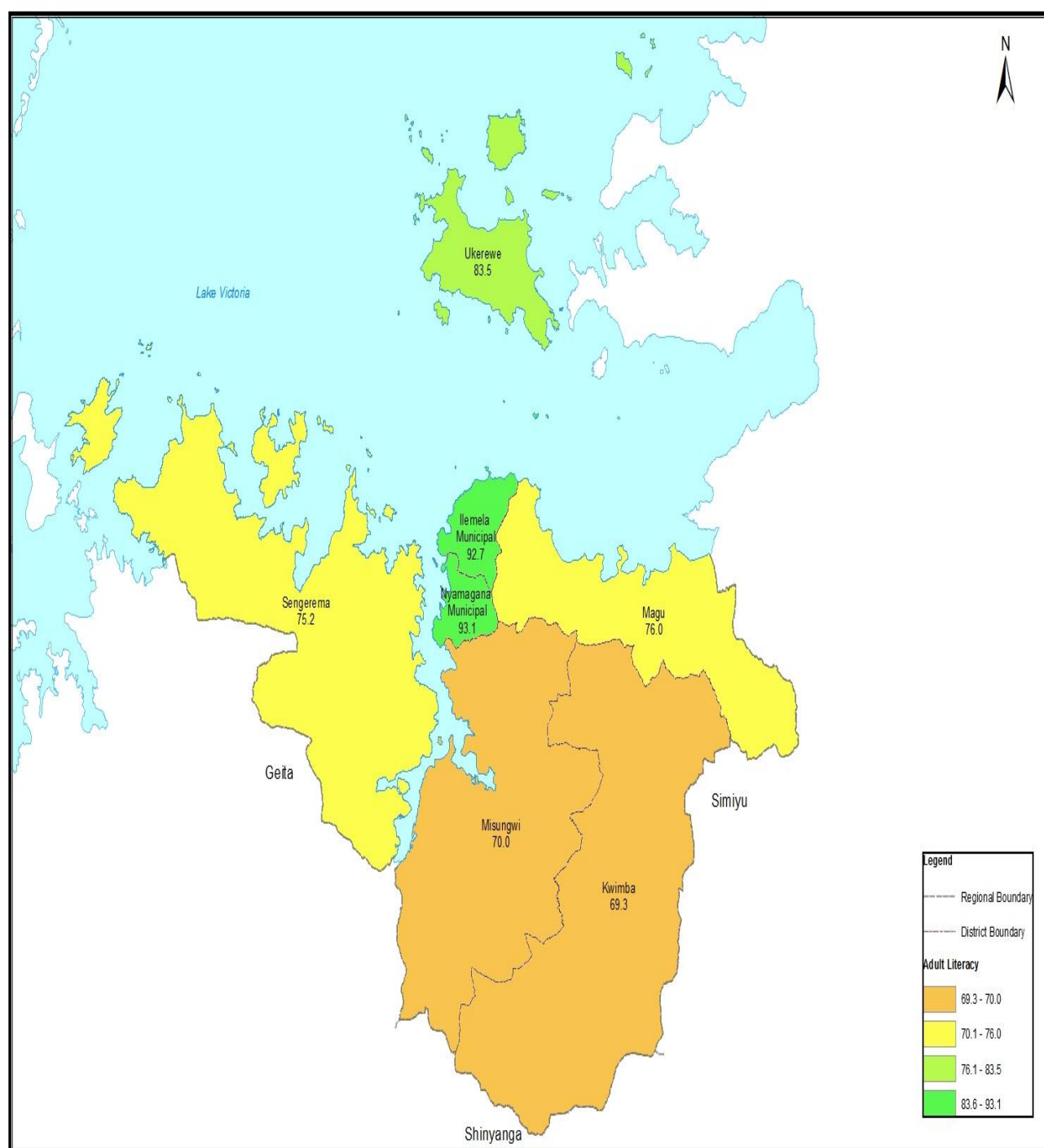
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 93.1 percent in Nyamagana Municipal Council to 92.7 percent in Ilemela Municipal Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Ukerewe District Council (83.5 percent), Magu District Council (76 percent), Sengerema District Council (75.2 percent) and Misungwi District Council (70 percent).

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



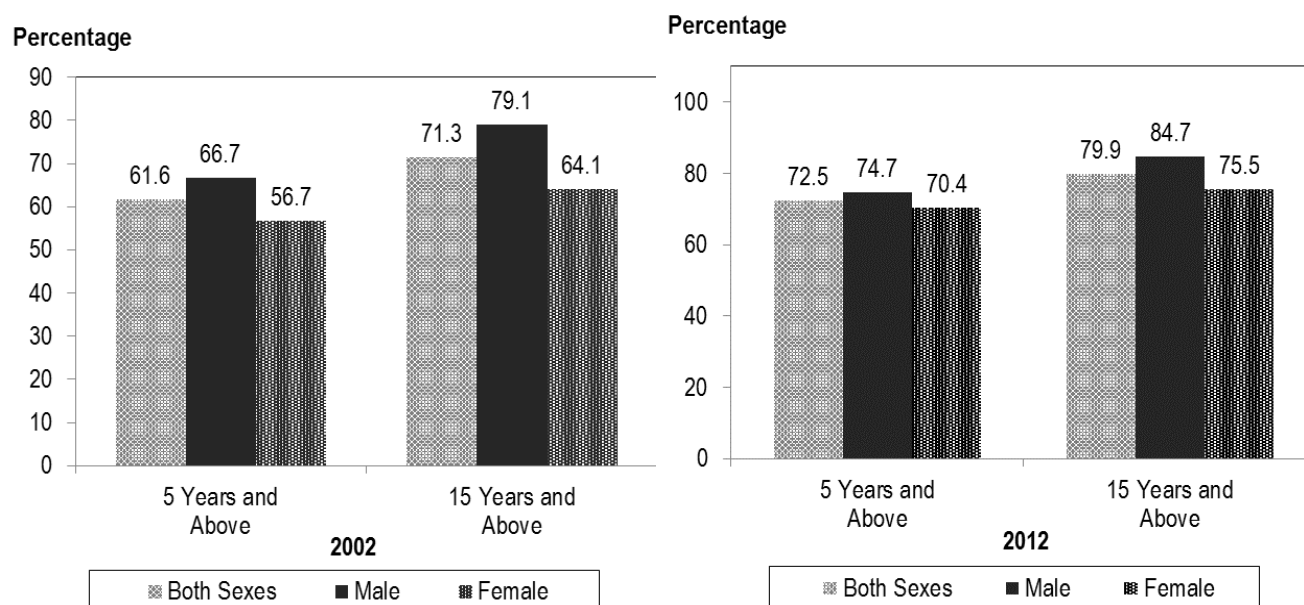
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Nyamagana Municipal from 92.2 percent in 2002 to 93.1 percent in 2012 and Ilemela District from 83.6 percent in 2002 to 92.7 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census. The percentage change in these districts ranges between 5.5 percent in Ukerewe District Council and 13.2 percent in Magu District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 61.6 percent to 72.5 percent for persons age 5 years and above and from 71.3 percent to 79.9 percent for persons age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females aged 5 years and above have also increased from 66.7 percent to 74.7 percent for males and from 56.7 percent to 70.4 percent for females between 2002 and 2012.

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

District	Literacy Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mwanza Region	71.3	79.1	64.1	79.9	84.7	75.5	12.1	7.1	17.9
Rural	64.7	73.6	56.5	89.7	89.1	90.2	38.6	21.1	59.7
Urban	87.9	92.5	83.4	87.5	89.6	85.8	-0.4	-3.2	2.9
Ukerewe	78.0	85.4	71.6	83.5	88.8	78.8	7.1	4.0	10.1
Magu	62.8	71.2	55.3	76.0	81.4	71.0	21.0	14.3	28.5
Nyamagana Municipal	92.2	95.4	89.0	93.1	95.7	90.7	1.0	0.3	1.9
Kwimba	57.1	66.2	49.1	69.3	75.3	64.0	21.4	13.8	30.4
Sengerema	66.6	76.0	57.6	75.2	81.5	69.1	12.9	7.3	20.1
Ilemela Municipal	83.6	89.4	77.9	92.7	95.1	90.6	10.9	6.4	16.4
Misungwi	64.0	72.4	56.2	70.0	75.4	65.0	9.4	4.2	15.7

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



9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (58.8 percent)

followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (13.0 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total	
	Literacy In				Total Literate		
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			Illiterate
Total	58.8	0.7	13.0	0.1	72.5	27.5	2,224,548
5-9	37.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	38.9	61.1	426,988
10-14	75.7	0.4	6.5	0.0	82.6	17.4	359,544
15-19	61.0	1.4	27.1	0.0	89.7	10.3	288,947
20-24	59.0	1.5	27.0	0.1	87.5	12.5	239,502
25-29	65.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	83.2	16.8	192,330
30-34	69.0	0.6	13.1	0.1	82.8	17.2	164,669
35-39	68.4	0.5	12.3	0.1	81.4	18.6	139,200
40-44	67.3	0.6	11.4	0.1	79.4	20.6	105,936
45-49	62.9	0.5	11.0	0.1	74.5	25.5	86,297
50-54	54.2	0.6	11.4	0.1	66.4	33.6	63,852
55-59	50.6	0.8	13.6	0.1	65.1	34.9	37,257
60-64	45.0	0.7	11.7	0.1	57.6	42.4	37,461
65-69	41.4	0.6	10.2	0.2	52.3	47.7	23,417
70-74	35.4	0.5	6.6	0.2	42.8	57.2	22,934
75-79	33.4	0.4	5.8	0.3	39.8	60.2	14,455
80+	25.8	0.3	3.6	0.2	29.9	70.1	21,759

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

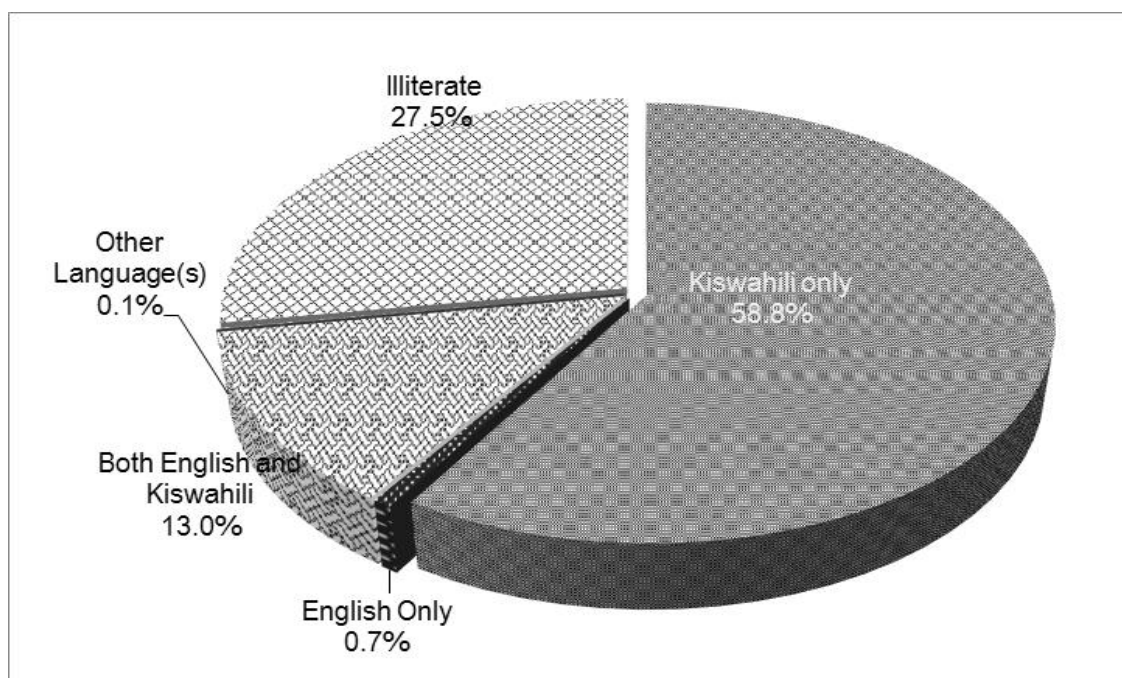


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (87.1 percent) than in rural areas (64.9 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (74.7 percent) compared with females (70.4 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mwanza Region	58.8	0.7	13.0	0.1	72.5	27.5	2,224,548
Male	58.5	0.8	15.3	0.1	74.7	25.3	1,080,780
Female	59.0	0.6	10.8	0.1	70.4	29.6	1,143,768
Mwanza Rural	57.7	0.5	6.7	0.1	64.9	35.1	1,466,230
Male	58.5	0.6	8.4	0.1	67.6	32.4	721,052
Female	56.9	0.4	4.9	0.1	62.3	37.7	745,178
Mwanza Urban	60.9	1.0	25.2	0.1	87.1	12.9	758,318
Male	58.5	1.1	29.0	0.1	88.8	11.2	359,728
Female	63.0	0.9	21.7	0.1	85.6	14.4	398,590

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

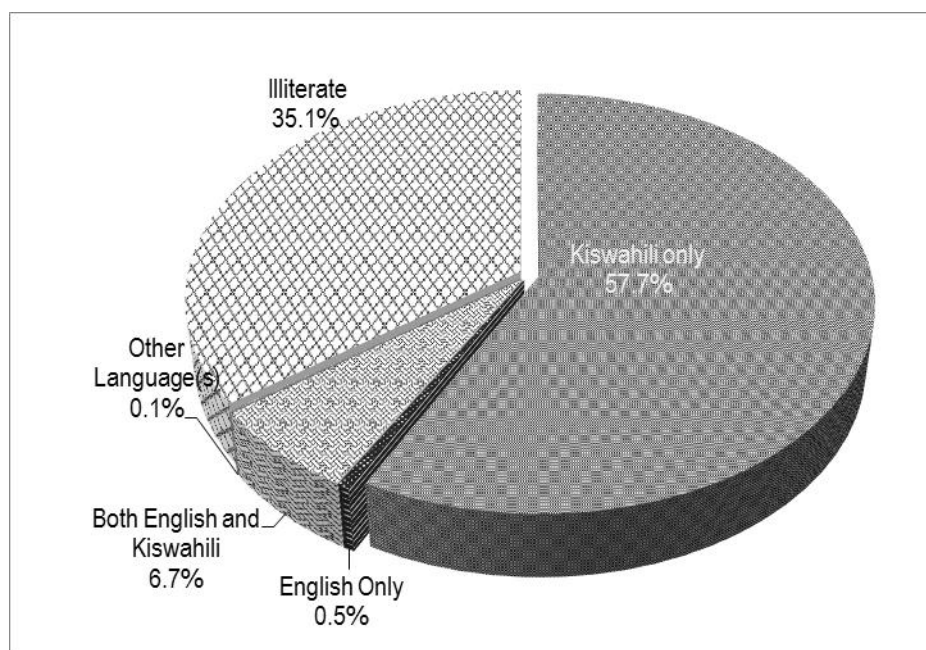
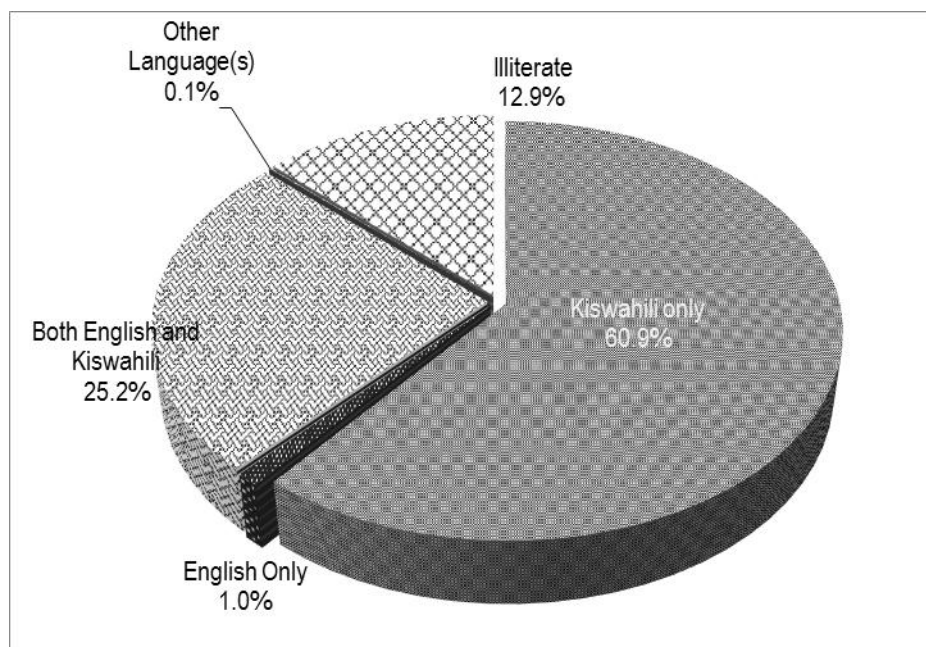


