

The United Republic of Tanzania



Manyara Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

OCGS Vision

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

OCGS Mission

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

For more information, comments and suggestions please contact:

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

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



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Manyara Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

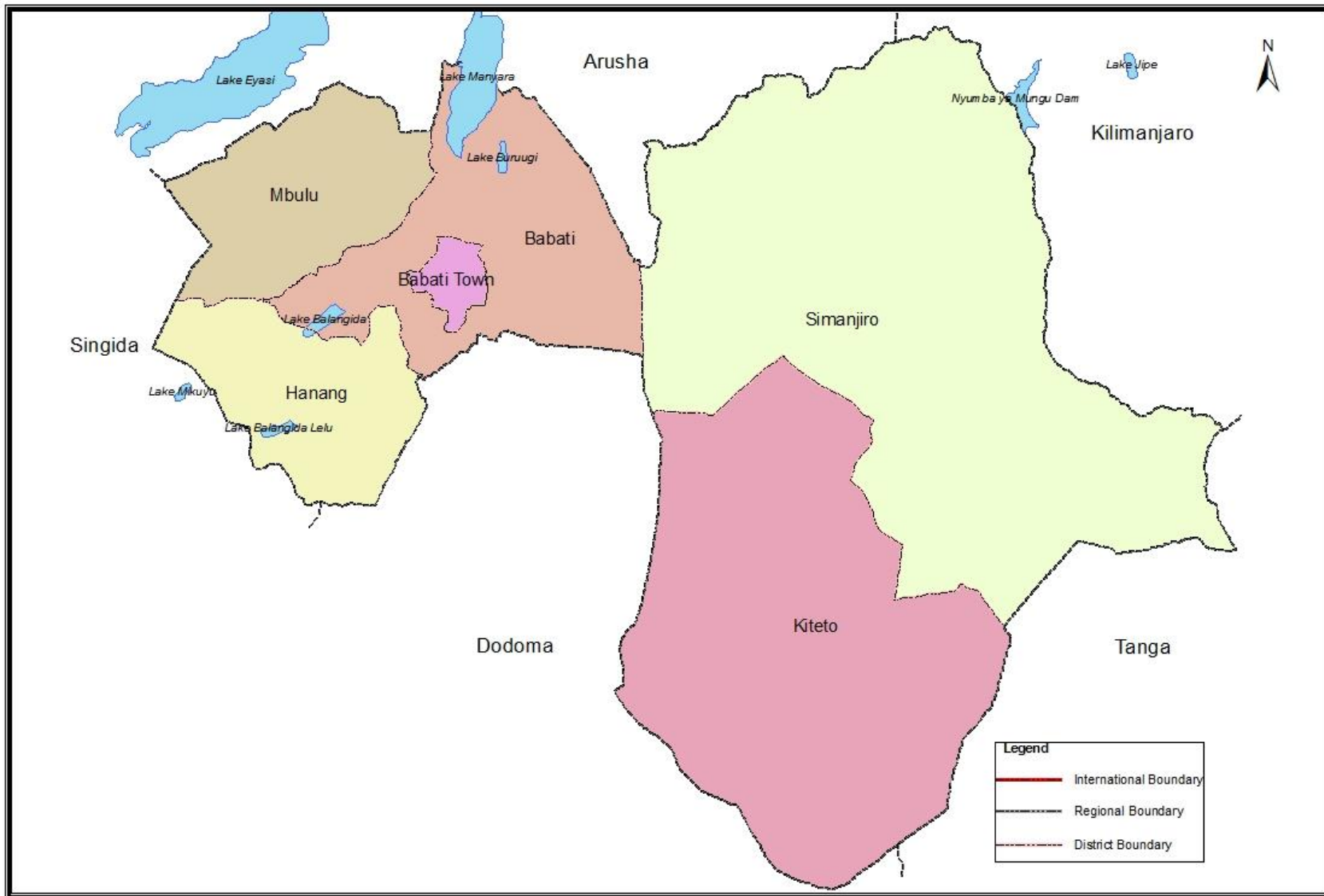
and

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

March, 2016



MANYARA 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.

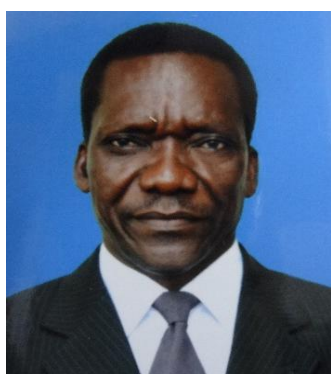
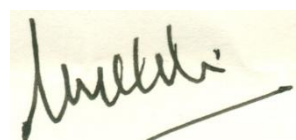
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

The Manyara 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.

Manyara 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 Manyara population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Manyara had a population of 1.4 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 101. Population of Manyara is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 37 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Manyara region will double in the next 22 years. Manyara population is predominantly rural with 83 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Manyara was 3.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 3.2 percent and 3.2 percent for the urban population.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Manyara 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 Manyara region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Manyara 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. Manyara region had a total of 271,050 private households, out of which 228,012 (84 percent) were in rural areas and 43,038 (16 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty four (34 percent) of households in Manyara region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had decreased from 16.7 in 2002 Census to 15.9 in 2012. Average household size was 5.2 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.3 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.3 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were almost twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.7 compared to 3.9 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Manyara region. More than half (54 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 25.8 years for males and 21.9 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 26.5 years in 2002 to 25.8 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.1 years in 2002 to 21.9 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 Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from India and USA.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, nine (9) percent of Manyara 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 75 percent of all persons in Manyara region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.57) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, six (6) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (6.6 percent) than rural (5.8 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that less than one (0.4) percent of total private households in Manyara region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Manyara region has 2,657 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Kenya (41 percent) followed by USA (8 percent) and Great Britain (7 percent). On remittances, results show that 23 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 Manyara region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 67 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 (64 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 73 percent and was higher in urban areas (90 percent) than in rural areas (70 percent). Adult literacy for males (77 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (68 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 87.4 percent in Babati Town Council to 56.2 percent in Kiteto District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 55 percent in 2002 to 67 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 62 percent in 2002 to 73 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 60 percent in 2002 to 72 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (69 percent). Female NER (74 percent) was higher than that of males (70 percent). In

2012, NER by district was highest in Babati Town council (92.8 percent) to 56.1 percent in Kiteto district council. Eight in every ten (89 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 (112.5 percent) compared to rural areas (86.0 percent). There was a difference in gross enrolment among sexes in rural areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 64 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that three percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 61 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 59 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Manyara resident was farming (58 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 two (2) percent of Manyara region population. Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 83 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 55 percent compared to rural areas (89 percent). Thirty percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 57 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority of households (53 percent) had used iron sheet as the main roofing material, followed by Grass or Leaves (27 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 92 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 43 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (74 percent) of households in Manyara region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (22 percent). Majority (49 percent) of all private households in Manyara region had their houses' wall built of Poles and Mud, followed by Baked Bricks (29 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 71 percent of the households in Manyara region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 37 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (seven percent had water piped into their houses, five percent piped into yard and 25 percent used public tap), 19 percent were used Unprotected dug well. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 67 compared to 31 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Manyara region is uncommon, less than one (0.9) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (96 percent) used wood-fuel 83 percent firewood and 14 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 12 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 58 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from four (4) percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Manyara Region were Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (32 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without washable/soil slab (28 percent). Majority of households other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal (45 percent), followed by burying/pit (27 percent) and burnt (26 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where less than one (0.9) 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 house (84 percent), followed by hand hoe (83 percent), land or farm (78 percent), mobile phone (63 percent) and radio (51 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in Rural Areas.

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 74 percent of all private households in Manyara region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (89 percent) while in urban areas (11 percent), 56 percent of all private households in Manyara 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 Manyara Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census

Indicator	Manyara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,425,131	100.0	1,231,913	100.0	193,218	100.0
Male	717,085	50.3	621,548	50.5	95,537	49.4
Female	708,046	49.7	610,365	49.5	97,681	50.6
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	3.2	-	3.2	-	3.2
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	251,091	17.6	223,829	18.2	27,262	14.1
Male	126,225	17.6	112,586	18.1	13,639	14.3
Female	124,866	17.6	111,243	18.2	13,623	13.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	671,288	47.1	596,411	48.4	74,877	38.8
Male	339,597	47.4	302,529	48.7	37,068	38.8
Female	331,691	46.8	293,882	48.1	37,809	38.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	757,515	53.2	669,967	54.4	87,548	45.3
Male	384,218	53.6	341,210	54.9	43,008	45.0
Female	373,297	52.7	328,757	53.9	44,540	45.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	75,918	5.3	66,599	5.4	9,319	4.8
Male	37,856	5.3	33,259	5.4	4,597	4.8
Female	38,062	5.4	33,340	5.5	4,722	4.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	53,935	3.8	47,561	3.9	6,374	3.3
Male	26,667	3.7	23,630	3.8	3,037	3.2
Female	27,268	3.9	23,931	3.9	3,337	3.4
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	271,050	100.0	228,012	84.1	43,038	15.9
Male Headed Households	179,541	66.2	151,048	66.2	28,493	66.2
Female Headed Households	91,509	33.8	76,964	33.8	14,545	33.8
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.2	-	5.3	-	4.3
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.9	-	4.1	-	3.2
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.7	-	7.9	-	6.5
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	396,901	53.6	342,229	54.5	54,672	48.8
Never Married	257,320	34.8	214,102	34.1	43,218	38.6
Living Together	36,731	5.0	30,375	4.8	6,356	5.7
Separated	7,010	0.9	5,523	0.9	1,487	1.3
Divorced	17,165	2.3	14,043	2.2	3,122	2.8
Widowed	24,802	3.4	21,572	3.4	3,230	2.9
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

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

Indicator	Manyara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	1,424,649	100.0	1,231,563	100.0	193,086	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	482	0.0	350	0.0	132	0.1
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	123,482	8.8	78,227	6.4	45,255	24.3
Population with Birth Notification	121,580	8.6	109,936	9.0	11,644	6.3
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	44,033	5.9	38,365	5.8	5,667	6.6
Male	22,091	5.8	19,394	5.7	2,697	6.4
Female	21,942	5.9	18,972	5.8	2,970	6.8
Diaspora						
Total	2,657	0.2	1,553	0.1	1,104	0.6
Male	1,477	0.2	924	0.2	553	0.6
Female	1,180	0.2	629	0.1	551	0.6
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	778,475	67.3	640,712	64.2	137,763	86.5
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	537,080	72.6	436,321	69.5	100,759	89.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	207,661	82.5	169,939	79.9	37,722	96.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	360,643	79.8	292,483	77.0	68,160	95.2
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	205,327	71.9	174,772	69.2	30,555	92.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	254,164	89.0	217,088	86.0	37,076	112.5
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	401,573	100.0	327,387	100.0	74,186	100.0
Primary School	354,878	88.0	297,456	90.9	57,422	77.4
Training after Primary	3,003	0.7	2,194	0.7	809	1.1
Secondary School	36,187	9.0	24,076	7.4	12,111	16.3
Training after Secondary	3,034	0.8	1,715	0.5	1,319	1.8
University and Others	4,471	1.1	1,946	0.6	2,525	3.4
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	5,940	1.1	4,524	0.9	1,416	2.0
Professionals	7,122	1.3	4,285	0.9	2,837	4.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	12,671	2.2	9,358	1.9	3,314	4.6
Clerks	2,621	0.5	1,617	0.3	1,004	1.4
Small Business Managers	2,399	0.4	1,285	0.3	1,114	1.6
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	16,133	2.9	8,349	1.7	7,784	10.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	5,604	1.0	3,041	0.6	2,563	3.6
Crafts and Related Workers	15,803	2.8	9,149	1.9	6,654	9.3
Farmers	325,862	57.8	295,825	60.1	30,037	42.1
Livestock Keepers	65,991	11.7	64,969	13.2	1,022	1.4
Fishermen	1,891	0.3	1,628	0.3	263	0.4
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	2,047	0.4	924	0.2	1,123	1.6
Elementary Occupations	32,639	5.8	27,184	5.5	5,455	7.6
Others	66,295	11.8	59,675	12.1	6,620	9.3
Disability						
Type of Disability						

Indicator	Manyara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albinism	463	0.03	384	0.03	79	0.04
Seeing	22,766	1.62	19,741	1.62	3025	1.63
Hearing	12,286	0.87	11,046	0.91	1240	0.67
Walking	15,636	1.11	13,657	1.12	1979	1.06
Remembering	10,225	0.73	8,967	0.74	1258	0.68
Self-Care	9,976	0.71	8,842	0.72	1134	0.61
Other Disability	3,859	0.27	3330	0.27	529	0.28
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	225,968	83.4	202,184	88.7	23,784	55.3
Living without Paying any Rent	9,306	3.4	7,467	3.3	1,839	4.3
Rented Privately	29,730	11	14,266	6.3	15,464	35.9
Rented by Employer	1,880	0.7	1,125	0.5	755	1.8
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,689	0.6	992	0.4	696	1.6
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,993	0.7	1,605	0.7	388	0.9
Owned by Employer (Rent)	484	0.2	372	0.2	112	0.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	1,274	0.5	752	0.3	523	1.2
Cement Bricks	7,137	2.6	4,176	1.8	2,961	6.9
Sundried Bricks	39,034	14.4	32,911	14.4	6,123	14.2
Baked Bricks	77,778	28.7	51,687	22.7	26,090	60.6
Timber	625	0.2	545	0.2	79	0.2
Timber and Iron Sheets	1002	0.4	913	0.4	90	0.2
Poles and Mud	133,461	49.2	126,610	55.5	6,851	15.9
Grass	10,128	3.7	9,843	4.3	284	0.7
Tent	612	0.2	575	0.3	37	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	200,874	74.1	184,366	80.9	16,508	38.4
Non Earth	62,818	23.2	36,320	15.9	26,499	61.6
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	143,506	52.9	103,833	45.5	39,673	92.2
Grass/Leaves	73,645	27.2	71,166	31.2	2,479	5.8
Mud and Leaves	50,996	18.8	50,432	22.1	564	1.3
Others	2902.0	1.1	2,581	1.1	322	0.8
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	156,195	57.6	133,364	58.5	22,831	53.1
Electricity	32,681	12.1	15,992	7.0	16,686	38.8
Others	82,175	30.3	78,655	34.5	3,519	8.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	224,459	82.8	205,859	90.3	18,600	43.2
Charcoal	36,585	13.5	16,004	7.02	20,581	47.8
Kerosene	3,853	1.4	2,186	0.96	1,667	3.9
Electricity	2,373	0.9	953	0.42	1,420	3.3

Indicator	Manyara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Others	3,780	1.4	3,011	1.32	768	1.8
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	100,433	37.1	71,597	31.4	28,836	67.0
Other Protected Sources	48,726	18.0	43,820	19.2	4,906	11.4
Unprotected Sources	121,892	45.0	112,596	49.4	9,294	21.6
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	11,068	4.1	3,603	1.6	7,466	17.4
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	3,039	1.1	1,633	0.7	1,407	3.3
Pit Latrine	200,586	74.0	167,293	73.4	33,291	77.4
Others	817	0.3	664	0.3	153	0.4
No Facility	55,541	20.5	54,819	24.0	722	1.7
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	4,282	1.6	770	0.3	3,511	8.2
Burnt	69,374	25.6	54,062	23.7	15,313	35.6
Roadside Dumping	4,187	1.5	3,738	1.6	449	1.0
Burying/Pit	72,077	26.6	55,988	24.6	16,089	37.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	121,130	44.7	113,453	49.8	7,676	17.8
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	138,071	50.9	109,892	48.2	28,180	65.5
Mobile Phone	171,723	63.4	136,458	59.9	35,265	81.9
Hand Hoe	224,606	82.9	196,734	86.3	27,872	64.8
Television	17,726	6.5	6,741	3.0	10,985	25.5
Land or Farm	211,708	78.1	191,072	83.8	20,636	48.0
House	226,735	83.7	202,110	88.6	24,625	57.2
Bicycle	113,511	41.9	98,362	43.1	15,149	35.2
Motorcycle or Vespa	15,251	5.6	11,550	5.1	3,701	8.6
Power Tiller	138,071	50.9	109,892	48.2	28,180	65.5
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	9,632	3.6	5,841	2.6	3,791	8.8
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	3,600	1.3	2,119	0.9	1,481	3.4
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	41	0.0	28	0.0	13	0.0
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	687	0.3	341	0.2	346	0.8
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	1,867	0.7	864	0.4	1,003	2.3
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,051	0.4	388	0.2	663	1.5

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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.

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside the country.

Literacy and Education

Educational Attainment is the highest grade 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 attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census.

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.

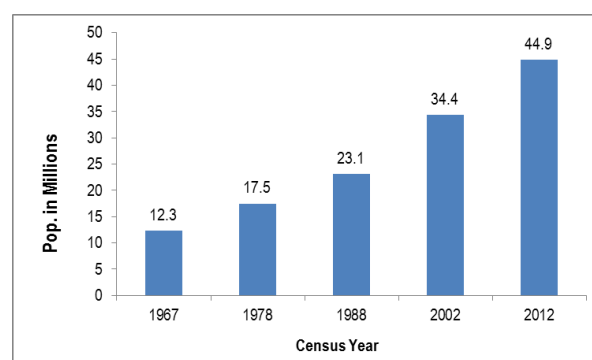
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

Data collected by 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. The Order to conduct the 2012 Population and Housing Census on 26th August, 2012 was made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, on 9th March, 2012 and gazetted on the 20th July, 2012 as directed by the Act.



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

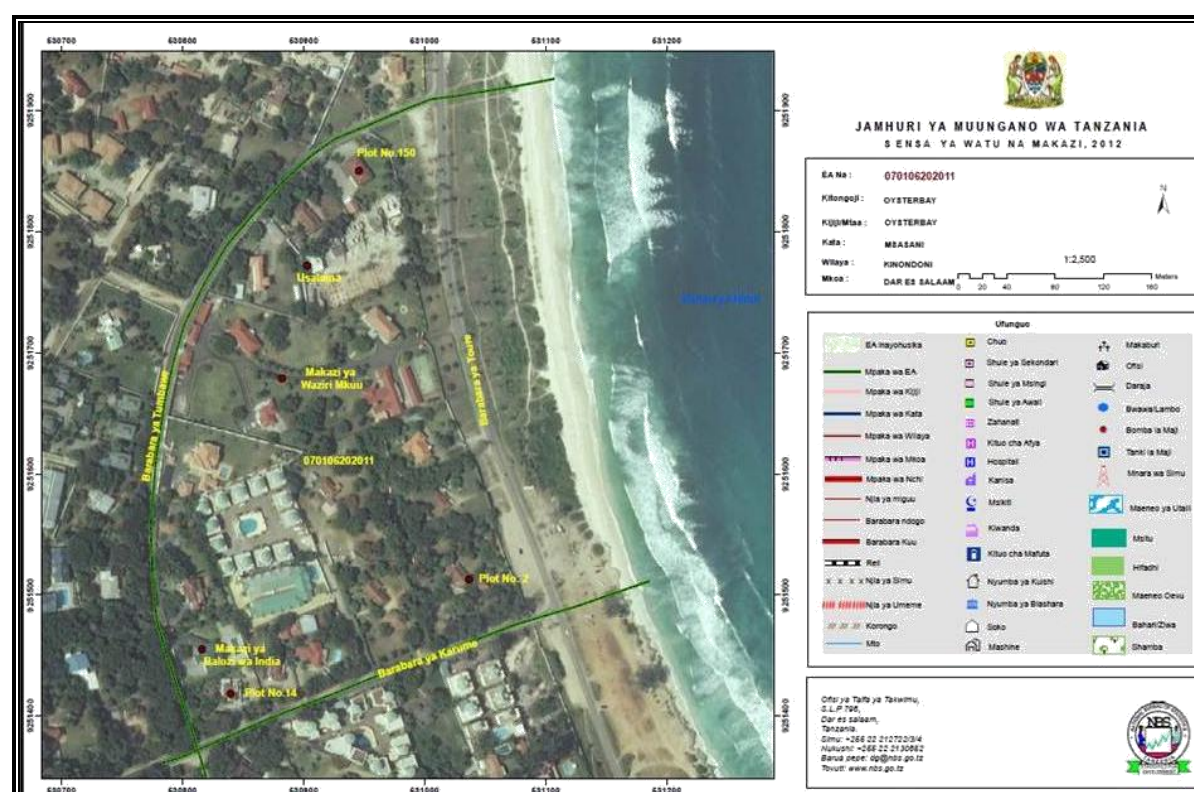
The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

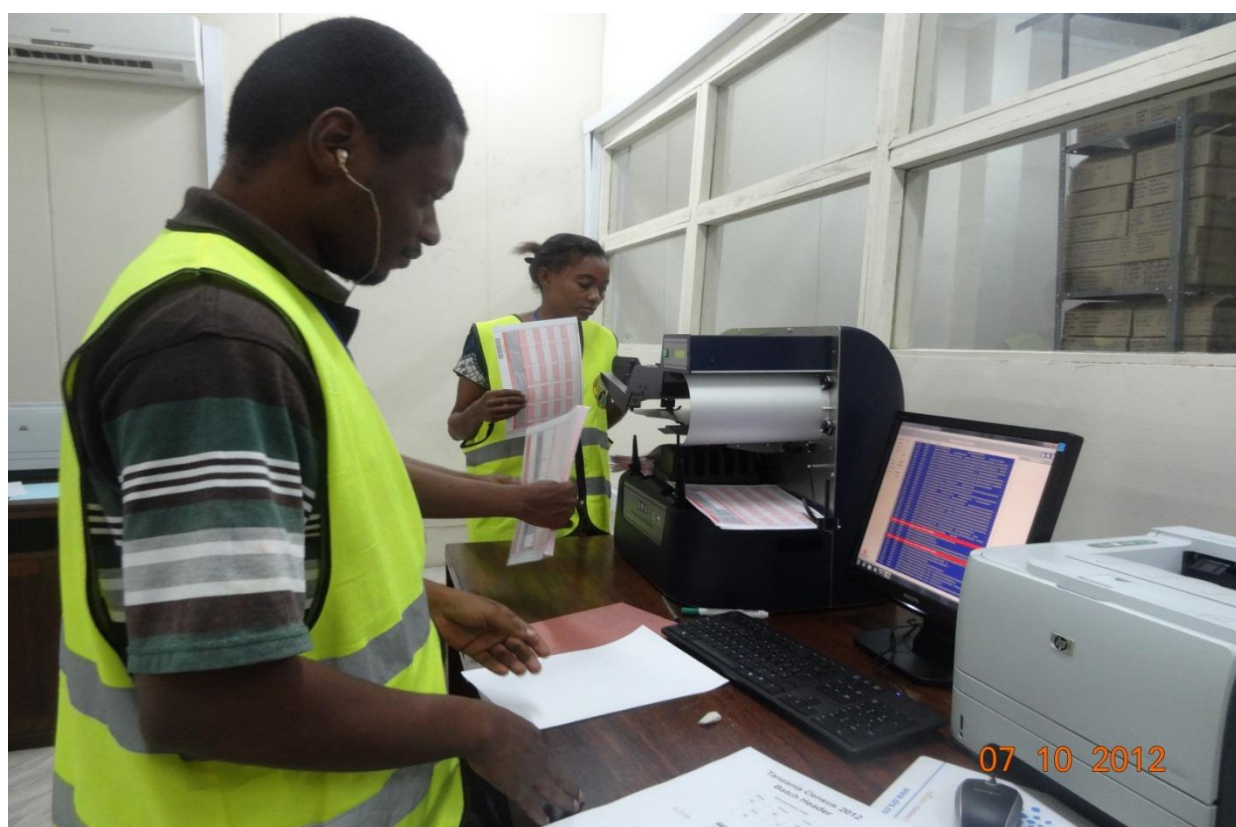
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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, control forms and the

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Special and Inmates Institutions (44 persons in each) while in urban areas, it was Refugee Camps (19 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Manyara Region	1,425,131	100.00	1,231,913	100.00	193,218	100.00
Private Households	1,405,957	98.65	1,219,824	99.02	186,133	96.33
Special Institutions	68	0.00	44	0.00	24	0.01
Inmates Institutions	960	0.07	44	0.00	916	0.47
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,960	0.21	1,073	0.09	1,887	0.98
Refugee Camps	680	0.05	661	0.05	19	0.01
Homeless People	366	0.03	275	0.02	91	0.05
Travellers/In transit	761	0.05	259	0.02	502	0.26
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,664	0.12	321	0.03	1,343	0.70
Educational Institutions	1,737	0.12	571	0.05	1,166	0.60
Orphanage Centres	130	0.01	97	0.01	33	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,848	0.69	8,744	0.71	1,104	0.57

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,425,131 persons in Manyara Region, 1,405,957 (99 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, in private households, male population was larger (705,868 persons) than female population (700,089 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Manyara Region	1,425,131	100.00	717,085	100.00	708,046	100.00
Private Households	1,405,957	98.65	705,868	98.44	700,089	98.88
Special Institutions	68	0.00	35	0.00	33	0.00
Inmates Institutions	960	0.07	909	0.13	51	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,960	0.21	2,166	0.30	794	0.11
Refugee Camps	680	0.05	649	0.09	31	0.00
Homeless People	366	0.03	331	0.05	35	0.00
Travellers/In transit	761	0.05	585	0.08	176	0.02
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,664	0.12	552	0.08	1,112	0.16
Educational Institutions	1,737	0.12	851	0.12	886	0.13
Orphanage Centres	130	0.01	50	0.01	80	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,848	0.69	5,089	0.71	4,759	0.67

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Manyara Region in 2012 was 1.4 million. Out of that, 83 percent (1.2 million) were in rural areas and 17 percent (0.2 million) resided in urban areas. The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Manyara Region, Manyara rural and Manyara urban was 3.2 percent each.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	2002	2012			
Manyara Region	1,037,605	1,425,131	37.3	3.2	21.8
Rural	896,886	1,231,913	37.4	3.2	21.8
Urban	140,719	193,218	37.3	3.2	21.9

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts ranging from 1.0 percent recorded in Babati Town Council to 4.7 percent recorded in Kiteto District.

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

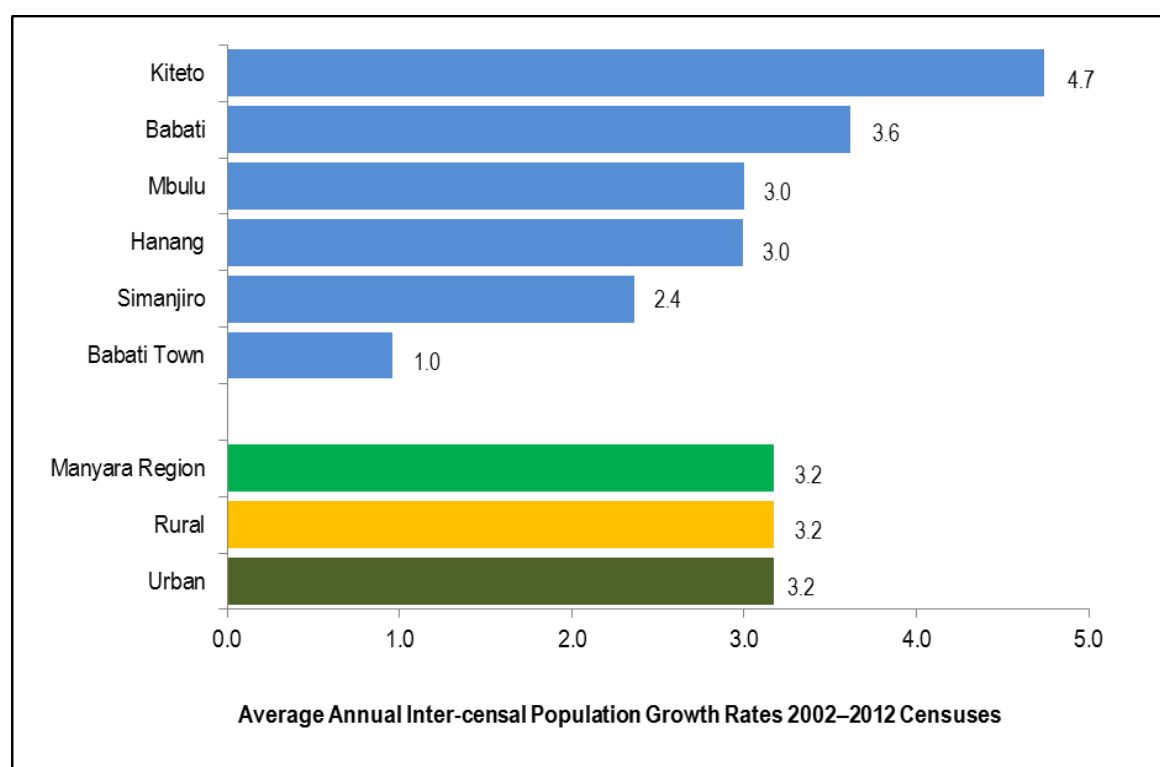


Figure 2.2 shows that the Manyara Region population growth rate has decreased from 3.9 percent in 1988/2002 to 3.2 percent in 2002/2012.

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

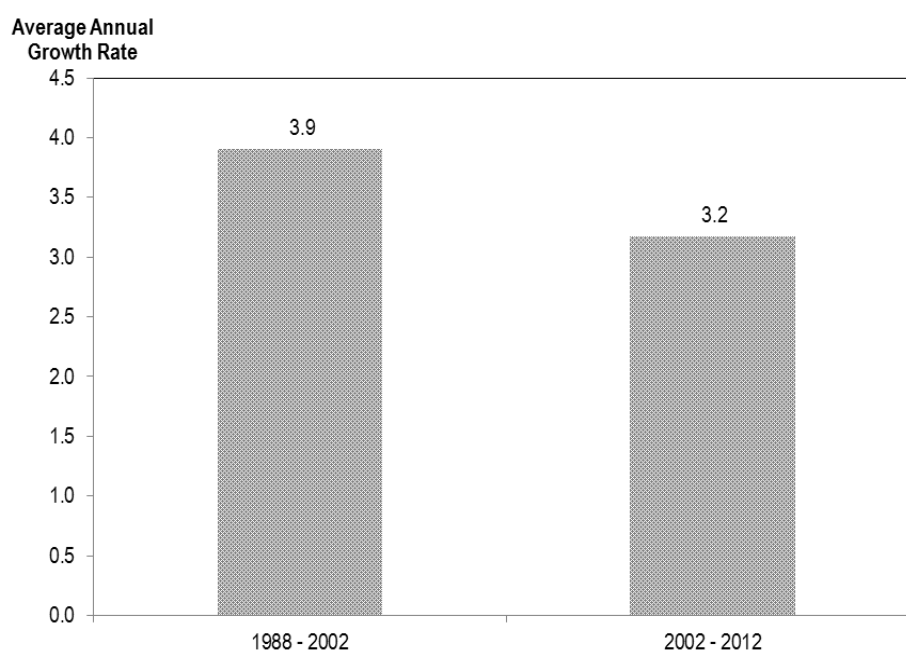


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Manyara Region has increased by 37.3 percent from 2002 Census to 2012. Population increase was recorded in all districts from 2002 to 2012 Census;

the largest population change was recorded in Kiteto District Council (60.7 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Babati Town Council (10.1 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size		Percentage Change 2002-2012	Growth Rate per annum 2002-2012	Doubling Time (years) 2002-2012
	2002	2012			
Manyara Region	1,037,605	1,425,131	37.3	3.2	21.8
Rural	896,886	1,231,913	37.4	3.2	21.8
Urban	140,719	193,218	37.3	3.2	21.9
Babati	217,662	312,392	43.5	3.6	19.2
Hanang	204,640	275,990	34.9	3.0	23.2
Mbulu	237,280	320,279	35.0	3.0	23.1
Simanjiro	141,136	178,693	26.6	2.4	29.4
Kiteto	152,296	244,669	60.7	4.7	14.6
Babati Town	84,591	93,108	10.1	1.0	72.3

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations of the district populations. Mbulu District with the population of 320,279 constituted 22.5 percent of the Manyara Region total population while Babati Town Council had a population of 93,108, being the the smallest proportion of about seven (6.5) percent.