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Mwanza Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Mwanza Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Kwimba District Council (38.1 percent) followed by Misungwi District Council (37.7 percent) and Sengerema (33.1 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Ilemela Municipal Council (11.7 percent) and Nyamagana Municipal Council (11.1 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mwanza Region	58.8	0.7	13.0	0.1	72.5	27.5	2,224,541
Ukerewe	64.9	0.6	9.0	0.1	74.6	25.4	273,615
Magu	57.7	0.5	10.8	0.1	69.1	30.9	241,514
Nyamagana Municipal	63.3	1.4	24.1	0.1	88.9	11.1	298,021
Kwimba	53.9	0.4	7.6	0.1	61.9	38.1	322,976
Sengerema	58.3	0.5	8.0	0.1	66.9	33.1	527,786
Ilemela Municipal	59.7	1.0	27.6	0.1	88.3	11.7	283,399
Misungwi	54.2	0.4	7.6	0.1	62.3	37.7	277,237

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

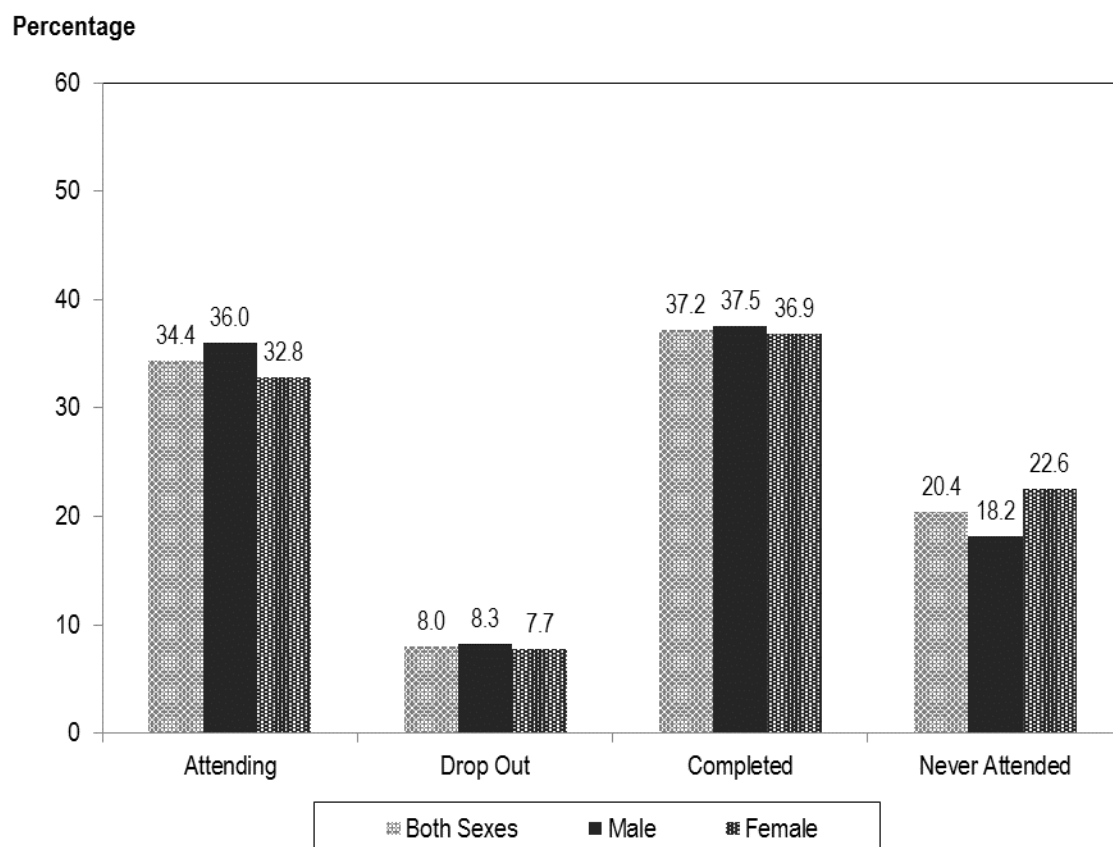
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents the status of school attendance of the population aged 5 years and above. Twenty (20.4) percent of 2.2 million people in Mwanza Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (22.6 percent) having never been to school compared with males (18.2 percent). About 37 percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 34.4 percent were attending and 8.0 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mwanza 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	2,224,548	34.4	8.0	37.2	20.4	1,080,780	36.0	8.3	37.5	18.2	1,143,768	32.8	7.7	36.9	22.6
5	92,474	34.5	0.2	0.5	64.8	47,079	33.8	0.2	0.5	65.5	45,395	35.3	0.2	0.5	64.0
6	92,768	45.8	0.2	0.5	53.5	46,204	43.9	0.2	0.5	55.4	46,564	47.7	0.2	0.5	51.5
5-6	185,242	40.2	0.2	0.5	59.1	93,283	38.8	0.2	0.5	60.5	91,959	41.6	0.2	0.5	57.7
7	88,524	62.9	0.4	0.5	36.3	44,372	59.8	0.4	0.5	39.2	44,152	65.9	0.3	0.5	33.3
8	83,636	74.9	0.5	0.6	24.0	41,463	72.1	0.5	0.5	26.8	42,173	77.7	0.4	0.6	21.3
9	69,586	83.5	0.7	0.6	15.2	34,822	81.0	0.8	0.6	17.6	34,764	86.0	0.7	0.6	12.7
10	86,711	86.1	1.3	0.8	11.8	43,507	84.5	1.5	0.7	13.3	43,204	87.7	1.1	0.8	10.4
11	58,450	88.9	1.8	1.1	8.2	28,915	87.8	2.1	1.0	9.1	29,535	90.1	1.6	1.1	7.3
12	89,343	87.6	2.9	1.8	7.7	44,828	86.4	3.4	1.7	8.5	44,515	88.8	2.4	1.9	6.9
13	61,699	85.3	4.3	3.5	6.9	30,822	84.4	5.0	3.0	7.7	30,877	86.2	3.7	4.0	6.1
7-13	537,949	80.7	1.6	1.2	16.5	268,729	78.7	1.8	1.1	18.4	269,220	82.6	1.4	1.3	14.7
14	63,341	78.4	5.9	8.8	6.9	31,117	78.4	6.8	7.2	7.6	32,224	78.4	5.0	10.4	6.1
15	60,249	67.8	7.6	17.3	7.3	30,355	69.0	8.9	14.0	8.2	29,894	66.6	6.3	20.6	6.5
16	59,945	60.0	8.0	25.4	6.6	29,030	63.1	9.2	20.6	7.0	30,915	57.0	6.9	29.8	6.3
17	54,695	52.1	9.4	32.2	6.4	26,873	57.2	10.3	26.2	6.3	27,822	47.2	8.5	38.0	6.4
14 - 17	238,230	65.0	7.7	20.5	6.8	117,375	67.3	8.7	16.6	7.3	120,855	62.8	6.6	24.3	6.3
18	65,931	41.1	10.5	40.6	7.8	31,892	48.7	11.0	32.9	7.4	34,039	34.0	10.0	47.8	8.2
19	48,127	36.3	11.1	45.7	6.9	22,549	46.6	11.1	36.3	6.0	25,578	27.2	11.1	54.0	7.7
18 - 19	114,058	39.1	10.7	42.8	7.4	54,441	47.8	11.0	34.3	6.8	59,617	31.1	10.5	50.5	8.0
20	71,370	23.2	12.7	53.7	10.5	32,345	32.9	12.7	45.5	8.9	39,025	15.1	12.6	60.5	11.8
21	38,603	21.6	12.5	57.7	8.2	18,383	30.6	12.9	49.9	6.7	20,220	13.5	12.1	64.8	9.6
22	53,743	15.9	13.2	61.3	9.6	24,647	24.0	13.6	54.8	7.5	29,096	9.0	12.8	66.8	11.4
23	35,822	12.6	13.0	64.8	9.6	16,257	18.8	13.7	60.0	7.5	19,565	7.5	12.4	68.8	11.3
24	39,964	9.4	13.5	66.1	11.1	18,303	14.1	14.0	63.4	8.5	21,661	5.4	12.9	68.4	13.3
20 - 24	239,502	17.4	12.9	59.8	9.9	109,935	25.3	13.3	53.4	7.9	129,567	10.7	12.6	65.2	11.5
25+	909,567	1.7	11.8	63.7	22.8	437,017	2.0	12.2	69.9	15.9	472,550	1.4	11.4	57.9	29.2

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 26.2 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 9.3 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (9.0 percent) than in urban areas (6.0 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (45.9 percent) than in the rural areas (32.7 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 38.7 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 32.1 percent in the rural areas.

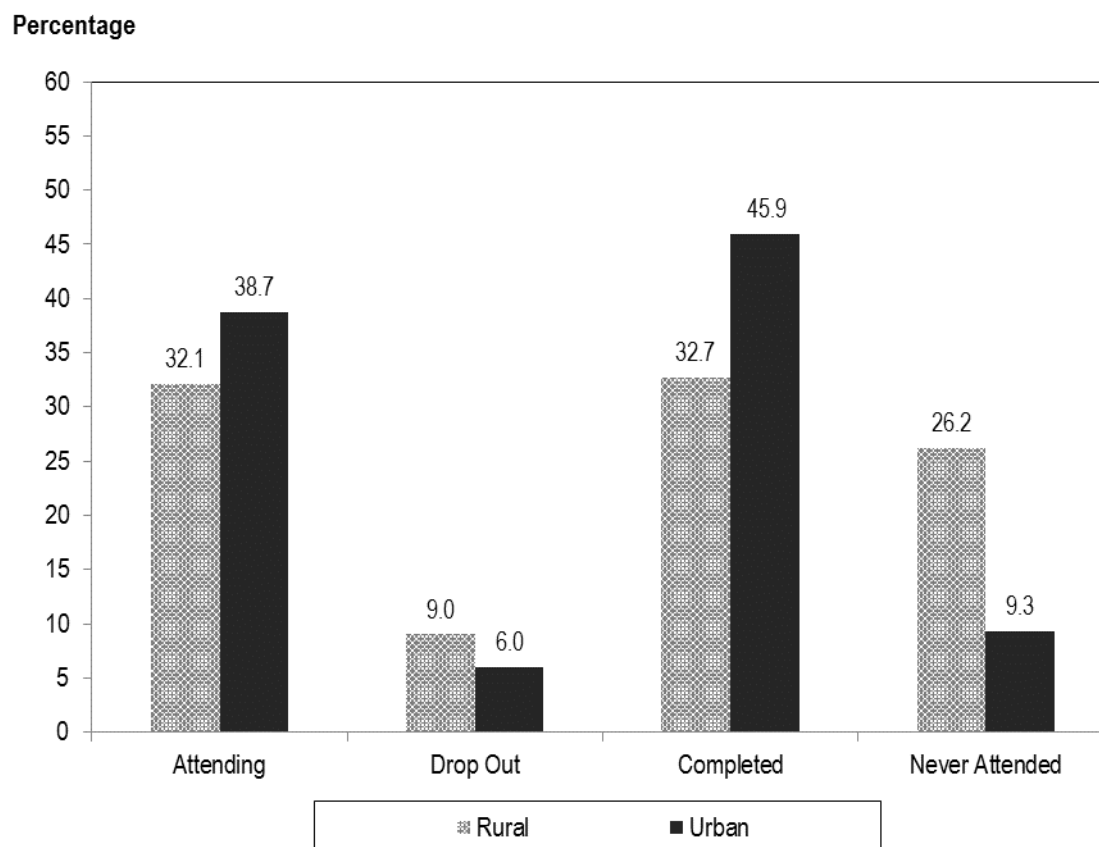
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mwanza Rural, 2012 Census

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	1,466,230	32.1	9.0	32.7	26.2	721,052	33.4	9.6	33.4	23.5	745,178	30.9	8.4	31.9	28.8
5	66,828	26.3	0.2	0.5	73.0	34,247	25.6	0.2	0.5	73.7	32,581	27.0	0.2	0.4	72.3
6	67,060	36.8	0.2	0.4	62.5	33,718	35.0	0.2	0.4	64.3	33,342	38.6	0.2	0.4	60.7
5-6	133,888	31.6	0.2	0.4	67.8	67,965	30.3	0.2	0.5	69.1	65,923	32.9	0.2	0.4	66.5
7	63,139	54.4	0.4	0.4	44.8	31,875	50.9	0.4	0.5	48.2	31,264	58.0	0.3	0.4	41.3
8	60,070	68.8	0.6	0.5	30.2	29,986	65.3	0.6	0.5	33.6	30,084	72.3	0.5	0.5	26.7
9	48,759	79.2	0.8	0.5	19.5	24,616	75.8	0.9	0.5	22.7	24,143	82.6	0.7	0.5	16.2
10	62,089	82.9	1.5	0.7	14.9	31,361	80.8	1.7	0.7	16.8	30,728	85.1	1.2	0.7	12.9
11	40,608	86.6	2.1	0.9	10.4	20,424	85.1	2.5	0.9	11.6	20,184	88.2	1.8	0.9	9.2
12	62,208	85.1	3.4	1.7	9.9	31,728	83.4	4.1	1.6	10.9	30,480	86.8	2.7	1.7	8.8
13	42,166	82.9	5.1	3.1	8.8	21,540	81.2	6.1	2.9	9.9	20,626	84.7	4.2	3.3	7.8
7-13	379,039	76.2	1.9	1.0	20.9	191,530	73.7	2.2	1.0	23.1	187,509	78.8	1.5	1.1	18.6
14	42,964	75.5	7.0	8.6	8.9	21,818	74.4	8.2	7.6	9.8	21,146	76.7	5.7	9.7	7.9
15	39,933	63.7	9.1	17.7	9.5	21,042	63.7	10.9	14.8	10.5	18,891	63.6	7.2	20.8	8.4
16	38,089	53.9	9.9	27.2	9.0	19,574	55.9	11.4	23.4	9.3	18,515	51.8	8.3	31.2	8.7
17	33,264	44.1	11.7	35.2	9.0	17,395	48.4	13.0	29.9	8.7	15,869	39.4	10.4	41.0	9.3
14 - 17	154,250	60.3	9.3	21.3	9.1	79,829	61.4	10.8	18.2	9.6	74,421	59.2	7.7	24.5	8.5
18	40,654	33.3	13.0	42.8	10.8	20,434	40.2	14.0	35.6	10.1	20,220	26.4	11.9	50.1	11.6
19	28,455	29.2	13.6	47.2	10.0	13,775	38.7	14.1	38.5	8.7	14,680	20.4	13.0	55.4	11.2
18 - 19	69,109	31.7	13.2	44.6	10.5	34,209	39.6	14.1	36.8	9.5	34,900	23.8	12.4	52.3	11.4
20	44,083	17.6	15.1	52.8	14.5	20,326	26.1	15.7	46.0	12.3	23,757	10.5	14.6	58.7	16.3
21	22,748	16.0	15.3	56.9	11.8	11,086	23.7	16.5	50.3	9.6	11,662	8.7	14.2	63.2	13.9
22	31,871	11.3	15.8	59.1	13.8	14,803	18.3	17.0	54.0	10.8	17,068	5.2	14.8	63.6	16.4
23	20,460	8.1	15.9	61.9	14.0	9,475	13.7	17.3	57.9	11.1	10,985	3.4	14.7	65.4	16.6
24	23,917	6.1	16.6	61.6	15.7	11,203	10.2	17.7	60.0	12.1	12,714	2.5	15.5	63.1	18.9
20 - 24	143,079	12.7	15.6	57.7	14.0	66,893	19.5	16.7	52.5	11.3	76,186	6.7	14.8	62.2	16.4
25+	586,865	1.2	13.4	55.9	29.5	280,626	1.4	14.5	62.9	21.3	306,239	1.0	12.5	49.6	36.9