In rural areas, Babati District has the highest proportion of population of 24 percent (296,203 persons) and Babati Town Council has the smallest proportion of 2.9 percent (35,199 persons). In urban areas, Babati Town has the highest proportion of population of 30 percent (57,909 person) while Babati District has the lowest proportion of urbanpopulation of about eight (8.4) percent (16,189 person).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Manyara Region	1,425,131	100.0	1,231,913	100.0	193,218	100.0
Babati	312,392	21.9	296,203	24.0	16,189	8.4
Hanang	275,990	19.4	247,050	20.1	28,940	15.0
Mbulu	320,279	22.5	271303	22.0	48,976	25.3
Simanjiro	178,693	12.5	159,680	13.0	19,013	9.8
Kiteto	244,669	17.2	222,478	18.1	22,191	11.5
Babati Town	93,108	6.5	35,199	2.9	57,909	30.0

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change in Manyara Region from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 1.2 million, an increase of 37.4 percent from the 2002 rural population. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.1 million in 2002 to 0.2 million in 2012, an increase of 37.3 percent. The district that recorded the largest rural population change was Kiteto District (67 percent), whereas Mbulu District recorded the smallest rural population change of 24.4 percent. In urban areas, the 2012 population change of Mbulu District was very high (156 percent), whereas Kiteto District recorded the smallest urban population change of 16.9 percent.

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

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size 2002	Population size 2012	Percentage Change 2002–2012	Population size 2002	Population size 2012	Percentage Change 2002–2012
Manyara Region	896,886	1,231,913	37.4	140,719	193,218	37.3
Babati	207,048	296,203	43.1	10,614	16,189	52.5
Hanang	185,081	247,050	33.5	19,559	28,940	48.0
Mbulu	218,159	271,303	24.4	19,121	48,976	156.1
Simanjiro	99,672	159,680	60.2	41,464	19,013	- 54.1
Kiteto	133,310	222,478	66.9	18,986	22,191	16.9
Babati Town	53,616	35,199	- 34.3	30,975	57,909	87.0

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

Sex ratio by age group provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratios 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 Manyara Region was 101 males for every 100 females; for Manyara rural, it was 102 and for Manyara urban it was 98 which indicates an excess of males over female population in Manyara Region. However, the sex ratios for the population aged 20 to 39 years, 70 to 74 years and 80 years and above were below 100 indicating an excess of females over males in those particular age groups for Manyara Region and for Manyara rural. On the other hand, Manyara urban sex ratios were more than 100 for population aged 30 to 69 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,425,131	100.0	717,085	100.0	708,046	100.0	101.3
0–4	251,091	17.6	126,225	17.6	124,866	17.6	101.1
5–9	229,685	16.1	116,441	16.2	113,244	16.0	102.8
10–14	190,512	13.4	96,931	13.5	93,581	13.2	103.6
15–19	139,498	9.8	71,360	10.0	68,138	9.6	104.7
20–24	117,413	8.2	56,227	7.8	61,186	8.6	91.9
25–29	97,142	6.8	46,265	6.5	50,877	7.2	90.9
30–34	86,024	6.0	42,755	6.0	43,269	6.1	98.8
35–39	73,277	5.1	36,575	5.1	36,702	5.2	99.7
40–44	60,350	4.2	31,172	4.3	29,178	4.1	106.8
45–49	47,116	3.3	24,941	3.5	22,175	3.1	112.5
50–54	35,150	2.5	18,487	2.6	16,663	2.4	110.9
55–59	21,955	1.5	11,850	1.7	10,105	1.4	117.3
60–64	21,983	1.5	11,189	1.6	10,794	1.5	103.7
65–69	13,608	1.0	6,906	1.0	6,702	0.9	103.0
70–74	13,930	1.0	6,879	1.0	7,051	1.0	97.6
75–79	8,047	0.6	4,148	0.6	3,899	0.6	106.4
80+	18,350	1.3	8,734	1.2	9,616	1.4	90.8

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,231,913	100.0	621,548	100.0	610,365	100.0	101.8
0–4	223,829	18.2	112,586	18.1	111,243	18.2	101.2
5–9	205,248	16.7	104,340	16.8	100,908	16.5	103.4
10–14	167,334	13.6	85,603	13.8	81,731	13.4	104.7
15–19	118,054	9.6	61,270	9.9	56,784	9.3	107.9
20–24	97,205	7.9	46,913	7.5	50,292	8.2	93.3
25–29	80,552	6.5	38,386	6.2	42,166	6.9	91.0
30–34	71,544	5.8	35,472	5.7	36,072	5.9	98.3
35–39	61,498	5.0	30,542	4.9	30,956	5.1	98.7
40–44	51,105	4.1	26,166	4.2	24,939	4.1	104.9
45–49	40,306	3.3	21,217	3.4	19,089	3.1	111.1
50–54	29,882	2.4	15,695	2.5	14,187	2.3	110.6
55–59	18,757	1.5	10,099	1.6	8,658	1.4	116.6
60–64	19,038	1.5	9,629	1.5	9,409	1.5	102.3
65–69	11,882	1.0	6,027	1.0	5,855	1.0	102.9
70–74	12,308	1.0	6,095	1.0	6,213	1.0	98.1
75–79	7,046	0.6	3,648	0.6	3,398	0.6	107.4
80+	16,325	1.3	7,860	1.3	8,465	1.4	92.9

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	193,218	100.0	95,537	100.0	97,681	100.0	97.8
0–4	27,262	14.1	13,639	14.3	13,623	13.9	100.1
5–9	24,437	12.6	12,101	12.7	12,336	12.6	98.1
10–14	23,178	12.0	11,328	11.9	11,850	12.1	95.6
15–19	21,444	11.1	10,090	10.6	11,354	11.6	88.9
20–24	20,208	10.5	9,314	9.7	10,894	11.2	85.5
25–29	16,590	8.6	7,879	8.2	8,711	8.9	90.4
30–34	14,480	7.5	7,283	7.6	7,197	7.4	101.2
35–39	11,779	6.1	6,033	6.3	5,746	5.9	105.0
40–44	9,245	4.8	5,006	5.2	4,239	4.3	118.1
45–49	6,810	3.5	3,724	3.9	3,086	3.2	120.7
50–54	5,268	2.7	2,792	2.9	2,476	2.5	112.8
55–59	3,198	1.7	1,751	1.8	1,447	1.5	121.0
60–64	2,945	1.5	1,560	1.6	1,385	1.4	112.6
65–69	1,726	0.9	879	0.9	847	0.9	103.8
70–74	1,622	0.8	784	0.8	838	0.9	93.6
75–79	1,001	0.5	500	0.5	501	0.5	99.8
80+	2,025	1.0	874	0.9	1,151	1.2	75.9

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

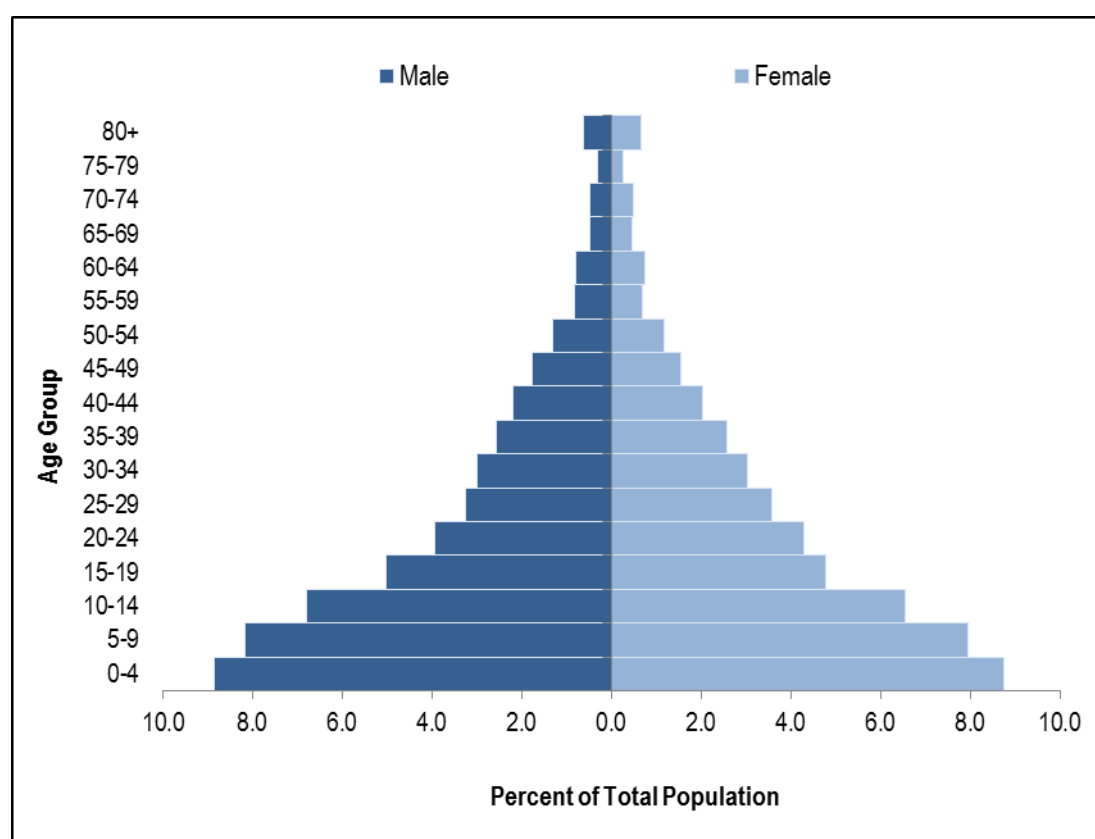


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Manyara Rural, 2012 Census

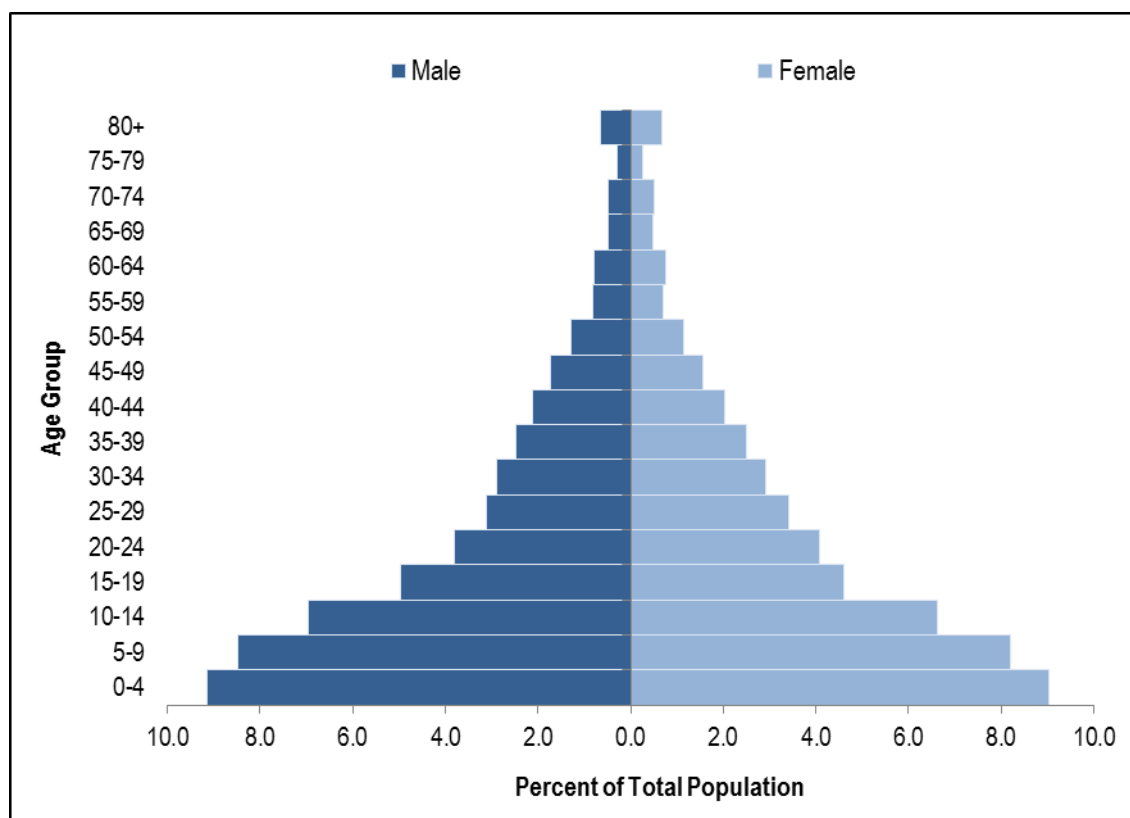
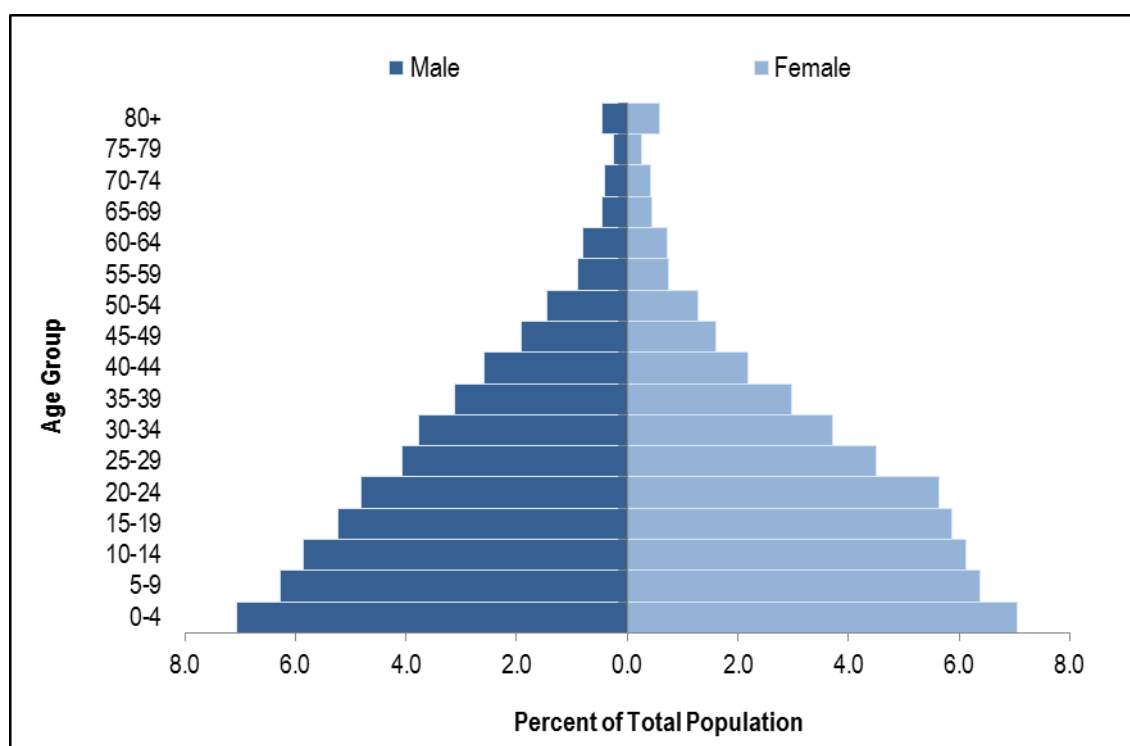


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Manyara Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 47.1 percent of Manyara total population below 15 years of age and only four (3.8) 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.

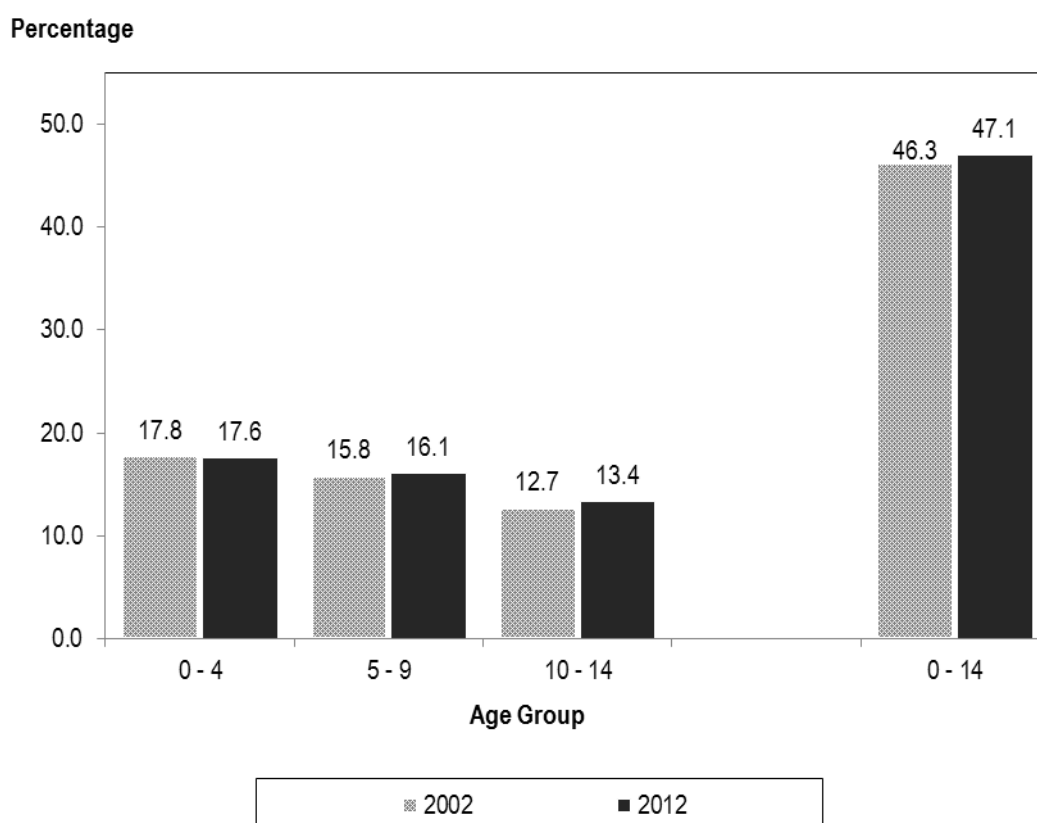
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Manyara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	1,425,131	100.0	1,231,913	100.0	193,218	100.0
Male	717,085	50.3	621,548	50.5	95,537	49.4
Female	708,046	49.7	610,365	49.5	97,681	50.6
Children (Under 1 year)	52,055	3.7	45,941	3.7	6,114	3.2
Male	26,149	3.6	23,075	3.7	3,074	3.2
Female	25,906	3.7	22,866	3.7	3,040	3.1
Children (0–4 years)	251,091	17.6	223,829	18.2	27,262	14.1
Male	126,225	17.6	112,586	18.1	13,639	14.3
Female	124,866	17.6	111,243	18.2	13,623	13.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	671,288	47.1	596,411	48.4	74,877	38.8
Male	339,597	47.4	302,529	48.7	37,068	38.8
Female	331,691	46.8	293,882	48.1	37,809	38.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	757,515	53.2	669,967	54.4	87,548	45.3
Male	384,218	53.6	341,210	54.9	43,008	45.0
Female	373,297	52.7	328,757	53.9	44,540	45.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	256,911	18.0	215,259	17.5	41,652	21.6
Male	127,587	17.8	108,183	17.4	19,404	20.3
Female	129,324	18.3	107,076	17.5	22,248	22.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	461,034	32.4	384,999	31.3	76,035	39.4
Male	227,131	31.7	190,844	30.7	36,287	38.0
Female	233,903	33.0	194,155	31.8	39,748	40.7
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	287,649	20.2	254,401	20.7	33,248	17.2
Male	145,707	20.3	129,365	20.8	16,342	17.1
Female	141,942	20.0	125,036	20.5	16,906	17.3
Secondary School (14–17 years)	120,332	8.4	103,353	8.4	16,979	8.8
Male	62,010	8.6	54,034	8.7	7,976	8.3
Female	58,322	8.2	49,319	8.1	9,003	9.2
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	699,908	49.1	587,941	47.7	111,967	57.9
Male	350,821	48.9	295,389	47.5	55,432	58.0
Female	349,087	49.3	292,552	47.9	56,535	57.9
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	311,525	44.0	260,298	42.6	51,227	52.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	75,918	5.3	66,599	5.4	9,319	4.8
Male	37,856	5.3	33,259	5.4	4,597	4.8
Female	38,062	5.4	33,340	5.5	4,722	4.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	53,935	3.8	47,561	3.9	6,374	3.3
Male	26,667	3.7	23,630	3.8	3,037	3.2
Female	27,268	3.9	23,931	3.9	3,337	3.4
Age-Dependency Ratio		104		110		73

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age increased from 46.3 percent in 2002 Census to 47.1 percent in 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.

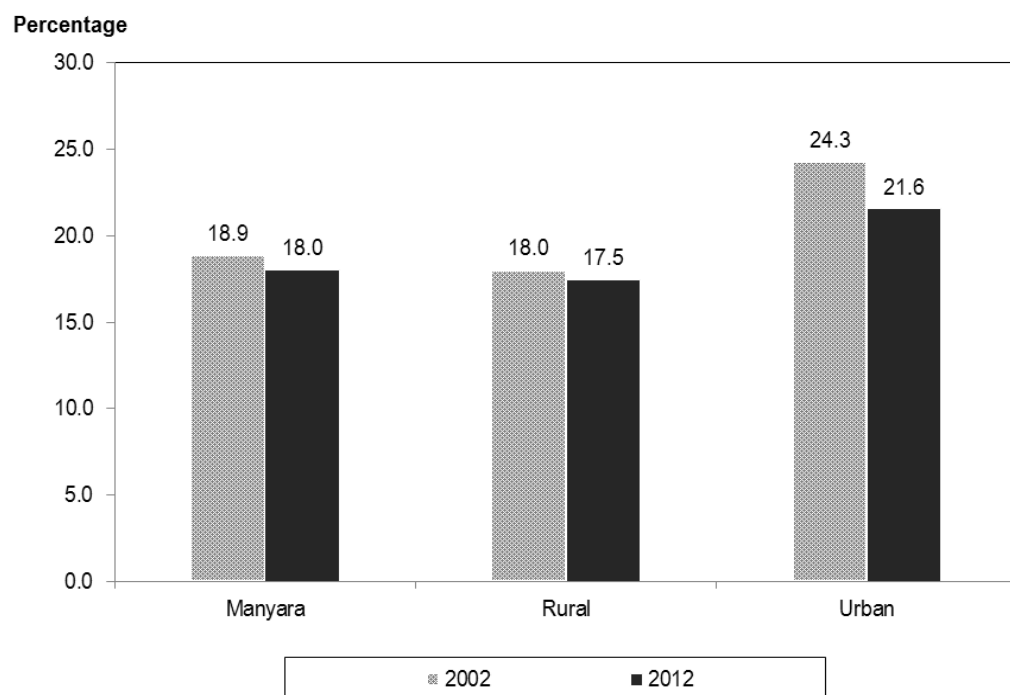
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Manyara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

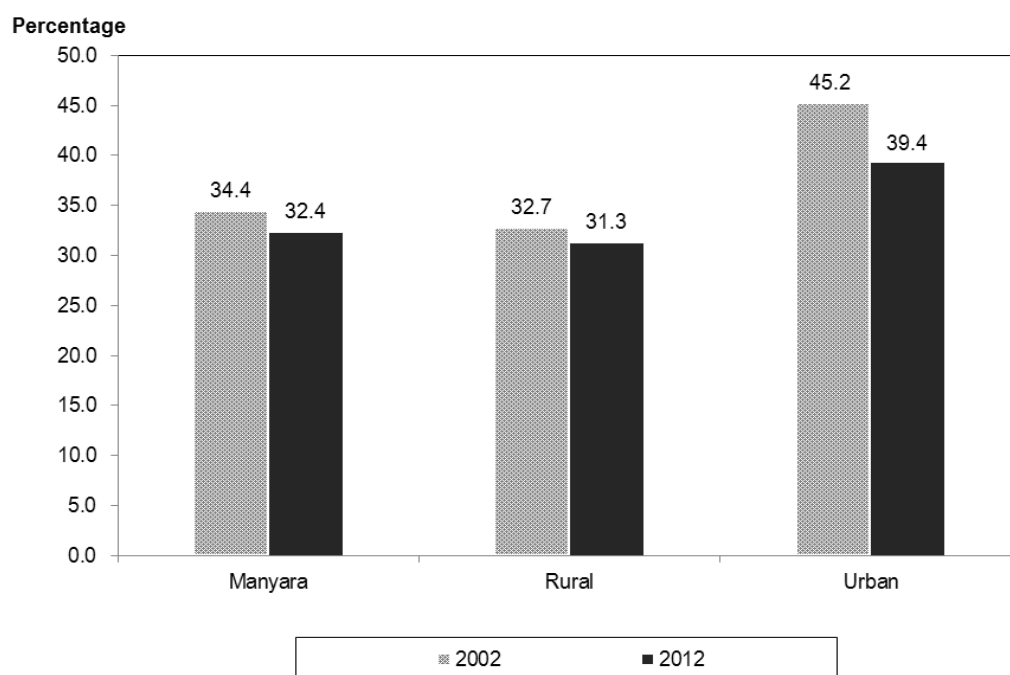
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population of Manyara Region, Manyara rural and Manyara urban for the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Manyara Region decreased from 18.9 percent in 2002 to 18 percent in 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas decreased slightly from 18 percent in 2002 to 17.5 percent in 2012 Census. On the other hand, there was a significant decline in the proportion of the youth in Manyara urban areas, as it decreased from 24.3 percent to 21.6 percent over the same period.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 34.4 percent in 2002 to 32.4 percent in 2012 for Manyara Region and slightly decreased from 33 to 31 percent for Manyara rural. For Manyara urban, the proportion of the population aged 15-35 decreased significantly from 45.2 percent in 2002 to 39.4 percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

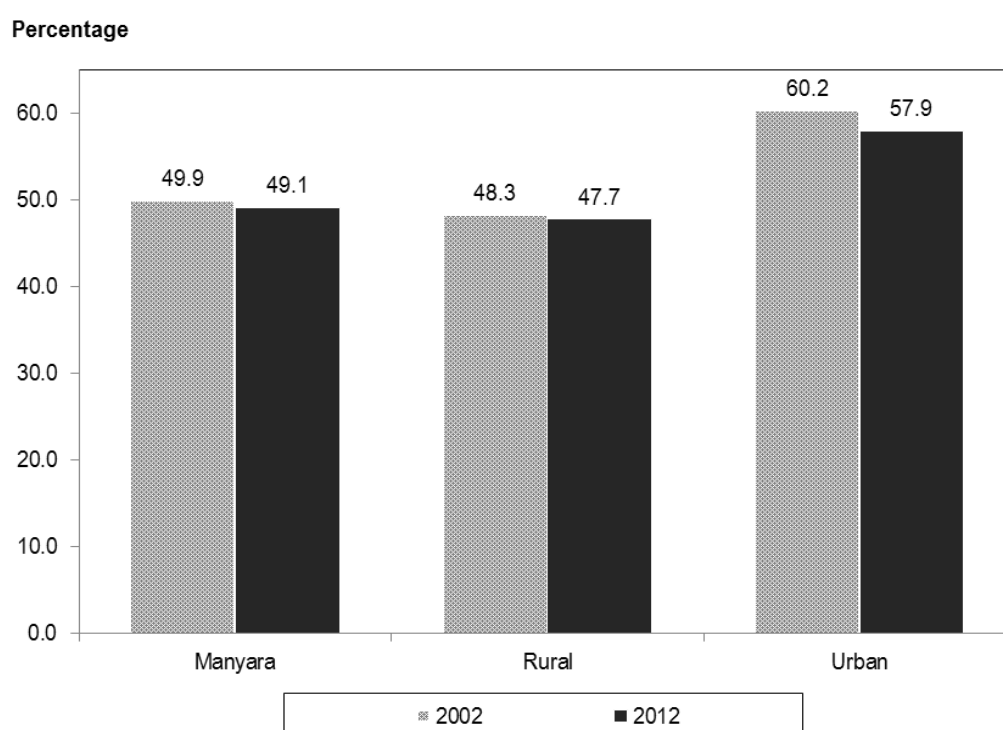
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Manyara Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of Manyara's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) slightly decreased from 50 percent in 2002 to 49 percent in 2012. The proportion also decreased from 60 to 58 percent in Manyara urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7. It remained about the same at 48 percent for Manyara rural from 2002 to 2012 Census.

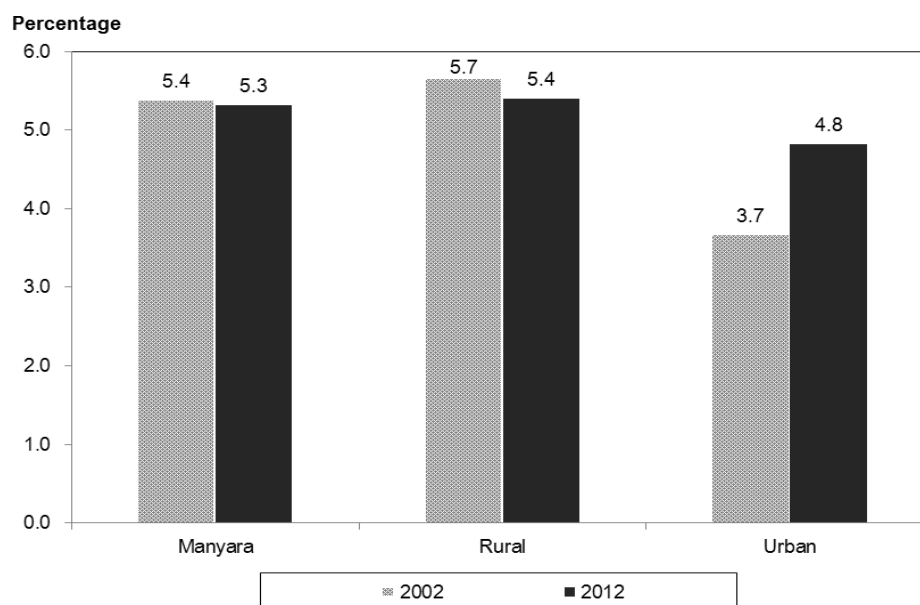
Figure 3.7: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Manyara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Manyara Region remained about the same at about five (5) percent between 2002 and 2012 Census. The proportion of the elderly persons of Manyara rural decreased from about six (5.7) percent to 5.4 percent over the same period. However, it increased from 3.7 percent to approximately five (4.8) in Manyara urban in the same period (Figure 3.8).