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mwanza 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	758,318	38.7	6.0	45.9	9.3	359,728	41.2	5.5	45.8	7.5	398,590	36.6	6.5	46.1	10.9
5	25,646	55.9	0.1	0.6	43.3	12,832	55.6	0.1	0.7	43.6	12,814	56.2	0.1	0.6	43.0
6	25,708	69.3	0.2	0.8	29.7	12,486	67.9	0.1	0.7	31.3	13,222	70.6	0.2	0.8	28.3
5-6	51,354	62.6	0.1	0.7	36.5	25,318	61.7	0.1	0.7	37.5	26,036	63.5	0.2	0.7	35.6
7	25,385	84.0	0.3	0.7	15.0	12,497	82.7	0.3	0.7	16.3	12,888	85.2	0.3	0.7	13.8
8	23,566	90.5	0.3	0.7	8.4	11,477	89.9	0.3	0.7	9.1	12,089	91.1	0.3	0.8	7.7
9	20,827	93.6	0.5	0.8	5.1	10,206	93.4	0.4	0.8	5.4	10,621	93.7	0.5	0.9	4.9
10	24,622	94.0	0.8	1.0	4.2	12,146	94.0	0.8	0.8	4.4	12,476	94.0	0.9	1.1	4.0
11	17,842	94.2	1.1	1.5	3.2	8,491	94.3	1.0	1.4	3.3	9,351	94.1	1.2	1.6	3.1
12	27,135	93.5	1.7	2.0	2.8	13,100	93.8	1.6	1.9	2.7	14,035	93.3	1.7	2.2	2.9
13	19,533	90.4	2.5	4.4	2.6	9,282	91.8	2.3	3.2	2.7	10,251	89.2	2.7	5.5	2.6
7-13	158,910	91.3	1.0	1.5	6.1	77,199	91.2	0.9	1.3	6.5	81,711	91.4	1.1	1.8	5.7
14	20,377	84.4	3.6	9.4	2.6	9,299	87.7	3.4	6.5	2.4	11,078	81.6	3.8	11.9	2.7
15	20,316	75.9	4.5	16.5	3.0	9,313	80.8	4.2	12.1	2.9	11,003	71.8	4.8	20.3	3.1
16	21,856	70.5	4.7	22.2	2.5	9,456	78.1	4.8	14.9	2.2	12,400	64.7	4.7	27.8	2.8
17	21,431	64.6	5.7	27.5	2.3	9,478	73.3	5.4	19.4	1.9	11,953	57.6	5.9	34.0	2.5
14 - 17	83,980	73.7	4.6	19.1	2.6	37,546	79.9	4.5	13.2	2.4	46,434	68.6	4.8	23.8	2.8
18	25,277	53.6	6.5	37.0	2.9	11,458	63.8	5.6	28.0	2.5	13,819	45.1	7.3	44.4	3.2
19	19,672	46.5	7.4	43.6	2.5	8,774	59.1	6.2	32.9	1.9	10,898	36.3	8.4	52.2	3.0
18 - 19	44,949	50.5	6.9	39.9	2.7	20,232	61.7	5.9	30.1	2.2	24,717	41.3	7.8	47.8	3.1
20	27,287	32.1	8.8	55.0	4.1	12,019	44.5	7.8	44.6	3.1	15,268	22.4	9.5	63.3	4.8
21	15,855	29.7	8.4	58.9	3.1	7,297	41.1	7.4	49.2	2.3	8,558	19.9	9.2	67.1	3.8
22	21,872	22.7	9.3	64.5	3.6	9,844	32.6	8.6	56.2	2.6	12,028	14.5	9.9	71.3	4.4
23	15,362	18.6	9.1	68.7	3.6	6,782	25.9	8.6	63.0	2.5	8,580	12.9	9.4	73.2	4.5
24	16,047	14.2	8.8	72.7	4.2	7,100	20.2	8.3	68.7	2.8	8,947	9.5	9.3	75.9	5.4
20 - 24	96,423	24.4	8.9	62.9	3.8	43,042	34.3	8.1	54.9	2.7	53,381	16.5	9.5	69.4	4.6
25+	322,702	2.6	8.9	77.8	10.8	156,391	3.0	8.2	82.4	6.4	166,311	2.2	9.5	73.4	15.0

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts in Mwanza Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Ukerewe District Council (38.4 percent) followed by Magu District Council (38 percent) and Nyamagana Municipal Council (37.4 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Kwimba District Council (30.1 percent) and Misungwi District Council (29.1 percent).

Table 9.12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	2,224,548	34.4	8.0	37.2	20.4	1,080,780	36.0	8.3	37.5	18.2	1,143,768	32.8	7.7	36.9	22.6
Ukerewe	273,615	38.4	7.5	39.5	14.7	132,398	41.2	7.6	39.2	11.9	141,217	35.7	7.4	39.7	17.2
Magu	241,514	35.5	8.8	32.7	23.1	117,213	37.1	9.2	33.0	20.7	124,301	33.9	8.3	32.4	25.4
Nyamagana Municipal	298,021	37.4	6.0	48.3	8.2	143,178	39.3	5.4	48.6	6.7	154,843	35.6	6.6	48.1	9.7
Kwimba	322,976	30.1	8.4	31.4	30.0	156,149	31.1	9.6	31.7	27.6	166,827	29.2	7.4	31.1	32.3
Sengerema	527,786	33.5	10.4	31.3	24.7	261,544	35.0	10.8	32.5	21.7	266,242	32.1	10.1	30.2	27.7
Ilemela Municipal	283,399	38.0	5.6	47.8	8.6	134,239	40.2	5.2	47.4	7.1	149,160	35.9	6.0	48.1	10.0
Misungwi	277,237	29.1	7.2	34.0	29.7	136,059	29.8	7.9	34.8	27.5	141,178	28.5	6.5	33.2	31.8

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 68.6 percent in the 2002 Census to 80.7 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 69.3 to 82.6 percent) compared with males (from 68.0 to 78.7 percent). The urban NER increased from 83.0 percent in 2002 to 91.3 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 65.5 to 76.2 percent respectively.

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

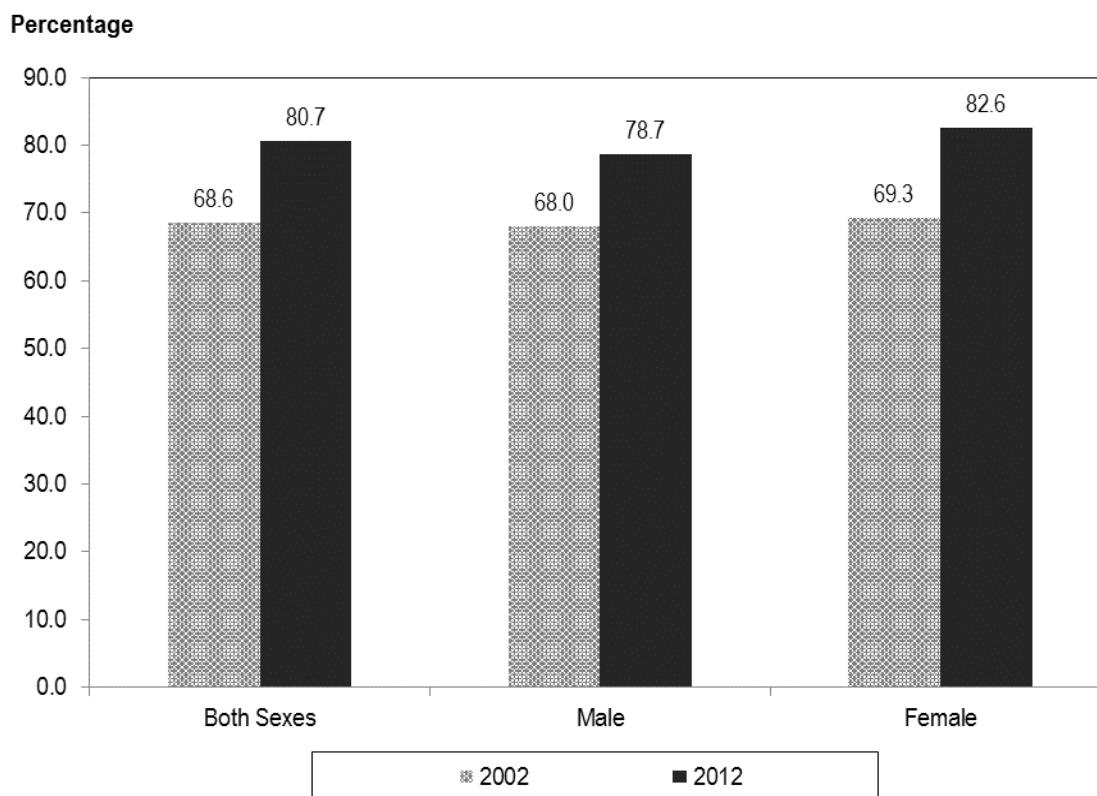
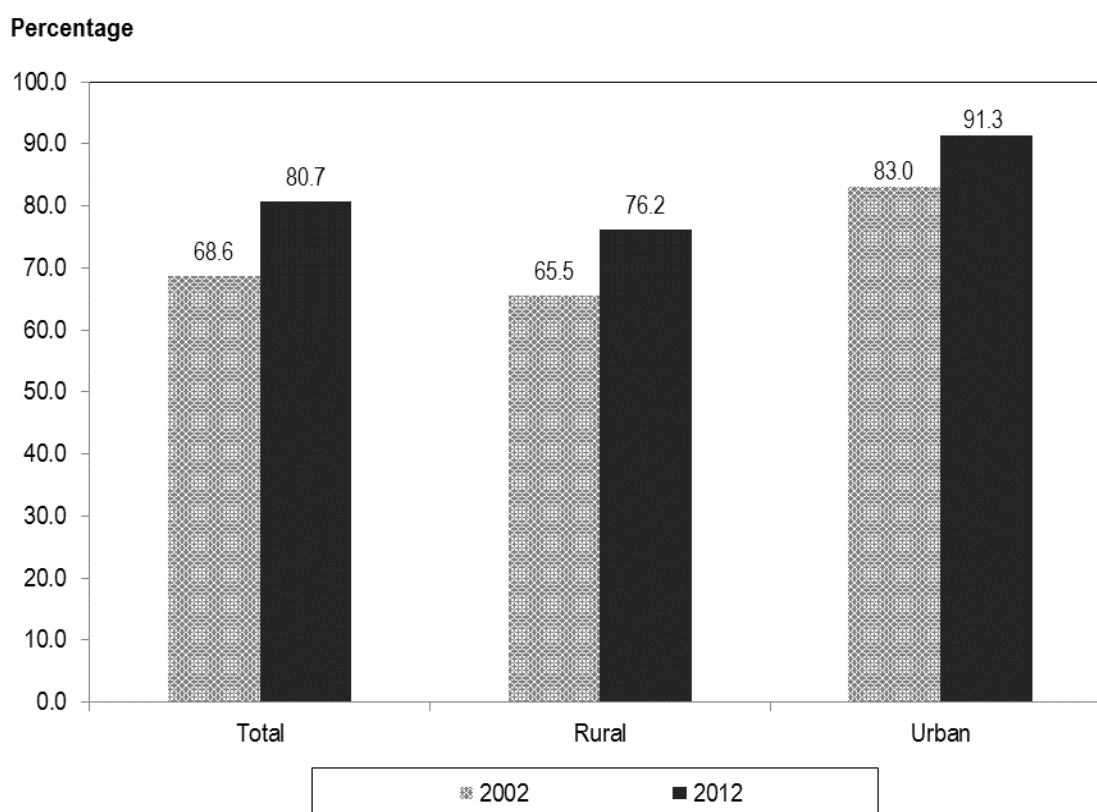


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Mwanza Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. Figure 9.11 shows that 102.5 percent of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children), the GER was higher in urban areas (113.7 percent) than in rural areas (97.9 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

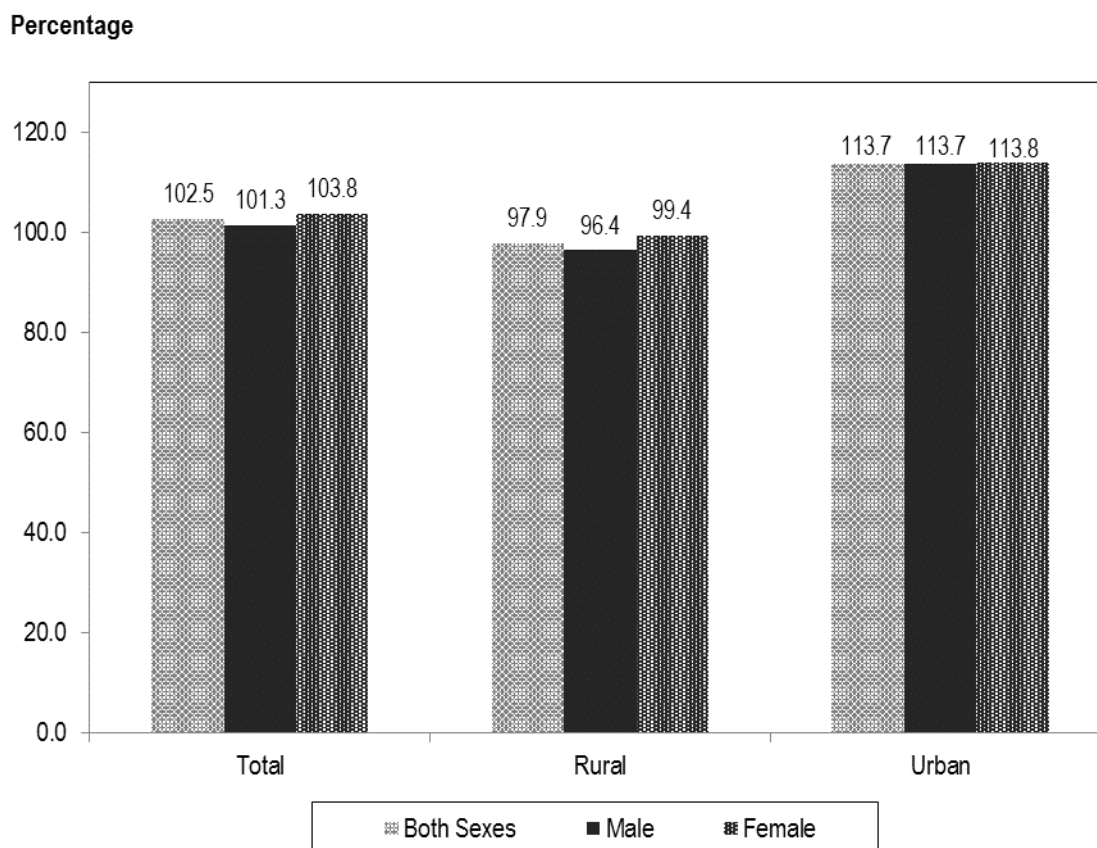
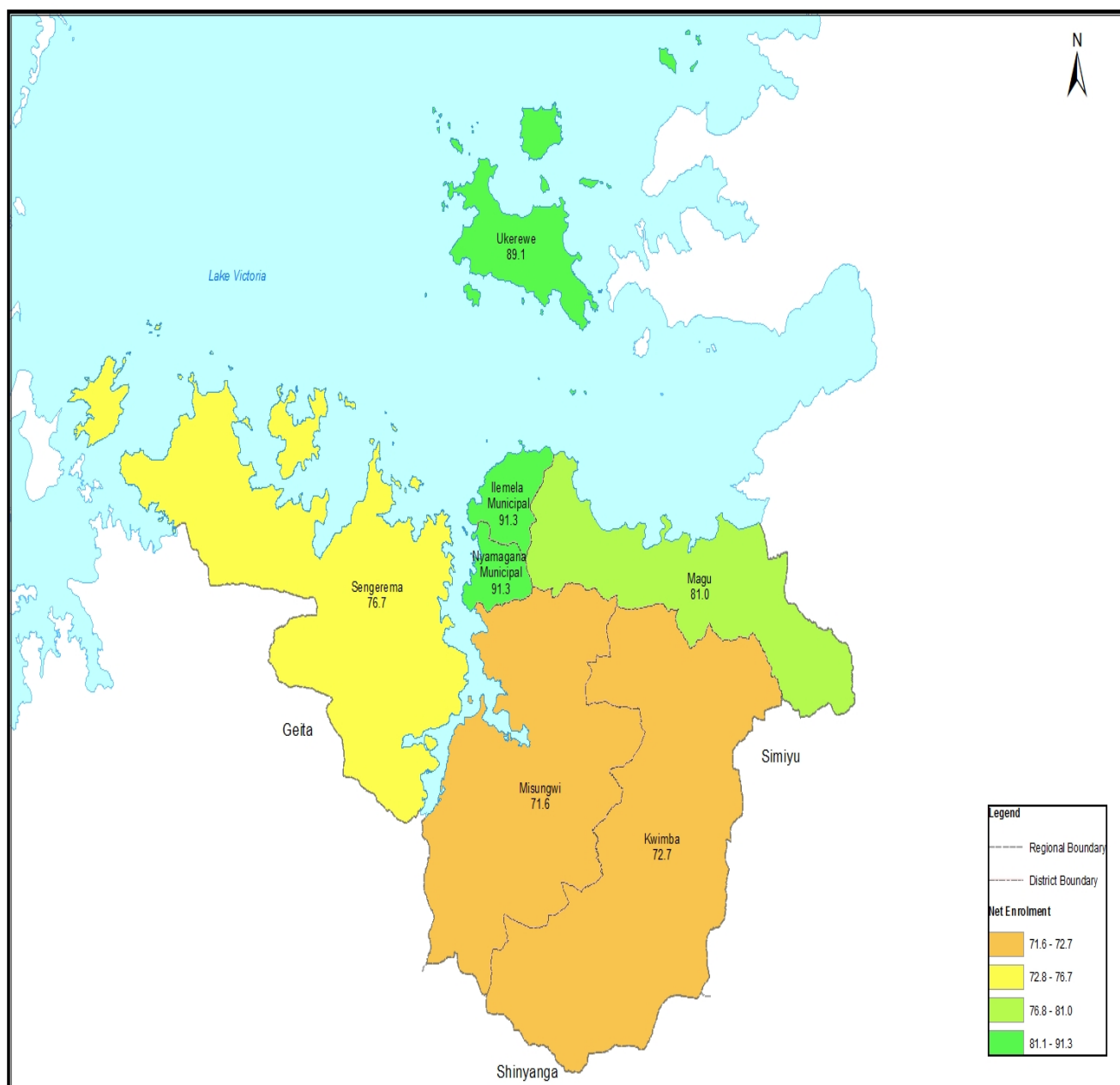


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 91.3 percent in Nyamagana and Ilemela Municipal Councils to 71.6 percent in Misungwi District Council. Districts with NER above 70 were Ukerewe District (89.1 percent), Magu District Council (81.0 percent), Sengerema District (76.7 percent) and Kwimba District (72.7 percent).

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

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mwanza Region	80.7	78.7	82.6	76.2	73.7	78.8	91.3	91.2	91.4
Ukerewe	89.1	88.3	90.0	88.6	87.7	89.5	92.9	92.8	93.1
Magu	81.0	78.8	83.3	79.4	76.9	81.9	94.0	94.0	94.0
Nyamagana Municipal	91.3	91.4	91.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.3	91.4	91.2
Kwimba	72.7	69.3	76.1	71.4	67.9	75.0	88.9	87.2	90.4
Sengerema	76.7	74.6	78.9	75.1	72.9	77.4	89.6	88.6	90.5
Ilemela Municipal	91.3	91.5	91.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.3	91.5	91.2
Misungwi	71.6	68.1	75.1	70.0	66.4	73.6	93.6	92.1	95.0

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

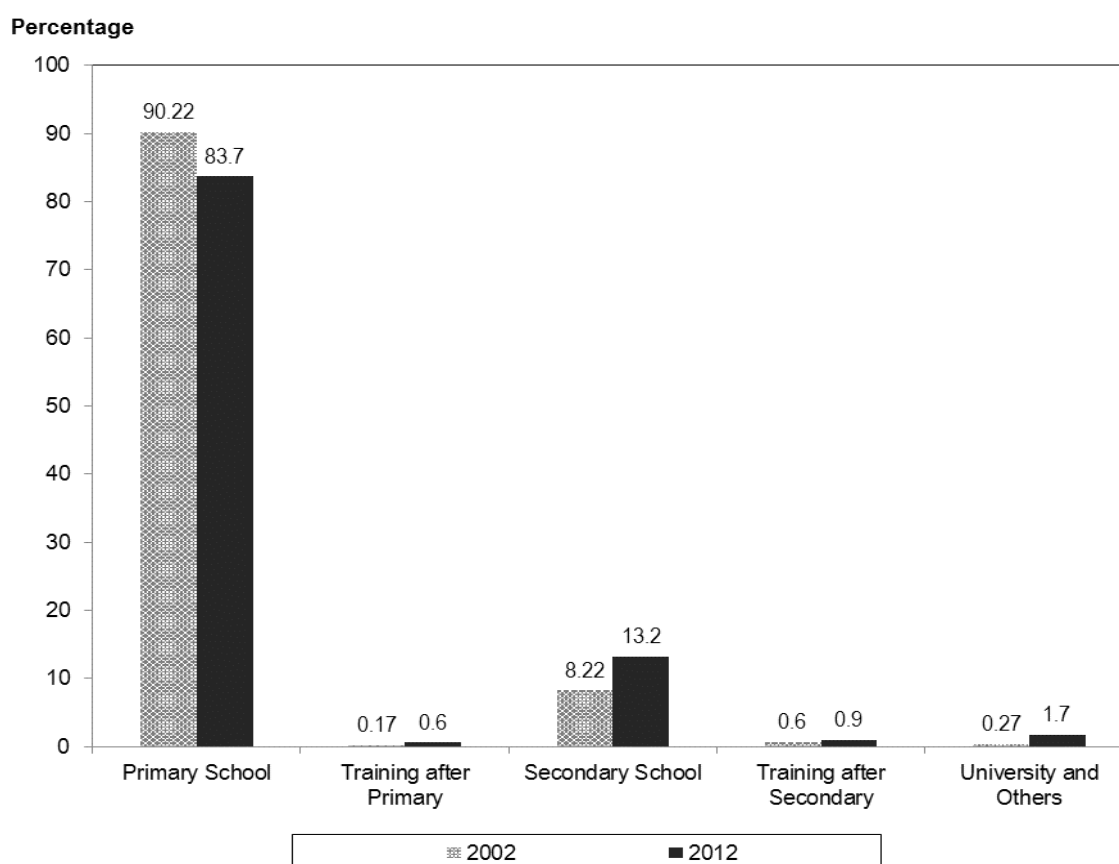
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 826,546 persons who attained any level of education, 405,422 (49.1 percent) were males and 421,124 (50.9 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 83.7 percent, followed by secondary education (13.2 percent), and university and others (1.7 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (86.6 percent) compared with males (80.7 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	826,546	405,422	421,124	100	100	100
Primary School	691,586	327,087	364,499	83.7	80.7	86.6
Training after Primary	4,647	2,262	2,385	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	108,730	62,662	46,068	13.2	15.5	10.9
Training after Secondary	7,243	3,997	3,246	0.9	1.0	0.8
University and Others	14,340	9,414	4,926	1.7	2.3	1.2

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that the proportion of the population that had attained secondary education increased from 8.22 percent to 13.2 percent and from 0.27 percent to 1.7 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Mwanza 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.

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 1,041,947 (58 percent) out of 1,797,560 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 755,613 people (42 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 49,411 persons (about 3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 25.6

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

percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 10.3 and three percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,797,560	58.0	2.7	10.3	25.6	3.4
10–14	359,544	11.9	0.3	8.9	76.4	2.5
15–19	288,947	36.1	1.8	11.7	48.9	1.6
20–24	239,502	62.6	4.1	14.5	18.1	0.7
25–29	192,330	78.8	7.6	12.8	-	0.8
30–34	164,669	84.7	3.8	10.9	-	0.7
35–39	139,200	87.6	2.7	8.9	-	0.8
40–44	105,936	88.2	2.8	8.2	-	0.8
45–49	86,297	86.3	2.3	8.0	-	3.4
50–54	63,852	87.9	2.1	7.1	-	2.9
55–59	37,257	86.2	2.0	7.2	-	4.6
60–64	37,461	79.1	2.1	7.5	-	11.2
65–69	23,417	73.2	1.8	6.8	-	18.2
70–74	22,934	60.6	1.5	6.3	-	31.6
75–79	14,455	53.5	1.7	6.3	-	38.5
80 +	21,759	34.9	-	0.1	-	65.1

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 (64.3 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (46.5 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.7 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.7 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,160,374	64.3	1.7	7.3	23.0	3.7
10–14	250,035	15.5	0.3	10.0	71.2	2.9
15–19	180,395	48.0	1.3	8.8	40.4	1.6
20–24	143,079	77.3	2.4	8.1	11.5	0.8
25–29	113,961	88.0	4.3	6.9	-	0.9
30–34	99,881	90.5	2.4	6.3	-	0.8
35–39	86,776	92.1	1.8	5.3	-	0.8
40–44	69,311	91.9	1.9	5.2	-	0.9
45–49	56,685	90.5	1.6	4.7	-	3.2
50–54	44,707	91.3	1.5	4.6	-	2.6
55–59	25,543	90.5	1.3	4.3	-	3.9
60–64	26,849	83.2	1.7	5.5	-	9.6
65–69	17,406	78.4	1.4	4.7	-	15.6
70–74	17,624	65.1	1.1	4.6	-	29.2
75–79	11,158	59.1	1.4	4.9	-	34.7
80 +	16,964	38.3	-	0.0	-	61.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	637,186	46.5	4.7	15.8	30.2	2.9
10–14	109,509	3.5	0.2	6.4	88.5	1.4
15–19	108,552	16.3	2.6	16.5	63.0	1.6
20–24	96,423	40.9	6.6	24.0	27.8	0.7
25–29	78,369	65.5	12.4	21.5	-	0.6
30–34	64,788	75.6	5.9	17.9	-	0.5
35–39	52,424	80.3	4.2	14.7	-	0.7
40–44	36,625	81.2	4.4	13.7	-	0.7
45–49	29,612	78.3	3.6	14.3	-	3.7
50–54	19,145	79.8	3.6	13.0	-	3.6
55–59	11,714	77.0	3.4	13.4	-	6.2
60–64	10,612	68.7	3.3	12.8	-	15.2
65–69	6,011	58.1	3.2	12.9	-	25.9
70–74	5,310	45.6	3.0	12.0	-	39.4
75–79	3,297	34.8	2.7	11.0	-	51.5
80 +	4,795	22.9	-	0.1	-	77.0

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 (61.5 percent) compared with females (54.7 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	866,840	61.5	3.5	4.5	27.7	2.9
10–14	179,189	12.7	0.4	8.5	75.7	2.7
15–19	140,699	35.5	2.1	6.7	54.0	1.8
20–24	109,935	63.1	5.2	4.7	26.1	0.8
25–29	87,871	85.6	11.0	2.7	-	0.8
30–34	78,228	92.8	4.6	2.0	-	0.6
35–39	67,709	94.3	3.3	1.7	-	0.7
40–44	52,937	94.0	3.5	1.7	-	0.9
45–49	38,648	94.5	2.8	1.6	-	1.2
50–54	32,647	93.8	2.6	1.9	-	1.7
55–59	19,448	92.7	2.4	2.0	-	2.9
60–64	19,280	88.0	2.7	2.4	-	6.9
65–69	11,950	83.1	2.0	2.5	-	12.4
70–74	11,264	72.8	1.7	2.8	-	22.7
75–79	7,326	66.3	1.6	2.3	-	29.8
80 +	9,709	45.1	-	-	-	54.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	930,720	54.7	2.1	15.7	23.5	4.0
10–14	180,355	11.0	0.2	9.3	77.2	2.3
15–19	148,248	36.6	1.5	16.4	44.0	1.5
20–24	129,567	62.2	3.2	22.8	11.2	0.7
25–29	104,459	73.2	4.7	21.4	-	0.8
30–34	86,441	77.3	3.1	18.9	-	0.7
35–39	71,491	81.3	2.1	15.7	-	0.8
40–44	52,999	82.4	2.1	14.6	-	0.8
45–49	47,649	79.7	1.9	13.2	-	5.1
50–54	31,205	81.7	1.5	12.7	-	4.1
55–59	17,809	79.2	1.5	12.8	-	6.4
60–64	18,181	69.7	1.5	13.0	-	15.8
65–69	11,467	62.9	1.6	11.2	-	24.2
70–74	11,670	48.8	1.3	9.7	-	40.2
75–79	7,129	40.4	1.8	10.4	-	47.5
80 +	12,050	26.6	-	0.1	-	73.3

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 Mwanza Region. Results revealed that Nyamagana Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (44.7 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one percent of the population in Misungwi District Council to about five percent each in Ilemela and Nyamagana Municipal Council.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mwanza Region	1,797,560	58.0	2.7	10.3	25.6	3.4
Rural	1,160,374	64.3	1.7	7.3	23.0	3.7
Urban	637,186	46.5	4.7	15.8	30.2	2.9
Male	866,840	61.5	3.5	4.5	27.7	2.9
Female	930,720	54.7	2.1	15.7	23.5	4.0
Ukerewe	219,626	61.6	1.7	5.6	27.4	3.7
Magu	192,519	60.0	2.4	9.0	24.8	3.7
Nyamagana Municipal	251,857	44.7	4.8	18.1	29.5	2.9
Kwimba	255,271	67.5	1.7	5.9	20.9	4.0
Sengerema	419,203	59.5	2.3	9.0	25.6	3.5
Ilemela Municipal	239,692	46.5	4.9	15.7	30.2	2.8
Misungwi	219,392	66.1	1.3	8.8	20.1	3.6

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 1,797,560 persons aged 10 years and above, 680,368 (53.9 percent) were employed while the remaining 46 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 21 percent of the population, 17.7 percent were home maintenance workers and about four percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for 3.6 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,797,560	53.9	3.6	17.7	21.0	3.7
10–14	359,544	11.6	0.6	23.0	61.9	2.9
15–19	288,947	33.4	2.4	21.3	41.0	2.0
20–24	239,502	57.4	5.3	21.0	15.4	0.9
25–29	192,330	73.1	8.3	17.7	-	0.9
30–34	164,669	78.9	5.0	15.2	-	0.9
35–39	139,200	81.8	4.2	13.1	-	0.9
40–44	105,936	82.6	4.1	12.3	-	1.1
45–49	86,297	80.8	3.6	12.1	-	3.5
50–54	63,852	81.1	3.6	12.4	-	3.0
55–59	37,257	80.7	3.3	11.4	-	4.7
60–64	37,461	73.4	3.4	11.6	-	11.6
65–69	23,417	67.6	2.7	11.5	-	18.2
70–74	22,934	55.8	2.3	10.0	-	31.9
75–79	14,455	49.6	2.2	10.5	-	37.7
80 +	21,759	32.6	0.0	0.1	-	67.4

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (58.6 percent) than in urban areas (45.4 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (5.1 percent each) than those in rural areas (2.9 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,160,374	58.6	2.9	17.2	17.2	4.1
10–14	250,035	15.1	0.8	27.6	53.0	3.5
15–19	180,395	43.8	2.1	21.5	30.5	2.1
20–24	143,079	69.0	4.1	17.2	8.7	1.0
25–29	113,961	79.4	5.6	14.0	-	1.1
30–34	99,881	82.2	4.0	12.8	-	1.0
35–39	86,776	84.0	3.7	11.4	-	1.0
40–44	69,311	84.4	3.5	10.9	-	1.2
45–49	56,685	83.2	3.0	10.4	-	3.4
50–54	44,707	82.6	3.2	11.4	-	2.7
55–59	25,543	83.2	2.9	10.0	-	3.9
60–64	26,849	76.5	3.1	10.3	-	10.0
65–69	17,406	71.6	2.3	10.4	-	15.7
70–74	17,624	59.5	2.0	8.9	-	29.6
75–79	11,158	54.3	1.9	9.8	-	34.1
80 +	16,964	35.5	0.0	0.1	-	64.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	637,186	45.4	5.1	18.6	27.9	3.0
10–14	109,509	3.5	0.4	12.4	82.1	1.6
15–19	108,552	16.3	2.7	20.8	58.4	1.8
20–24	96,423	40.1	7.2	26.6	25.4	0.7
25–29	78,369	63.9	12.3	23.1	-	0.7
30–34	64,788	73.9	6.4	19.0	-	0.7
35–39	52,424	78.2	5.1	15.9	-	0.8
40–44	36,625	79.2	5.1	14.9	-	0.8
45–49	29,612	76.0	4.6	15.6	-	3.8
50–54	19,145	77.4	4.4	14.6	-	3.6
55–59	11,714	75.1	4.0	14.4	-	6.5
60–64	10,612	65.4	4.2	14.9	-	15.5
65–69	6,011	56.2	3.7	14.6	-	25.5
70–74	5,310	43.3	3.4	13.8	-	39.5
75–79	3,297	33.9	3.1	13.1	-	49.9
80 +	4,795	22.2	-	0.1	-	77.7