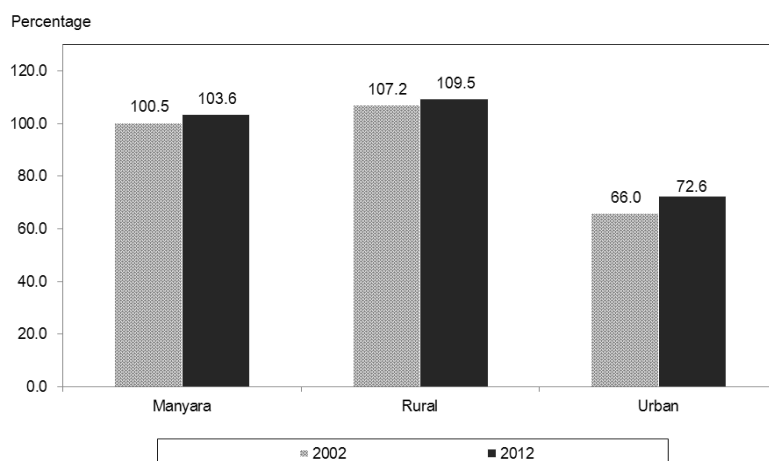
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Manyara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

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

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



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99.2 percent of all households (273,284) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Manyara Region had a total of 271,050 private households. Eighty four (84.1) percent of the private households (228,012 households) were in rural areas and 15.9 percent (43,038 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty six (66.2) percent and 33.8 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Residence and Sex of Head of Household; Manyara 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	271,050	179,541	66.2	91,509	33.8	228,012	84.1	151,048	84.1	76,964	84.1	43,038	15.9	28,493	15.9	14,545	15.9	
< 10	150	93	62.0	57	38.0	140	93.3	85	91.4	55	96.5	10	6.7	8	8.6	2	3.5	
10-14	816	433	53.1	383	46.9	697	85.4	369	85.2	328	85.6	119	14.6	64	14.8	55	14.4	
15-19	4,795	2,220	46.3	2,575	53.7	3,943	82.2	1,762	79.4	2,181	84.7	852	17.8	458	20.6	394	15.3	
20-24	17,599	9,761	55.5	7,838	44.5	14,170	80.5	7,817	80.1	6,353	81.1	3,429	19.5	1,944	19.9	1,485	18.9	
25-29	31,373	20,765	66.2	10,608	33.8	25,738	82.0	17,040	82.1	8,698	82.0	5,635	18.0	3,725	17.9	1,910	18.0	
30-34	38,313	27,087	70.7	11,226	29.3	31,621	82.5	22,369	82.6	9,252	82.4	6,692	17.5	4,718	17.4	1,974	17.6	
35-39	37,170	26,092	70.2	11,078	29.8	31,088	83.6	21,820	83.6	9,268	83.7	6,082	16.4	4,272	16.4	1,810	16.3	
40-44	33,512	23,218	69.3	10,294	30.7	28,317	84.5	19,585	84.4	8,732	84.8	5,195	15.5	3,633	15.6	1,562	15.2	
45-49	27,696	19,277	69.6	8,419	30.4	23,647	85.4	16,400	85.1	7,247	86.1	4,049	14.6	2,877	14.9	1,172	13.9	
50-54	21,311	14,002	65.7	7,309	34.3	18,062	84.8	11,915	85.1	6,147	84.1	3,249	15.2	2,087	14.9	1,162	15.9	
55-59	13,703	9,152	66.8	4,551	33.2	11,611	84.7	7,758	84.8	3,853	84.7	2,092	15.3	1,394	15.2	698	15.3	
60-64	13,577	8,409	61.9	5,168	38.1	11,669	85.9	7,217	85.8	4,452	86.1	1,908	14.1	1,192	14.2	716	13.9	
65-69	8,396	5,258	62.6	3,138	37.4	7,256	86.4	4,551	86.6	2,705	86.2	1,140	13.6	707	13.4	433	13.8	
70-74	8,283	4,991	60.3	3,292	39.7	7,302	88.2	4,443	89.0	2,859	86.8	981	11.8	548	11.0	433	13.2	
75-79	4,758	2,991	62.9	1,767	37.1	4,164	87.5	2,643	88.4	1,521	86.1	594	12.5	348	11.6	246	13.9	
80+	9,598	5,792	60.3	3,806	39.7	8,587	89.5	5,274	91.1	3,313	87.0	1,011	10.5	518	8.9	493	13.0	

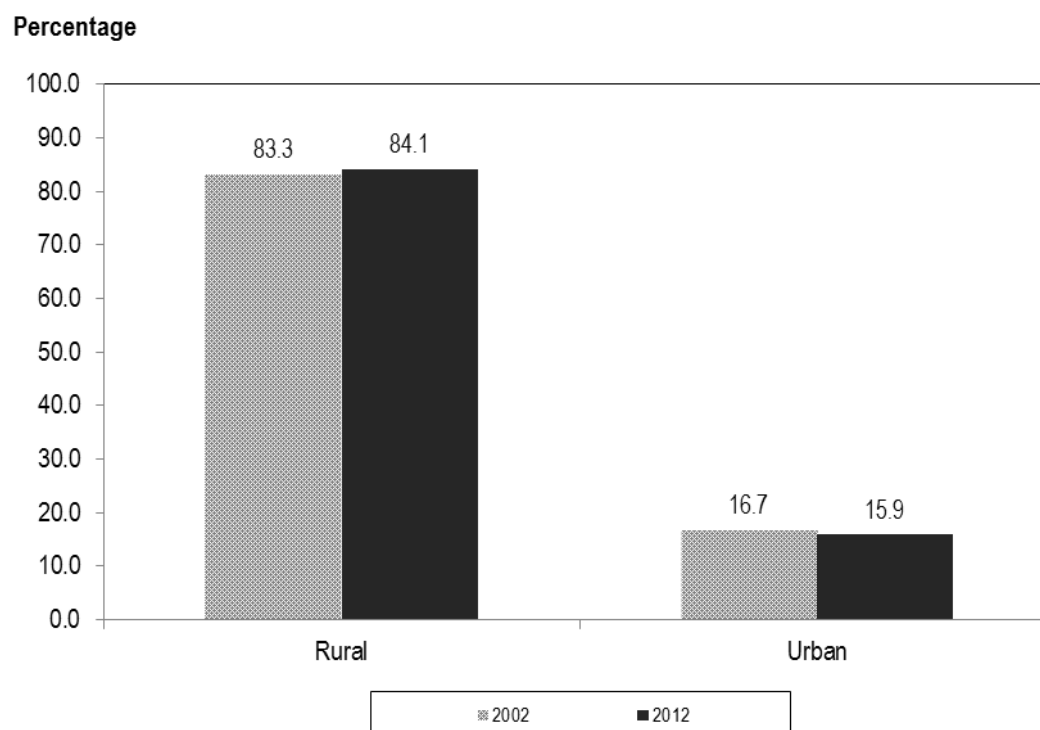
Table 4.2 reveals that Babati, being the district with the largest population of the regional total households, had 22.1 percent of the total number of private households in Manyara Region while Babati Town had the smallest population of the private households (7.7 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Babati District (93.6 percent) followed by Kiteto (90.2 percent). Regarding households in urban areas, the largest number of private households was in Babati Town (65.5 percent).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Manyara Region	271,050	100.0	228,012	84.1	43,038	15.9
Babati	59,853	22.1	56,029	93.6	3,824	6.4
Hanang	47,929	17.7	41,773	87.2	6,156	12.8
Mbulu	53,229	19.6	43,805	82.3	9,424	17.7
Simanjiro	38,546	14.2	33,506	86.9	5,040	13.1
Kiteto	50,717	18.7	45,741	90.2	4,976	9.8
Babati Town	20,776	7.7	7,158	34.5	13,618	65.5

Figure 4.1 shows a slight decrease in urban households in Manyara Region from 16.7 percent in 2002 to 15.9 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is a slight increase in rural households from 83.3 percent to 84.1 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; Manyara 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 Manyara Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.2 persons, which is slightly lower compared to 5.1 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 5.3 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.3 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.4 persons in Babati Town to 5.9 persons in Mbulu District.

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

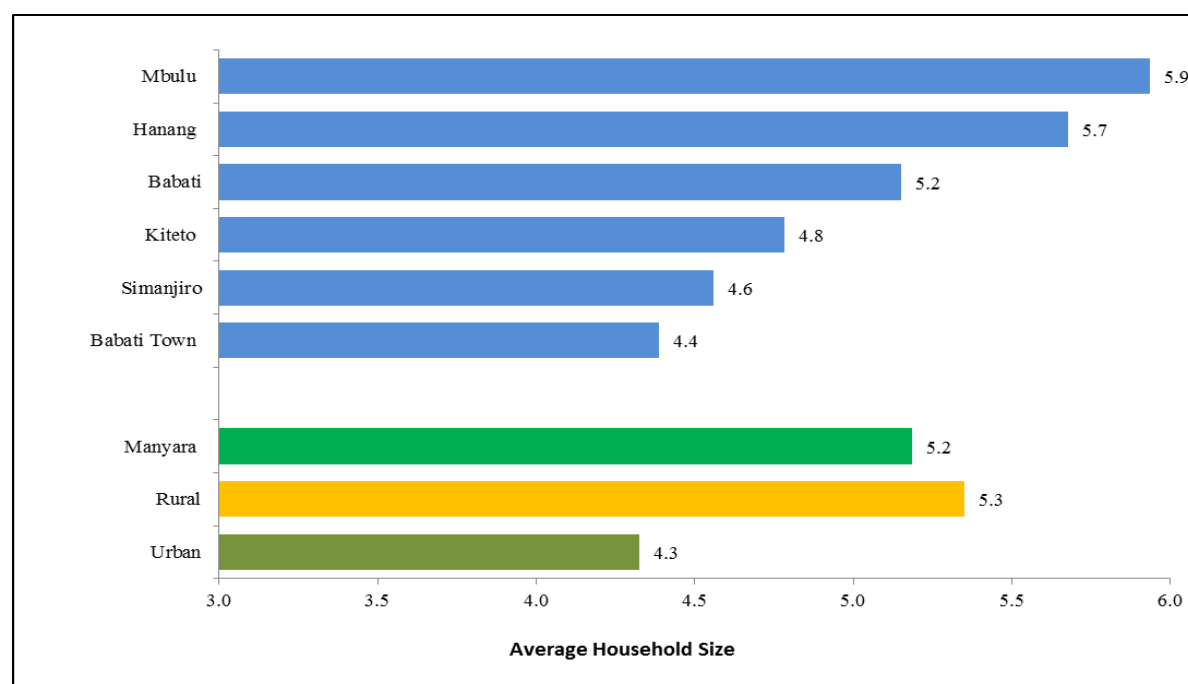


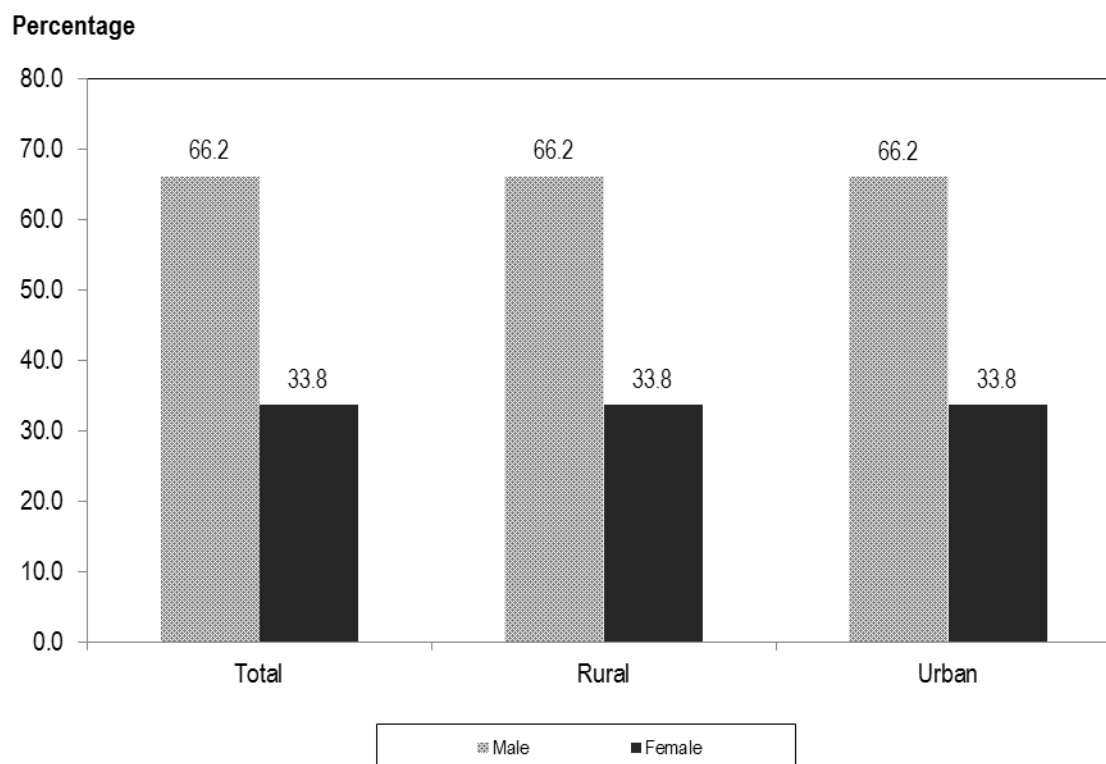
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Manyara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Manyara Region	1,023,908	1,405,957	201,463	271,050	5.1	5.2
Rural	887,906	1,219,824	167,728	228,012	5.3	5.3
Urban	136,002	186,133	33,736	43,038	4.0	4.3

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty six (66.2) percent of the total private households in Manyara Region were headed by males and about thirty four (33.8) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has decreased from 68 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 66.2 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households increased slightly from 32 percent in 2002 Census to 33.8 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Manyara Region	68.0	32.0	66.2	33.8
Rural	67.9	32.1	66.2	33.8
Urban	68.2	31.8	66.2	33.8

The average household size for female headed households is almost twice that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 7.7 compared with 3.9 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Manyara Region	271,050	179,541	91,509	5.2	3.9	7.7
Rural	228,012	151,048	76,964	5.3	4.1	7.9
Urban	43,038	28,493	14,545	4.3	3.2	6.5
Babati	59,853	39,851	20,002	5.2	3.9	7.6
Hanang	47,929	32,553	15,376	5.7	4.2	8.7
Mbulu	53,229	37,751	15,478	5.9	4.2	10.1
Simanjiro	38,546	22,266	16,280	4.6	3.9	5.5
Kiteto	50,717	32,888	17,829	4.8	3.6	6.9
Babati Town	20,776	14,232	6,544	4.4	3.2	6.9

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

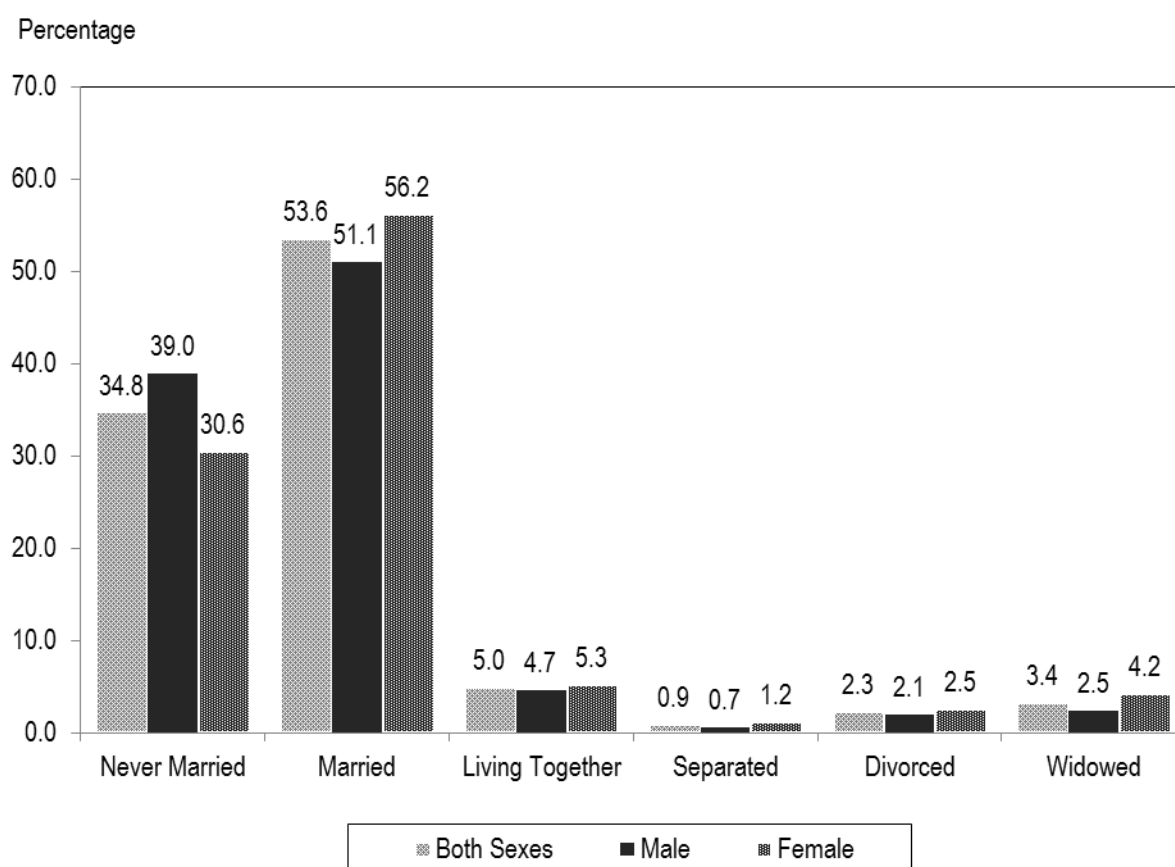
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban areas which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Manyara Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 34.8 percent of the people in Manyara Region aged 15 years and above had never married, and 87.8 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 53.6 percent of the people were married and three (3.4) 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 87.8 percent for persons age 15–19 to 13 percent for those aged 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	739,929	34.8	53.6	5.0	2.3	0.9	3.4
15–19	137,334	87.8	11.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	114,475	56.9	37.0	3.5	2.5	0.1	0.1
25–29	95,092	29.3	62.2	7.3	0.6	0.5	0.0
30–34	84,248	16.1	72.1	6.8	3.9	0.9	0.1
35–39	71,921	11.3	76.6	6.7	3.9	1.3	0.2
40–44	59,284	9.5	78.5	6.4	2.3	1.8	1.7
45–49	46,331	6.8	77.9	5.9	2.6	2.0	4.9
50–54	34,596	8.9	74.6	5.5	2.8	2.2	5.9
55–59	21,639	9.5	67.5	8.0	5.6	2.2	7.2
60–64	21,707	11.4	66.0	6.3	4.6	2.5	9.1
65–69	13,456	7.1	64.4	8.4	4.8	2.3	12.9
70–74	13,756	11.3	55.8	6.5	5.1	1.8	19.5
75–79	7,961	9.9	44.2	3.9	2.7	1.9	37.5
80+	18,129	13.0	35.4	2.8	1.8	1.4	45.5

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas and five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (39 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (30.6 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (4.2 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (2.5 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas and for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	368,945	39.0	51.1	4.7	2.1	0.7	2.5
15-19	70,291	92.1	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	54,548	70.4	25.0	1.6	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	44,921	38.8	53.6	6.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
30-34	41,533	20.1	68.1	6.8	4.2	0.6	0.1
35-39	35,678	13.4	75.0	6.7	3.7	1.0	0.2
40-44	30,449	10.4	78.6	6.5	1.6	1.1	1.7
45-49	24,433	6.6	79.3	6.2	1.8	1.4	4.6
50-54	18,118	8.0	77.3	6.2	1.9	1.5	5.1
55-59	11,640	8.0	72.9	7.7	4.2	1.7	5.5
60-64	11,018	8.8	72.1	6.6	3.8	1.9	6.8
65-69	6,819	5.3	72.3	8.2	3.9	1.9	8.3
70-74	6,782	8.0	66.5	7.0	3.6	1.5	13.4
75-79	4,096	6.7	58.8	5.3	2.9	1.8	24.6
80+	8,619	9.5	53.0	4.6	1.9	1.4	29.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	370,984	30.6	56.2	5.3	2.5	1.2	4.2
15-19	67,043	83.3	15.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	59,927	44.6	47.9	5.2	2.1	0.2	0.1
25-29	50,171	20.8	69.9	7.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
30-34	42,715	12.2	76.0	6.8	3.7	1.1	0.1
35-39	36,243	9.2	78.2	6.7	4.0	1.7	0.2
40-44	28,835	8.6	78.3	6.2	3.0	2.4	1.6
45-49	21,898	7.1	76.3	5.5	3.4	2.6	5.2
50-54	16,478	10.0	71.7	4.8	3.8	3.0	6.8
55-59	9,999	11.3	61.3	8.4	7.2	2.7	9.1
60-64	10,689	14.2	59.8	6.0	5.5	3.2	11.5
65-69	6,637	9.0	56.3	8.8	5.7	2.6	17.6
70-74	6,974	14.5	45.3	6.0	6.6	2.1	25.5
75-79	3,865	13.4	28.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	51.1
80+	9,510	16.2	19.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	59.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	627,844	34.1	54.5	4.8	2.2	0.9	3.4
15-19	116,700	87.4	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	95,871	55.9	38.3	3.2	2.4	0.1	0.1
25-29	79,488	28.1	64.0	6.8	0.6	0.4	0.0
30-34	70,589	15.4	73.3	6.6	3.8	0.8	0.1
35-39	60,763	10.8	77.5	6.6	3.7	1.2	0.2
40-44	50,510	9.1	79.2	6.3	2.1	1.6	1.7
45-49	39,832	6.7	78.3	5.9	2.5	1.8	4.8
50-54	29,561	8.9	74.9	5.7	2.6	2.0	6.0
55-59	18,559	9.6	67.5	8.2	5.5	2.0	7.2
60-64	18,858	11.4	66.4	6.4	4.4	2.2	9.1
65-69	11,769	7.2	64.5	8.5	4.7	2.1	13.0
70-74	12,187	11.2	56.4	6.5	5.0	1.8	19.1
75-79	6,989	9.9	44.8	4.0	2.6	1.9	36.8
80+	16,168	12.8	36.1	3.0	1.8	1.4	44.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	314,375	38.7	51.5	4.5	2.1	0.7	2.6
15-19	60,597	91.9	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	46,126	69.8	25.7	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	37,687	37.8	55.1	6.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
30-34	34,828	19.6	68.9	6.5	4.2	0.6	0.1
35-39	30,063	13.0	75.7	6.4	3.7	0.9	0.2
40-44	25,778	10.2	79.1	6.4	1.5	1.1	1.7
45-49	20,929	6.7	79.5	6.2	1.8	1.3	4.6
50-54	15,487	8.0	77.4	6.3	1.8	1.4	5.1
55-59	9,968	8.2	72.2	8.0	4.2	1.6	5.8
60-64	9,523	8.9	72.2	6.8	3.6	1.7	6.8
65-69	5,965	5.3	72.1	8.4	3.9	1.7	8.6
70-74	6,028	7.9	66.8	6.9	3.6	1.6	13.2
75-79	3,615	6.7	59.3	5.4	2.7	1.8	24.1
80+	7,781	9.3	53.5	4.8	1.8	1.3	29.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	313,469	29.5	57.5	5.2	2.4	1.1	4.3
15-19	56,103	82.4	16.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	49,745	43.0	49.9	4.8	2.1	0.2	0.1
25-29	41,801	19.4	72.0	7.2	0.8	0.5	0.0
30-34	35,761	11.2	77.5	6.7	3.4	1.0	0.1
35-39	30,700	8.6	79.4	6.7	3.7	1.5	0.2
40-44	24,732	8.1	79.3	6.2	2.7	2.2	1.6
45-49	18,903	6.7	77.1	5.5	3.2	2.3	5.1
50-54	14,074	9.8	72.2	5.0	3.4	2.7	6.9
55-59	8,591	11.2	61.9	8.4	7.0	2.5	8.9
60-64	9,335	14.0	60.6	6.1	5.2	2.8	11.3
65-69	5,804	9.1	56.7	8.7	5.4	2.5	17.6
70-74	6,159	14.3	46.2	6.1	6.3	2.1	24.9
75-79	3,374	13.4	29.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	50.3
80+	8,387	16.1	19.9	1.3	1.7	1.4	59.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	112,085	38.6	48.8	5.7	2.8	1.3	2.9
15-19	20,634	90.0	9.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	18,604	62.0	30.4	4.8	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	15,604	35.6	53.2	9.8	0.8	0.6	0.0
30-34	13,659	20.0	66.1	8.0	4.5	1.3	0.1
35-39	11,158	14.1	71.4	7.5	4.9	1.9	0.2
40-44	8,774	11.4	74.3	6.8	3.3	2.6	1.6
45-49	6,499	7.7	75.4	5.6	3.2	3.2	5.0
50-54	5,035	9.4	73.0	4.6	4.2	3.6	5.2
55-59	3,080	8.8	68.0	7.0	6.2	3.0	7.0
60-64	2,849	11.4	63.5	5.4	6.1	4.4	9.1
65-69	1,687	6.8	63.8	7.8	5.8	3.6	12.2
70-74	1,569	12.2	50.8	6.4	6.3	1.8	22.5
75-79	972	10.1	39.5	2.5	3.3	2.2	42.5
80+	1,961	14.3	29.3	1.5	2.2	1.8	50.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	54,570	40.7	48.6	5.5	2.3	0.9	2.1
15-19	9,694	92.8	7.0	0.2	-	0.0	-
20-24	8,422	73.5	21.3	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.1
25-29	7,234	44.2	46.0	9.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
30-34	6,705	23.0	63.7	8.7	3.9	0.6	0.1
35-39	5,615	15.5	71.0	8.2	3.9	1.1	0.2
40-44	4,671	11.3	76.3	7.3	2.1	1.3	1.7
45-49	3,504	6.4	78.6	6.2	2.2	2.1	4.5
50-54	2,631	7.7	76.9	5.9	2.7	2.2	4.7
55-59	1,672	6.3	77.1	6.1	4.4	2.0	4.0
60-64	1,495	8.0	71.8	5.8	5.0	3.1	6.4
65-69	854	5.0	73.8	6.7	4.3	3.6	6.6
70-74	754	8.2	63.8	7.8	4.1	1.2	14.9
75-79	481	6.7	55.1	4.2	4.0	1.7	28.5
80+	838	11.1	47.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	34.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	57,515	36.5	48.9	5.9	3.3	1.8	3.6
15-19	10,940	87.6	11.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	10,182	52.5	37.9	6.8	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	8,370	28.1	59.4	10.3	1.3	0.9	0.0
30-34	6,954	17.1	68.3	7.4	5.1	1.9	0.1
35-39	5,543	12.7	71.8	6.8	5.9	2.7	0.2
40-44	4,103	11.5	72.0	6.1	4.8	3.9	1.6
45-49	2,995	9.1	71.6	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.5
50-54	2,404	11.3	68.8	3.2	5.8	5.1	5.8
55-59	1,408	11.7	57.2	8.1	8.2	4.1	10.6
60-64	1,354	15.1	54.4	5.1	7.2	5.9	12.2
65-69	833	8.5	53.7	8.9	7.3	3.6	18.0
70-74	815	15.8	38.8	5.0	8.3	2.5	29.6
75-79	491	13.4	24.2	0.8	2.6	2.6	56.2
80+	1,123	16.7	15.7	0.5	2.1	1.7	63.3

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 29.1 percent in Kiteto District Council to 38.6 percent in Mbulu District Council. For the married category, the range was between 46.8 percent in Babati Town Council to 59 percent in

Kiteto District Council. The proportion for the separated was approximately one (1) percent for all districts and that of widowed category ranged from 2.5 percent in Simanjiro District Council to 4.0 percent in Babati District Council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was highest in Babati Town Council (7.1 percent) and lowest in Mbulu District Council (4.1 percent).

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Manyara Region	739,929	34.8	53.6	5.0	0.9	2.3	3.4
Rural	627,844	34.1	54.5	4.8	0.9	2.2	3.4
Urban	112,085	38.6	48.8	5.7	1.3	2.8	2.9
Babati	165,095	35.2	51.4	5.3	1.4	2.8	4.0
Hanang	138,488	35.6	54.6	3.7	0.8	1.9	3.4
Mbulu	165,998	38.6	51.2	4.1	0.7	1.8	3.6
Simanjiro	90,012	31.5	57.5	5.4	0.8	2.2	2.5
Kiteto	125,147	29.1	59.0	5.8	0.8	2.7	2.6
Babati Town	55,189	38.0	46.8	7.1	1.5	3.0	3.6

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 21.1 years in 2002 to 21.9 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 26.5 years in 2002 Census to 25.8 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females for the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas increased from 22.5 to 23.2 years while that of males decreased from 27.5 to 26.7 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.8 to 21.6 years but that of males decreased from 26.3 to 25.7 years.

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

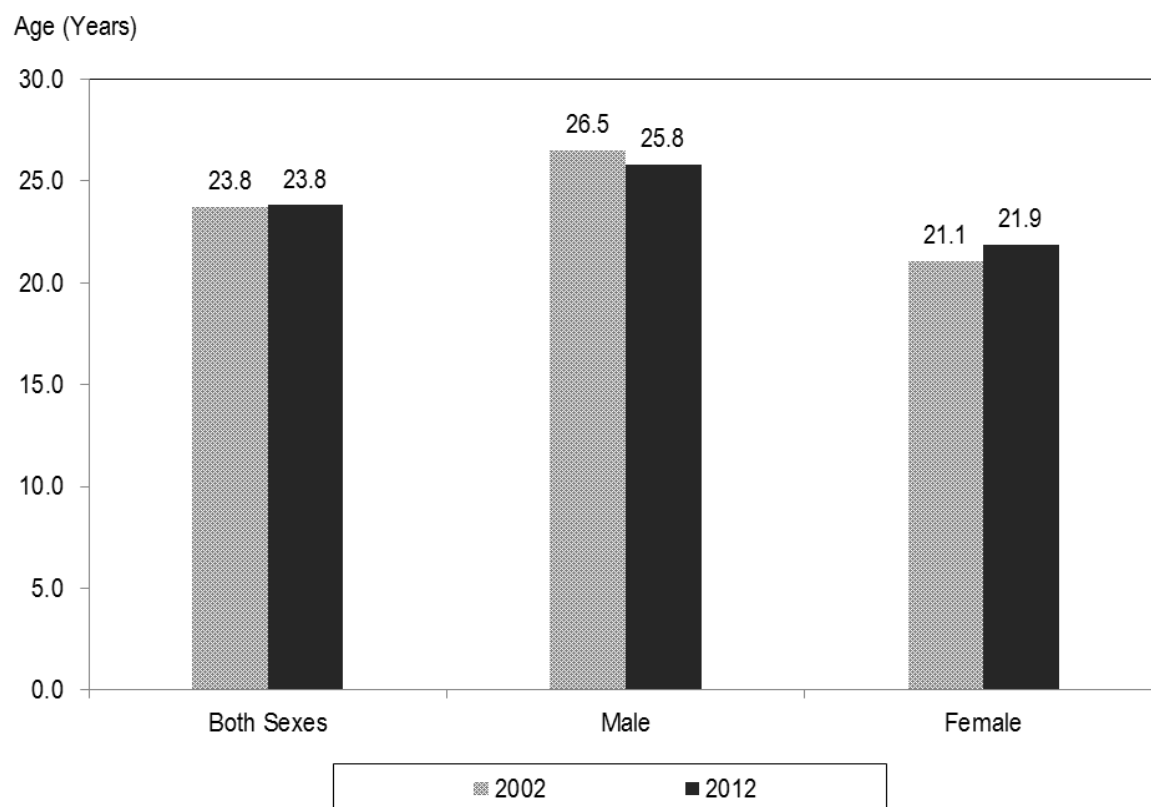
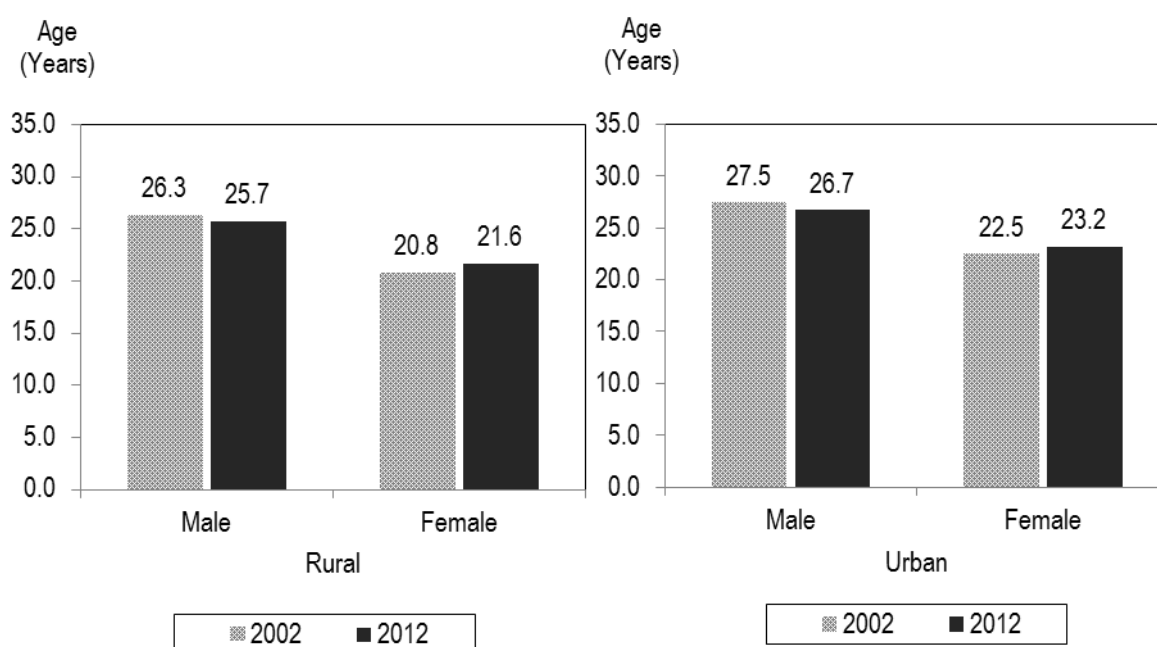