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that the proportion of employed males was higher (58.3 percent) than that of females (49.9 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4.8 percent) than that of female (2.6 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	866,840	58.3	4.8	10.8	22.9	3.2
10–14	179,189	12.5	0.7	22.1	61.6	3.1
15–19	140,699	33.5	2.8	16.1	45.4	2.2
20–24	109,935	59.2	7.1	10.5	22.1	1.1
25–29	87,871	81.1	12.0	5.8	-	1.0
30–34	78,228	88.3	6.4	4.5	-	0.9
35–39	67,709	89.5	5.5	4.1	-	0.9
40–44	52,937	89.6	5.4	3.8	-	1.2
45–49	38,648	89.8	4.8	3.9	-	1.5
50–54	32,647	89.0	4.8	4.4	-	1.8
55–59	19,448	88.0	4.3	4.6	-	3.2
60–64	19,280	82.8	4.6	5.0	-	7.6
65–69	11,950	78.4	3.2	5.7	-	12.7
70–74	11,264	68.1	3.1	5.6	-	23.2
75–79	7,326	62.8	2.3	5.2	-	29.7
80 +	9,709	42.2	-	-	-	57.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	930,720	49.9	2.6	24.1	19.3	4.2
10–14	180,355	10.7	0.6	23.8	62.2	2.7
15–19	148,248	33.4	1.9	26.1	36.8	1.8
20–24	129,567	55.9	3.8	29.8	9.7	0.8
25–29	104,459	66.3	5.2	27.6	-	0.9
30–34	86,441	70.5	3.7	25.0	-	0.9
35–39	71,491	74.5	3.0	21.6	-	0.9
40–44	52,999	75.5	2.8	20.8	-	0.9
45–49	47,649	73.4	2.5	18.9	-	5.2
50–54	31,205	72.8	2.3	20.7	-	4.2
55–59	17,809	72.7	2.1	18.8	-	6.4
60–64	18,181	63.4	2.1	18.7	-	15.8
65–69	11,467	56.4	2.1	17.6	-	23.9
70–74	11,670	43.9	1.6	14.3	-	40.3
75–79	7,129	36.1	2.0	16.0	-	45.9
80 +	12,050	24.8	0.0	0.1	-	75.0

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. Results show that Nyamagana Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (43.8 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from two percent of the population in Misungwi District Council to about five percent each in Ilemela and Nyamagana Municipal Councils.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unabl e
Mwanza Region	1,797,560	53.9	3.6	17.7	21.0	3.7
Rural	1,160,374	58.6	2.9	17.2	17.2	4.1
Urban	637,186	45.4	5.1	18.6	27.9	3.0
Male	866,840	58.3	4.8	10.8	22.9	3.2
Female	930,720	49.9	2.6	24.1	19.3	4.2
Ukerewe	219,626	59.9	2.2	9.8	24.1	4.0
Magu	192,519	56.2	3.2	15.8	20.8	3.9
Nyamagana Municipal	251,857	43.8	5.4	20.1	27.7	3.0
Kwimba	255,271	57.0	3.8	20.6	14.1	4.5
Sengerema	419,203	54.8	3.5	17.8	20.0	3.9
Ilemela Municipal	239,692	45.9	5.1	18.3	27.8	2.9
Misungwi	219,392	61.1	2.1	20.2	13.0	3.6

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 (62.5 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (19.5 percent) and employee category (11.7 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	969,424	0.3	11.7	19.5	62.5	5.7	0.2	0.2
10–14	41,692	0.1	3.5	2.6	28.9	64.3	0.3	0.3
15–19	96,575	0.2	7.8	10.4	72.4	8.5	0.5	0.2
20–24	137,428	0.2	11.2	18.0	65.9	4.2	0.3	0.1
25–29	140,558	0.3	16.1	23.6	57.2	2.6	0.1	0.1
30–34	129,956	0.3	14.6	26.1	56.7	2.1	0.1	0.2
35–39	113,863	0.4	13.0	25.8	58.7	1.9	0.1	0.1
40–44	87,475	0.4	12.2	23.2	62.3	1.8	0.0	0.1
45–49	69,692	0.4	11.6	20.7	65.3	1.9	0.0	0.2
50–54	51,756	0.4	12.2	16.3	69.2	1.6	0.1	0.2
55–59	30,055	0.5	12.7	16.4	68.1	2.0	0.1	0.2
60–64	27,490	0.3	7.5	14.3	75.6	2.1	0.0	0.2
65–69	15,834	0.3	4.6	12.3	80.3	2.3	0.0	0.1
70–74	12,793	0.4	4.0	10.3	82.9	2.3	-	0.1
75–79	7,172	0.3	2.5	10.5	84.4	2.2	-	0.1
80 +	7,085	0.2	2.3	9.8	84.1	3.1	0.1	0.4

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Mwanza Region	969,424	0.3	11.7	19.5	62.5	5.7	0.2	0.2
Rural	680,368	0.3	4.5	9.3	78.5	7.2	0.1	0.1
Urban	289,056	0.4	28.7	43.4	25.0	2.0	0.2	0.3
Male	505,397	0.4	14.8	21.6	57.6	5.2	0.2	0.2
Female	464,027	0.3	8.3	17.1	67.9	6.2	0.2	0.1
Ukerewe	131,569	0.3	5.9	13.8	75.5	4.4	0.2	0.1
Magu	108,214	0.2	7.0	12.1	75.1	5.3	0.1	0.2
Nyamagana Municipal	110,388	0.4	33.5	51.1	12.7	1.6	0.3	0.3
Kwimba	145,512	0.5	3.6	8.1	75.0	12.6	0.1	0.1
Sengerema	229,525	0.2	7.5	12.0	75.6	4.4	0.2	0.1
Ilemela Municipal	110,095	0.4	30.3	46.7	19.9	2.2	0.2	0.3
Misungwi	969,424	0.3	11.7	19.5	62.5	5.7	0.2	0.2

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Mwanza people (62.8 percent) while livestock keepers and clerk categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.8 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	969,424	1.0	1.7	3.3	0.8	1.0	6.1	3.1	4.9	62.8	0.8	3.3	1.2	7.0	2.8	0.2
10-14	41,692	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	0.5	1.0	69.9	2.9	0.7	0.1	10.1	11.0	0.8
15-19	96,575	-	-	-	0.4	0.5	4.6	1.3	2.5	73.1	1.2	1.8	0.2	7.4	6.7	0.3
20-24	137,428	0.8	0.9	3.0	0.7	0.8	6.5	3.1	4.9	64.6	0.8	2.8	1.0	7.4	2.3	0.2
25-29	140,558	1.0	2.6	4.3	0.9	1.2	7.7	3.8	6.5	55.6	0.5	4.3	1.8	7.4	2.1	0.2
30-34	129,956	1.1	2.3	4.0	0.9	1.3	8.1	4.1	6.5	55.1	0.6	4.8	1.7	7.3	1.9	0.3
35-39	113,863	1.1	2.0	4.0	0.9	1.4	7.6	4.2	6.0	57.2	0.6	4.6	1.6	6.7	1.9	0.2
40-44	87,475	1.3	2.0	3.8	1.0	1.4	6.8	3.6	5.4	60.2	0.7	4.0	1.3	6.5	1.9	0.1
45-49	69,692	1.6	2.2	4.0	1.1	1.2	5.7	3.4	4.4	63.0	0.7	3.2	1.2	6.3	1.8	0.2
50-54	51,756	1.5	2.5	3.9	0.9	1.1	4.1	2.8	4.4	66.9	0.6	2.5	1.0	5.8	1.7	0.2
55-59	30,055	1.5	3.3	5.6	1.2	1.0	3.9	2.3	3.4	66.1	0.8	2.1	1.0	5.6	1.8	0.3
60-64	27,490	1.2	1.2	3.2	0.7	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.3	73.3	0.9	1.7	0.6	5.7	1.8	0.3
65-69	15,834	1.0	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.6	2.3	1.3	3.2	78.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	5.3	1.6	0.2
70-74	12,793	0.9	0.6	2.9	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.5	2.1	79.5	1.1	1.7	0.2	5.6	1.5	0.1
75-79	7,172	0.7	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.1	2.0	81.2	1.2	1.3	0.2	5.1	1.3	0.2
80+	7,085	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.7	2.0	81.4	1.1	0.8	0.1	5.7	1.4	0.3

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Main Occupation: Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	969,424	1.0	1.7	3.3	0.8	1.0	6.1	3.1	4.9	62.8	0.8	3.3	1.2	7.0	2.8	0.2
Rural	680,368	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.9	1.7	79.1	0.9	3.6	0.2	5.4	2.3	0.2
Urban	289,056	1.6	4.2	5.7	1.8	2.9	16.7	8.2	12.4	24.5	0.6	2.7	3.6	10.7	4.0	0.3
Male	505,397	1.2	2.0	3.6	0.8	1.1	5.6	2.9	6.6	57.9	1.1	5.5	2.1	6.6	2.7	0.2
Female	464,027	0.7	1.4	2.9	0.8	0.9	6.8	3.3	2.9	68.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.4	2.9	0.2
Ukerewe	131,569	0.7	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.1	2.2	74.8	0.1	7.2	0.3	4.8	1.6	0.1
Magu	108,214	0.7	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	3.1	1.6	2.4	77.3	0.8	2.4	0.4	4.3	2.2	0.2
Nyamagana Municipal	110,388	1.5	4.0	5.7	1.8	3.6	21.9	9.2	16.1	12.5	0.6	1.4	4.7	12.6	4.2	0.1
Kwimba	145,512	0.9	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.0	2.2	74.5	2.2	0.0	0.2	8.9	3.6	0.5
Sengerema	229,525	0.9	1.1	3.1	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	75.9	0.6	5.4	0.3	3.5	2.0	0.2
Ilemela Municipal	110,095	1.7	4.6	5.1	2.1	3.2	16.3	9.1	11.7	20.3	0.7	4.9	3.8	11.1	4.8	0.5
Misungwi	134,123	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.6	2.1	80.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	7.1	2.0	0.1

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (62.6 percent) than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (6.5 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Information and Communication' and 'Electricity Gas and Steam' (0.3 percent each).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Mwanza 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	969,424	62.6	4.5	1.6	3.2	0.3	0.8	2.4	3.8	6.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.6	4.4	2.1
10–14	41,692	69.1	4.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	3.2
15–19	96,575	72.4	3.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.9	4.6	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	2.6
20–24	137,428	64.3	3.9	1.6	3.4	0.2	0.7	2.2	3.5	6.4	1.1	2.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	4.8	2.0
25–29	140,558	55.7	5.1	1.7	4.4	0.4	0.8	2.9	4.8	7.3	1.9	2.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	3.1	0.6	3.7	2.3
30–34	129,956	55.0	5.6	1.7	4.5	0.4	0.9	3.2	5.4	7.9	1.9	2.7	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.4	0.6	3.2	2.2
35–39	113,863	56.7	5.5	1.6	3.9	0.3	0.9	3.3	5.0	8.1	1.8	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.7	3.0	2.1
40–44	87,475	60.0	5.1	1.6	3.4	0.3	0.8	2.9	4.5	7.3	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.9	1.8
45–49	69,692	62.7	4.5	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.7	2.5	4.1	6.6	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.0	3.2	1.9
50–54	51,756	67.4	3.4	1.6	2.4	0.5	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.4	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.8	1.8
55–59	30,055	66.1	3.4	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	2.9	5.3	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.8	3.8	0.8	3.1	2.1
60–64	27,490	73.2	2.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.6	1.8	2.5	4.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.1	1.4
65–69	15,834	77.9	2.2	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.5	4.6	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	3.0	1.5
70–74	12,793	78.7	2.9	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.3	4.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.6	1.0
75–79	7,172	82.2	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	3.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.5	1.0
80+	7,085	81.0	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.7	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.9	1.0

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by District, Sex and Main Industry: Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	969,424	62.6	4.5	1.6	3.2	0.3	0.8	2.4	3.8	6.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.6	4.4	2.1
Rural	680,368	78.4	4.6	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	4.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	4.1	0.7
Urban	289,056	25.3	4.1	1.9	8.4	0.8	1.8	6.0	10.4	12.3	3.7	4.5	1.0	1.7	2.8	3.6	1.5	4.9	5.4
Male	505,397	58.2	6.7	1.9	3.7	0.4	0.7	3.8	3.3	7.0	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.4	3.1	2.4
Female	464,027	67.4	2.0	1.3	2.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	4.4	6.0	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.7	5.7	1.8
Ukerewe	131,569	73.9	7.5	1.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	4.0	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.3	0.7
Magu	108,214	75.3	3.5	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.9	5.7	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.4	3.4	1.1
Nyamagana	110,388	13.9	2.5	2.2	11.7	0.8	2.1	7.7	13.6	12.9	4.7	5.5	1.2	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.4	5.0	6.4
Kwimba	145,512	74.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.5	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	9.4	1.3
Sengerema	229,525	74.8	6.8	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	5.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.7
Ilemela Municipal	110,095	19.9	6.8	1.7	7.1	0.9	2.0	6.1	10.0	14.4	4.1	4.6	1.2	2.0	2.5	3.3	1.3	5.8	6.2
Misungwi	134,123	82.2	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.3	4.1	0.7

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 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 (1.36 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

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

District	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mwanza Region	1,063	0.04	37,017	1.36	20,018	0.74	23,340	0.86	16,022	0.59	14,276	0.52	335	0.01
Ukerewe	126	0.04	8,213	2.43	3,668	1.09	4,793	1.42	4,052	1.20	2,825	0.84	51	0.02
Magu	146	0.05	3,532	1.19	1,878	0.63	2,316	0.78	1,370	0.46	1,226	0.41	37	0.01
Nyamagana Municipal	143	0.04	3,551	1.01	1,803	0.51	2,040	0.58	1,162	0.33	1,122	0.32	22	0.01
Kwimba	138	0.03	5,265	1.31	3,186	0.79	3,299	0.82	1,952	0.49	1,717	0.43	65	0.02
Sengerema	230	0.04	9,186	1.40	5,478	0.84	6,017	0.92	4,517	0.69	4,025	0.62	79	0.01
Ilemela Municipal	161	0.05	3,147	0.94	1,501	0.45	1,958	0.59	1,149	0.34	1,154	0.35	27	0.01
Misungwi	119	0.03	4,123	1.19	2,504	0.73	2,917	0.85	1,820	0.53	2,207	0.64	54	0.02

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 2,719,487 persons enumerated in Mwanza Region, 1,063 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (230) were in Sengerema District followed by 146 in Magu District Council. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,063	0.04	608	0.05	455	0.03	2,719,487	1,328,132	1,391,355
0 – 4	174	0.04	113	0.05	61	0.02	494,939	247,352	247,587
5 – 9	146	0.03	92	0.04	54	0.03	426,988	213,940	213,048
10 – 14	124	0.03	71	0.04	53	0.03	359,544	179,189	180,355
15 – 19	100	0.03	63	0.04	37	0.02	288,947	140,699	148,248
20 – 24	124	0.05	66	0.06	58	0.04	239,502	109,935	129,567
25 – 29	57	0.03	36	0.04	21	0.02	192,330	87,871	104,459
30 – 34	57	0.03	31	0.04	26	0.03	164,669	78,228	86,441
35 – 39	38	0.03	19	0.03	19	0.03	139,200	67,709	71,491
40 – 44	63	0.06	29	0.05	34	0.06	105,936	52,937	52,999
45 – 49	38	0.04	15	0.04	23	0.05	86,297	38,648	47,649
50 – 54	25	0.04	9	0.03	16	0.05	63,852	32,647	31,205
55 – 59	16	0.04	8	0.04	8	0.04	37,257	19,448	17,809
60 – 64	21	0.06	13	0.07	8	0.04	37,461	19,280	18,181
65 – 69	9	0.04	7	0.06	2	0.02	23,417	11,950	11,467
70 – 74	21	0.09	11	0.10	10	0.09	22,934	11,264	11,670
75 – 79	11	0.08	7	0.10	4	0.06	14,455	7,326	7,129
80+	39	0.18	18	0.19	21	0.17	21,759	9,709	12,050

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	663	0.04	392	0.04	271	0.03	1,822,045	898,973	923,072
0 – 4	124	0.03	83	0.05	41	0.02	355,815	177,921	177,894
5 – 9	98	0.03	61	0.04	37	0.02	305,856	154,442	151,414
10 – 14	81	0.03	48	0.04	33	0.03	250,035	126,871	123,164
15 – 19	57	0.03	40	0.04	17	0.02	180,395	92,220	88,175
20 – 24	64	0.04	35	0.05	29	0.04	143,079	66,893	76,186
25 – 29	24	0.02	16	0.03	8	0.01	113,961	52,515	61,446
30 – 34	35	0.04	15	0.03	20	0.04	99,881	47,230	52,651
35 – 39	22	0.03	13	0.03	9	0.02	86,776	41,520	45,256
40 – 44	44	0.06	23	0.07	21	0.06	69,311	33,826	35,485
45 – 49	19	0.03	8	0.03	11	0.04	56,685	25,527	31,158
50 – 54	17	0.04	7	0.03	10	0.04	44,707	22,313	22,394
55 – 59	10	0.04	5	0.04	5	0.04	25,543	13,159	12,384
60 – 64	13	0.05	7	0.05	6	0.05	26,849	13,622	13,227
65 – 69	5	0.03	5	0.06	0	0.00	17,406	8,769	8,637
70 – 74	15	0.09	9	0.10	6	0.07	17,624	8,658	8,966
75 – 79	8	0.07	4	0.07	4	0.07	11,158	5,733	5,425
80+	27	0.16	13	0.17	14	0.15	16,964	7,754	9,210