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Manyara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



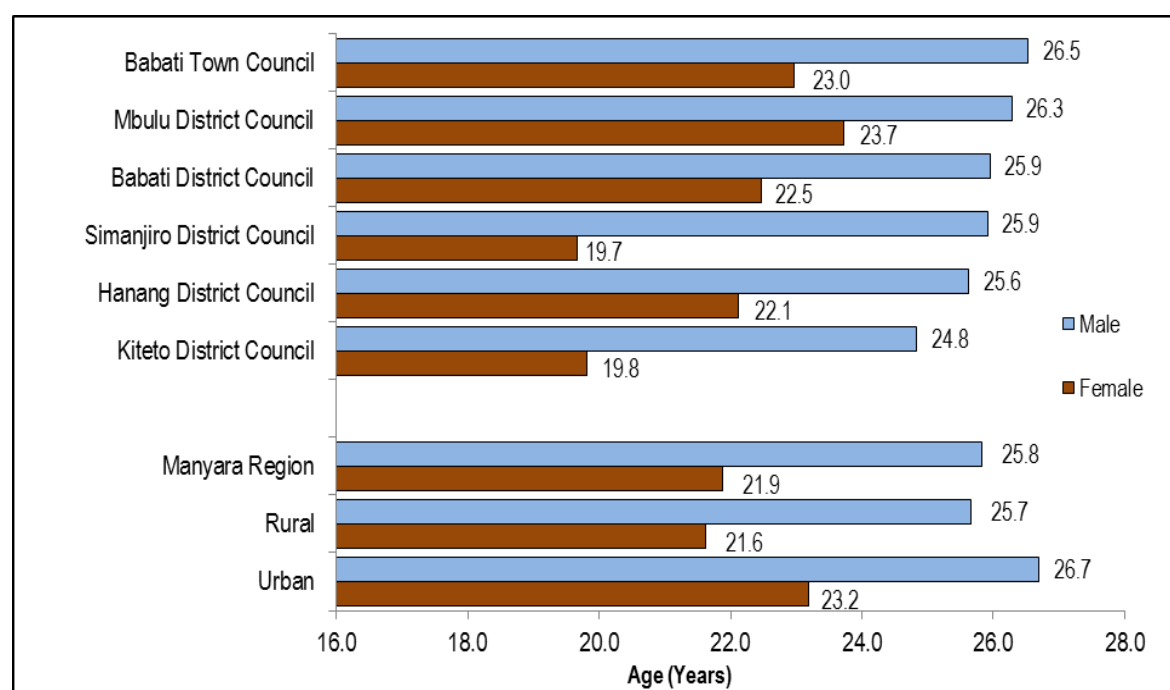
District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Babati Town Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for males (26.5 years) followed by Mbulu District Council (26.3 years). On the other hand, Mbulu District Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for females (23.7 years)

and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Kiteto District Council and Simanjiro District Council (24.8 years for males and 19.7 for females respectively).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Manyara Region	23.8	23.8	26.5	25.8	21.1	21.9
Rural	23.5	23.6	26.3	25.7	20.8	21.6
Urban	25.0	24.9	27.5	26.7	22.5	23.2
Babati	24.1	24.2	26.7	25.9	21.6	22.5
Hanang	23.7	23.9	26.2	25.6	21.5	22.1
Mbulu	24.5	25.0	26.3	26.3	22.8	23.7
Simanjiro	23.4	22.6	27.0	25.9	19.4	19.7
Kiteto	21.7	22.2	25.5	24.8	18.3	19.8
Babati Town	24.9	24.8	27.5	26.5	22.2	23.0

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



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	1,425,131	717,085	708,046	100.00	1,231,913	621,548	610,365	100.00	193,218	95,537	97,681	100.00
Tanzania	1,424,649	716,811	707,838	99.97	1,231,563	621,352	610,211	99.97	193,086	95,459	97,627	99.93
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	146	78	68	0.010	112	64	48	0.009	34	14	20	0.018
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	2	2	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	2	0	2	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.001
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	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	20	17	3	0.001	20	17	3	0.002	0	0	0	0.000
Uganda	4	2	2	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	2	0	2	0.001
DRC	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.001
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	2	1	1	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
China	35	32	3	0.002	7	6	1	0.001	28	26	2	0.014
India	64	45	19	0.004	47	33	14	0.004	17	12	5	0.009
Pakistan	3	3	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	3	3	0	0.002
Other Asian Countries	10	9	1	0.001	6	5	1	0.000	4	4	0	0.002
Italy	24	6	18	0.002	22	6	16	0.002	2	0	2	0.001
Nordic Countries	18	7	11	0.001	5	3	2	0.000	13	4	9	0.007
Great Britain	32	16	16	0.002	31	15	16	0.003	1	1	0	0.001

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	31	14	17	0.002	27	11	16	0.002	4	3	1	0.002
Other European Countries	18	8	10	0.001	14	6	8	0.001	4	2	2	0.002
Canada	3	2	1	0.000	3	2	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
USA	55	24	31	0.004	45	20	25	0.004	10	4	6	0.005
Dual Citizenship	9	4	5	0.001	2	1	1	0.000	7	3	4	0.004

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that about nine (8.8) percent of Manyara Region population had birth certificates while 8.6 percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (80.2 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Manyara 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	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	80.2	79.8	80.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
0 - 4	10.6	10.6	10.5	16.5	16.7	16.2	71.1	70.9	71.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
5 - 9	10.1	10.1	10.1	13.2	13.2	13.3	74.7	74.8	74.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
10 - 14	9.6	9.4	9.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	77.8	78.2	77.5	1.9	1.8	1.9
15 - 19	10.0	9.4	10.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	80.1	80.7	79.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
20 - 24	10.8	11.2	10.4	5.2	5.6	4.9	81.6	80.7	82.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
25 - 29	9.1	10.2	8.2	3.6	3.8	3.3	84.7	83.1	86.1	2.6	2.9	2.4
30 - 34	7.4	8.0	6.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	86.9	85.8	87.9	2.7	3.1	2.4
35 - 39	6.4	7.0	5.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	88.3	87.2	89.2	2.7	3.0	2.3
40 - 44	5.5	6.3	4.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	89.1	88.1	90.0	3.0	3.2	2.7
45 - 49	5.1	5.5	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	89.3	88.7	89.8	3.1	3.2	2.9
50 - 54	5.3	5.8	4.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	89.0	88.4	89.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
55 - 59	5.1	5.9	4.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	89.2	88.7	89.7	3.5	3.2	3.9
60 - 64	3.5	4.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	89.9	89.0	90.8	4.1	4.0	4.1
65 - 69	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	90.7	90.9	90.4	4.0	3.5	4.5
70 - 74	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	90.6	90.7	90.5	4.9	4.7	5.2
75 - 79	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	90.4	90.8	89.9	5.8	5.1	6.5
80+	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	88.7	89.2	88.2	6.9	6.5	7.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Manyara Urban Areas (24.3 percent) was four times that of Manyara Rural Areas (6.4 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Manyara 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	6.4	6.6	6.2	9.0	9.1	8.9	82.1	81.8	82.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
0 - 4	8.4	8.4	8.4	16.5	16.8	16.2	73.1	72.9	73.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
5 - 9	7.8	7.9	7.8	13.5	13.4	13.6	76.6	76.7	76.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
10 - 14	7.0	6.9	7.0	11.1	11.0	11.2	80.0	80.2	79.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
15 - 19	6.6	6.2	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	82.9	83.3	82.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
20 - 24	7.3	7.7	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.3	84.6	83.7	85.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
25 - 29	6.2	7.2	5.3	3.8	4.1	3.6	87.3	85.8	88.6	2.7	2.9	2.5
30 - 34	5.0	5.6	4.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	88.9	87.9	89.9	2.8	3.1	2.6
35 - 39	4.4	4.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	90.1	89.2	90.9	2.7	3.0	2.5
40 - 44	3.7	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	90.6	89.9	91.4	3.0	3.3	2.8
45 - 49	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	90.7	90.2	91.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
50 - 54	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	90.4	90.0	90.8	3.7	3.6	3.9
55 - 59	3.3	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	90.6	90.3	90.9	3.8	3.4	4.2
60 - 64	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	90.7	90.0	91.3	4.3	4.2	4.4
65 - 69	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	91.0	91.5	90.5	4.3	3.7	4.8
70 - 74	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	90.7	90.7	90.6	5.2	5.0	5.4
75 - 79	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	90.2	91.0	89.4	6.1	5.3	7.0
80+	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	88.8	89.3	88.3	7.1	6.7	7.5

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Manyara 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	24.3	24.9	23.8	6.3	6.2	6.3	67.6	66.9	68.4	1.8	2.0	1.6
0 - 4	28.5	28.9	28.1	15.9	15.7	16.0	54.6	54.5	54.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
5 - 9	29.3	29.4	29.1	11.0	10.9	11.1	58.6	58.5	58.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
10 - 14	28.5	28.3	28.6	8.1	8.0	8.1	62.2	62.6	61.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
15 - 19	29.0	29.1	28.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	64.4	64.2	64.7	1.9	2.1	1.7
20 - 24	28.9	30.7	27.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	66.4	64.3	68.1	2.0	2.4	1.7
25 - 29	24.2	25.9	22.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	71.6	69.2	73.7	2.1	2.8	1.4
30 - 34	19.6	20.5	18.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	76.3	74.8	77.8	2.2	3.0	1.5
35 - 39	17.3	18.3	16.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	78.4	76.7	80.2	2.3	3.0	1.6
40 - 44	15.8	17.1	14.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	80.0	78.2	82.1	2.5	3.0	1.9
45 - 49	15.3	15.3	15.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	80.3	79.8	80.9	2.6	3.0	2.1
50 - 54	14.9	16.0	13.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	80.7	78.8	82.7	2.4	2.9	1.9
55 - 59	15.8	17.6	13.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	80.6	78.8	82.7	2.1	2.0	2.3
60 - 64	10.5	12.5	8.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	85.0	82.9	87.4	2.5	2.8	2.1
65 - 69	7.7	9.7	5.6	1.9	1.3	2.5	88.1	86.8	89.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
70 - 74	5.1	5.8	4.4	1.8	1.1	2.5	90.2	90.6	89.8	2.9	2.5	3.3
75 - 79	4.0	5.2	2.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	91.5	89.8	93.1	3.3	3.5	3.1
80+	4.8	5.3	4.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	88.3	89.1	87.7	4.8	3.8	5.5

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Manyara Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Babati Town (23.7 percent) and the lowest was Kiteto District Council (5.2 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	80.2	79.8	80.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Babati	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	81.6	81.4	81.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Hanang	9.6	9.7	9.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	80.9	80.7	81.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
Mbulu	6.1	6.2	6.0	13.1	13.2	12.9	78.7	78.4	79.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Simanjiro	11.1	11.7	10.5	6.0	6.1	5.9	78.3	77.6	78.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
Kiteto	5.2	5.4	5.1	7.5	7.7	7.4	84.9	84.6	85.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Babati Town	23.7	23.8	23.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	69.1	68.8	69.4	1.7	1.9	1.5

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, 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 75 percent of all persons in Manyara Region and about 94 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Distribution of Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Manyara 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	1,405,957	1,054,88	75.0	51,265	3.6	165,124	11.7	134,684	9.6
< 1	51,502	50,330	97.7	282	0.5	754	1.5	135	0.3
1-4	197,543	191,108	96.7	1,474	0.7	4,351	2.2	609	0.3
5-9	228,033	216,765	95.1	2,526	1.1	7,753	3.4	989	0.4
10-14	188,950	173,799	92.0	3,324	1.8	10,356	5.5	1,471	0.8
15-19	137,334	119,767	87.2	4,052	3.0	11,516	8.4	1,999	1.5
20-24	114,475	91,188	79.7	5,194	4.5	14,899	13.0	3,194	2.8
25-29	95,092	66,904	70.4	5,909	6.2	17,415	18.3	4,864	5.1
30-34	84,248	50,502	59.9	6,475	7.7	20,185	24.0	7,086	8.4
35-39	71,921	36,200	50.3	6,038	8.4	20,669	28.7	9,014	12.5
40-44	59,284	23,878	40.3	5,333	9.0	18,538	31.3	11,536	19.5
45-49	46,331	14,361	31.0	4,080	8.8	15,081	32.6	12,809	27.6
50-54	34,596	8,046	23.3	2,649	7.7	9,904	28.6	13,998	40.5
55-59	21,639	3,776	17.4	1,484	6.9	5,477	25.3	10,902	50.4
60-64	21,707	2,872	13.2	1,139	5.2	3,992	18.4	13,705	63.1
65+	53,302	5,389	10.1	1,305	2.4	4,235	7.9	42,373	79.5
Total (Age 0-17)	751,131	707,098	94.1	9,944	1.3	29,803	4.0	4,286	0.6

Table 7.2: Distribution of Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Manyara 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	705,868	530,675	75.2	25,460	3.6	83,926	11.9	65,807	9.3
<1	25,887	25,246	97.5	144	0.6	422	1.6	75	0.3
1-4	99,295	96,241	96.9	652	0.7	2,124	2.1	278	0.3
5-9	115,592	110,102	95.3	1,236	1.1	3,791	3.3	463	0.4
10-14	96,149	88,377	91.9	1,666	1.7	5,327	5.5	779	0.8
15-19	70,291	61,467	87.4	2,041	2.9	5,795	8.2	988	1.4
20-24	54,548	43,829	80.3	2,257	4.1	7,056	12.9	1,406	2.6
25-29	44,921	31,688	70.5	2,740	6.1	8,324	18.5	2,169	4.8
30-34	41,533	24,903	60.0	3,258	7.8	9,982	24.0	3,390	8.2
35-39	35,678	18,228	51.1	2,868	8.0	10,412	29.2	4,170	11.7
40-44	30,449	12,593	41.4	2,781	9.1	9,626	31.6	5,449	17.9
45-49	24,433	7,650	31.3	2,157	8.8	8,044	32.9	6,582	26.9
50-54	18,118	4,310	23.8	1,463	8.1	5,484	30.3	6,862	37.9
55-59	11,640	2,019	17.3	818	7.0	3,096	26.6	5,707	49.0
60-64	11,018	1,505	13.7	636	5.8	2,206	20.0	6,670	60.5
65+	26,316	2,517	9.6	744	2.8	2,236	8.5	20,819	79.1
Total (Age 0-17)	381,007	358,916	94.2	4,925	1.3	15,023	3.9	2,143	0.6

Table 7.3: Distribution of Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Manyara 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	700,089	524,209	74.9	25,804	3.7	81,198	11.6	68,877	9.8
<1	25,615	25,084	97.9	139	0.5	332	1.3	60	0.2
1-4	98,248	94,867	96.6	823	0.8	2,227	2.3	331	0.3
5-9	112,441	106,662	94.9	1,290	1.1	3,962	3.5	526	0.5
10-14	92,801	85,422	92.0	1,658	1.8	5,029	5.4	693	0.7
15-19	67,043	58,299	87.0	2,011	3.0	5,722	8.5	1,011	1.5
20-24	59,927	47,359	79.0	2,937	4.9	7,843	13.1	1,788	3.0
25-29	50,171	35,216	70.2	3,169	6.3	9,091	18.1	2,695	5.4
30-34	42,715	25,599	59.9	3,217	7.5	10,203	23.9	3,696	8.7
35-39	36,243	17,972	49.6	3,171	8.7	10,257	28.3	4,844	13.4
40-44	28,835	11,285	39.1	2,552	8.9	8,912	30.9	6,086	21.1
45-49	21,898	6,711	30.6	1,923	8.8	7,037	32.1	6,227	28.4
50-54	16,478	3,736	22.7	1,186	7.2	4,420	26.8	7,136	43.3
55-59	9,999	1,757	17.6	666	6.7	2,380	23.8	5,196	52.0
60-64	10,689	1,366	12.8	502	4.7	1,785	16.7	7,035	65.8
65+	26,986	2,872	10.6	561	2.1	1,999	7.4	21,554	79.9
Total (Age 0-17)	370,124	348,182	94.1	5,019	1.4	14,780	4.0	2,143	0.6

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 (75.5 percent) than in urban areas (72.2 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Simanjiro (76.9 percent) followed by Hanang, Mbulu and Kiteto District Councils (75.7 percent each). The least proportion was observed in Babati (73.5 percent) and Babati Town Council (70.5 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (11.7 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.6 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Babati Town councils (11.8 percent) followed by Babati District Council (10.5 percent) and the lowest was in Simanjiro (8.1 percent) followed by Kiteto District Council (8.6 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	1,405,957	1,054,884	75.0	51,265	3.6	165,124	11.7	134,684	9.6
Rural	1,219,824	920,473	75.5	43,181	3.5	140,784	11.5	115,386	9.5
Urban	186,133	134,411	72.2	8,083	4.3	24,340	13.1	19,298	10.4
Babati	308,357	226,697	73.5	11,723	3.8	37,421	12.1	32,516	10.5
Hanang	272,164	205,938	75.7	9,878	3.6	31,060	11.4	25,287	9.3
Mbulu	316,006	239,274	75.7	11,587	3.7	34,086	10.8	31,058	9.8
Simanjiro	175,728	135,209	76.9	5,180	2.9	21,138	12.0	14,201	8.1
Kiteto	242,549	183,511	75.7	8,989	3.7	29,148	12.0	20,901	8.6
Babati Town	91,153	64,255	70.5	3,907	4.3	12,270	13.5	10,721	11.8

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	705,868	530,675	75.2	25,460	3.6	83,926	11.9	65,807	9.3
Rural	614,626	464,876	75.6	21,476	3.5	71,813	11.7	56,460	9.2
Urban	91,242	65,798	72.1	3,985	4.4	12,112	13.3	9,347	10.2
Babati	156,553	115,922	74.0	5,882	3.8	19,230	12.3	15,518	9.9
Hanang	138,118	104,937	76.0	5,007	3.6	15,826	11.5	12,347	8.9
Mbulu	159,347	120,663	75.7	5,785	3.6	17,437	10.9	15,462	9.7
Simanjiro	86,968	66,582	76.6	2,561	2.9	10,705	12.3	7,120	8.2
Kiteto	118,961	90,061	75.7	4,227	3.6	14,508	12.2	10,165	8.5
Babati Town	45,921	32,508	70.8	1,998	4.4	6,219	13.5	5,196	11.3

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	700,089	524,209	74.9	25,804	3.7	81,198	11.6	68,877	9.8
Rural	605,198	455,597	75.3	21,706	3.6	68,970	11.4	58,925	9.7
Urban	94,891	68,613	72.3	4,099	4.3	12,228	12.9	9,952	10.5
Babati	151,804	110,774	73.0	5,841	3.8	18,191	12.0	16,998	11.2
Hanang	134,046	101,001	75.3	4,871	3.6	15,234	11.4	12,940	9.7
Mbulu	156,659	118,611	75.7	5,802	3.7	16,649	10.6	15,596	10.0
Simanjiro	88,760	68,627	77.3	2,619	3.0	10,433	11.8	7,081	8.0
Kiteto	123,588	93,450	75.6	4,761	3.9	14,641	11.8	10,736	8.7
Babati Town	45,232	31,747	70.2	1,909	4.2	6,051	13.4	5,525	12.2

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	1,219,824	920,473	75.5	43,181	3.5	140,784	11.5	115,386	9.5
Male	614,626	464,876	75.6	21,476	3.5	71,813	11.7	56,460	9.2
Female	605,198	455,597	75.3	21,706	3.6	68,970	11.4	58,925	9.7
Babati	293,111	215,900	73.7	11,055	3.8	35,385	12.1	30,772	10.5
Hanang	244,352	185,797	76.0	8,605	3.5	27,362	11.2	22,588	9.2
Mbulu	269,182	204,591	76.0	9,848	3.7	28,523	10.6	26,220	9.7
Simanjiro	157,033	121,727	77.5	4,321	2.8	18,438	11.7	12,546	8.0
Kiteto	221,072	167,661	75.8	7,976	3.6	26,541	12.0	18,894	8.5
Babati Town	35,074	24,797	70.7	1,377	3.9	4,534	12.9	4,366	12.4

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	186,133	134,411	72.2	8,083	4.3	24,340	13.1	19,298	10.4
Male	91,242	65,798	72.1	3,985	4.4	12,112	13.3	9,347	10.2
Female	94,891	68,613	72.3	4,099	4.3	12,228	12.9	9,952	10.5
Babati	15,246	10,797	70.8	668	4.4	2,037	13.4	1,744	11.4
Hanang	27,812	20,141	72.4	1,274	4.6	3,698	13.3	2,699	9.7
Mbulu	46,824	34,684	74.1	1,739	3.7	5,563	11.9	4,838	10.3
Simanjiro	18,695	13,482	72.1	859	4.6	2,699	14.4	1,655	8.9
Kiteto	21,477	15,850	73.8	1,013	4.7	2,607	12.1	2,007	9.3
Babati Town	56,079	39,458	70.4	2,530	4.5	7,736	13.8	6,354	11.3

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 increases 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; Manyara 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	1,405,957	1,054,884	75.0	51,265	3.6	165,124	11.7	134,684	9.6
< 1	51,502	50,330	97.7	282	0.5	754	1.5	135	0.3
1-4	197,543	191,108	96.7	1,474	0.7	4,351	2.2	609	0.3
5-9	228,033	216,765	95.1	2,526	1.1	7,753	3.4	989	0.4
10-14	188,950	173,799	92.0	3,324	1.8	10,356	5.5	1,471	0.8
15-19	137,334	119,767	87.2	4,052	3.0	11,516	8.4	1,999	1.5
20-24	114,475	91,188	79.7	5,194	4.5	14,899	13.0	3,194	2.8
25+	488,120	211,927	43.4	34,411	7.0	115,494	23.7	126,287	25.9

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Manyara 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	705,868	530,675	75.2	25,460	3.6	83,926	11.9	65,807	9.3
< 1	25,887	25,246	97.5	144	0.6	422	1.6	75	0.3
1-4	99,295	96,241	96.9	652	0.7	2,124	2.1	278	0.3
5-9	115,592	110,102	95.3	1,236	1.1	3,791	3.3	463	0.4
10-14	96,149	88,377	91.9	1,666	1.7	5,327	5.5	779	0.8
15-19	70,291	61,467	87.4	2,041	2.9	5,795	8.2	988	1.4
20-24	54,548	43,829	80.3	2,257	4.1	7,056	12.9	1,406	2.6
25+	244,106	105,412	43.2	17,465	7.2	59,411	24.3	61,818	25.3

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Manyara 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	700,089	524,209	74.9	25,804	3.7	81,198	11.6	68,877	9.8
< 1	25,615	25,084	97.9	139	0.5	332	1.3	60	0.2
1-4	98,248	94,867	96.6	823	0.8	2,227	2.3	331	0.3
5-9	112,441	106,662	94.9	1,290	1.1	3,962	3.5	526	0.5
10-14	92,801	85,422	92.0	1,658	1.8	5,029	5.4	693	0.7
15-19	67,043	58,299	87.0	2,011	3.0	5,722	8.5	1,011	1.5
20-24	59,927	47,359	79.0	2,937	4.9	7,843	13.1	1,788	3.0
25+	244,014	106,515	43.7	16,947	6.9	56,084	23.0	64,469	26.4

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Manyara 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	1,219,824	920,473	75.5	43,181	3.5	140,784	11.5	115,386	9.5
< 1	45,571	44,516	97.7	261	0.6	683	1.5	111	0.2
1-4	176,596	170,757	96.7	1,317	0.7	4,003	2.3	519	0.3
5-9	203,789	193,685	95.0	2,245	1.1	7,023	3.4	836	0.4
10-14	166,024	152,986	92.1	2,811	1.7	9,060	5.5	1,166	0.7
15-19	116,700	102,134	87.5	3,318	2.8	9,715	8.3	1,533	1.3
20-24	95,871	76,735	80.0	4,184	4.4	12,457	13.0	2,496	2.6
25+	415,273	179,660	43.3	29,046	7.0	97,842	23.6	108,725	26.2

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Manyara 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	186,133	134,411	72.2	8,083	4.3	24,340	13.1	19,298	10.4
< 1	5,931	5,814	98.0	22	0.4	71	1.2	24	0.4
1-4	20,947	20,351	97.2	157	0.7	348	1.7	90	0.4
5-9	24,244	23,079	95.2	282	1.2	730	3.0	153	0.6
10-14	22,926	20,814	90.8	512	2.2	1,295	5.6	305	1.3
15-19	20,634	17,633	85.5	735	3.6	1,801	8.7	466	2.3
20-24	18,604	14,453	77.7	1,011	5.4	2,442	13.1	698	3.8
25+	72,847	32,267	44.3	5,365	7.4	17,652	24.2	17,563	24.1

7.3 Orphans in Manyara 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 percentage 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 (0.57 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about six (5.86) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly higher for female children (5.93 percent) compared with male children (5.80 percent).

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

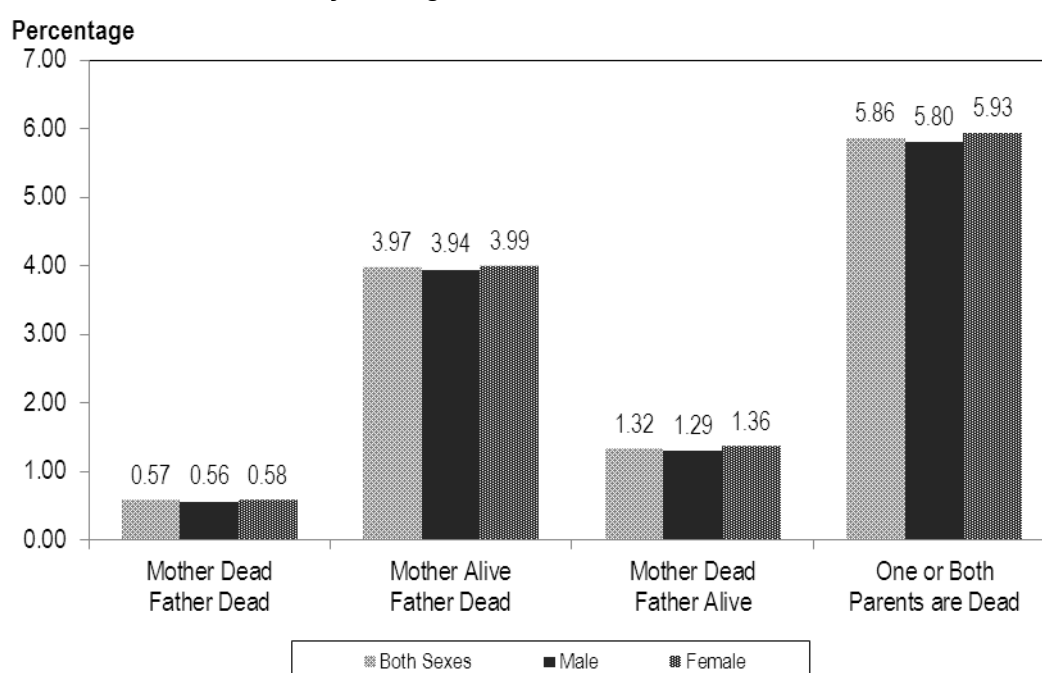


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Babati Town (7.2 percent) and Simanjiro District (6.1 percent).