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	400	0.04	216	0.05	184	0.04	897,442	429,159	468,283
0 – 4	50	0.04	30	0.04	20	0.03	139,124	69,431	69,693
5 – 9	48	0.04	31	0.05	17	0.03	121,132	59,498	61,634
10 – 14	43	0.04	23	0.04	20	0.03	109,509	52,318	57,191
15 – 19	43	0.04	23	0.05	20	0.03	108,552	48,479	60,073
20 – 24	60	0.06	31	0.07	29	0.05	96,423	43,042	53,381
25 – 29	33	0.04	20	0.06	13	0.03	78,369	35,356	43,013
30 – 34	22	0.03	16	0.05	6	0.02	64,788	30,998	33,790
35 – 39	16	0.03	6	0.02	10	0.04	52,424	26,189	26,235
40 – 44	19	0.05	6	0.03	13	0.07	36,625	19,111	17,514
45 – 49	19	0.06	7	0.05	12	0.07	29,612	13,121	16,491
50 – 54	8	0.04	2	0.02	6	0.07	19,145	10,334	8,811
55 – 59	6	0.05	3	0.05	3	0.06	11,714	6,289	5,425
60 – 64	8	0.08	6	0.11	2	0.04	10,612	5,658	4,954
65 – 69	4	0.07	2	0.06	2	0.07	6,011	3,181	2,830
70 – 74	6	0.11	2	0.08	4	0.15	5,310	2,606	2,704
75 – 79	3	0.09	3	0.19	0	0.00	3,297	1,593	1,704
80+	12	0.25	5	0.26	7	0.25	4,795	1,955	2,840

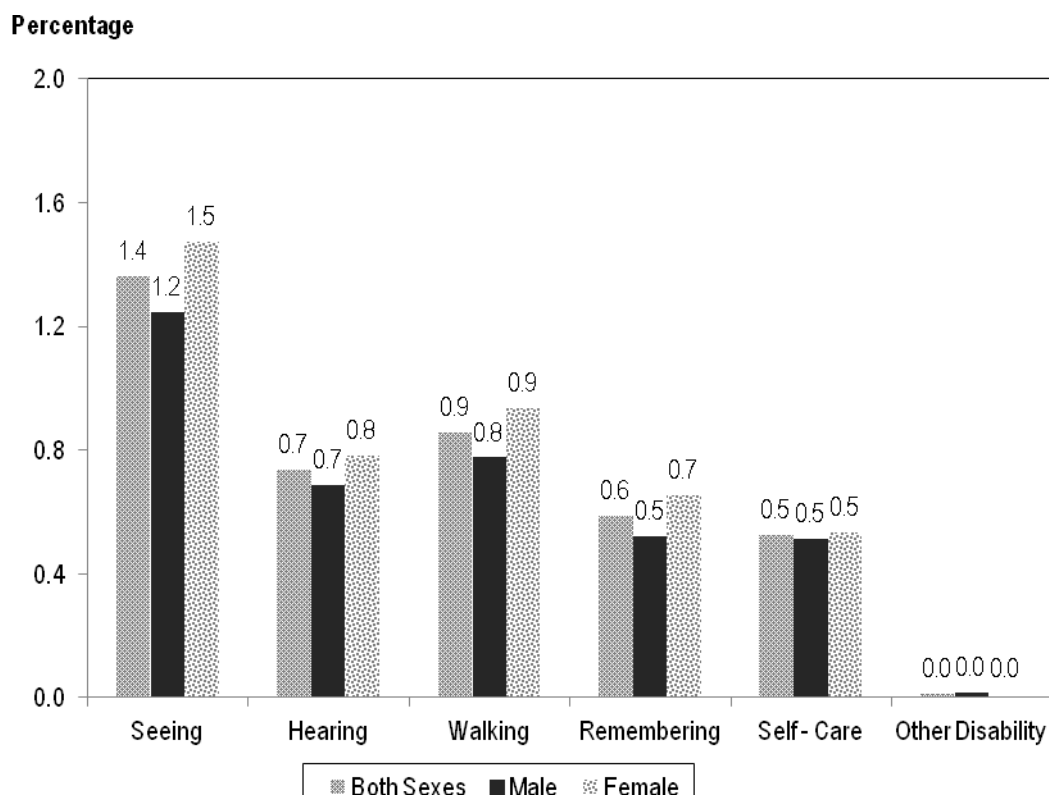
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.4 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (0.9 percent) and difficulty in hearing (0.7 percent). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 13 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Mwanza 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	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0
10 – 19	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 29	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0
40 – 49	3.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	4.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.0
50 – 59	5.2	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.0	4.7	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	5.6	1.6	3.2	1.5	0.5	0.0
60 – 69	7.4	2.2	4.2	1.8	1.0	0.0	6.9	1.8	3.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	7.9	2.7	5.2	2.2	1.2	0.0
70+	13.8	5.7	8.7	4.4	3.4	0.0	13.6	5.0	7.6	3.7	2.8	0.0	14.0	6.3	9.8	5.1	4.1	0.0

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



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

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Mwanza 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	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0
10 – 19	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 – 29	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0
40 – 49	3.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.0
50 – 59	5.7	1.6	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.0	5.4	1.4	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	5.9	1.8	3.3	1.6	0.6	0.0
60 – 69	8.1	2.5	4.3	1.9	1.1	0.0	7.7	2.0	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.0	8.4	3.0	5.4	2.4	1.2	0.0
70+	14.8	6.3	9.1	4.7	3.5	0.0	14.4	5.5	7.8	3.9	2.8	0.0	15.1	7.0	10.3	5.5	4.2	0.0

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Mwanza 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	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
10–19	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
20–29	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
30–39	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0
40–49	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.0
50–59	4.1	0.8	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.9	1.0	2.8	1.2	0.5	0.0
60–69	5.6	1.5	3.7	1.4	1.0	0.0	4.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.0	6.4	1.8	4.7	1.8	1.2	0.0
70+	10.5	3.7	7.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	10.6	3.4	6.6	3.1	2.4	0.0	10.3	3.9	8.3	3.8	3.6	0.0

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 household 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 70 percent of private households in Mwanza Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (84.1 percent) than in urban areas (48.3 percent).

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Mwanza 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)
Mwanza Region	481,107	70.2	2.9	24.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3
Rural	293,904	84.1	2.7	11.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2
Urban	187,203	48.3	3.2	45.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (61 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 13.2 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Five Year Age Group and Tenure Status: Mwanza 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	481,107	70.2	2.9	24.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3
Below 15	1,046	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0
15 – 19	6,471	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.5
20 – 24	27,569	3.3	9.1	11.9	9.6	9.5	7.4	13.1
25 – 29	56,985	7.7	16.2	22.4	18.6	22.8	18.2	17.7
30 – 34	68,863	11.7	16.7	21.1	19.2	19.2	18.6	19.2
35 – 39	69,449	14.0	14.5	15.6	14.2	14.7	13.3	14.5
40 – 44	60,140	13.5	11.5	9.8	11.5	10.6	13.6	8.7
45 – 49	59,281	14.4	10.0	7.0	8.6	9.0	10.4	8.6
50 – 54	37,275	9.3	6.4	3.7	6.6	4.3	6.2	6.4
55 – 59	22,570	5.7	3.3	2.0	4.2	3.5	5.2	5.8
60 – 64	23,046	6.0	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.2
65+	48,412	13.2	6.6	2.3	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.6
Total Age Groups	481,107	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. Twenty two (22.2) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 9.6 percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (54.5 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 27.8 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with about three (2.9) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Mwanza Region	337,643	9.6	3.0	3.9	54.5	6.7	0.1	22.2
Rural	247,262	2.9	0.9	1.0	67.3	6.3	0.0	21.5
Urban	90,381	27.8	8.7	12.1	19.5	7.8	0.1	24.0

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 71.4 percent of private households in Mwanza Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material followed by grass or leaves (24.3 percent), and mud and leaves (3.1) percent. Ninety six percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 57 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were

observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 46 percent in Kwimba District to 98 percent in Nyamagana Municipal.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	481,107	71.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	24.3	3.1	0.3	0.2
Rural	293,904	56.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	37.5	4.8	0.4	0.3
Urban	187,203	94.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.0
Ukerewe	59,000	76.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	20.3	2.1	0.3	0.7
Magu	51,335	64.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	30.3	4.4	0.2	0.0
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	95.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Kwimba	62,328	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	47.3	6.6	0.0	0.0
Sengerema	109,334	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	29.1	3.4	0.7	0.3
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	95.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Misungwi	53,560	46.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	46.5	5.9	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 58.4 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (39.1 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (71.3 percent), followed by earth or sand (23.8 percent). On the other hand, 80.5 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (18.5 percent). Across districts, 81 percent of the total private households in Nyamagana Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 79 percent in Ilemela Municipal and 32 percent in Magu District.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	481,107	39.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	58.4	0.1
Rural	293,904	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	80.5	0.1
Urban	187,203	71.3	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0
Ukerewe	59,000	24.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	73.4	0.0
Magu	51,335	31.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	67.4	0.1
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	76.3	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0
Kwimba	62,328	15.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	83.8	0.2
Sengerema	109,334	25.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	73.7	0.1
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	72.8	6.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0
Misungwi	53,560	21.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	77.4	0.1

12.6 Wall Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 52.4 percent of all private households in Mwanza Region had their house walls built of sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks (19.6 percent) and cement (18.9 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in urban areas used cement bricks (42.6 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (31.5 percent), while in rural areas, the main wall materials used were sundried bricks (65.8 percent), followed by baked bricks (18.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Mwanza Region	481,107	1.0	18.9	52.4	19.6	0.7	0.4	5.4	1.4	0.1
Rural	293,904	0.3	3.8	65.8	18.4	1.2	0.6	7.7	2.2	0.1
Urban	187,203	2.1	42.6	31.5	21.7	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.0
Ukerewe	59,000	0.6	10.8	34.4	22.7	2.5	1.6	24.4	2.6	0.4
Magu	51,335	1.2	9.8	68.4	17.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.3	0.1
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	3.6	41.5	34.8	19.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0
Kwimba	62,328	0.2	4.1	83.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.8	0.0
Sengerema	109,334	0.1	3.6	52.7	33.3	1.7	0.6	6.2	1.7	0.1
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	1.4	54.7	24.9	17.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0
Misungwi	53,560	0.2	6.2	80.8	9.5	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.3	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 63 percent of the households in Mwanza Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 20.5 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 16.2 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (30.3 percent) than rural areas (28.1 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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

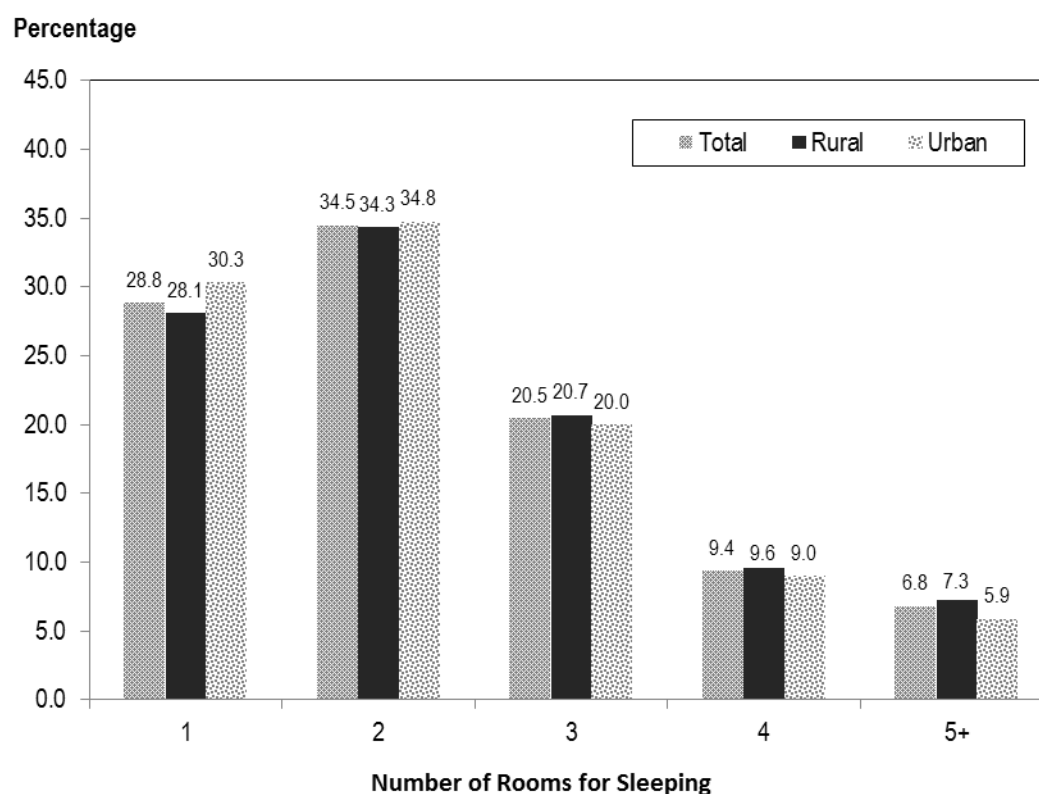


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mwanza Region	5.7	481,107	28.8	34.5	20.5	9.4	6.8	2.4
Male headed household	4.1	321,312	22.7	38.1	20.9	10.2	8.1	2.4
Female headed household	8.7	159,795	38.5	28.8	19.7	8.1	4.8	2.3
Rural	6.2	293,904	28.1	34.3	20.7	9.6	7.3	2.5
Urban	4.8	187,203	30.3	34.8	20.0	9.0	5.9	2.2
Ukerewe	5.7	59,000	32.4	36.2	18.3	7.8	5.3	2.2
Magu	5.8	51,335	22.3	39.7	21.1	10.0	6.9	2.5
Nyamagana Municipal	4.6	75,735	43.3	27.1	18.4	7.1	4.2	2.1
Kwimba	6.4	62,328	15.0	39.4	22.7	12.0	11.0	2.8
Sengerema	6.0	109,334	26.7	35.5	20.9	9.6	7.2	2.4
Ilemela Municipal	4.8	69,815	37.8	28.3	21.0	8.5	4.3	2.2
Misungwi	6.4	53,560	15.1	29.4	16.1	8.8	7.4	2.6

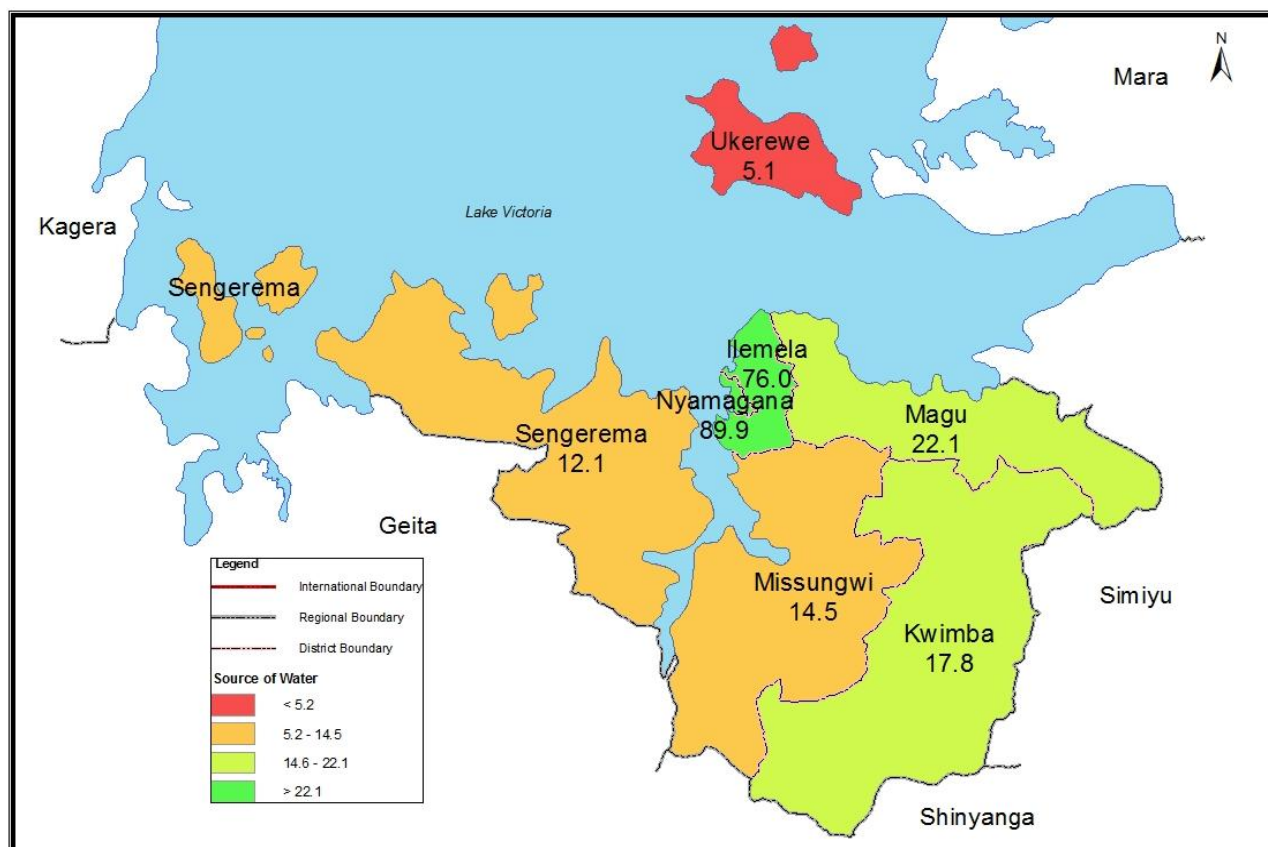
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 35 percent of private households in Mwanza Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (12 percent had water piped into their houses, 11 percent piped into yard and 12 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 76 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with nine percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from five (5) percent in Ukerewe District to 90 percent in Nyamagana Municipal.