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Mbulu District (5.4 percent). Generally, in Manyara Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (6.6 percent) than in rural areas (5.8 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District, Survival of Parents and Sex; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	751,131	381,007	370,124	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
Rural	664,742	338,554	326,188	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.8	5.7	5.8
Urban	86,389	42,453	43,936	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.0	3.8	4.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	6.6	6.4	6.8
Babati	162,070	82,738	79,332	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.0	5.8	6.2
Hanang	150,485	76,931	73,554	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.8	5.9	5.6
Mbulu	170,868	87,027	83,841	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
Simanjiro	95,529	48,044	47,485	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	6.1	5.9	6.3
Kiteto	130,134	65,105	65,029	1.2	1.1	1.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.8	5.7	5.9
Babati Town	42,045	21,162	20,883	1.7	1.8	1.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.2	7.2	7.2

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of Tanzanians living outside the country (Diaspora) and if households received any remittances from them. The information was collected by asking a direct question to the head of household if there was any former household member of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the Census. If the answer was Yes then the head of household was asked to provide information on the name of country in which that particular person lived and if that particular household was receiving any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. Less than one (0.4) percent of total private households in Manyara 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 (0.9 percent) than in rural areas (0.3 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Simanjiro District Council (1.0 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	271,050	1,153	0.4	228,012	771	0.3	43,038	382	0.9
Babati	59,853	289	0.5	56,029	248	0.4	3,824	41	1.1
Hanang	47,929	121	0.3	41,773	64	0.2	6,156	57	0.9
Mbulu	53,229	78	0.1	43,805	35	0.1	9,424	43	0.5
Simanjiro	38,546	367	1.0	33,506	318	0.9	5,040	49	1.0
Kiteto	50,717	106	0.2	45,741	74	0.2	4,976	32	0.6
Babati Town	20,776	192	0.9	7,158	32	0.4	13618	160	1.2

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in Table 8.2. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (79.4 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (19.6 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Manyara Region	1,153	916	79.4	226	19.6	11	1.0	0	0.0
Babati	289	228	78.9	59	20.4	2	0.7	0	0.0
Hanang	121	97	80.2	23	19.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
Mbulu	78	63	80.8	13	16.7	2	2.6	0	0.0
Simanjiro	367	297	80.9	68	18.5	2	0.5	0	0.0
Kiteto	106	90	84.9	15	14.2	1	0.9	0	0.0
Babati Town	192	141	73.4	48	25.0	3	1.6	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban areas from Manyara Region. Results show that 58.4 percent of the diaspora was from rural areas and 41.6 percent was from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,657	100.0	1,553	58.4	1,104	41.6
Angola	10	0.4	2	0.1	8	0.7
Botswana	19	0.7	8	0.5	11	1.0
Burundi	12	0.5	3	0.2	9	0.8
Comoro	53	2.0	3	0.2	50	4.5
Kenya	1,081	40.7	752	48.4	329	29.8
Lesotho	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0
Malawi	27	1.0	15	1.0	12	1.1
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	57	2.1	42	2.7	15	1.4
Namibia	5	0.2	5	0.3	0	0.0
Rwanda	16	0.6	2	0.1	14	1.3
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	28	1.1	4	0.3	24	2.2
Swaziland	10	0.4	7	0.5	3	0.3
South Africa	76	2.9	49	3.2	27	2.4
Uganda	148	5.6	101	6.5	47	4.3
Republic of Congo	12	0.5	4	0.3	8	0.7
Zimbabwe	7	0.3	4	0.3	3	0.3
Zambia	185	7.0	172	11.1	13	1.2
Other African Countries	51	1.9	30	1.9	21	1.9
China	28	1.1	12	0.8	16	1.4
India	41	1.5	7	0.5	34	3.1
Pakistan	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	52	2.0	11	0.7	41	3.7
Italy	30	1.1	28	1.8	2	0.2
Nordic Countries	80	3.0	28	1.8	52	4.7

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Great Britain	183	6.9	86	5.5	97	8.8
Germany	55	2.1	25	1.6	30	2.7
Other European Countries	105	4.0	15	1.0	90	8.2
Canada	74	2.8	29	1.9	45	4.1
USA	207	7.8	104	6.7	103	9.3
Not Reported	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Manyara Region who were living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 2,657 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (40.7 percent) followed by USA (7.8 percent) and Great Britain (6.9 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,657	100.0	1,477	55.6	1,180	44.4
Angola	10	0.4	5	0.3	5	0.4
Botswana	19	0.7	12	0.8	7	0.6
Burundi	12	0.5	5	0.3	7	0.6
Comoro	53	2.0	50	3.4	3	0.3
Kenya	1,081	40.7	505	34.2	576	48.8
Lesotho	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Malawi	27	1.0	23	1.6	4	0.3
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	57	2.1	41	2.8	16	1.4
Namibia	5	0.2	5	0.3	0	0.0
Rwanda	16	0.6	9	0.6	7	0.6
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	28	1.1	17	1.2	11	0.9
Swaziland	10	0.4	5	0.3	5	0.4
South Africa	76	2.9	51	3.5	25	2.1
Uganda	148	5.6	78	5.3	70	5.9
DRC	12	0.5	7	0.5	5	0.4
Zimbabwe	7	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.2
Zambia	185	7.0	171	11.6	14	1.2
Other African Countries	51	1.9	39	2.6	12	1.0
China	28	1.1	17	1.2	11	0.9
India	41	1.5	22	1.5	19	1.6
Pakistan	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	52	2.0	31	2.1	21	1.8
Italy	30	1.1	8	0.5	22	1.9
Nordic Countries	80	3.0	41	2.8	39	3.3
Great Britain	183	6.9	90	6.1	93	7.9
Germany	55	2.1	36	2.4	19	1.6
Other European Countries	105	4.0	41	2.8	64	5.4
Canada	74	2.8	39	2.6	35	3.0
USA	207	7.8	122	8.3	85	7.2
Not Reported	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that 23.2 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; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	2,657	616	23.2
Angola	10	1	10.0
Botswana	19	3	15.8
Burundi	12	1	8.3
Comoro	53	8	15.1
Kenya	1,081	232	21.5
Lesotho	2	1	50.0
Malawi	27	6	22.2
Mauritius	0	0	0.0
Mozambique	57	19	33.3
Namibia	5	0	0.0
Rwanda	16	1	6.3
Seychelles	0	0	0.0
Somalia	28	0	0.0
Swaziland	10	8	80.0
South Africa	76	17	22.4
Uganda	148	15	10.1
Republic of Congo	12	6	50.0
Zimbabwe	7	1	14.3
Zambia	185	112	60.5
Other African Countries	51	11	21.6
China	28	6	21.4
India	41	3	7.3
Pakistan	1	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	52	11	21.2
Italy	30	8	26.7
Nordic Countries	80	27	33.8
Great Britain	183	42	23.0
Germany	55	9	16.4
Other European Countries	105	9	8.6
Canada	74	15	20.3
USA	207	44	21.3
Not Reported	2	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 Manyara Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,156,912 persons age 5 years and above, 778,475 (67.3 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (69.2 percent) than females (65.4 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 80.6 to 70.7 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 86.5 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas (64.2 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; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,156,912	580,686	576,226	778,475	401,771	376,704	67.3	69.2	65.4
5-9	228,033	115,592	112,441	89,075	42,822	46,253	39.1	37.0	41.1
10-14	188,950	96,149	92,801	152,320	75,456	76,864	80.6	78.5	82.8
15-19	137,334	70,291	67,043	115,327	58,699	56,628	84.0	83.5	84.5
20-24	114,475	54,548	59,927	92,334	45,370	46,964	80.7	83.2	78.4
25-29	95,092	44,921	50,171	72,651	35,983	36,668	76.4	80.1	73.1
30-34	84,248	41,533	42,715	65,220	33,705	31,515	77.4	81.2	73.8
35-39	71,921	35,678	36,243	54,874	28,717	26,157	76.3	80.5	72.2
40-44	59,284	30,449	28,835	44,018	24,084	19,934	74.2	79.1	69.1
45-49	46,331	24,433	21,898	32,755	18,951	13,804	70.7	77.6	63.0
50-54	34,596	18,118	16,478	20,691	12,831	7,860	59.8	70.8	47.7
55-59	21,639	11,640	9,999	11,794	7,619	4,175	54.5	65.5	41.8
60-64	21,707	11,018	10,689	10,250	6,467	3,783	47.2	58.7	35.4
65-69	13,456	6,819	6,637	5,615	3,695	1,920	41.7	54.2	28.9
70-74	13,756	6,782	6,974	4,688	3,038	1,650	34.1	44.8	23.7
75-79	7,961	4,096	3,865	2,546	1,734	812	32.0	42.3	21.0
80+	18,129	8,619	9,510	4,317	2,600	1,717	23.8	30.2	18.1

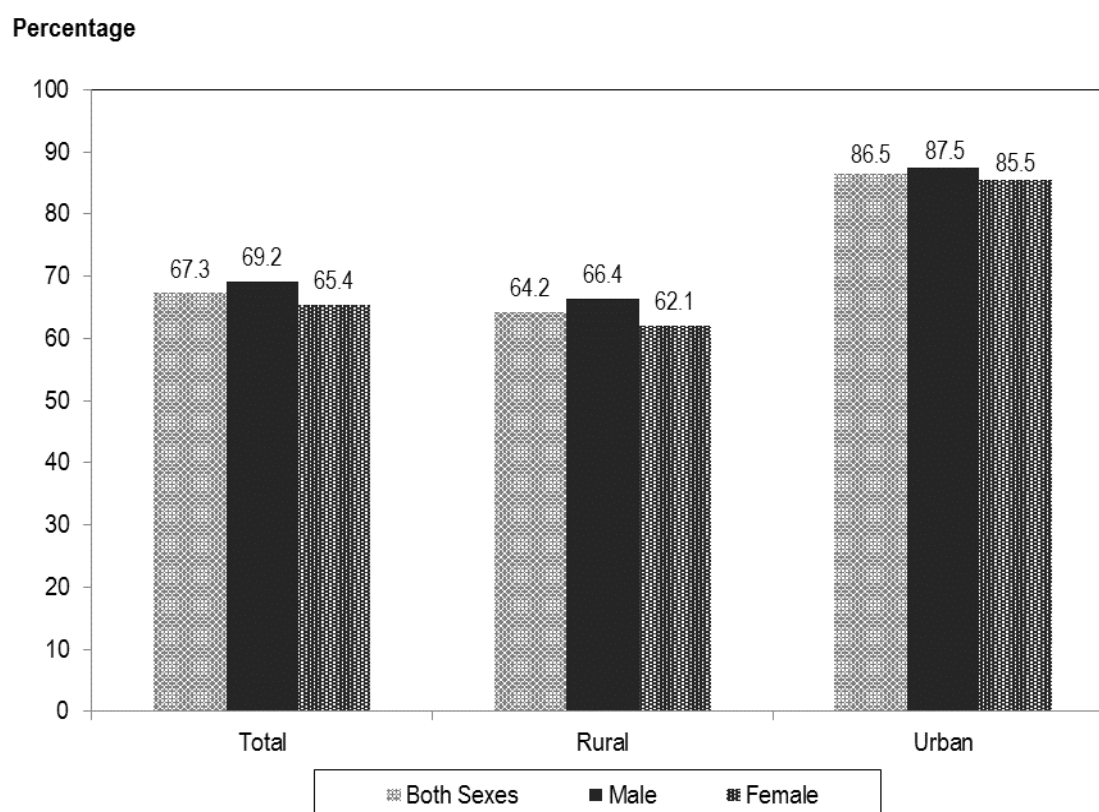
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Manyara Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	997,657	502,896	494,761	640,712	333,699	307,013	64.2	66.4	62.1
5-9	203,789	103,582	100,207	73,761	35,496	38,265	36.2	34.3	38.2
10-14	166,024	84,939	81,085	130,630	64,979	65,651	78.7	76.5	81.0
15-19	116,700	60,597	56,103	95,443	49,403	46,040	81.8	81.5	82.1
20-24	95,871	46,126	49,745	74,496	37,310	37,186	77.7	80.9	74.8
25-29	79,488	37,687	41,801	57,947	29,136	28,811	72.9	77.3	68.9
30-34	70,589	34,828	35,761	52,363	27,344	25,019	74.2	78.5	70.0
35-39	60,763	30,063	30,700	44,518	23,419	21,099	73.3	77.9	68.7
40-44	50,510	25,778	24,732	36,070	19,758	16,312	71.4	76.6	66.0
45-49	39,832	20,929	18,903	26,965	15,709	11,256	67.7	75.1	59.5
50-54	29,561	15,487	14,074	16,576	10,474	6,102	56.1	67.6	43.4
55-59	18,559	9,968	8,591	9,377	6,151	3,226	50.5	61.7	37.6
60-64	18,858	9,523	9,335	8,274	5,261	3,013	43.9	55.2	32.3
65-69	11,769	5,965	5,804	4,590	3,040	1,550	39.0	51.0	26.7
70-74	12,187	6,028	6,159	3,940	2,560	1,380	32.3	42.5	22.4
75-79	6,989	3,615	3,374	2,132	1,463	669	30.5	40.5	19.8
80+	16,168	7,781	8,387	3,630	2,196	1,434	22.5	28.2	17.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	159,255	77,790	81,465	137,763	68,072	69,691	86.5	87.5	85.5
5-9	24,244	12,010	12,234	15,314	7,326	7,988	63.2	61.0	65.3
10-14	22,926	11,210	11,716	21,690	10,477	11,213	94.6	93.5	95.7
15-19	20,634	9,694	10,940	19,884	9,296	10,588	96.4	95.9	96.8
20-24	18,604	8,422	10,182	17,838	8,060	9,778	95.9	95.7	96.0
25-29	15,604	7,234	8,370	14,704	6,847	7,857	94.2	94.7	93.9
30-34	13,659	6,705	6,954	12,857	6,361	6,496	94.1	94.9	93.4
35-39	11,158	5,615	5,543	10,356	5,298	5,058	92.8	94.4	91.3
40-44	8,774	4,671	4,103	7,948	4,326	3,622	90.6	92.6	88.3
45-49	6,499	3,504	2,995	5,790	3,242	2,548	89.1	92.5	85.1
50-54	5,035	2,631	2,404	4,115	2,357	1,758	81.7	89.6	73.1
55-59	3,080	1,672	1,408	2,417	1,468	949	78.5	87.8	67.4
60-64	2,849	1,495	1,354	1,976	1,206	770	69.4	80.7	56.9
65-69	1,687	854	833	1,025	655	370	60.8	76.7	44.4
70-74	1,569	754	815	748	478	270	47.7	63.4	33.1
75-79	972	481	491	414	271	143	42.6	56.3	29.1
80+	1,961	838	1,123	687	404	283	35.0	48.2	25.2

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

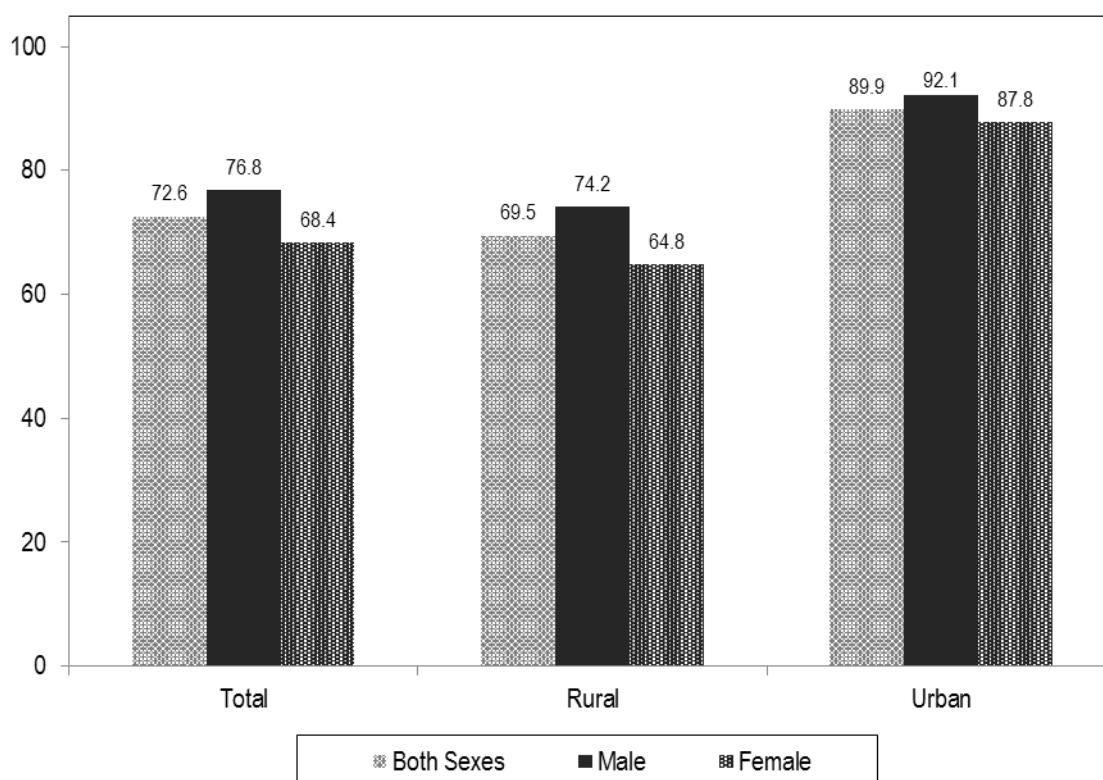
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Manyara Region stands at 72.6 percent and it was higher in urban areas (89.9 percent) than in rural areas (69.5 percent). Males were more literate than females in 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; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	72.6	76.8	68.4	69.5	74.2	64.8	89.9	92.1	87.8
15–19	84.0	83.5	84.5	81.8	81.5	82.1	96.4	95.9	96.8
20–24	80.7	83.2	78.4	77.7	80.9	74.8	95.9	95.7	96.0
25–29	76.4	80.1	73.1	72.9	77.3	68.9	94.2	94.7	93.9
30–34	77.4	81.2	73.8	74.2	78.5	70.0	94.1	94.9	93.4
35–39	76.3	80.5	72.2	73.3	77.9	68.7	92.8	94.4	91.3
40–44	74.2	79.1	69.1	71.4	76.6	66.0	90.6	92.6	88.3
45–49	70.7	77.6	63.0	67.7	75.1	59.5	89.1	92.5	85.1
50–54	59.8	70.8	47.7	56.1	67.6	43.4	81.7	89.6	73.1
55–59	54.5	65.5	41.8	50.5	61.7	37.6	78.5	87.8	67.4
60–64	47.2	58.7	35.4	43.9	55.2	32.3	69.4	80.7	56.9
65–69	41.7	54.2	28.9	39.0	51.0	26.7	60.8	76.7	44.4
70–74	34.1	44.8	23.7	32.3	42.5	22.4	47.7	63.4	33.1
75–79	32.0	42.3	21.0	30.5	40.5	19.8	42.6	56.3	29.1
80+	23.8	30.2	18.1	22.5	28.2	17.1	35.0	48.2	25.2

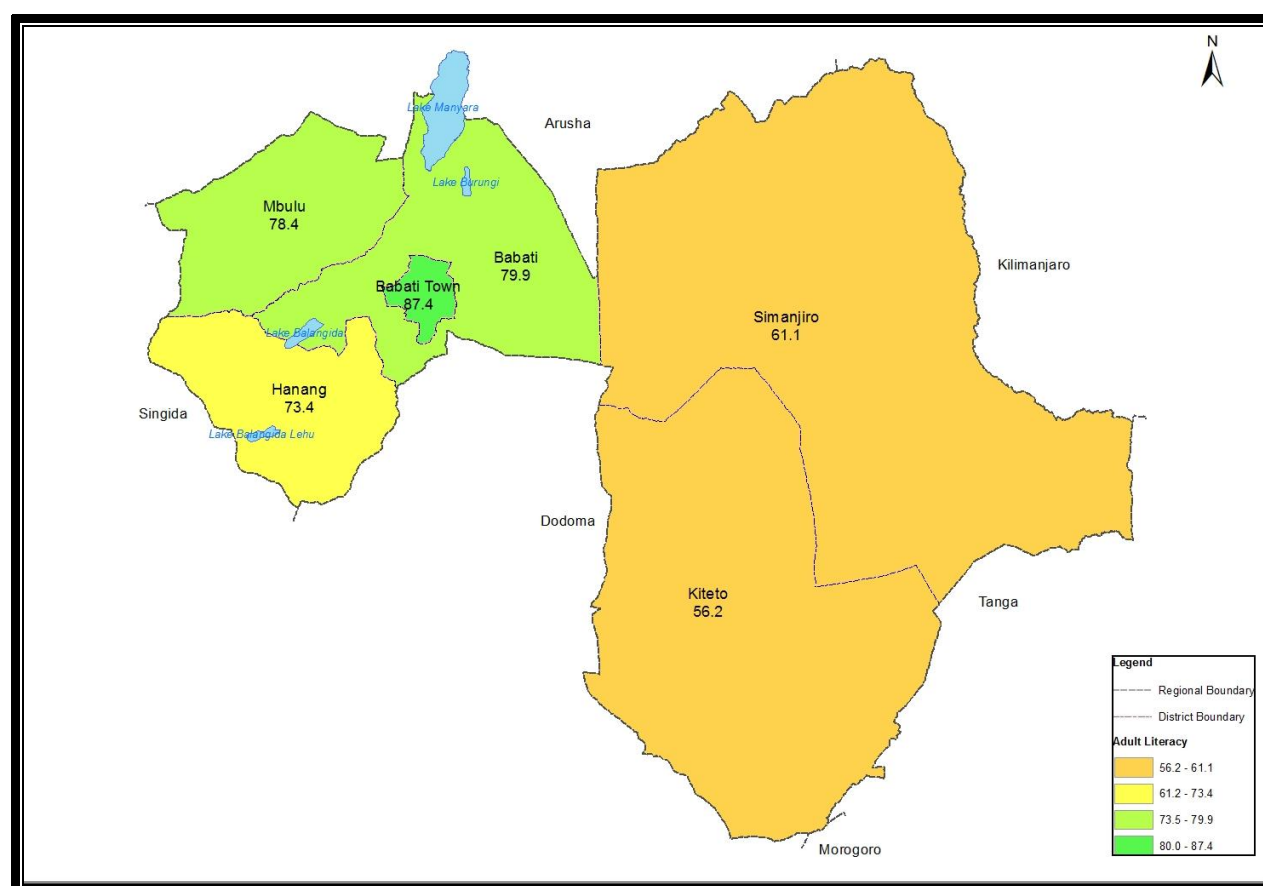
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 87.4 percent in Babati Town Council to 56.2 percent in Kiteto District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Babati District Council (79.9 percent), Mbulu District Council (78.4 percent) and Hanang District Council (73.4 percent).

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



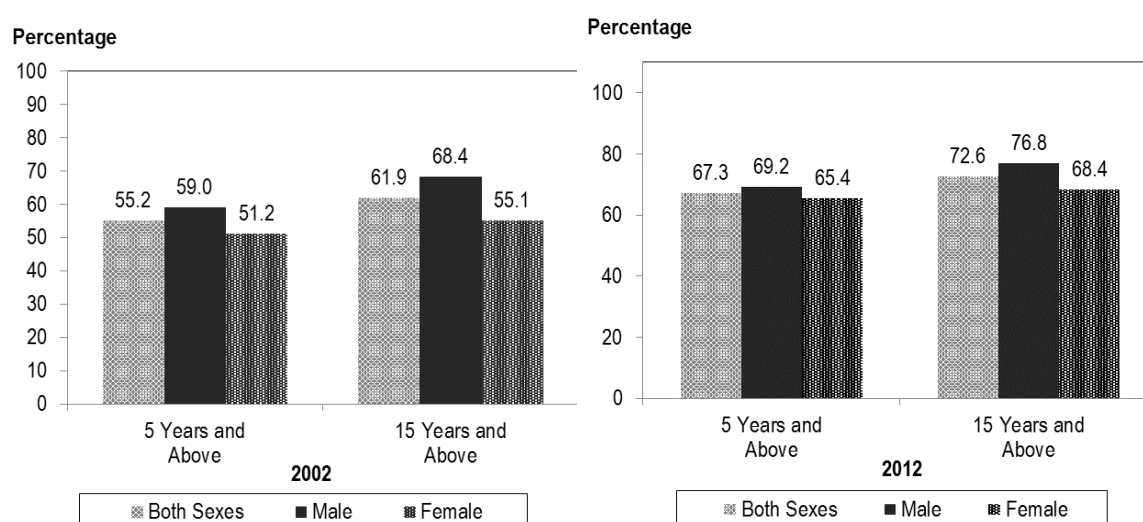
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Babati Town Council from 70.9 percent in 2002 to 87.4 percent in 2012 and Babati District from 68.9 percent in 2002 to 79.9 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between -1 percent in Simanjiro District Council and 14.2 percent in Kiteto District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 55.2 percent to 67.3 percent for persons age 5 years and above and from 61.9 percent to 72.6 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 59.0 percent to 69.2 percent for males and from 51.2 percent to 65.4 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Manyara Region	61.9	68.4	55.1	72.6	76.8	68.4	17.3	12.3	24.1
Rural	58.1	65.2	50.9	84.0	83.5	84.5	44.6	28.2	66.1
Urban	82.3	85.2	79.1	80.7	83.2	78.4	-2.0	-2.4	-0.9
Babati	68.9	74.5	62.8	79.9	83.2	76.4	15.9	11.7	21.6
Hanang	60.2	66.5	53.7	73.4	76.8	69.9	21.8	15.5	30.0
Mbulu	66.4	70.7	62.2	78.4	80.2	76.5	18.0	13.5	23.1
Simanjiro	62.1	70.8	52.2	61.1	69.1	53.4	-1.7	-2.4	2.4
Kiteto	42.0	51.2	33.0	56.2	63.0	49.9	33.9	23.1	51.2
Babati Town	70.9	76.9	65.0	87.4	90.0	84.7	23.2	17.1	30.3

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Manyara 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 (57.3 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (9.3 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increased with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	57.3	0.5	9.3	0.1	67.3	32.7	1,156,912
5-9	37.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	39.1	60.9	228,033
10-14	74.7	0.3	5.5	0.1	80.6	19.4	188,950
15-19	58.7	1.3	23.9	0.1	84.0	16.0	137,334
20-24	57.2	1.3	22.1	0.1	80.7	19.3	114,475
25-29	63.5	0.6	12.2	0.1	76.4	23.6	95,092
30-34	68.8	0.4	8.2	0.1	77.4	22.6	84,248
35-39	68.6	0.4	7.2	0.1	76.3	23.7	71,921
40-44	67.4	0.3	6.4	0.1	74.2	25.8	59,284
45-49	63.9	0.3	6.4	0.1	70.7	29.3	46,331
50-54	52.1	0.3	7.1	0.2	59.8	40.2	34,596
55-59	46.2	0.4	7.7	0.2	54.5	45.5	21,639
60-64	40.9	0.3	5.8	0.2	47.2	52.8	21,707
65-69	36.7	0.3	4.5	0.2	41.7	58.3	13,456
70-74	30.3	0.2	3.2	0.3	34.1	65.9	13,756
75-79	28.8	0.2	2.7	0.4	32.0	68.0	7,961
80+	21.5	0.1	1.8	0.4	23.8	76.2	18,129

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

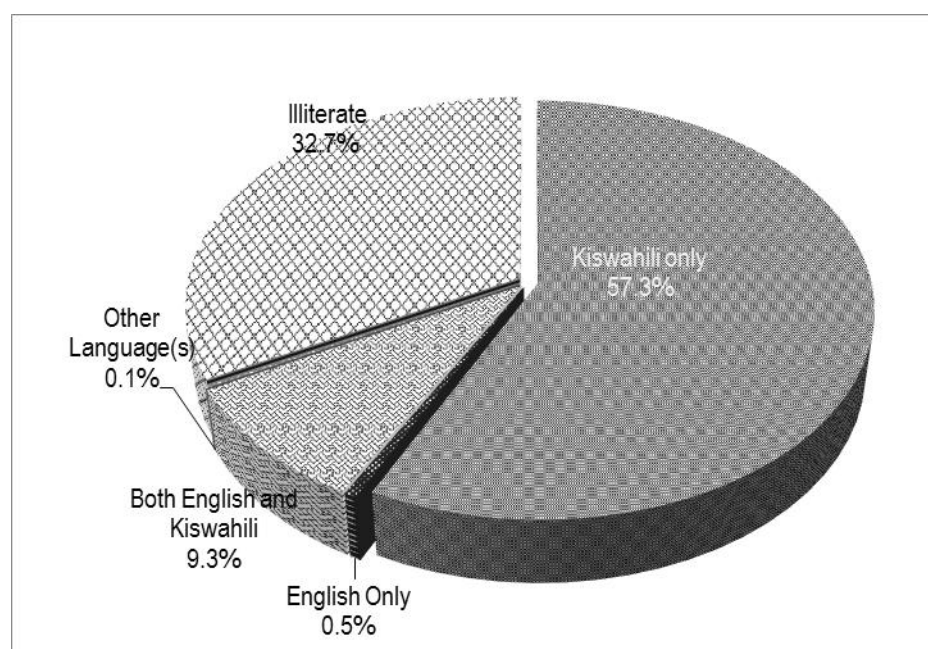


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (86.5 percent) than in rural areas (64.2 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (69.2 percent) compared with females (65.4 percent).

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

	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Manyara Region	57.3	0.5	9.3	0.1	67.3	32.7	1,156,912
Male	58.8	0.5	9.7	0.1	69.2	30.8	580,686
Female	55.8	0.5	8.9	0.1	65.4	34.6	576,226
Manyara Rural	56.4	0.5	7.1	0.1	64.2	35.8	997,657
Male	58.2	0.6	7.4	0.1	66.4	33.6	502,896
Female	54.7	0.5	6.7	0.1	62.1	37.9	494,761
Manyara Urban	62.7	0.4	23.3	0.2	86.5	13.5	159,255
Male	62.4	0.4	24.6	0.2	87.5	12.5	77,790
Female	63.1	0.4	22.0	0.1	85.5	14.5	81,465

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

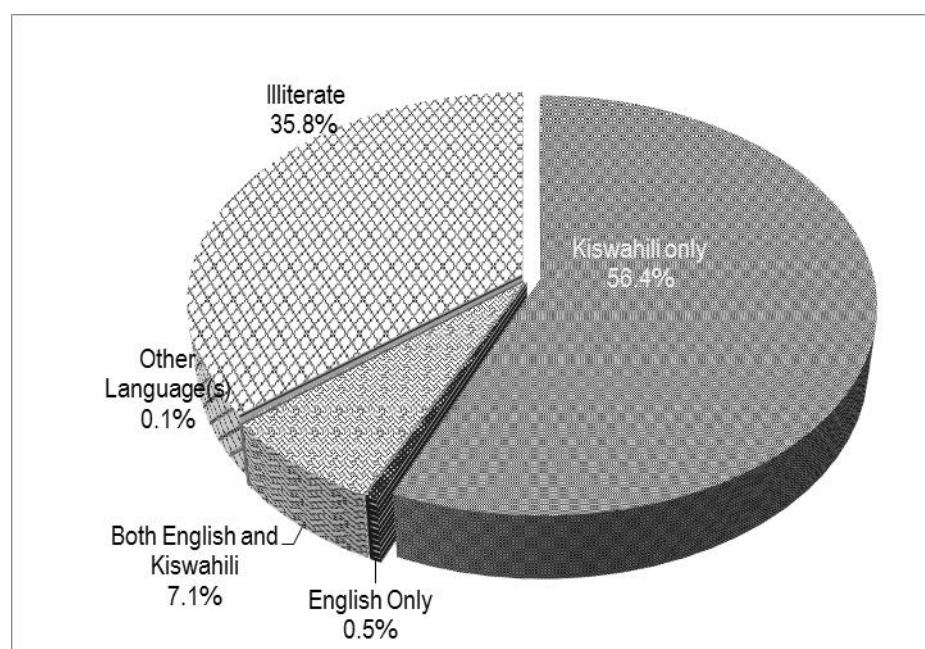
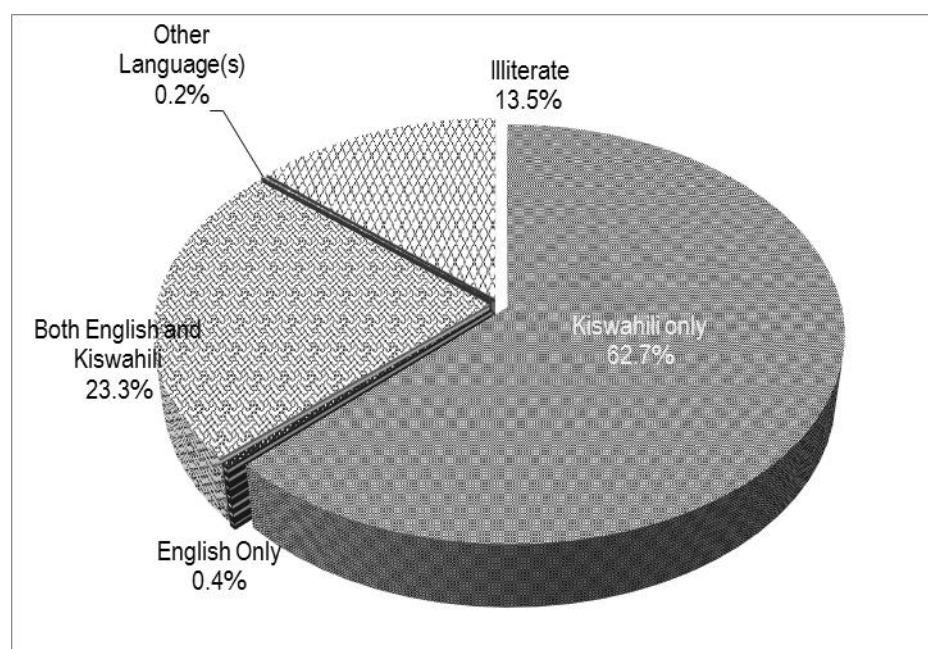


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Manyara Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Manyara Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Kiteto District Council (48.4 percent) followed by Simanjiro District Council (43.7 percent) and Hanang District Council (32.6 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Babati District Council (25 percent) and Babati Town Council (14.7 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Manyara Region	57.3	0.5	9.3	0.1	67.3	32.7	1,156,912
Babati	65.1	0.7	9.1	0.1	75.0	25.0	256,804
Hanang	58.9	0.5	7.9	0.1	67.4	32.6	221,525
Mbulu	60.9	0.6	10.6	0.1	72.1	27.9	261,225
Simanjiro	46.8	0.4	8.9	0.3	56.3	43.7	142,610
Kiteto	45.6	0.4	5.4	0.1	51.6	48.4	196,571
Babati Town	64.0	0.4	20.6	0.2	85.3	14.7	78,177