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

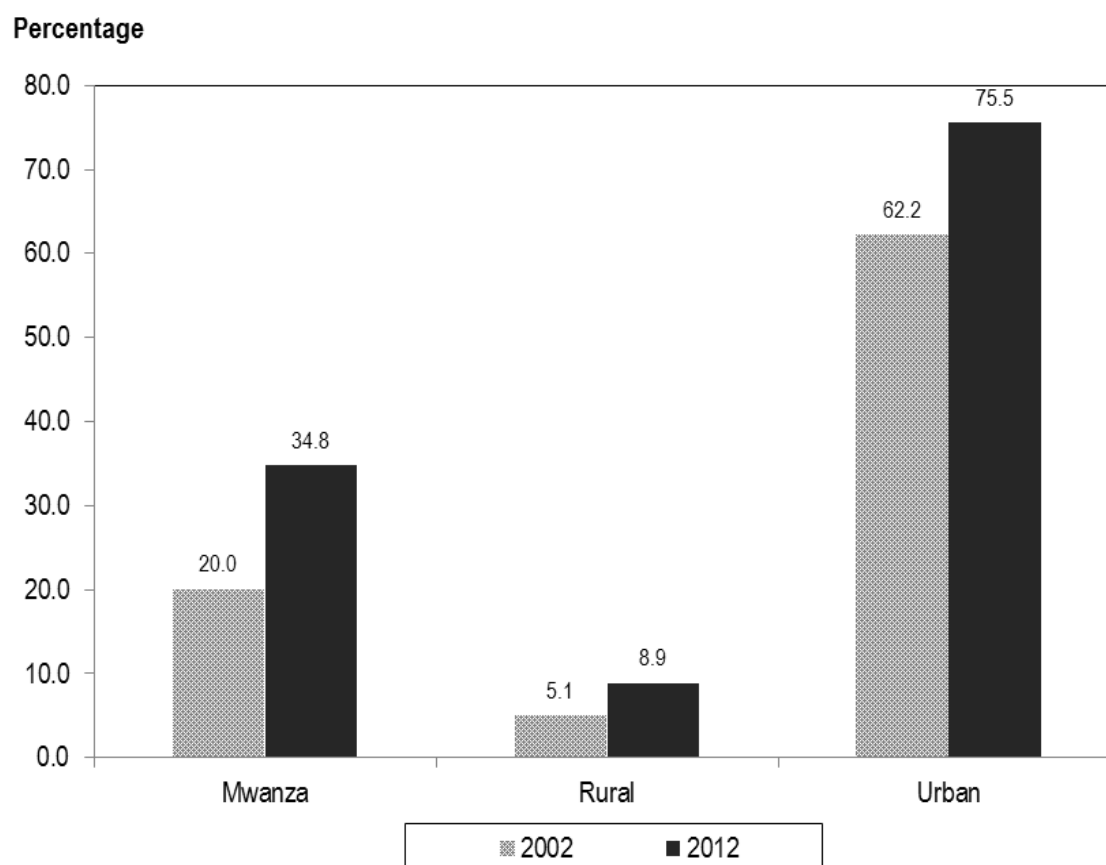
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Mwanza Region	481,107	12.2	10.9	11.7	10.6	9.7	1.7	56.8	22.6	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	9.3	43.2
Male headed	321,312	12.0	10.6	11.5	10.6	9.7	1.7	56.1	23.1	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	9.3	43.9
Female headed	159,795	12.6	11.4	12.2	10.7	9.7	1.6	58.2	21.7	9.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	9.3	41.7
Rural	293,904	1.2	0.6	7.1	15.5	11.7	2.5	38.6	31.6	15.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	14.0	61.4
Urban	187,203	29.4	27.1	19.0	3.0	6.6	0.5	85.6	8.6	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.9	14.5
Ukerewe	59,000	0.6	2.7	1.8	7.2	17.1	6.7	36.1	20.3	23.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	18.1	63.9
Magu	51,335	6.2	4.4	11.5	14.7	14.5	2.0	53.3	29.0	6.9	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.2	8.1	46.8
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	38.7	32.6	18.7	1.9	3.5	0.1	95.5	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	4.7
Kwimba	62,328	1.7	1.8	14.4	35.2	9.1	0.6	62.8	9.7	3.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	22.4	37.3
Sengerema	109,334	2.8	1.6	7.7	6.7	9.4	2.0	30.2	43.2	17.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.6	69.9
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	29.3	28.7	17.9	2.3	6.1	0.3	84.6	7.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	3.3	15.4
Misungwi	53,560	2.5	1.7	10.2	13.3	11.7	0.7	40.1	39.9	12.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.9	59.9

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



Overall, 35 percent of private households in Mwanza Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water as observed in the 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Mwanza urban areas (76 percent) than in rural areas nine (9) percent. The proportion of urban households increased from 62 percent in 2002 to 76 percent in 2012.

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



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows the percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that use of modern source of energy for cooking in Mwanza Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only four (4) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (97 percent) reported using wood-fuel (62 percent firewood and 35 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Mwanza 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		
Mwanza Region	481,107	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	34.9	61.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male headed household	321,312	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	34.2	62.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Female headed household	159,795	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	36.5	60.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural	293,904	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	10.2	88.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	187,203	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	73.7	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ukerewe	59,000	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	15.8	82.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Magu	51,335	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	19.6	77.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	81.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kwimba	62,328	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.0	91.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sengerema	109,334	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	20.8	77.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.2	75.7	16.9	0.1	0.0	0.4
Misungwi	53,560	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	11.8	86.6	0.2	0.1	0.2

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 57 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (TanESCO/Zesco) (22.9 percent). Only 24.3 percent of households in Mwanza Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (51 percent), followed by electricity (43 percent). The same situation was observed in rural Areas where, kerosene was the main source (62 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (21 percent).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Mwanza 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
Mwanza Region	481,107	22.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	22.8	34.5	1.8	0.7	13.8
Male headed household	321,312	21.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	23.2	34.8	1.9	0.7	14.7
Female headed household	159,795	26.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	22.0	33.9	1.7	0.7	12.2
Rural	293,904	11.2	1.2	0.3	0.01	0.02	0.0	2.2	17.1	44.5	1.4	1.1	21.0
Urban	187,203	41.2	0.9	0.3	0.02	0.0	0.04	1.8	31.7	18.8	2.5	0.1	2.6
Ukerewe	59,000	13.8	1.2	0.4	0.02	0.05	0.1	2.3	26.0	44.2	1.9	0.7	9.3
Magu	51,335	19.2	0.9	0.2	0.02	0.0	0.08	2.1	23.5	41.1	1.4	0.9	10.5
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	41.5	1.0	0.3	0.01	0.02	0.0	1.6	33.6	16.8	2.9	0.0	2.2
Kwimba	62,328	13.0	1.2	0.1	0.02	0.00	0.01	1.5	13.2	30.2	1.1	1.8	37.9
Sengerema	109,334	12.6	1.2	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.6	16.8	50.6	1.5	0.6	13.6
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	43.6	1.0	0.4	0.01	0.04	0.02	1.8	32.5	16.1	2.4	0.2	1.9
Misungwi	53,560	15.1	0.9	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.02	2.0	14.1	38.7	1.4	1.1	26.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Ilemela Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (45.1 percent) followed by Nyamagana Municipal (42.9 percent) and Magu District Council (20.5 percent).

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

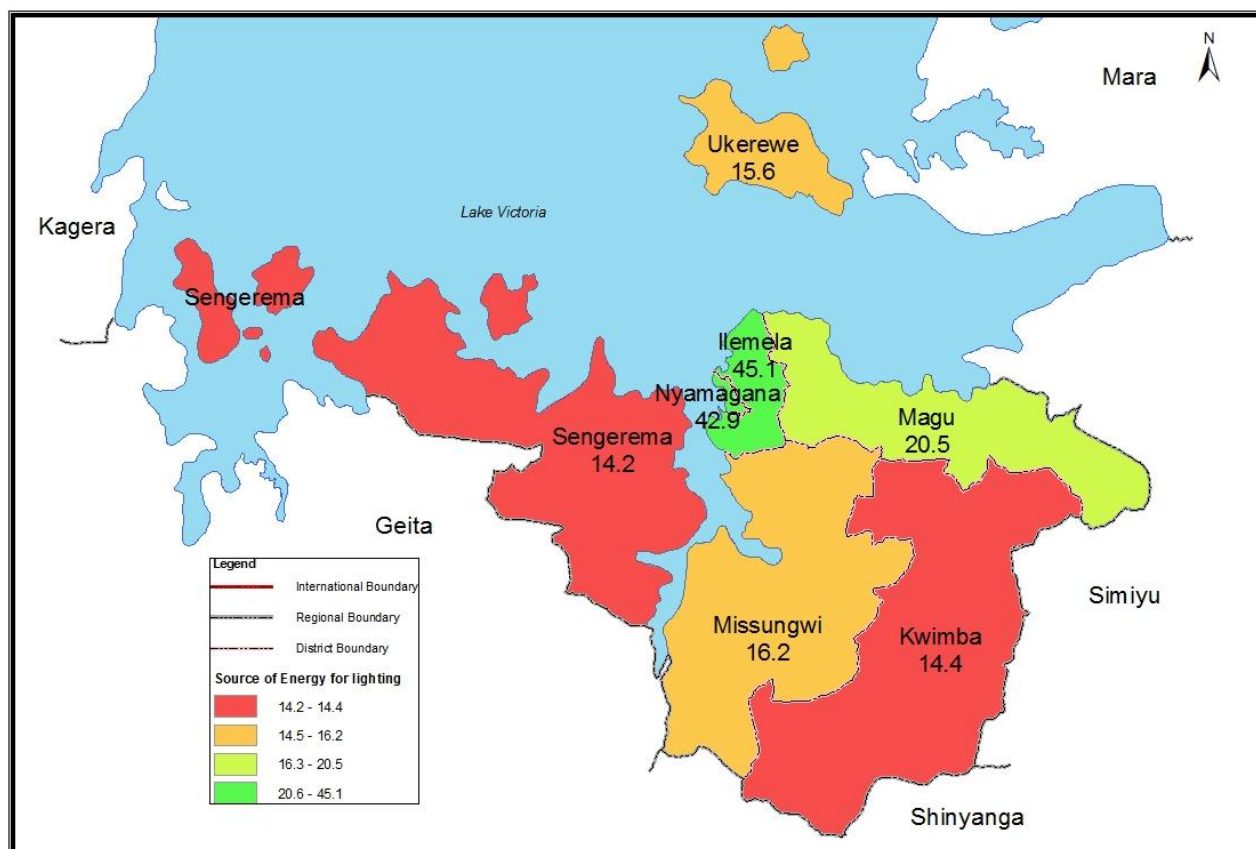
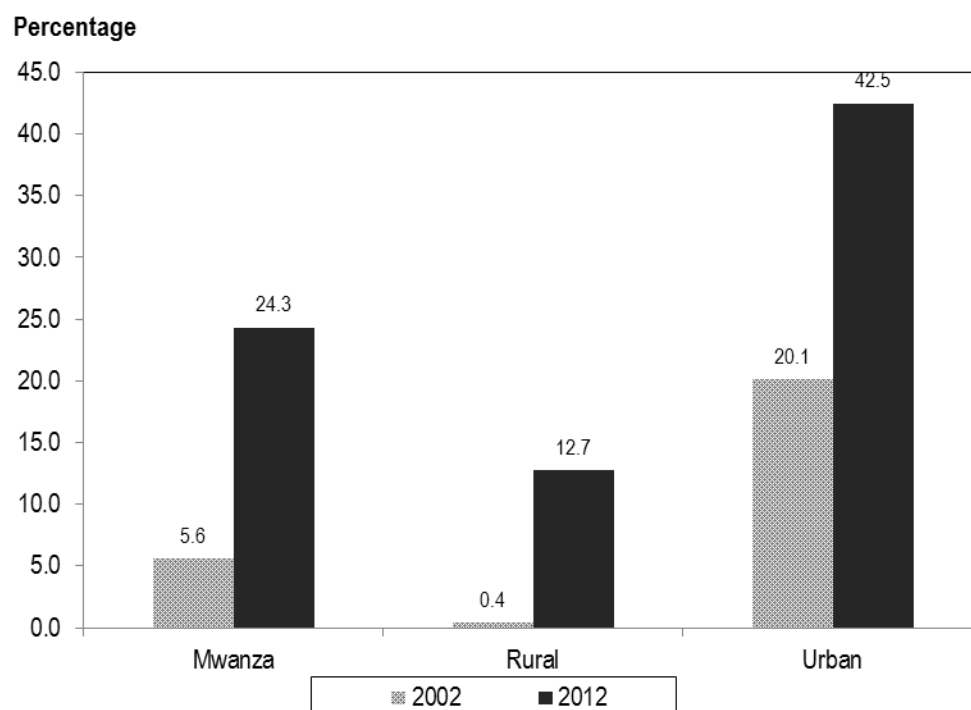


Figure 12.3 indicates that 24 percent of households in Mwanza Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (42.5 percent) compared with rural households (12.7 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

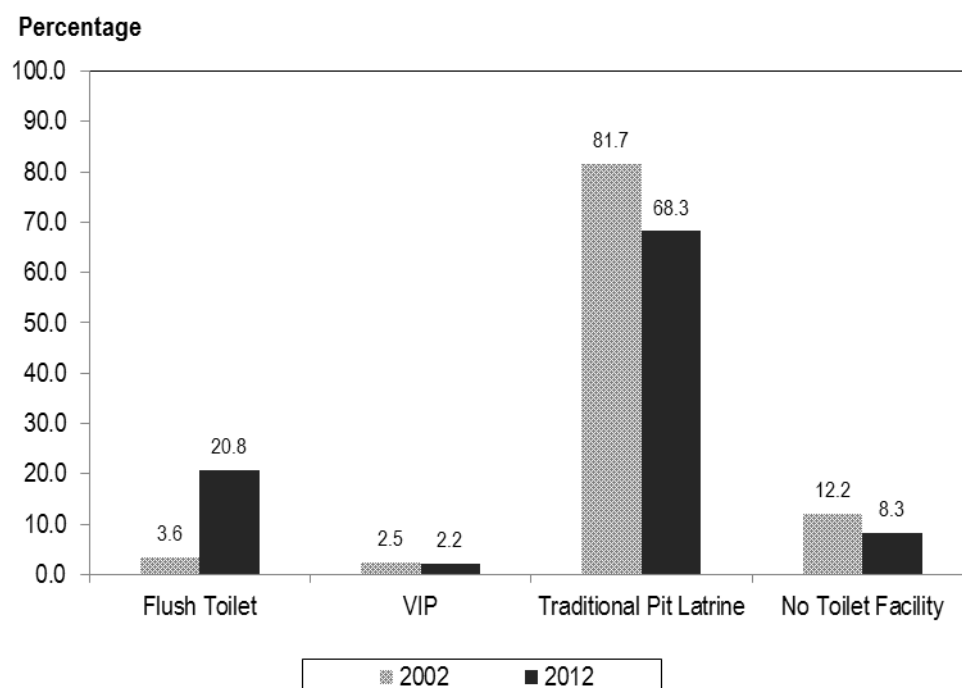
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence. The table shows that the most common toilet facility in Mwanza Region was Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (33.6 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (23.0 percent). About eight (8 percent) of households in Mwanza Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Kwimba (19.9 percent), followed by Misungwi district (16.9 percent).