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

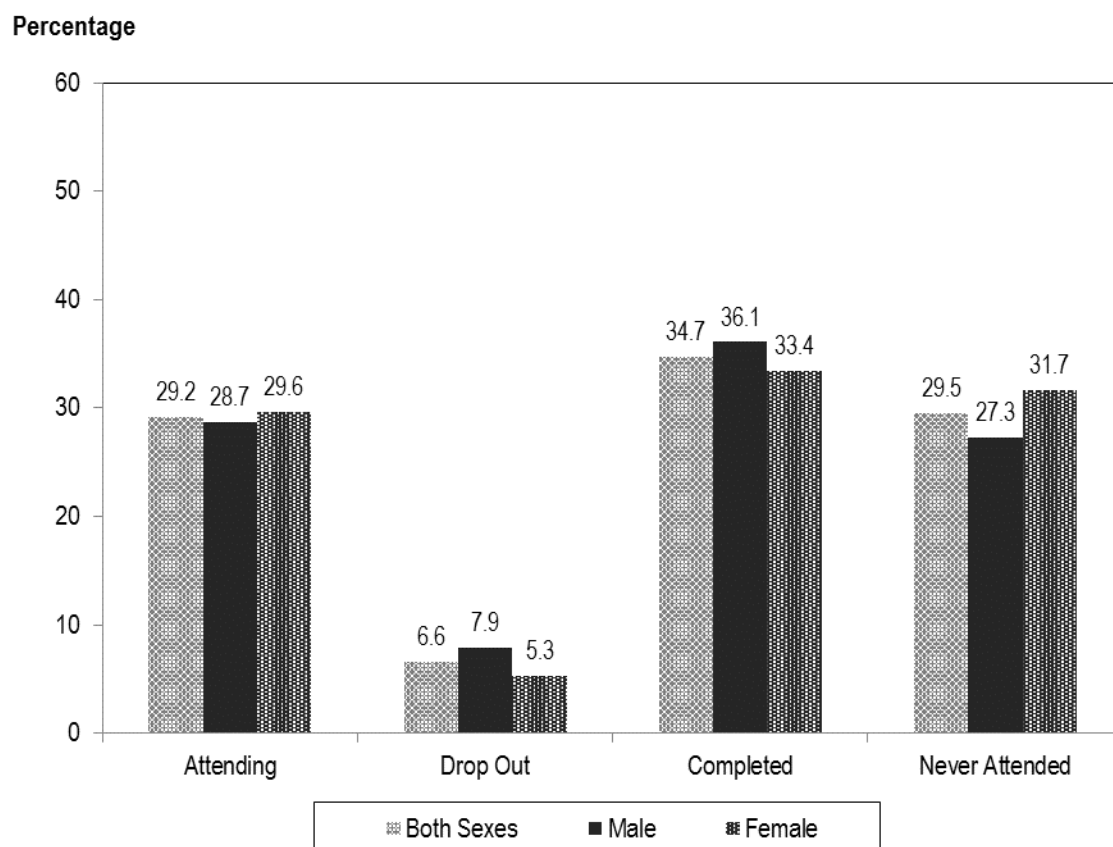
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. About twenty-nine (29.5) percent of 1.1 million people in Manyara Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (31.7 percent) having never been to school compared with males (27.3 percent). About 35 (34.7) percent of population aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 29.2 percent were attending and 6.6 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,156,912	29.2	6.6	34.7	29.5	580,686	28.7	7.9	36.1	27.3	576,226	29.6	5.3	33.4	31.7
5	49,626	27.1	0.2	0.4	72.3	25,462	26.4	0.2	0.5	72.9	24,164	27.8	0.3	0.3	71.6
6	48,101	36.6	0.2	0.4	62.7	24,445	35.3	0.2	0.4	64.0	23,656	38.0	0.3	0.4	61.4
5-6	97,727	31.8	0.2	0.4	67.6	49,907	30.8	0.2	0.5	68.6	47,820	32.8	0.3	0.3	66.6
7	47,478	51.9	0.4	0.5	47.2	24,079	49.7	0.4	0.5	49.4	23,399	54.2	0.3	0.5	45.0
8	43,246	65.0	0.4	0.6	34.1	21,758	62.3	0.5	0.6	36.6	21,488	67.7	0.3	0.5	31.5
9	39,582	75.5	0.8	0.7	23.0	19,848	73.4	0.9	0.7	24.9	19,734	77.5	0.7	0.7	21.1
10	46,379	76.9	1.4	0.8	20.9	23,615	74.8	1.8	0.9	22.5	22,764	79.1	0.9	0.6	19.3
11	30,259	83.0	2.1	1.2	13.8	14,818	81.3	2.4	1.3	15.0	15,441	84.7	1.7	1.0	12.6
12	46,302	79.5	3.3	1.9	15.3	23,962	77.0	4.5	2.0	16.6	22,340	82.3	2.0	1.8	13.9
13	32,216	77.9	4.9	4.6	12.7	16,511	74.8	6.8	4.4	13.9	15,705	81.1	2.8	4.7	11.4
7-13	285,462	71.9	1.8	1.3	25.0	144,591	69.6	2.3	1.4	26.7	140,871	74.3	1.2	1.3	23.2
14	33,794	70.0	6.0	11.1	12.9	17,243	67.0	8.2	10.9	13.9	16,551	73.1	3.7	11.2	11.9
15	31,435	56.3	7.3	21.1	15.2	16,430	52.0	10.1	21.4	16.4	15,005	61.0	4.2	20.8	14.0
16	28,667	49.6	7.5	30.1	12.8	14,705	45.9	10.1	30.6	13.5	13,962	53.5	4.7	29.7	12.1
17	25,001	42.1	9.0	36.0	12.9	12,949	39.0	11.7	36.2	13.1	12,052	45.3	6.2	35.8	12.7
14 - 17	118,897	55.6	7.3	23.6	13.5	61,327	52.0	9.9	23.8	14.3	57,570	59.4	4.6	23.4	12.7
18	30,823	32.2	9.7	40.4	17.6	15,723	31.6	12.3	40.1	16.0	15,100	32.8	7.1	40.8	19.4
19	21,408	28.2	11.2	47.2	13.4	10,484	29.6	13.4	44.6	12.3	10,924	26.7	9.1	49.8	14.4
18 - 19	52,231	30.5	10.3	43.2	15.9	26,207	30.8	12.7	41.9	14.5	26,024	30.3	7.9	44.5	17.3
20	33,811	16.8	11.1	51.0	21.1	16,006	19.9	13.4	49.0	17.8	17,805	14.1	9.0	52.8	24.1
21	17,988	15.2	13.0	56.4	15.4	8,676	18.1	15.1	53.3	13.4	9,312	12.5	11.0	59.4	17.1
22	26,693	10.4	13.5	57.8	18.3	12,823	12.7	16.0	56.0	15.3	13,870	8.3	11.1	59.6	21.1
23	17,131	8.2	13.1	62.0	16.7	8,089	10.3	15.6	60.0	14.2	9,042	6.4	11.0	63.8	18.8
24	18,852	6.4	13.5	61.7	18.3	8,954	8.2	16.5	60.2	15.2	9,898	4.7	10.9	63.1	21.2
20 - 24	114,475	12.1	12.7	56.9	18.4	54,548	14.6	15.1	54.8	15.5	59,927	9.8	10.4	58.8	21.0
25+	488,120	1.0	8.8	57.8	32.4	244,106	1.1	10.2	62.2	26.5	244,014	1.0	7.3	53.3	38.4

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for the population age five years and above. The results indicate that 32.6 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 10.2 percent of urban population. Likewise, the percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (6.7 percent) than in urban areas (6.0 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (46.6 percent) than those in the rural areas (32.8 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 37.2 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 27.9 percent in the rural areas.

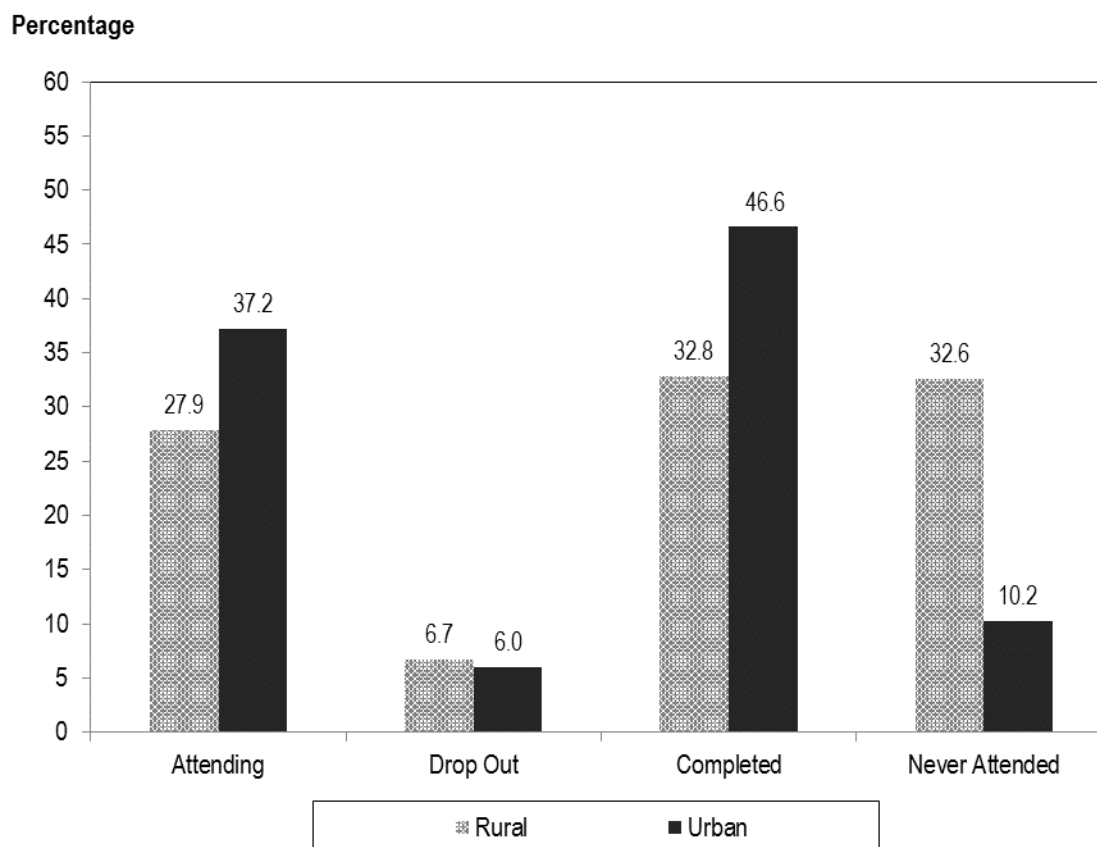
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status Manyara; Rural, 2012 Census

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	997,657	27.9	6.7	32.8	32.6	502,896	27.3	8.1	34.4	30.1	494,761	28.4	5.3	31.3	35.0
5	44,598	23.4	0.2	0.4	75.9	22,907	22.8	0.2	0.5	76.5	21,691	24.0	0.3	0.3	75.4
6	43,166	32.3	0.2	0.4	67.1	21,997	31.1	0.2	0.4	68.2	21,169	33.5	0.3	0.4	65.9
5-6	87,764	27.8	0.2	0.4	71.6	44,904	26.9	0.2	0.5	72.4	42,860	28.7	0.3	0.4	70.7
7	42,375	47.8	0.4	0.5	51.3	21,491	45.5	0.4	0.5	53.6	20,884	50.3	0.3	0.5	48.9
8	38,551	61.6	0.4	0.6	37.4	19,473	58.9	0.5	0.6	40.0	19,078	64.3	0.4	0.5	34.8
9	35,099	72.9	0.9	0.7	25.5	17,714	70.9	0.9	0.8	27.4	17,385	74.9	0.8	0.7	23.6
10	41,249	74.7	1.4	0.8	23.1	21,142	72.6	1.9	0.9	24.6	20,107	76.9	1.0	0.6	21.5
11	26,432	81.3	2.2	1.1	15.4	12,995	79.4	2.6	1.3	16.7	13,437	83.0	1.8	1.0	14.1
12	40,831	77.6	3.5	2.0	17.0	21,186	74.9	4.8	2.1	18.3	19,645	80.5	2.1	1.9	15.5
13	27,968	75.8	5.2	4.7	14.2	14,385	72.6	7.4	4.6	15.5	13,583	79.3	2.9	4.9	12.9
7-13	252,505	69.2	1.9	1.4	27.6	128,386	66.8	2.5	1.4	29.3	124,119	71.7	1.2	1.3	25.8
14	29,544	67.8	6.4	11.3	14.5	15,231	64.6	8.7	11.2	15.5	14,313	71.2	4.0	11.4	13.4
15	27,288	53.4	7.8	21.7	17.1	14,447	48.8	10.8	22.2	18.2	12,841	58.5	4.4	21.2	15.9
16	24,407	46.0	8.1	31.4	14.5	12,738	42.1	10.8	32.0	15.1	11,669	50.2	5.2	30.7	13.9
17	21,067	37.9	9.7	37.6	14.8	11,118	34.7	12.5	37.9	14.8	9,949	41.5	6.5	37.1	14.9
14 - 17	102,306	52.6	7.8	24.3	15.3	53,534	48.8	10.5	24.7	16.0	48,772	56.8	4.9	23.8	14.5
18	26,169	28.3	10.2	41.2	20.3	13,482	27.4	13.1	41.3	18.2	12,687	29.2	7.2	41.0	22.5
19	17,769	25.1	11.7	47.6	15.5	8,812	25.6	14.2	46.1	14.1	8,957	24.7	9.3	49.1	16.9
18 - 19	43,938	27.0	10.9	43.8	18.4	22,294	26.7	13.5	43.2	16.6	21,644	27.3	8.1	44.4	20.2
20	28,775	14.3	11.4	50.1	24.2	13,731	16.8	13.9	49.2	20.1	15,044	12.0	9.1	51.0	27.9
21	14,925	12.9	13.5	55.8	17.8	7,305	15.6	15.9	53.3	15.3	7,620	10.4	11.2	58.2	20.2
22	22,408	8.5	14.0	56.5	21.0	10,847	10.6	16.9	55.2	17.3	11,561	6.6	11.3	57.6	24.5
23	14,189	6.4	13.8	60.5	19.3	6,773	8.2	16.5	59.1	16.2	7,416	4.8	11.2	61.8	22.2
24	15,574	5.0	14.1	59.5	21.4	7,470	6.3	17.5	58.7	17.5	8,104	3.7	10.9	60.2	25.1
20 - 24	95,871	10.0	13.1	55.6	21.3	46,126	12.2	15.9	54.3	17.7	49,745	8.1	10.6	56.7	24.6
25+	415,273	0.9	8.9	54.6	35.7	207,652	0.9	10.4	59.3	29.4	207,621	0.8	7.4	49.8	42.0

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Manyara 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	159,255	37.2	6.0	46.6	10.2	77,790	37.4	6.7	47.0	8.9	81,465	37.0	5.3	46.2	11.5
5	5,028	59.5	0.1	0.4	40.0	2,555	58.4	0.1	0.5	41.0	2,473	60.7	0.1	0.3	38.9
6	4,935	74.6	0.2	0.3	24.9	2,448	72.5	0.4	0.4	26.8	2,487	76.6	0.1	0.2	23.0
5-6	9,963	67.0	0.2	0.3	32.5	5,003	65.3	0.2	0.4	34.0	4,960	68.6	0.1	0.3	31.0
7	5,103	86.0	0.2	0.3	13.5	2,588	85.1	0.2	0.3	14.4	2,515	87.0	0.2	0.3	12.5
8	4,695	92.5	0.2	0.6	6.7	2,285	90.6	0.2	0.8	8.4	2,410	94.2	0.2	0.4	5.1
9	4,483	95.6	0.5	0.5	3.4	2,134	94.4	0.8	0.4	4.3	2,349	96.6	0.2	0.5	2.6
10	5,130	94.9	0.8	0.7	3.6	2,473	94.0	0.9	0.8	4.3	2,657	95.8	0.7	0.6	2.9
11	3,827	95.1	1.0	1.2	2.6	1,823	94.7	1.2	1.2	2.9	2,004	95.5	0.9	1.2	2.4
12	5,471	94.1	2.0	1.3	2.5	2,776	92.9	2.8	1.4	3.0	2,695	95.3	1.3	1.3	2.1
13	4,248	91.4	2.5	3.6	2.5	2,126	90.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	2,122	92.5	2.0	3.7	1.7
7-13	32,957	92.7	1.0	1.1	5.1	16,205	91.6	1.3	1.2	6.0	16,752	93.8	0.8	1.1	4.3
14	4,250	85.1	3.1	9.6	2.2	2,012	84.7	4.3	8.8	2.2	2,238	85.5	2.1	10.3	2.1
15	4,147	75.5	4.4	17.2	3.0	1,983	75.3	5.6	15.9	3.1	2,164	75.6	3.2	18.3	2.8
16	4,260	70.1	4.0	23.0	2.9	1,967	70.2	5.5	21.1	3.2	2,293	70.0	2.7	24.6	2.7
17	3,934	64.1	5.7	27.7	2.5	1,831	65.0	6.7	25.5	2.8	2,103	63.3	4.8	29.6	2.3
14 - 17	16,591	73.9	4.3	19.2	2.6	7,793	74.0	5.5	17.7	2.8	8,798	73.7	3.2	20.6	2.5
18	4,654	54.0	6.8	36.4	2.8	2,241	56.6	7.4	33.3	2.7	2,413	51.5	6.3	39.4	2.9
19	3,639	43.1	8.7	45.4	2.7	1,672	51.1	9.4	36.7	2.8	1,967	36.3	8.1	52.9	2.7
18 - 19	8,293	49.2	7.6	40.4	2.8	3,913	54.3	8.3	34.7	2.8	4,380	44.7	7.1	45.4	2.8
20	5,036	31.3	9.4	55.8	3.6	2,275	38.5	10.3	47.4	3.8	2,761	25.3	8.6	62.8	3.4
21	3,063	26.3	10.5	59.7	3.5	1,371	31.8	11.3	53.4	3.5	1,692	21.9	9.8	64.9	3.4
22	4,285	20.4	10.8	65.0	3.8	1,976	24.7	11.5	59.9	3.9	2,309	16.8	10.2	69.4	3.6
23	2,942	16.9	10.1	69.3	3.7	1,316	21.0	10.6	64.6	3.8	1,626	13.5	9.7	73.1	3.6
24	3,278	13.2	10.9	72.2	3.7	1,484	17.7	11.3	67.3	3.6	1,794	9.4	10.6	76.3	3.7
20 - 24	18,604	22.5	10.3	63.6	3.6	8,422	27.8	11.0	57.5	3.8	10,182	18.1	9.7	68.7	3.5
25+	72,847	2.0	8.1	76.1	13.8	36,454	2.1	9.1	78.9	9.9	36,393	2.0	7.1	73.2	17.7

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing that attendance status differ among districts in Manyara Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Babati Town Council (35.7 percent) followed by Mbulu District Council (33.3 percent) and Babati District Council (31.9 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Simanjiro District Council (24.9 percent) and Kiteto District Council (21.1 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	1,156,912	29.2	6.6	34.7	29.5	580,686	28.7	7.9	36.1	27.3	576,226	29.6	5.3	33.4	31.7
Babati	256,804	31.9	6.7	39.4	22.1	130,426	30.8	8.1	40.6	20.6	126,378	32.9	5.3	38.1	23.6
Hanang	221,525	28.7	7.5	33.9	29.9	112,601	27.7	9.1	34.7	28.5	108,924	29.7	5.9	33.1	31.2
Mbulu	261,225	33.3	8.3	35.3	23.1	131,564	32.2	10.3	35.0	22.4	129,661	34.3	6.3	35.6	23.7
Simanjiro	142,610	24.9	4.3	29.5	41.3	70,550	26.0	4.7	32.9	36.3	72,060	23.8	3.9	26.1	46.2
Kiteto	196,571	21.1	5.0	28.4	45.4	96,079	21.3	5.8	31.1	41.8	100,492	21.0	4.3	25.8	48.9
Babati Town	78,177	35.7	6.4	45.4	12.5	39,466	35.6	7.2	46.5	10.7	38,711	35.8	5.6	44.3	14.3

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in Net Enrolment Rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 60.1 percent in the 2002 Census to 71.9 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 57.6 to 69.6 percent) compared with males (from 62.7 to 74.3 percent). The urban NER increased from 79.8 percent in 2002 to 92.7 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 57.7 to 69.2 percent respectively.

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

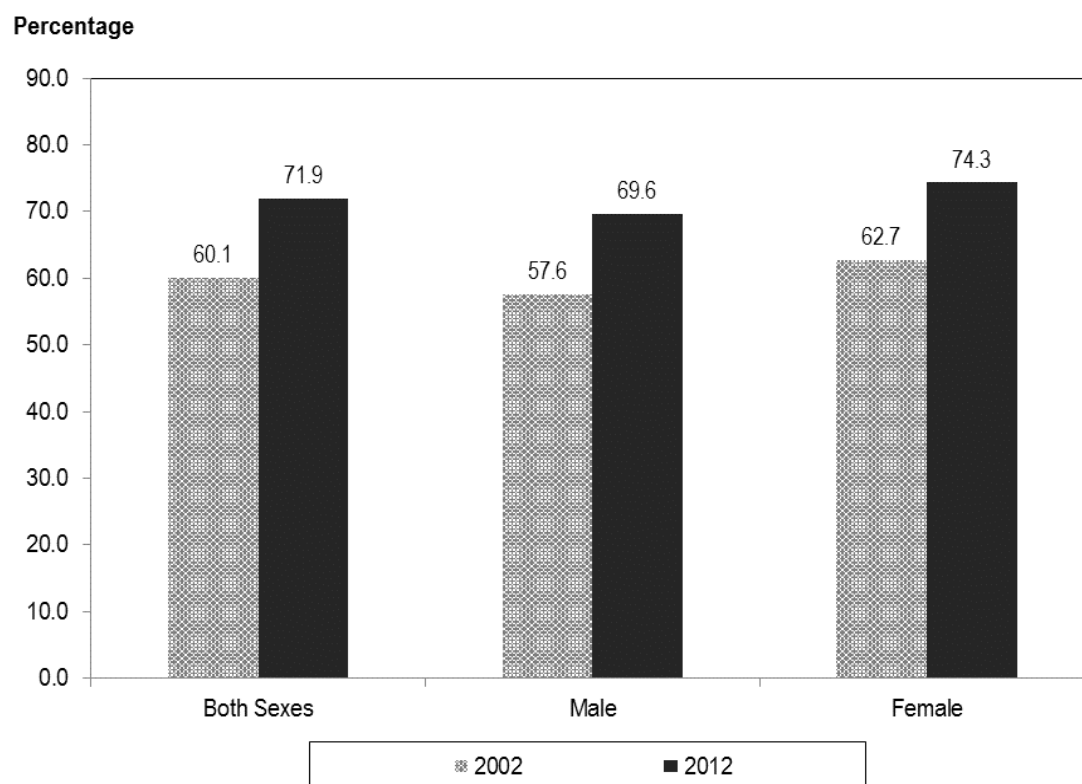
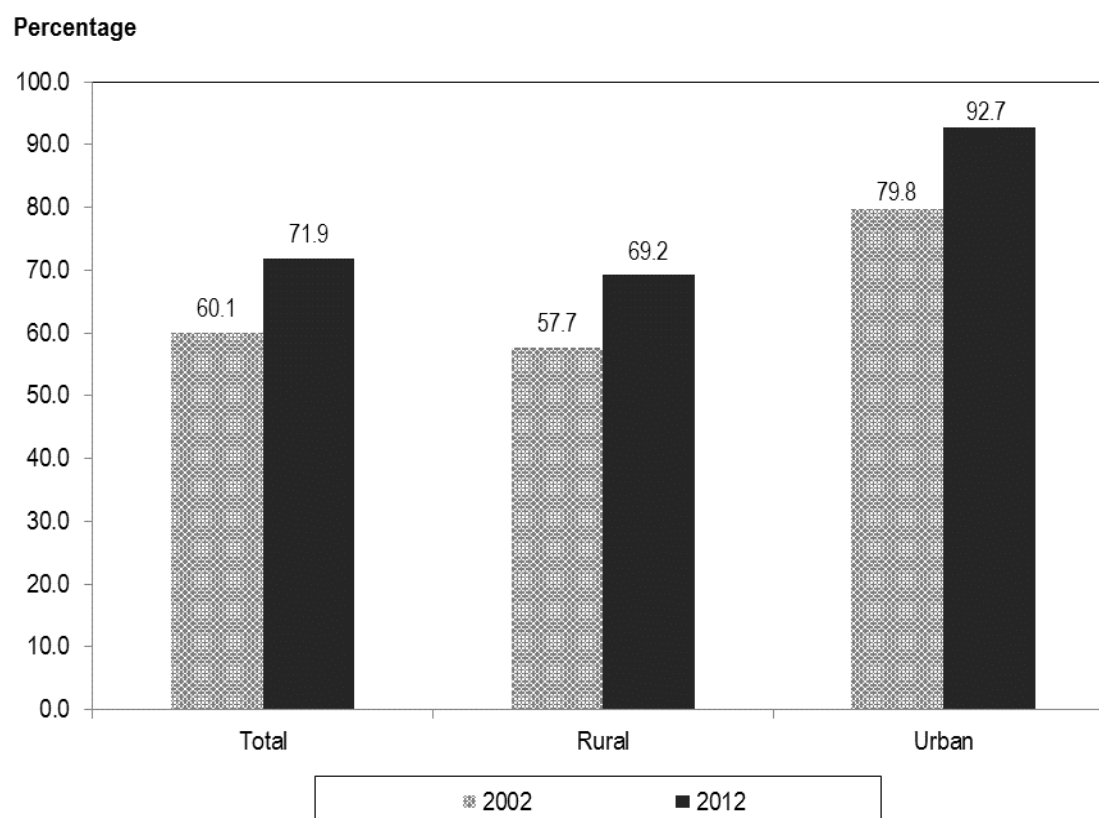


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Manyara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. Eighty nine 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 (86.0 percent) than in rural areas (112.5 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; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

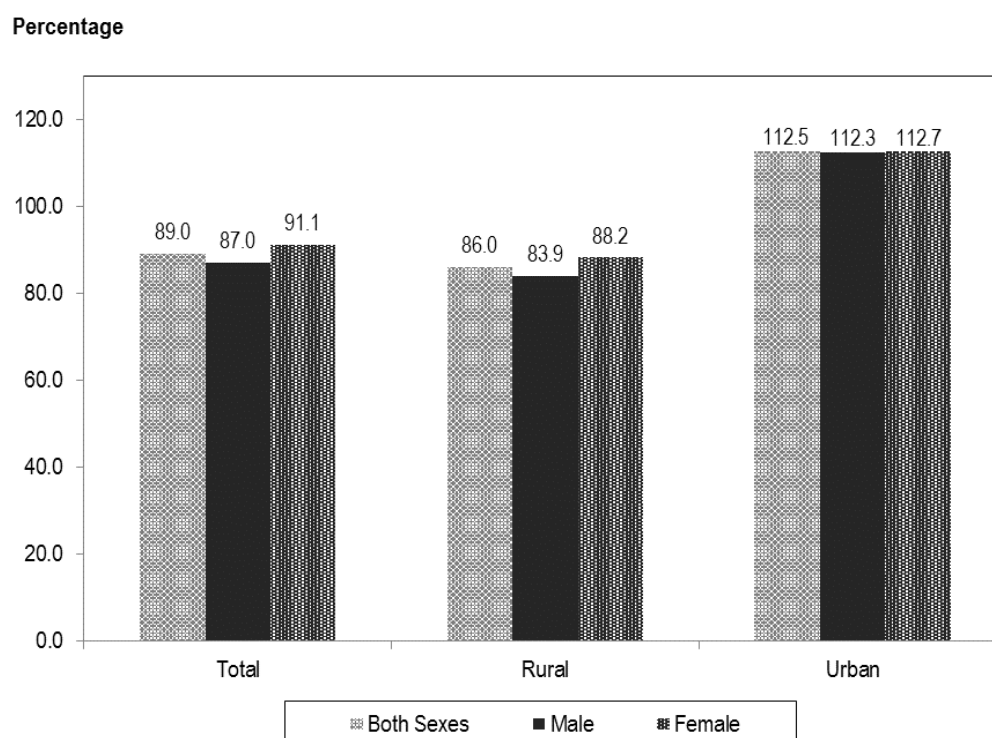
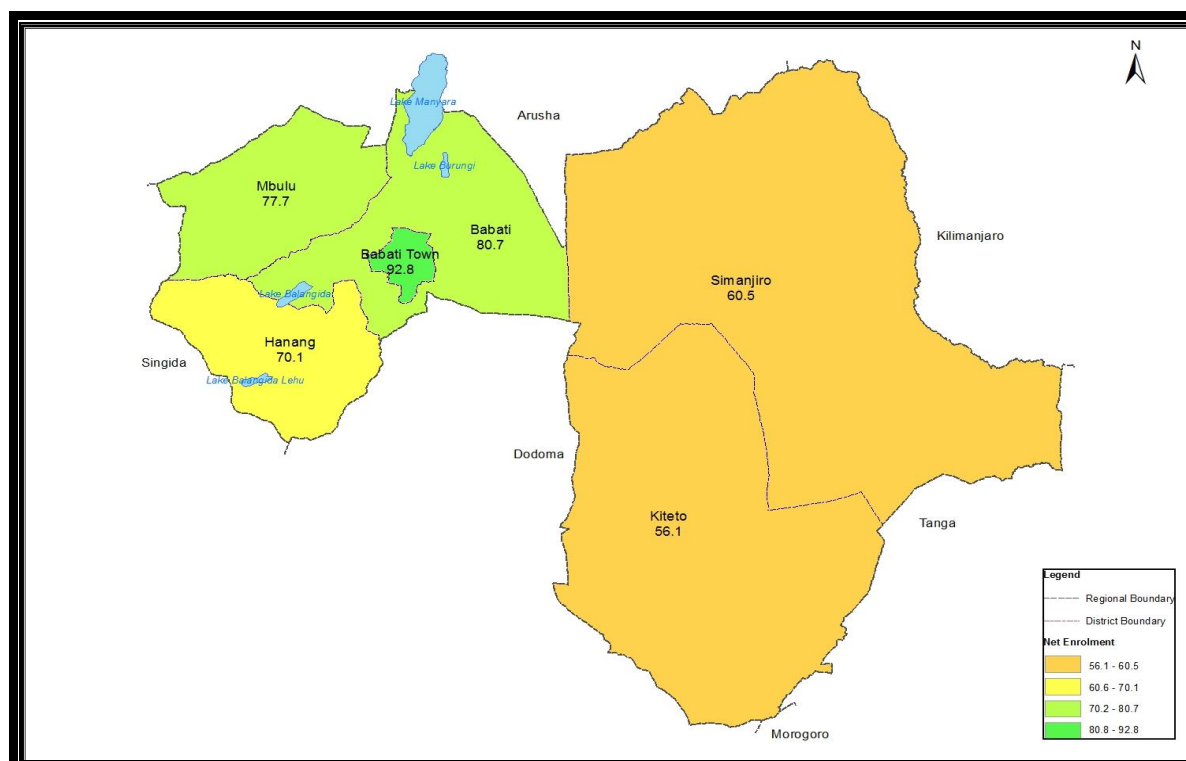


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 92.8 percent in Babati Town Council to 56.1 percent in Kiteto District Council. Districts with NER above 70 were Babati District Council (80.7 percent), Mbulu District Council (77.7 percent) and Hanang District Council (70.1).

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

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Manyara Region	71.9	69.6	74.3	69.2	66.8	71.7	92.7	91.6	93.8
Babati	80.7	77.7	83.7	80.2	77.2	83.3	91.4	90.0	92.6
Hanang	70.1	66.9	73.3	67.9	64.6	71.3	92.2	91.0	93.4
Mbulu	77.7	74.5	81.1	75.8	72.3	79.4	91.0	89.4	92.6
Simanjiro	60.5	60.8	60.1	56.7	57.3	55.9	95.7	94.8	96.5
Kiteto	56.1	54.2	58.0	52.9	51.1	54.7	89.8	88.0	91.5
Babati Town	92.8	91.9	93.8	89.8	88.3	91.3	95.1	94.6	95.6

Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Manyara 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 209,338 (52.1 percent), out of 401,573 persons who attained any level of education, were males and 192,235 (47.9 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 88.4 percent, followed by secondary education (9.0 percent), and university and others (1.1 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (89.2 percent) compared with males (87.6 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; Region, Manyara 2012 Census

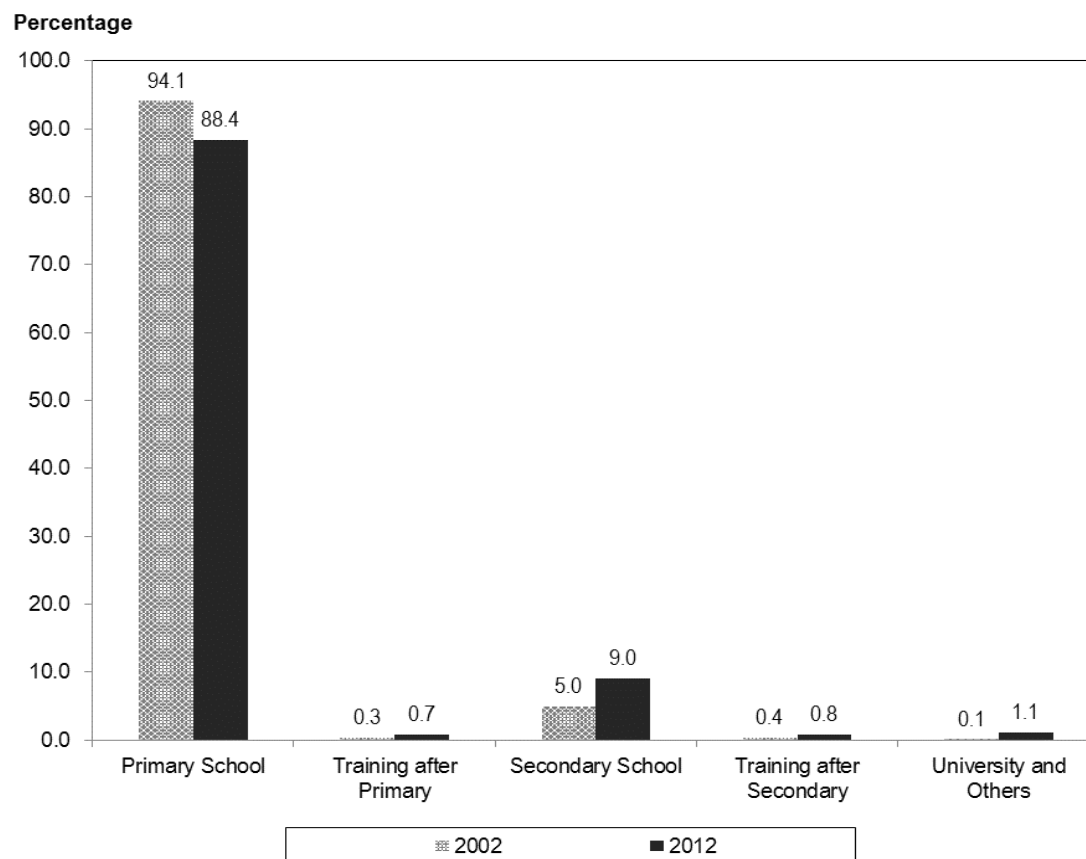
Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	401,573	209,338	192,235	100	100	100
Primary School	354,878	183,444	171,434	88.4	87.6	89.2
Training after Primary	3,003	1,650	1,353	0.7	0.8	0.7
Secondary School	36,187	19,570	16,617	9.0	9.3	8.6
Training after Secondary	3,034	1,656	1,378	0.8	0.8	0.7
University and Others	4,471	3,018	1,453	1.1	1.4	0.8

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses.

Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of the population that had attained secondary education

increased from 5.0 percent to 9.0 percent and from 0.1 percent to 1.1 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; Manyara 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 Governments 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 year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 592,479 (63.8 percent) out of 928,879 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 336,400 people (36.2 percent) aged 10 years and above

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

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 25,277 persons (2.7 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 15.4 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 13.8 and four (4.4) percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	928,879	63.8	2.7	13.8	15.4	4.4
10–14	188,950	33.4	0.9	15.0	48.1	2.6
15–19	137,334	50.2	2.4	16.3	29.3	1.8
20–24	114,475	68.2	4.2	16.8	10.0	0.8
25–29	95,092	78.5	5.6	15.2	-	0.7
30–34	84,248	82.9	3.4	13.0	-	0.7
35–39	71,921	84.2	3.1	12.0	-	0.7
40–44	59,284	85.3	2.6	11.1	-	1.0
45–49	46,331	85.3	2.6	10.9	-	1.2
50–54	34,596	83.6	2.4	11.1	-	3.0
55–59	21,639	82.1	2.1	11.1	-	4.6
60–64	21,707	71.9	1.7	12.2	-	14.2
65–69	13,456	65.9	1.5	10.9	-	21.8
70–74	13,756	53.4	1.6	10.4	-	34.5
75–79	7,961	46.9	1.2	9.5	-	42.3
80 +	18,129	26.8	0.1	0.0	-	73.1

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 (65.4 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (54.4 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.1 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (2.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	793,868	65.4	2.5	13.7	14.0	4.5
10–14	166,024	35.7	1.0	16.0	44.5	2.7
15–19	116,700	54.1	2.3	16.5	25.3	1.8
20–24	95,871	71.7	3.8	15.9	7.8	0.8
25–29	79,488	80.2	4.7	14.4	-	0.6
30–34	70,589	83.8	3.1	12.3	-	0.7
35–39	60,763	84.9	2.9	11.5	-	0.7
40–44	50,510	85.8	2.4	10.8	-	1.0
45–49	39,832	85.8	2.4	10.6	-	1.2
50–54	29,561	83.8	2.3	10.9	-	3.0
55–59	18,559	82.6	2.1	10.9	-	4.4
60–64	18,858	72.3	1.6	11.9	-	14.2
65–69	11,769	66.2	1.5	10.3	-	22.0
70–74	12,187	53.9	1.5	10.2	-	34.5
75–79	6,989	47.3	1.1	9.5	-	42.1
80 +	16,168	27.1	0.1	0.0	-	72.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	135,011	54.4	4.1	14.4	23.5	3.5
10–14	22,926	16.6	0.4	7.5	74.1	1.4
15–19	20,634	28.4	2.8	14.9	52.2	1.7
20–24	18,604	50.3	6.3	21.3	21.5	0.6
25–29	15,604	70.0	10.3	18.8	-	0.8
30–34	13,659	78.3	4.8	16.2	-	0.7
35–39	11,158	80.2	4.1	14.9	-	0.8
40–44	8,774	82.4	3.5	13.1	-	1.0
45–49	6,499	82.7	3.6	12.3	-	1.4
50–54	5,035	82.0	2.9	12.1	-	3.0
55–59	3,080	79.1	2.4	12.6	-	5.9
60–64	2,849	69.2	2.5	14.3	-	14.0
65–69	1,687	63.6	2.0	14.3	-	20.0
70–74	1,569	50.0	2.6	12.5	-	34.9
75–79	972	44.0	2.5	9.8	-	43.6
80 +	1,961	24.9	0.2	0.3	-	74.6

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (70.4 percent) compared with females (57.2 percent) were employed.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	465,094	70.4	3.4	7.1	15.4	3.8
10–14	96,149	34.9	1.1	14.3	46.9	2.8
15–19	70,291	55.2	3.0	11.7	28.2	1.9
20–24	54,548	75.1	5.2	6.9	12.1	0.7
25–29	44,921	88.1	7.5	3.8	-	0.7
30–34	41,533	92.3	4.3	2.7	-	0.7
35–39	35,678	92.6	3.9	2.8	-	0.7
40–44	30,449	92.9	3.4	2.6	-	1.1
45–49	24,433	93.2	3.2	2.5	-	1.1
50–54	18,118	91.5	3.2	2.9	-	2.3
55–59	11,640	91.6	2.9	2.8	-	2.7
60–64	11,018	84.0	2.2	3.7	-	10.1
65–69	6,819	77.6	2.0	3.6	-	16.8
70–74	6,782	66.6	1.9	3.7	-	27.7
75–79	4,096	60.2	1.5	3.8	-	34.5
80 +	8,619	37.0	0.2	0.0	-	62.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	463,785	57.2	2.0	20.5	15.3	4.9
10–14	92,801	31.9	0.7	15.7	49.4	2.3
15–19	67,043	45.0	1.8	21.1	30.5	1.6
20–24	59,927	62.0	3.3	25.7	8.1	0.8
25–29	50,171	70.0	4.0	25.3	-	0.6
30–34	42,715	73.9	2.5	23.0	-	0.6
35–39	36,243	75.9	2.3	21.2	-	0.7
40–44	28,835	77.2	1.8	20.1	-	1.0
45–49	21,898	76.5	1.9	20.2	-	1.3
50–54	16,478	74.8	1.5	20.1	-	3.7
55–59	9,999	71.1	1.2	20.8	-	6.8
60–64	10,689	59.4	1.2	21.1	-	18.4
65–69	6,637	53.7	1.0	18.3	-	26.9
70–74	6,974	40.6	1.4	17.0	-	41.1
75–79	3,865	32.9	1.0	15.6	-	50.5
80 +	9,510	17.6	-	0.1	-	82.3

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 Manyara Region. Results revealed that Mbulu District Council had the lowest proportion (53.8 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from 1.6 percent of the population in Babati District Council to about four (3.9) percent in Simanjiro District Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from about three (2.7) percent of the population in Kiteto District Council to 5.4 percent in Mbulu District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Manyara Region	928,879	63.8	2.7	13.8	15.4	4.4
Rural	793,868	65.4	2.5	13.7	14.0	4.5
Urban	135,011	54.4	4.1	14.4	23.5	3.5
Male	465,094	70.4	3.4	7.1	15.4	3.8
Female	463,785	57.2	2.0	20.5	15.3	4.9
Babati	208,045	72.0	2.0	8.9	12.5	4.5
Hanang	176,735	67.1	2.5	13.3	12.1	5.0
Mbulu	210,505	53.8	3.7	16.7	20.4	5.4
Simanjiro	112,043	57.7	3.9	20.6	14.4	3.5
Kiteto	155,034	69.6	1.6	12.3	13.8	2.7
Babati Town	66,517	57.9	3.1	12.9	22.2	3.9

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 928,879 persons aged 10 years and above, 563,944 (60.7 percent) were employed while the remaining 39 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 10.8 percent of the population, 20.1 percent were home maintenance workers and about five (4.7) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about four (3.7) 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; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	928,879	60.7	3.7	20.1	10.8	4.7
10–14	188,950	34.0	1.7	27.9	33.4	3.1
15–19	137,334	48.3	3.3	25.0	21.1	2.2
20–24	114,475	64.2	5.5	22.0	7.4	1.0
25–29	95,092	73.8	6.1	19.2	-	0.9
30–34	84,248	77.8	4.7	16.6	-	0.9
35–39	71,921	79.2	4.3	15.7	-	0.9
40–44	59,284	80.7	3.9	14.3	-	1.1
45–49	46,331	80.7	3.8	14.1	-	1.5
50–54	34,596	78.9	3.5	14.2	-	3.3
55–59	21,639	76.8	3.5	14.8	-	4.9
60–64	21,707	67.6	3.0	15.0	-	14.4
65–69	13,456	61.8	2.7	13.5	-	22.0
70–74	13,756	49.5	2.3	13.2	-	35.1
75–79	7,961	44.2	1.8	12.0	-	42.0
80 +	18,129	25.7	0.1	0.0	-	74.2

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (62.1 percent) than in urban areas (52.8 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (4.7 percent) than that in rural areas (3.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	793,868	62.1	3.5	20.1	9.5	4.8
10–14	166,024	36.2	1.9	28.9	29.8	3.2
15–19	116,700	51.8	3.4	25.1	17.4	2.3
20–24	95,871	67.2	5.1	21.3	5.4	1.0
25–29	79,488	75.1	5.3	18.7	-	0.8
30–34	70,589	78.4	4.5	16.2	-	0.9
35–39	60,763	79.6	4.1	15.4	-	0.9
40–44	50,510	81.1	3.7	14.1	-	1.1
45–49	39,832	80.9	3.6	14.0	-	1.5
50–54	29,561	79.0	3.5	14.1	-	3.4
55–59	18,559	76.8	3.6	14.9	-	4.7
60–64	18,858	67.8	2.9	14.8	-	14.5
65–69	11,769	62.0	2.6	13.1	-	22.2
70–74	12,187	49.9	2.2	13.0	-	35.0
75–79	6,989	44.7	1.6	12.1	-	41.7
80 +	16,168	25.9	0.1	0.0	-	74.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	135,011	52.8	4.7	19.9	18.9	3.7
10–14	22,926	18.0	0.5	20.6	59.2	1.6
15–19	20,634	28.8	3.3	24.1	41.9	1.9
20–24	18,604	49.0	7.2	25.6	17.4	0.8
25–29	15,604	67.3	10.3	21.4	-	1.0
30–34	13,659	74.9	5.6	18.8	-	0.7
35–39	11,158	76.9	5.0	17.1	-	0.9
40–44	8,774	78.7	4.7	15.4	-	1.2
45–49	6,499	78.9	5.0	14.4	-	1.6
50–54	5,035	78.2	3.6	15.2	-	3.1
55–59	3,080	76.4	3.2	14.2	-	6.2
60–64	2,849	65.9	3.4	16.7	-	14.0
65–69	1,687	60.3	3.4	16.2	-	20.2
70–74	1,569	46.5	3.1	14.6	-	35.8
75–79	972	41.3	3.2	11.7	-	43.8
80 +	1,961	24.0	0.2	0.3	-	75.5

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (67.8 percent) compared with females, 53.6 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; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	465,094	67.8	4.8	12.3	10.9	4.2
10–14	96,149	35.5	2.0	26.4	32.7	3.5
15–19	70,291	53.5	4.1	19.6	20.3	2.5
20–24	54,548	71.9	7.0	11.3	8.9	0.9
25–29	44,921	84.3	8.4	6.4	-	0.9
30–34	41,533	88.1	6.3	4.7	-	0.9
35–39	35,678	88.7	5.7	4.5	-	1.0
40–44	30,449	89.1	5.4	4.3	-	1.3
45–49	24,433	89.2	4.9	4.3	-	1.5
50–54	18,118	87.6	4.7	4.8	-	2.8
55–59	11,640	87.0	5.1	4.7	-	3.2
60–64	11,018	79.2	4.3	5.6	-	11.0
65–69	6,819	73.8	3.7	5.6	-	16.9
70–74	6,782	62.2	2.7	6.3	-	28.8
75–79	4,096	56.8	2.3	5.4	-	35.5
80 +	8,619	35.5	0.2	0.0	-	64.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	463,785	53.6	2.6	27.9	10.8	5.1
10–14	92,801	32.4	1.4	29.4	34.2	2.6
15–19	67,043	42.9	2.5	30.7	21.9	2.0
20–24	59,927	57.3	4.1	31.7	5.9	1.0
25–29	50,171	64.4	4.1	30.6	-	0.8
30–34	42,715	67.8	3.1	28.2	-	0.8
35–39	36,243	69.8	2.8	26.6	-	0.8
40–44	28,835	71.9	2.3	24.9	-	0.9
45–49	21,898	71.1	2.5	25.0	-	1.4
50–54	16,478	69.3	2.2	24.6	-	3.9
55–59	9,999	64.8	1.7	26.5	-	7.0
60–64	10,689	55.6	1.6	24.8	-	18.0
65–69	6,637	49.5	1.8	21.6	-	27.2
70–74	6,974	37.2	1.8	19.9	-	41.1
75–79	3,865	31.0	1.2	19.1	-	48.8
80 +	9,510	16.9	-	0.1	-	83.1

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Manyara Region. Results revealed that Mbulu District Council had the lowest proportion (51.4 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 2.2 percent of the population in Kiteto District Council to 5.1 percent in Simanjiro District Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three percent of the population in Kiteto District Council to 5.6 percent in Mbulu and 5.5 percent in Hanang District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Manyara Region	928,879	60.7	3.7	20.1	10.8	4.7
Rural	793,868	62.1	3.5	20.1	9.5	4.8
Urban	135,011	52.8	4.7	19.9	18.9	3.7
Male	465,094	67.8	4.8	12.3	10.9	4.2
Female	463,785	53.6	2.6	27.9	10.8	5.1
Babati	208,045	68.7	3.4	14.8	8.2	5.0
Hanang	176,735	62.5	4.2	20.2	7.6	5.5
Mbulu	210,505	51.4	4.1	24.4	14.5	5.6
Simanjiro	112,043	55.0	5.1	26.5	9.5	3.8
Kiteto	155,034	66.0	2.2	17.7	11.1	3.0
Babati Town Council	66,517	57.8	3.2	17.6	17.5	4.0

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 (58.8 percent), followed by family Worker category (18.1 percent) and Own non-agriculture (16.2 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.1 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	563,944	0.2	6.2	16.2	58.8	18.1	0.1	0.4
10–14	64,192	0.0	0.9	3.1	9.0	85.5	0.1	1.3
15–19	66,369	0.2	4.1	12.7	48.8	33.3	0.3	0.5
20–24	73,535	0.2	6.8	17.5	63.1	12.0	0.2	0.2
25–29	70,196	0.3	8.7	21.0	63.8	6.0	0.1	0.2
30–34	65,568	0.3	8.1	20.8	65.9	4.7	0.0	0.2
35–39	56,950	0.3	7.3	20.3	68.1	3.9	0.0	0.1
40–44	47,866	0.3	6.9	18.6	70.4	3.7	0.0	0.2
45–49	37,372	0.3	7.2	17.6	70.9	3.9	0.0	0.2
50–54	27,301	0.2	8.6	16.2	71.3	3.4	0.1	0.2
55–59	16,613	0.3	9.6	16.1	69.9	3.9	-	0.2
60–64	14,665	0.3	4.6	16.0	74.6	4.5	0.0	0.1
65–69	8,315	0.2	3.1	14.5	77.1	4.9	0.1	0.2
70–74	6,814	0.1	2.3	14.0	78.5	4.7	0.0	0.3
75–79	3,522	0.1	1.9	14.7	77.9	4.6	0.2	0.7
80 +	4,664	0.4	1.5	15.9	74.1	7.5	0.1	0.5

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Manyara Region	563,944	0.2	6.2	16.2	58.8	18.1	0.1	0.4
Rural	492,611	0.2	4.4	14.7	61.0	19.3	0.1	0.3
Urban	71,333	0.4	19.0	26.6	43.3	10.0	0.2	0.4
Male	315,348	0.2	7.2	17.3	58.2	16.6	0.1	0.4
Female	248,597	0.2	4.9	14.8	59.5	20.0	0.1	0.4
Babati	142,960	0.2	3.9	8.8	63.4	23.2	0.1	0.3
Hanang	110,420	0.2	4.7	8.7	59.2	26.5	0.1	0.7
Mbulu	108,211	0.2	6.4	12.9	63.3	16.6	0.2	0.3
Simanjiro	61,651	0.4	9.8	43.2	32.0	14.2	0.1	0.3
Kiteto	102,274	0.2	5.2	20.9	64.7	8.6	0.1	0.3
Babati Town Council	38,427	0.3	15.4	18.8	54.9	10.2	0.2	0.1

10.5 Main Occupation

Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons aged 10 years and above spent most of their working time. In the process of 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 population Manyara Region (57.8 percent) while fishermen categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.3 percent).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Manyara 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	Occupation not Known
Total	563,944	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.5	0.4	2.9	1.0	2.8	57.8	11.7	0.3	0.4	5.8	11.8	0.2
10–14	64,192	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.2	0.3	20.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	11.9	53.5	0.3
15–19	66,369	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.5	1.5	48.3	13.5	0.2	0.1	7.7	25.0	0.2
20–24	73,535	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.6	0.4	3.5	1.1	2.8	61.2	12.2	0.3	0.4	5.6	7.2	0.2
25–29	70,196	1.2	2.1	2.9	0.7	0.5	3.9	1.5	4.1	61.1	12.3	0.4	0.5	4.9	3.7	0.1
30–34	65,568	1.3	1.9	3.2	0.5	0.7	3.7	1.5	4.4	63.2	11.2	0.4	0.6	4.5	2.7	0.2
35–39	56,950	1.2	1.7	3.1	0.5	0.6	3.6	1.5	4.0	65.1	10.4	0.5	0.5	4.5	2.6	0.1
40–44	47,866	1.5	1.5	2.9	0.4	0.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	66.7	10.6	0.4	0.4	4.4	2.4	0.1
45–49	37,372	1.8	1.8	2.9	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.9	3.0	67.4	11.1	0.4	0.4	4.2	2.4	0.1
50–54	27,301	1.8	1.9	3.6	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.9	2.7	67.9	10.5	0.4	0.4	4.2	2.4	0.1
55–59	16,613	2.2	2.6	3.8	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.5	67.2	10.8	0.4	0.3	3.8	2.5	0.3
60–64	14,665	1.8	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.8	71.4	11.1	0.4	0.2	3.8	2.6	0.2
65–69	8,315	1.4	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.3	74.3	10.6	0.3	0.1	3.6	2.8	0.3
70–74	6,814	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	74.0	12.1	0.3	0.0	4.2	2.8	0.0
75–79	3,522	1.0	0.3	1.5	-	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.1	75.2	10.5	0.4	0.0	3.4	3.8	0.1
80+	4,664	1.2	0.9	2.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.7	70.9	12.1	0.3	-	3.3	4.7	0.1

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

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Manyara Region	563,944	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.5	0.4	2.9	1.0	2.8	57.8	11.7	0.3	0.4	5.8	11.8	0.2
Rural	492,611	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.9	60.1	13.2	0.3	0.2	5.5	12.1	0.2
Urban	71,333	2.0	4.0	4.6	1.4	1.6	10.9	3.6	9.3	42.1	1.4	0.4	1.6	7.6	9.3	0.2
Male	315,348	1.2	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.9	3.8	56.9	12.6	0.5	0.6	5.8	10.7	0.2
Female	248,597	0.8	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	3.7	1.1	1.5	58.9	10.5	0.2	0.0	5.7	13.1	0.2
Babati	142,960	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.8	2.0	62.0	4.5	0.5	0.2	3.2	21.0	0.2
Hanang	110,420	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.6	58.0	8.3	0.1	0.3	11.0	14.0	0.3
Mbulu	108,211	1.2	2.3	3.0	0.5	0.4	3.9	0.9	2.6	60.9	8.8	0.0	0.3	6.1	9.0	0.2
Simanjiro	61,651	2.2	0.9	4.2	0.5	0.7	4.1	2.6	7.8	32.2	27.8	1.3	0.5	6.2	8.8	0.1
Kiteto	102,274	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.0	65.3	22.6	0.0	0.3	2.8	2.0	0.1
Babati Town	38,427	1.5	3.1	2.8	1.0	1.2	8.2	2.0	6.6	53.6	1.7	0.5	1.4	7.0	9.4	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 (58.5 percent), than any other industry, followed by ‘fishing hunting livestock and other related’ (12 percent) and Domestic Services (11.5 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included electricity gas and steam (0.2 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Manyara 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	563,944	58.5	12.0	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.4	11.5	2.2
10–14	64,192	29.2	15.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	5.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	8.1
15–19	66,369	51.8	14.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.4	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	3.2
20–24	73,535	60.7	12.2	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.6	4.3	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	9.6	1.1
25–29	70,196	60.3	12.3	2.5	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.9	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.5	6.7	1.4
30–34	65,568	62.5	10.9	3.1	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.2	4.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.7	5.7	1.1
35–39	56,950	63.5	10.3	3.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	2.3	4.3	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.6	5.5	1.2
40–44	47,866	65.7	10.1	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.7	4.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.6	5.4	1.2
45–49	37,372	66.2	10.7	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.6	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	5.6	1.2
50–54	27,301	66.7	10.6	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	3.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.7	5.1	1.4
55–59	16,613	66.3	10.9	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.2	3.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.6	1.1	4.8	1.3
60–64	14,665	70.0	11.1	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	5.8	0.8
65–69	8,315	73.7	10.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	5.5	0.9
70–74	6,814	73.6	11.7	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.7
75–79	3,522	72.9	11.2	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.6
80+	4,664	69.4	12.0	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	7.4	0.8

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 were asked questions on disability. 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 (1.62 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.03 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	463	0.03	22,766	1.62	12,286	0.87	15,636	1.11	10,225	0.73	9,976	0.71	3,859	0.27
Babati	96	0.03	6,403	2.1	3,253	1.1	4,229	1.4	2,777	0.9	2,676	0.9	996	0.3
Hanang	95	0.03	3,618	1.3	2,131	0.8	2,763	1.0	1,681	0.6	1,642	0.6	581	0.2
Mbulu	110	0.03	4,910	1.6	2,828	0.9	3,768	1.2	2,443	0.8	2,299	0.7	1,198	0.4
Simanjiro	56	0.03	2,939	1.7	1,385	0.8	1,747	1.0	1,222	0.7	1,355	0.8	320	0.2
Kiteto	70	0.03	3,373	1.4	1,999	0.8	1,957	0.8	1,475	0.6	1,448	0.6	509	0.2
Babati Town	36	0.04	1,523	1.7	690	0.8	1,172	1.3	627	0.7	556	0.6	255	0.3

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 1,405,957 persons enumerated in Manyara Region, 463 persons (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (110) were in Mbulu District followed by Babati District Council (96). 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; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	463	0.03	262	0.04	201	0.03	1,405,957	705,868	700,089
0 – 4	69	0.03	38	0.03	31	0.03	249,045	125,182	123,863
5 – 9	49	0.02	28	0.02	21	0.02	228,033	115,592	112,441
10 – 14	77	0.04	45	0.05	32	0.03	188,950	96,149	92,801
15 – 19	29	0.02	13	0.02	16	0.02	137,334	70,291	67,043
20 – 24	67	0.06	47	0.09	20	0.03	114,475	54,548	59,927
25 – 29	22	0.02	14	0.03	8	0.02	95,092	44,921	50,171
30 – 34	30	0.04	17	0.04	13	0.03	84,248	41,533	42,715
35 – 39	12	0.02	5	0.01	7	0.02	71,921	35,678	36,243
40 – 44	23	0.04	13	0.04	10	0.03	59,284	30,449	28,835
45 – 49	15	0.03	12	0.05	3	0.01	46,331	24,433	21,898
50 – 54	20	0.06	7	0.04	13	0.08	34,596	18,118	16,478
55 – 59	6	0.03	2	0.02	4	0.04	21,639	11,640	9,999
60 – 64	9	0.04	4	0.04	5	0.05	21,707	11,018	10,689
65 – 69	3	0.02	2	0.03	1	0.02	13,456	6,819	6,637
70 – 74	10	0.07	3	0.04	7	0.10	13,756	6,782	6,974
75 – 79	7	0.09	4	0.10	3	0.08	7,961	4,096	3,865
80+	15	0.08	8	0.09	7	0.07	18,129	8,619	9,510

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	384	0.03	228	0.04	156	0.03	1,219,824	614,626	605,198
0 – 4	64	0.03	35	0.03	29	0.03	222,167	111,730	110,437
5 – 9	43	0.02	27	0.03	16	0.02	203,789	103,582	100,207
10 – 14	68	0.04	42	0.05	26	0.03	166,024	84,939	81,085
15 – 19	24	0.02	13	0.02	11	0.02	116,700	60,597	56,103
20 – 24	50	0.05	35	0.08	15	0.03	95,871	46,126	49,745
25 – 29	15	0.02	10	0.03	5	0.01	79,488	37,687	41,801
30 – 34	24	0.03	14	0.04	10	0.03	70,589	34,828	35,761
35 – 39	10	0.02	5	0.02	5	0.02	60,763	30,063	30,700
40 – 44	20	0.04	12	0.05	8	0.03	50,510	25,778	24,732
45 – 49	13	0.03	11	0.05	2	0.01	39,832	20,929	18,903
50 – 54	15	0.05	6	0.04	9	0.06	29,561	15,487	14,074
55 – 59	5	0.03	2	0.02	3	0.03	18,559	9,968	8,591
60 – 64	7	0.04	3	0.03	4	0.04	18,858	9,523	9,335
65 – 69	3	0.03	2	0.03	1	0.02	11,769	5,965	5,804
70 – 74	5	0.04	2	0.03	3	0.05	12,187	6,028	6,159
75 – 79	6	0.09	3	0.08	3	0.09	6,989	3,615	3,374
80+	12	0.07	6	0.08	6	0.07	16,168	7,781	8,387

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	79	0.04	34	0.04	45	0.05	186,133	91,242	94,891
0 – 4	5	0.02	3	0.02	2	0.01	26,878	13,452	13,426
5 – 9	6	0.02	1	0.01	5	0.04	24,244	12,010	12,234
10 – 14	9	0.04	3	0.03	6	0.05	22,926	11,210	11,716
15 – 19	5	0.02	0	0.00	5	0.05	20,634	9,694	10,940
20 – 24	17	0.09	12	0.14	5	0.05	18,604	8,422	10,182
25 – 29	7	0.04	4	0.06	3	0.04	15,604	7,234	8,370
30 – 34	6	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.04	13,659	6,705	6,954
35 – 39	2	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.04	11,158	5,615	5,543
40 – 44	3	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.05	8,774	4,671	4,103
45 – 49	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03	6,499	3,504	2,995
50 – 54	5	0.10	1	0.04	4	0.17	5,035	2,631	2,404
55 – 59	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.07	3,080	1,672	1,408
60 – 64	2	0.07	1	0.07	1	0.07	2,849	1,495	1,354
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,687	854	833
70 – 74	5	0.32	1	0.13	4	0.49	1,569	754	815
75 – 79	1	0.10	1	0.21	0	0.00	972	481	491
80+	3	0.15	2	0.24	1	0.09	1,961	838	1,123

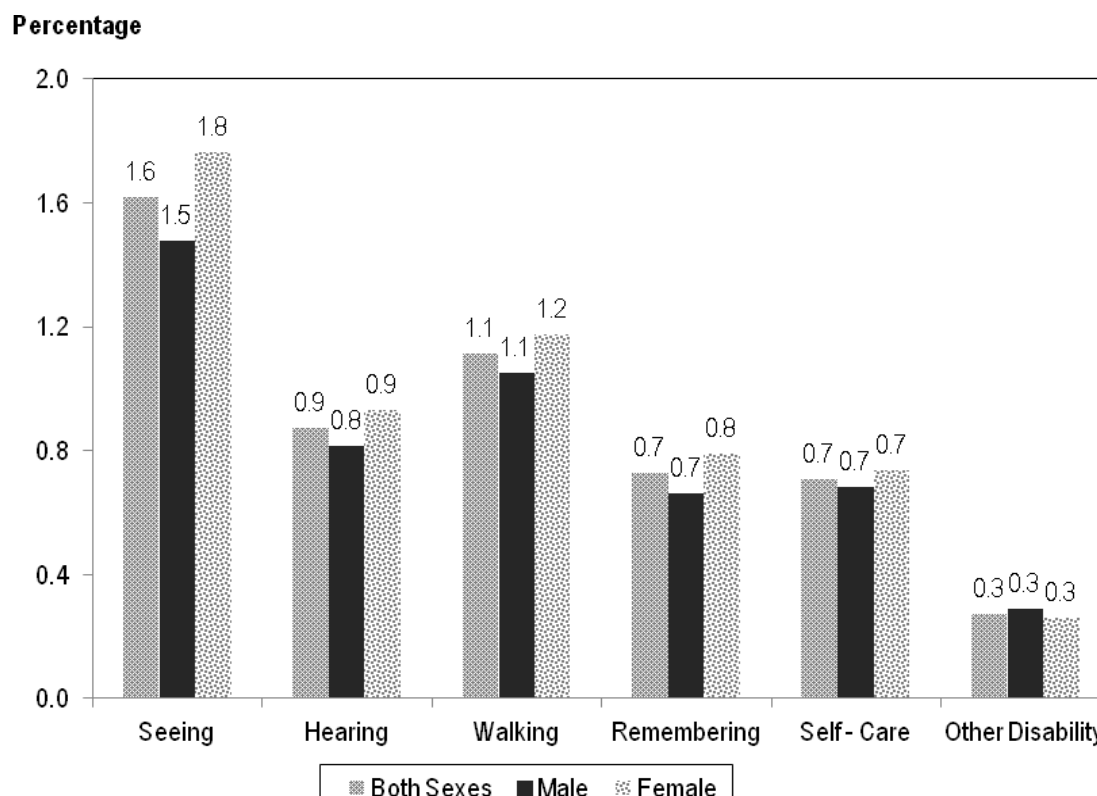
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.6 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.1 percent) and difficulty in Hearing (0.9 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 17 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; Manyara 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	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1
10 – 19	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 – 29	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
30 – 39	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
40 – 49	2.9	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.7	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.4
50 – 59	5.4	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	4.8	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	6.0	1.8	3.6	1.9	0.8	0.6
60 – 69	8.6	2.8	5.5	2.5	1.6	0.7	7.9	2.3	4.6	2.0	1.2	0.7	9.3	3.3	6.3	3.0	1.9	0.7
70+	17.6	8.4	13.1	8.1	6.9	0.9	16.6	7.4	12.0	6.9	5.9	0.8	18.5	9.5	14.1	9.2	7.9	1.0

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



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

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Manyara 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	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1
10 – 19	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 – 29	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
30 – 39	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
40 – 49	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	3.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.4
50 – 59	5.3	1.5	2.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	4.8	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	5.9	1.8	3.4	1.9	0.8	0.6
60 – 69	8.5	2.9	5.4	2.4	1.6	0.6	7.9	2.4	4.6	2.0	1.3	0.7	9.1	3.4	6.2	2.9	1.9	0.6
70+	17.7	8.6	13.0	8.2	6.9	0.8	16.9	7.6	12.0	7.1	5.9	0.8	18.5	9.5	13.9	9.2	7.9	0.9

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
10–19	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
20–29	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
30–39	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
40–49	2.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
50–59	5.5	1.3	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.6	4.6	1.0	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	6.6	1.7	4.4	2.1	0.9	0.7
60–69	9.2	2.2	6.1	2.9	1.4	0.9	8.0	1.8	5.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	10.6	2.7	7.2	3.9	1.8	1.0
70+	16.6	7.4	14.0	7.6	6.9	1.2	14.4	5.6	12.1	5.5	5.7	1.3	18.4	8.9	15.6	9.3	7.8	1.2

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 83.4 percent of private households in Manyara Region lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (88.7 percent) than in urban areas (55.3 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Manyara 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)
Manyara Region	271,050	83.4	3.4	11.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2
Rural	228,012	88.7	3.3	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2
Urban	43,038	55.3	4.3	35.9	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (60 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 13 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Tenure Status; Manyara 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	271,050	83.4	3.4	11.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2
Below 15	939	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
15 – 19	4,780	1.5	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.9	2.5	3.9
20 – 24	17,440	5.2	10.6	13.4	11.9	16.2	7.8	6.4
25 – 29	31,626	10.1	15.0	21.5	18.7	18.7	15.6	15.5
30 – 34	38,007	13.1	15.8	19.7	19.6	16.6	20.2	14.0
35 – 39	37,232	13.6	11.8	15.3	12.6	16.1	16.1	13.8
40 – 44	32,978	12.5	10.8	10.2	11.6	9.1	10.6	14.3
45 – 49	27,393	10.7	8.8	6.1	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.1
50 – 54	22,041	8.7	7.0	4.3	6.6	4.3	8.4	11.2
55 – 59	13,781	5.5	4.6	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.9	7.4
60 – 64	13,769	5.7	3.3	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.0
65+	31,065	13.0	8.7	2.4	2.9	1.7	3.6	4.1
Total Age Groups	271,050	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. About a third of the households had no legal right over the land and only seven (6.8) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (57.2 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 23.7 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with five (4.8) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Manyara Region	225,968	6.8	1.2	2.4	57.2	2.5	0.0	29.8
Rural	202,184	4.8	0.8	1.9	60.7	2.0	0.0	29.7
Urban	23,784	23.7	4.6	6.3	27.5	6.4	0.1	31.4

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 52.9 percent of private households in Manyara Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material. Other roofing materials were found to have been used in the region include grass or leaves (27.2 percent) and mud and leaves 18.8 percent. About ninety three percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos)

compared with 46 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged between 44 percent in Mbulu District and 87 percent in Babati Town.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	271,050	52.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	27.2	18.8	0.2	0.3
Rural	228,012	45.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	31.2	22.1	0.2	0.4
Urban	43,038	92.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.8	1.3	0.2	0.1
Babati	59,853	56.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	33.4	9.6	0.2	0.3
Hanang	47,929	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	33.3	20.8	0.1	0.1
Mbulu	53,229	42.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	29.6	26.5	0.1	0.1
Simanjiro	38,546	46.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	38.3	14.2	0.2	0.4
Kiteto	50,717	58.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.6	30.3	0.3	0.9
Babati Town	20,776	86.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.0	1.9	0.2	0.2

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 74.1 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (21.7 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (59.4 percent), followed by earth or sand (38.4 percent). On the other hand, 80.9 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (14.5 percent). Across districts, 49 percent of the total private households in Babati Town used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by Simanjiro District (32 percent) and Babati District (21 percent).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	271,050	21.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	74.1	2.7
Rural	228,012	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	80.9	3.2
Urban	43,038	59.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	38.4	0.1
Babati	59,853	20.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	77.5	0.8
Hanang	47,929	17.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	80.0	1.0
Mbulu	53,229	16.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	82.0	0.1
Simanjiro	38,546	31.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	55.0	12.5
Kiteto	50,717	15.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	80.3	2.9
Babati Town	20,776	46.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	50.7	0.1

12.6 Wall Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 49.2 percent of all private households in Manyara Region had their house walls built of poles and mud. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks (28.7 percent) and sundried bricks (14.4 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used baked bricks (60.6 percent) as wall materials, followed by poles and mud (15.9 percent). In rural areas, the main wall materials used were poles and mud (55.5 percent), followed by baked bricks (22.7 percent).