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non - Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved
Mwanza Region	481,107	2.2	5.5	11.5	2.2	4.3	7.4	0.3	33.4	1.5	23.0	33.6	0.0	8.3	66.4
Male headed household	321,312	2.2	5.4	11.3	2.3	4.3	7.4	0.2	33.1	1.6	23.3	34.2	0.0	7.8	66.9
Female headed household	159,795	2.4	5.7	11.9	2.1	4.3	7.5	0.3	34.2	1.5	22.5	32.4	0.0	9.4	65.8
Rural	293,904	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.8	2.1	4.5	0.3	10.0	0.6	30.0	46.4	0.0	12.9	89.9
Urban	187,203	5.5	13.6	26.8	4.5	7.7	12.0	0.2	70.3	3.1	12.0	13.4	0.0	1.2	29.7
Ukerewe	59,000	0.3	1	4.1	0.9	2.3	4.5	0.4	13.5	0.8	21.2	56.0	0.0	8.4	86.4
Magu	51,335	0.9	2.5	6.8	1.8	4.0	6.5	0.5	23.0	1.6	30.8	35.2	0.1	9.5	77.2
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	6.1	14.4	30.6	5.2	8.1	14.4	0.1	78.9	3.0	9.3	7.7	0.0	1.0	21.0
Kwimba	62,328	0.2	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.1	4.3	0.3	10.9	0.5	35.1	33.8	0.0	19.9	89.3
Sengerema	109,334	0.3	1.5	3.5	1.3	2.5	5.2	0.2	14.5	0.8	26.6	51.3	0.0	6.6	85.3
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	7.0	16.1	27.3	4.3	8.1	10.8	0.2	73.8	3.3	9.8	11.7	0.0	1.3	26.1
Misungwi	53,560	0.4	1	3.2	0.9	2.7	5.5	0.3	14.0	0.5	32.6	35.8	0.0	16.9	85.8

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Mwanza Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 81.7 percent in 2002 to 68.3 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from about four (3.6) percent to 20.8 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 12.2 percent in 2002 to eight (8.3) percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the percent distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 38.2 percent of the private households in Mwanza Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burnt (27.1 percent) and other dumping (26.5 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 10.7 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Mwanza Region	481,107	4.2	2.5	27.1	1.4	38.2	26.5
Male headed household	321,312	3.9	2.3	27.3	1.3	38.8	26.3
Female headed household	159,795	4.9	2.8	26.9	1.6	37.0	26.8
Rural	293,904	0.1	0.1	25.1	1.1	37.8	35.8
Urban	187,203	10.7	6.2	30.3	1.9	39.0	11.9
Ukerewe	59,000	0.2	0.2	17.4	1.2	61.3	19.7
Magu	51,335	0.6	0.9	35.5	1.7	27.6	33.7
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	12.5	5.6	29.0	2.4	37.9	12.6
Kwimba	62,328	0.5	0.1	32.7	1.0	26.9	38.9
Sengerema	109,334	0.2	0.1	22.5	1.0	44.2	31.9
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	13.9	9.9	29.6	1.4	33.5	11.7
Misungwi	53,560	0.3	0.1	27.1	1.3	30.7	40.5

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe and mobile phone were the most commonly

owned asset. The hand hoe was owned by 71.1 percent of all private households, followed by mobile phone (70.6 percent), house (70.4 percent), radio (62.3 percent), land or farm (60.4 percent) and bicycles (46.5 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (73.6 percent) than female headed households (64.5 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 66.8 percent of male headed households compared with 53.4 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 46.5 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (36.4 percent) compared with male headed households (51.5 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Mwanza Region	481,107	62.3	1.0	70.6	46.5	2.4	3.5
Male headed household	321,312	66.8	1.1	73.6	51.5	2.5	4.1
Female headed household	159,795	53.4	0.9	64.5	36.4	2.0	2.3
Rural	293,904	56.3	0.5	61.1	60.9	0.5	2.7
Urban	187,203	71.8	1.8	85.4	23.9	5.4	4.8
Ukerewe	59,000	62.9	0.6	59.4	49.0	1.1	5.1
Magu	51,335	60.7	0.5	50.4	28.9	0.4	3.2
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	65.3	1.0	68.8	61.4	1.1	4.2
Kwimba	62,328	63.9	0.8	53.5	51.9	0.6	3.2
Sengerema	109,334	68.1	2.1	85.6	32.8	7.4	8.4
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	64.1	1.0	53.0	38.7	1.0	5.4
Misungwi	53,560	52.8	0.4	46.6	39.9	0.8	5.6

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Mwanza Region	481,107	0.1	0.3	15.5	9.2	22.9	3.1
Male headed household	321,312	0.2	0.3	15.9	9.1	23.9	3.2
Female headed household	159,795	0.1	0.2	14.7	9.5	20.8	3.1
Rural	293,904	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.9	18.5	0.3
Urban	187,203	0.2	0.5	34.1	22.3	29.8	7.6
Ukerewe	59,000	0.1	0.2	7.2	2.5	17.3	0.6
Magu	51,335	0.2	0.3	8.5	5.3	22.1	1.5
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	0.2	0.7	34.4	21.3	29.2	7.7
Kwimba	62,328	0.1	0.1	4.6	2.1	22.1	0.7
Sengerema	109,334	0.1	0.1	7.0	2.3	20.0	0.6
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	0.2	0.4	37.6	26.7	29.4	9.4
Misungwi	53,560	0.2	0.1	5.9	3.3	19.1	1.1

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Mwanza Region	481,107	6.2	2.7	4.2	9.5
Male headed household	321,312	6.1	2.9	4.4	10.5
Female headed household	159,795	6.3	2.4	3.7	7.6
Rural	293,904	0.5	0.3	2.5	14.8
Urban	187,203	15.1	6.5	6.7	1.2
Ukerewe	59,000	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.1
Magu	51,335	2.9	1.2	2.3	12.0
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	14.9	6.6	7.4	0.6
Kwimba	62,328	1.1	0.6	4.7	31.3
Sengerema	109,334	1.2	0.7	2.7	7.0
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	18.7	7.9	6.4	0.4
Misungwi	53,560	2.1	0.8	2.6	21.9

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Mwanza Region	481,107	0.6	71.1	3.8	9.9	0.6	70.4	60.4
Male headed household	321,312	0.7	71.9	4.2	10.9	0.7	71.1	61.7
Female headed household	159,795	0.6	69.3	3.2	8.0	0.5	69.0	57.8
Rural	293,904	0.7	87.4	3.6	15.4	0.8	84.8	77.0
Urban	187,203	0.6	45.4	4.2	1.4	0.3	47.9	34.4
Ukerewe	59,000	0.7	83.3	2.0	0.8	0.4	83.2	76.7
Magu	51,335	1.1	81.3	4.5	12.0	1.0	76.9	71.4
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	0.5	36.4	3.7	0.7	0.3	42.1	29.5
Kwimba	62,328	0.7	91.8	6.9	30.7	1.4	87.6	81.1
Sengerema	109,334	0.5	83.3	2.3	8.5	0.4	77.8	64.5
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	0.5	40.4	3.2	0.5	0.3	48.6	32.4
Misungwi	53,560	0.8	88.0	6.0	22.0	1.2	83.6	79.7

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, about nine (8.6) percent of all private households in Mwanza Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with about four (3.9) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were: Ilemela Municipal (13.6 percent) followed by Nyamagana Municipal (12.8 percent) and Misungwi District (10.9 percent).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution by District, Sex of head of Household and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Mwanza Region	8.6	2.2	0.03	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	3.9	1.5
Rural	5.5	0.3	0.01	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	2.5	2.0
Urban	13.6	5.2	0.06	1.8	3.4	0.4	0.9	6.0	0.7
Ukerewe	5.1	0.4	0.02	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.4	2.0	1.5
Magu	6.4	0.7	0.02	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.6	3.3	1.6
Nyamagana Municipal	12.8	6.0	0.06	1.9	2.6	0.5	0.5	4.7	0.5
Kwimba	8.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.7	6.3	0.8
Sengerema	4.7	0.5	0.01	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.6
Ilemela Municipal	13.6	6.0	0.07	2.2	2.7	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.7
Misungwi	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.6	3.5	6.1

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected data 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

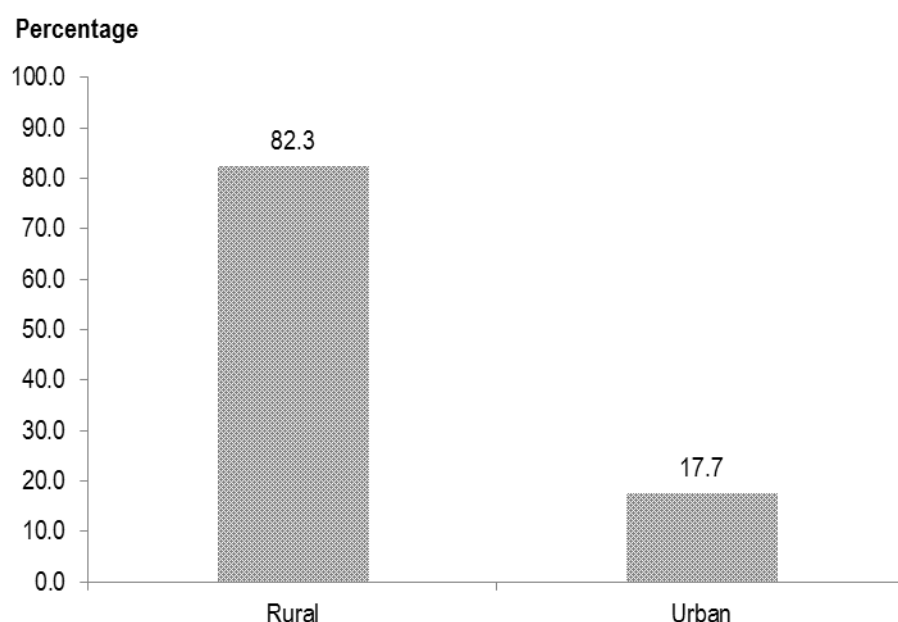
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 294,937 out of 481,107 households (equivalent to 61.3 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Sengerema District Council (83,229 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 17.7 percent of households (52,068 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture among the districts in Mwanza Region ranged between 17 percent in Nyamagana Municipal and 87.2 percent in Kwimba District Councils.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mwanza Region	481,107	294,937	61.3	82.3	17.7
Ukerewe	59,000	45,071	76.4	90.1	9.9
Magu	51,335	39,965	77.9	89.5	10.5
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	12,866	17.0	-	100.0
Kwimba	62,328	54,343	87.2	91.5	8.5
Sengerema	109,334	83,229	76.1	90.5	9.5
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	14,802	21.2	-	100.0
Misungwi	53,560	44,661	83.4	92.8	7.2

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Mwanza Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (258,620 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; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mwanza Households	481,107	293,904	187,203
Engaged in Agriculture	294,937	242,869	52,068
Crop types			
Maize	258,620	217,359	41,261
Paddy	207,611	173,938	33,673
Cassava	189,810	165,472	24,338
Banana	36,157	31,070	5,087
Other Crops	231,452	200,768	30,684

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 Mwanza 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 481,107 households in Mwanza Region, 41 percent (197,353 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 165,450 households (83.8 percent) were in rural areas and 31,903 households (16.2 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Sengerema District (49,482 household) and the smallest district was Nyamagana Municipal Council (9,274 household).

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mwanza Region	481,107	197,353	41.0	83.8	16.2
Ukerewe	59,000	34,659	58.7	93.0	7.0
Magu	51,335	24,102	47.0	94.3	5.7
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	9,274	12.2	-	100.0
Kwimba	62,328	37,412	60.0	93.7	6.3
Sengerema	109,334	49,482	45.3	92.5	7.5
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	11,418	16.4	-	100.0
Misungwi	53,560	31,006	57.9	95.6	4.4

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

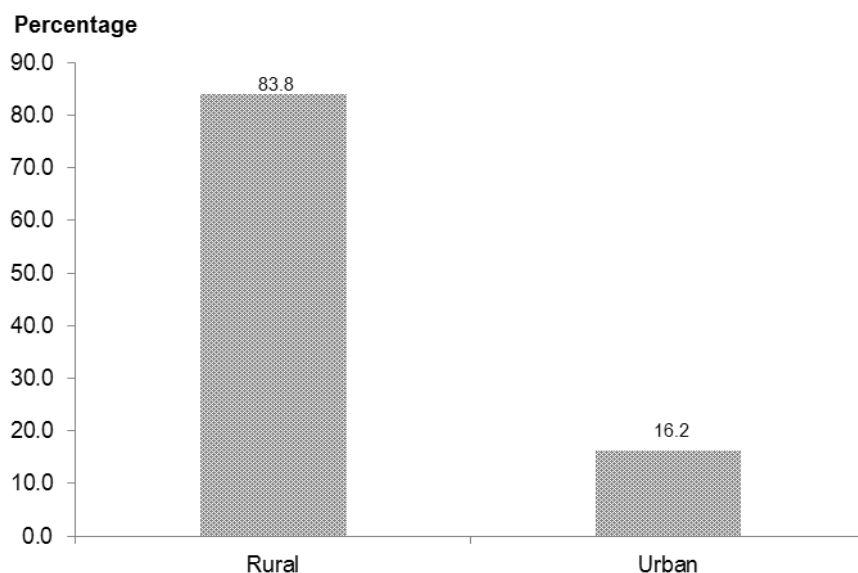


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, and rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There was a higher number of households that reared poultry (173,844 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mwanza Households	481,107	293,904	187,203
Engaged in Raising Livestock	197,353	165,450	31,903
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	90,027	82,480	7,547
Goats	98,890	89,017	9,873
Sheep	24,527	22,830	1,697
Poultry	173,844	146,463	27,381

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. Mwanza Region had a total of 90,027 cattle, out of which 67,794 cattle (75 percent) were kept in male headed households and 22,233 (25 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed in the goats, sheep and poultry.

Table 13.5: Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Livestock and Poultry as of 26th August 2012; Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mwanza Region	90,027	98,890	24,527	173,844	67,794	71,812	17,940	124,245	22,233	27,078	6,587	49,599
Ukerewe	90,027	98,890	24,527	173,844	67,794	71,812	17,940	124,245	22,233	27,078	6,587	49,599
Magu	20,206	22,753	237	27,917	15,542	16,832	173	20,003	4,664	5,921	64	7,914
Nyamagana Municipal	10,313	10,768	4,020	21,351	7,659	7,664	2,981	15,070	2,654	3,104	1,039	6,281
Kwimba	1,608	2,265	463	7,923	1,232	1,684	351	5,729	376	581	112	2,194
Sengerema	20,245	18,080	9,442	34,502	14,706	12,619	6,750	24,010	5,539	5,461	2,692	10,492
Ilemela Municipal	19,208	26,039	3,156	43,908	14,912	19,246	2,374	32,051	4,296	6,793	782	11,857
Misungwi	2,477	2,996	401	10,147	1,852	2,211	300	7,165	625	785	101	2,982

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 80 percent of the cattle (1,149,766 cattle) kept in Mwanza 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, Mwanza Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mwanza Region	1,333,569	574,942	129,678	1,829,259	1,149,766	516,025	121,167	1,468,745	183,803	58,917	8,511	360,514
Ukerewe	158,593	84,447	914	196,621	155,528	79,383	837	182,356	3,065	5,064	77	14,265
Magu	251,390	76,627	22,618	222,302	213,431	74,234	22,041	208,276	37,959	2,393	577	14,026
Nyamagana Municipal	46,058	17,601	2,568	119,544	-	-	-	-	46,058	17,601	2,568	119,544
Kwimba	315,080	132,671	52,162	419,729	288,880	125,950	49,806	396,279	26,200	6,721	2,356	23,450
Sengerema	239,669	136,755	16,333	436,115	231,617	130,549	15,804	403,477	8,052	6,206	529	32,638
Ilemela Municipal	57,764	17,886	1,878	142,352	-	-	-	-	57,764	17,886	1,878	142,352
Misungwi	265,015	108,955	33,205	292,596	260,310	105,909	32,679	278,357	4,705	3,046	526	14,239

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 481,107 households in Mwanza Region, only 2,056 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 74.8 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 25.2 percent were in urban areas.

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



District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Mwanza Region	481,107	2,056	0.4	74.8	25.2
Ukerewe	59,000	404	0.7	90.6	9.4
Magu	51,335	216	0.4	84.3	15.7
Nyamagana Municipal	75,735	184	0.2	-	100.0
Kwimba	62,328	268	0.4	88.8	11.2
Sengerema	109,334	574	0.5	90.8	9.2
Ilemela Municipal	69,815	165	0.2	-	100.0
Misungwi	53,560	245	0.5	93.9	6.1

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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 beifida	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											

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS															
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?			
(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING				Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01						
				Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02						
				Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03						
				Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04						
				Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05						
				Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06						
				Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07						
				Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08						
				Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09						
				Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10						
				Cart with small tank/drum	=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11						
				Tanker truck	=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12						
				Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13	Not Applicable	=13								
				Improved cooking fuel		Have electricity									
				Non improved cooking fuel		Have no electricity									
<div><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)																						
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																									<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
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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 style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																													
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 20px;" 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 style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8			
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