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

District	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Manyara Region	271,050	0.5	2.6	14.4	28.7	0.2	0.4	49.2	3.7	0.2
Rural	228,012	0.3	1.8	14.4	22.7	0.2	0.4	55.5	4.3	0.3
Urban	43,038	1.2	6.9	14.2	60.6	0.2	0.2	15.9	0.7	0.1
Babati	59,853	0.6	1.1	8.3	42.6	0.2	0.4	43.9	2.7	0.2
Hanang	47,929	0.2	2.1	10.7	30.1	0.2	0.4	52.2	4.0	0.1
Mbulu	53,229	0.5	2.1	7.0	15.4	0.2	0.5	71.0	3.2	0.1
Simanjiro	38,546	0.5	6.5	24.9	7.3	0.6	0.6	54.2	5.0	0.4
Kiteto	50,717	0.2	2.0	27.6	24.7	0.0	0.1	39.6	5.4	0.5
Babati Town	20,776	1.3	4.0	7.9	69.0	0.2	0.3	16.1	0.9	0.2

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 71 percent of the households in Manyara Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 18.1 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 11 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (27.3 percent) than rural areas (25.9 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households regarding the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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

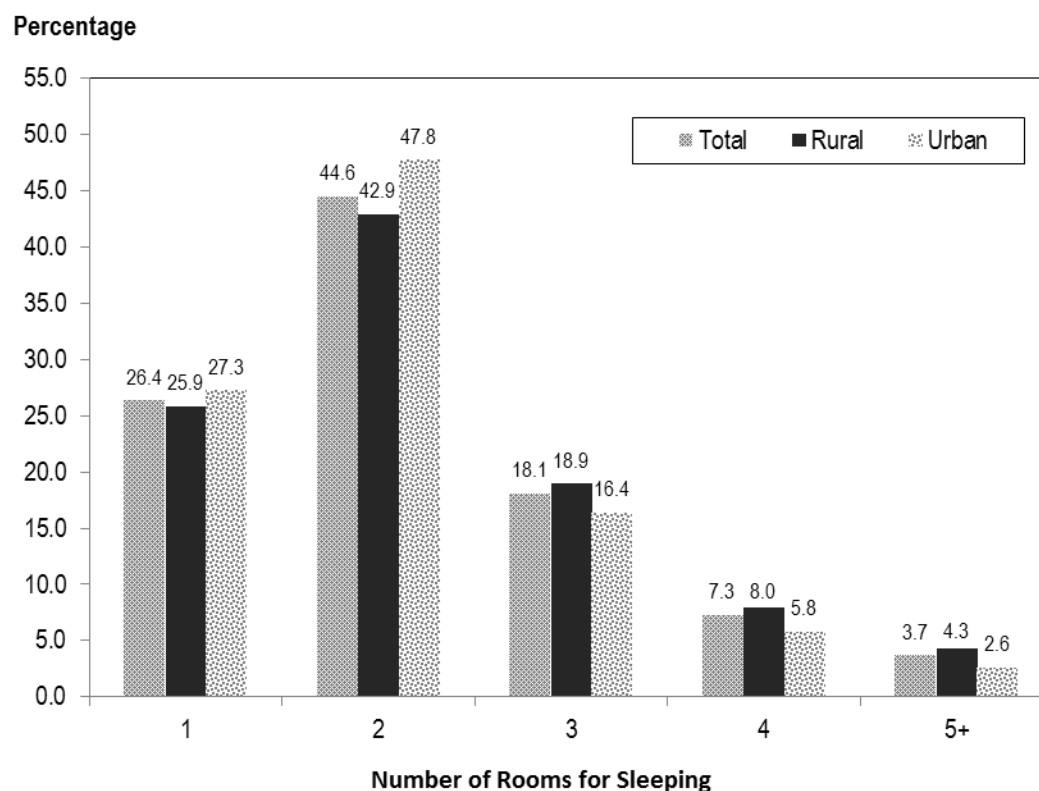


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Manyara Region	5.2	271,050	26.4	44.6	18.1	7.3	3.7	2.2
Male headed household	3.9	179,541	24.0	47.0	18.2	7.3	3.4	2.3
Female headed household	7.7	91,509	38.8	31.5	17.4	7.2	5.0	2.1
Rural	5.3	228,012	25.9	42.9	18.9	8.0	4.3	2.2
Urban	4.3	43,038	27.3	47.8	16.4	5.8	2.6	2.1
Babati	5.2	59,853	28.7	41.3	18.5	7.6	3.9	2.2
Hanang	5.7	47,929	21.3	45.7	21.1	8.3	3.6	2.3
Mbulu	5.9	53,229	17.8	44.3	22.1	10.5	5.3	2.5
Simanjiro	4.6	38,546	31.6	49.9	13.1	3.6	1.8	2
Kiteto	4.8	50,717	30.7	47.6	13.7	5.0	2.9	2.1
Babati Town	4.4	20,776	32.9	34.6	19.9	8.0	4.6	2.2

12.8 Source of Drinking Water

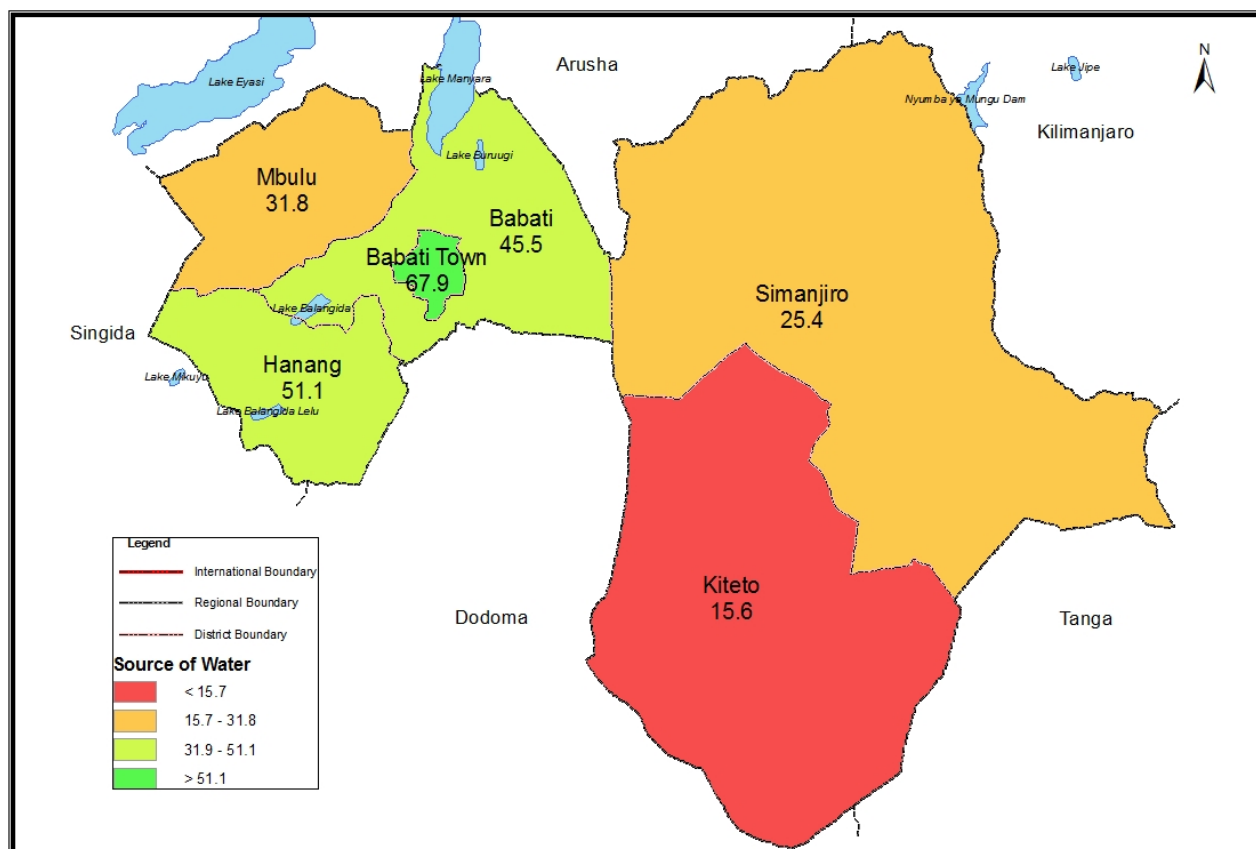
During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, 37 percent of private households in Manyara Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (seven percent had water piped into their houses, five percent piped into yard and 25 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 67 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 31 percent of

households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged between 16 percent in Kiteto District and 68 percent in Babati Town.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Drinking Water; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

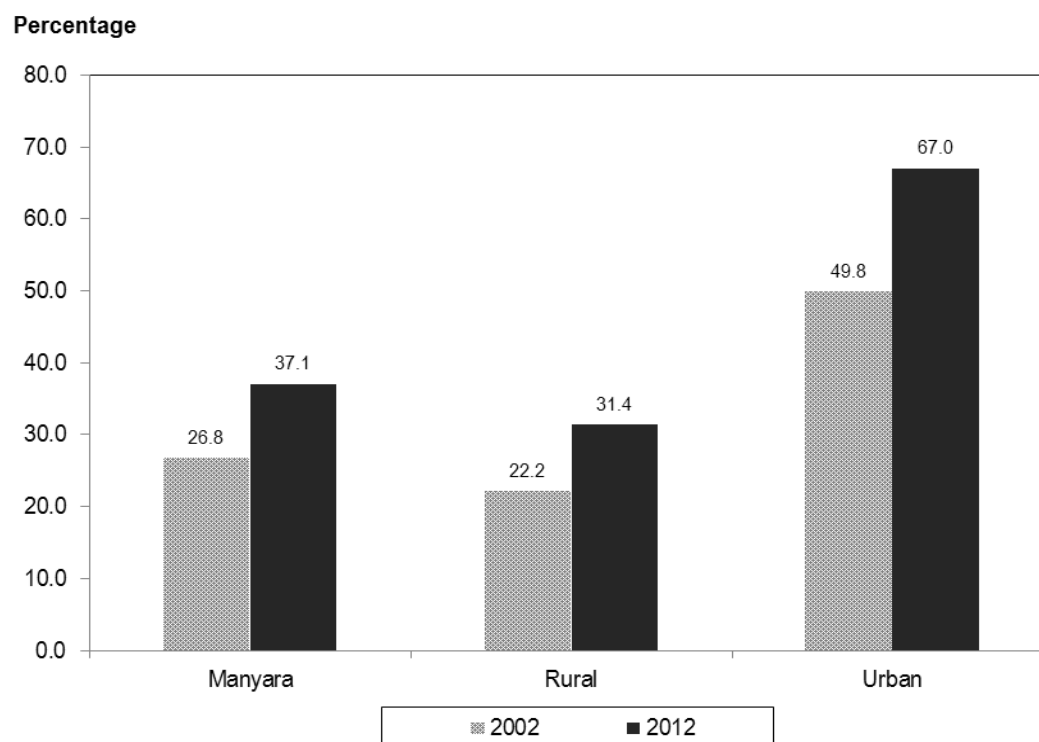
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Manyara Region	271,050	7.4	5.2	24.5	5.9	4.0	1.1	48.1	18.9	10.6	0.3	0.3	6.6	3.4	11.8	51.9
Male headed	179,541	7.2	5.2	23.9	5.7	4.0	1.1	47.1	19.5	10.4	0.3	0.4	6.6	3.7	12.1	53.0
Female headed	91,509	7.8	5.2	25.6	6.3	3.9	1.1	49.9	17.7	10.8	0.3	0.3	6.7	3.0	11.2	50.0
Rural	228,012	4.5	2.6	24.3	6.5	4.0	1.2	43.1	21.2	11.9	0.3	0.3	7.1	2.8	13.2	56.8
Urban	43,038	22.4	18.9	25.7	2.6	4.0	0.3	73.9	6.5	3.7	0.3	0.6	3.8	6.7	4.4	26.0
Babati	59,853	6.8	6.8	31.9	7.0	4.9	1.0	58.4	11.7	11.2	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.6	14.9	41.6
Hanang	47,929	9.6	4.8	36.8	3.0	0.8	0.3	55.3	18.4	5.0	0.1	0.2	11.5	0.1	9.4	44.7
Mbulu	53,229	5.5	3.8	22.4	6.3	4.0	1.1	43.1	29.5	7.4	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.2	16.9	56.9
Simanjiro	38,546	6.7	2.4	16.2	10.6	7.3	1.7	44.9	7.2	11.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	20.1	13.0	55.1
Kiteto	50,717	1.8	0.5	13.3	4.7	2.7	1.5	24.5	32.1	16.5	0.2	0.4	17.0	2.1	7.2	75.5
Babati Town	20,776	23.6	21.3	23.0	2.9	6.0	1.2	78.0	3.1	13.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	4.2	22.0

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



Overall, 37 percent of private households in Manyara Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Manyara urban areas (67 percent) than in rural areas (31 percent). The proportion of Manyara urban households increased from 50 percent in 2002 to 67 percent in 2012.

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



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Manyara Region was very low even in urban areas. The proportion of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only three (3) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (96 percent) reported using wood-fuel (82.8 percent firewood and 13.5 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

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

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
Manyara Region	271,050	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	13.5	82.8	0.7	0.2	0.4
Male headed household	179,541	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	13.5	82.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
Female headed household	91,509	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	13.5	83.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Rural	228,012	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	7.0	90.3	0.8	0.2	0.2
Urban	43,038	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.4	47.8	43.2	0.2	0.1	1.1
Babati	59,853	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	8.7	88.8	0.2	0.1	0.4
Hanang	47,929	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.6	82.8	3.1	0.1	0.3
Mbulu	53,229	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	9.6	88.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Simanjiro	38,546	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.2	14.0	78.3	0.1	0.6	0.7
Kiteto	50,717	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	15.9	82.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Babati Town	20,776	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.4	32.5	60.3	0.3	0.0	0.5

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 58 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (19.4 percent). Only 12 percent of households in Manyara Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, 53 percent of private households used kerosene (lantern or chimney as their main source of energy for lighting, followed by electricity (39 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas where kerosene was the main source (59 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (23 percent).

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

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Manyara Region	271,050	10.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	19.0	38.6	1.2	6.2	19.4
Male headed household	179,541	10.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	19.4	38.1	1.2	5.8	19.5
Female headed household	91,509	10.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	18.1	39.8	1.1	6.9	19.1
Rural	228,012	5.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	16.6	41.9	1.0	7.3	22.5
Urban	43,038	37.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.7	31.6	21.5	2.1	0.3	3.0
Babati	59,853	6.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.4	23.3	49.8	1.2	2.5	10.9
Hanang	47,929	9.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	12.5	38.9	1.1	10.0	23.6
Mbulu	53,229	8.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.9	17.3	38.4	1.2	6.0	19.8
Simanjiro	38,546	13.4	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	21.5	32.7	1.8	4.0	21.4
Kiteto	50,717	7.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	16.0	32.5	0.6	11.0	29.8
Babati Town	20,776	28.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.5	28.5	32.8	1.3	0.5	4.0

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Babati Town had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (31 percent) followed by Simanjiro District (16 percent) and Hanang District Council (11 percent).

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

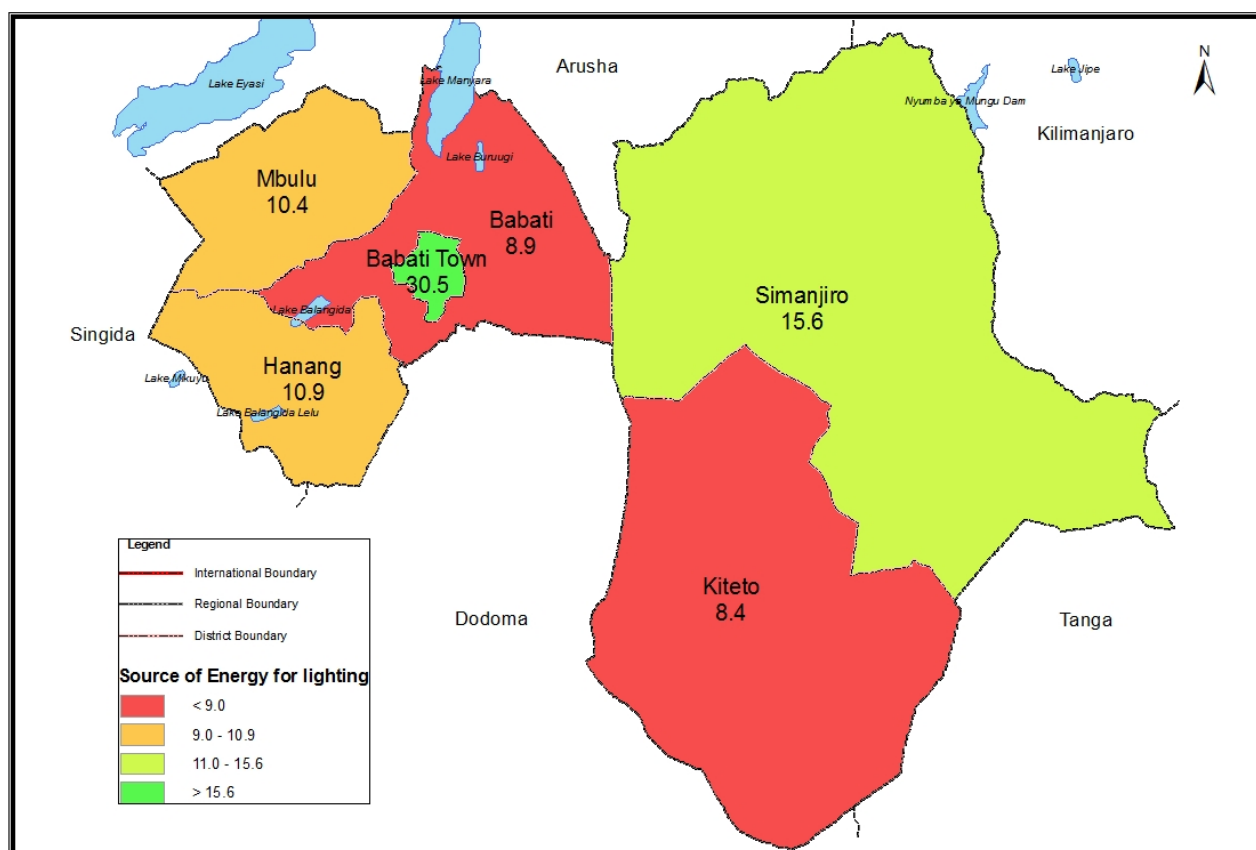
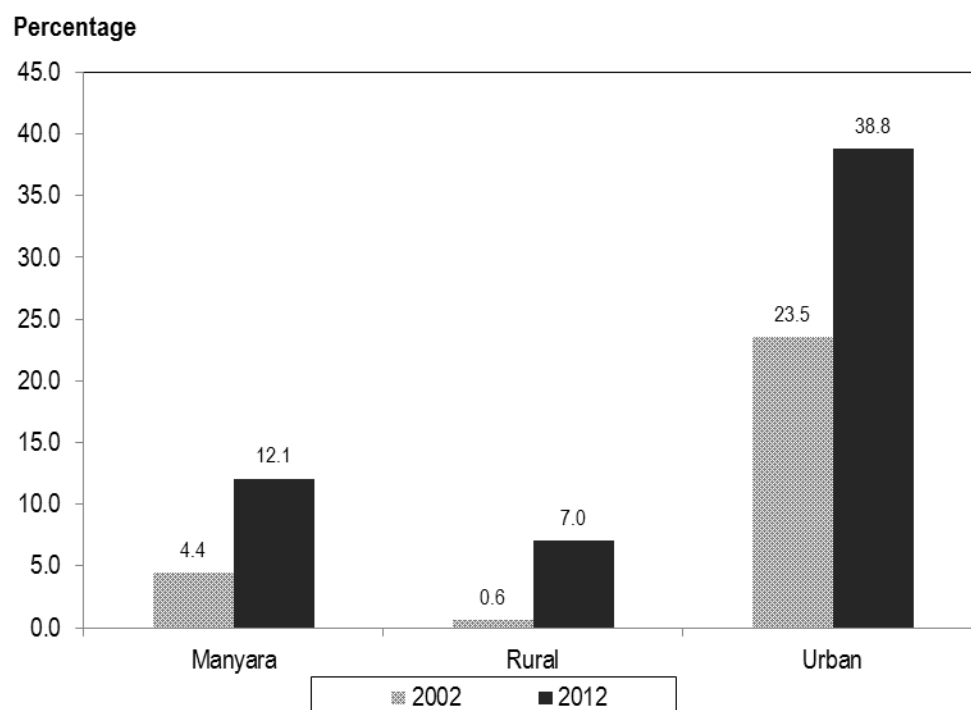


Figure 12.3 indicates that 12 percent of households in Manyara Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (39 percent) compared with rural households (7 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

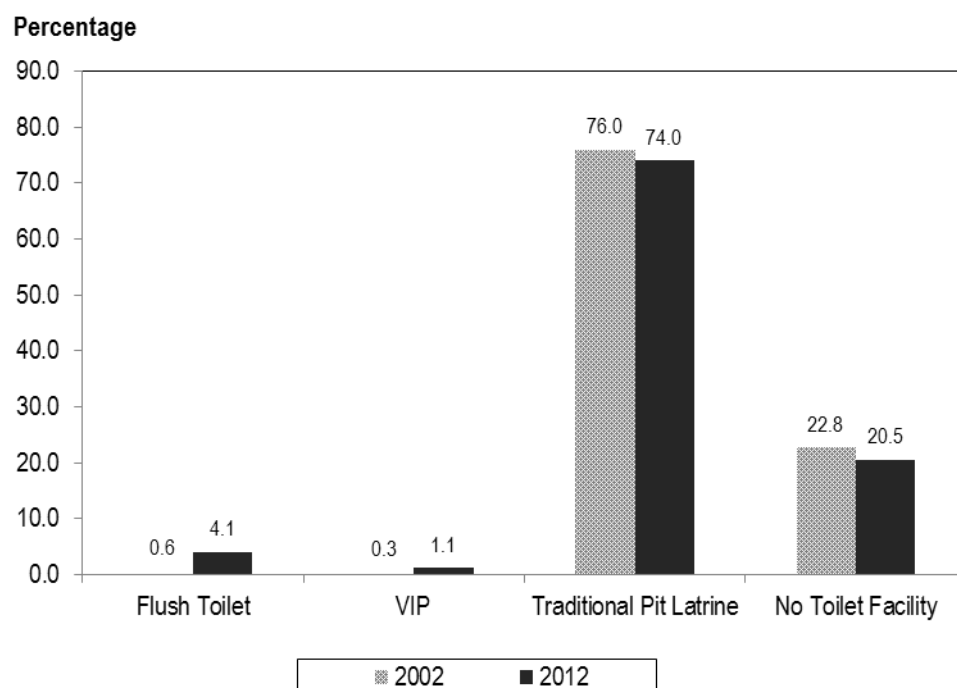
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Manyara Region were Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (32.2 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without washable/soil slab (28.0 percent). About 21 percent of households in Manyara Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Simanjiro (51.1 percent), followed by Kiteto district (38.9 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Toilet Facility; Manyara 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
Manyara Region	271,050	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.1	4.5	9.2	0.3	18.7	0.5	28.0	32.2	0.0	20.5	81.2
Male headed household	179,541	0.4	0.6	2.7	1.2	4.8	9.4	0.3	19.4	0.5	29.1	33.8	0.0	17.2	80.6
Female headed household	91,509	0.3	0.6	2.4	1.0	4.1	8.9	0.2	17.5	0.5	25.9	29.0	0.0	27.0	82.4
Rural	228,012	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	3.2	7.2	0.3	12.7	0.2	28.7	34.3	0.0	24.0	87.2
Urban	43,038	1.7	2.6	11.3	3.3	11.8	20.2	0.3	51.2	1.8	24.1	21.2	0.0	1.7	48.8
Babati	59,853	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.9	3.7	7.0	0.3	14.2	0.3	37.9	42.8	0.0	4.8	85.8
Hanang	47,929	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.4	8.2	0.4	14.0	0.3	27.8	39.3	-	18.6	86.0
Mbulu	53,229	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.5	3.2	10.7	0.3	17.0	0.2	38.3	37.3	0.0	7.2	83.0
Simanjiro	38,546	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.4	11.7	14.6	0.1	29.9	0.7	9.8	8.7	0.0	51.1	70.3
Kiteto	50,717	0.1	0.3	2.7	2.8	1.9	5.5	0.1	13.4	0.4	21.3	26.0	0.0	38.9	86.6
Babati Town	20,776	1.9	2.7	12.2	1.1	8.4	13.7	0.5	40.5	1.7	24.0	31.4	0.1	2.3	59.5

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Manyara Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 76 percent in 2002 to 74 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from about one (0.6) percent to four (4.1) percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 22.8 percent in 2002 to 20.5 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 44.7 percent of the private households in Manyara Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (26.6 percent) and burnt (25.6 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only five percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Refuse Disposal; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Manyara Region	271,050	0.9	0.7	25.6	1.5	26.6	44.7
Male headed household	179,541	0.9	0.6	24.9	1.5	28.1	44.0
Female headed household	91,509	1.0	0.7	26.9	1.6	23.7	46.0
Rural	228,012	0.2	0.2	23.7	1.6	24.6	49.8
Urban	43,038	5.0	3.2	35.6	1.0	37.4	17.8
Babati	59,853	0.4	0.4	22.6	0.7	37.9	38.0
Hanang	47,929	0.1	0.0	15.2	2.5	19.2	62.8
Mbulu	53,229	0.8	0.7	24.4	0.6	23.2	50.2
Simanjiro	38,546	1.3	0.7	45.0	2.3	20.7	30.1
Kiteto	50,717	0.3	0.1	23.3	2.3	25.6	48.4
Babati Town	20,776	5.5	3.8	30.8	0.8	33.1	26.0

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that house was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 83.7 percent of all private households, followed by hand hoe (82.9 percent), land or farm (78.1 percent), mobile phone (63.4 percent) and radio (50.9 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (67.1 percent) than female headed households (55.9 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 56.6 percent of male headed households compared with 39.7 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 41.9 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (28.6 percent) compared with male headed households (48.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Manyara Region	271,050	50.9	0.8	63.4	41.9	1.6	5.6
Male headed household	179,541	56.6	0.8	67.1	48.7	1.8	6.9
Female headed household	91,509	39.7	0.7	55.9	28.6	1.1	3.1
Rural	228,012	48.2	0.6	59.8	43.1	1.1	5.1
Urban	43,038	65.5	1.6	81.9	35.2	4.4	8.6
Babati	59,853	56.8	0.8	67.1	49.4	1.1	5.7
Hanang	47,929	45.3	0.6	64.4	45.4	1.1	5.2
Mbulu	53,229	48.1	0.6	58.8	41.9	1.1	2.9
Simanjiro	38,546	52.3	0.9	66.9	30.3	2.6	8.7
Kiteto	50,717	45.5	0.7	54.2	39.4	1.3	6.0
Babati Town	20,776	65.0	1.2	77.5	39.6	3.8	6.8

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Manyara Region	271,050	0.2	0.2	6.5	3.9	19.5	1.3
Male headed household	179,541	0.2	0.2	7.2	4.1	21.0	1.4
Female headed household	91,509	0.1	0.2	5.2	3.4	16.5	1.1
Rural	228,012	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.4	17.4	0.5
Urban	43,038	0.5	0.8	25.5	16.9	30.5	5.3
Babati	59,853	0.2	0.2	3.9	2.2	23.1	0.8
Hanang	47,929	0.1	0.1	5.1	2.9	22.0	0.9
Mbulu	53,229	0.2	0.2	3.9	2.7	23.5	1.0
Simanjiro	38,546	0.2	0.3	11.0	5.2	13.8	1.6
Kiteto	50,717	0.1	0.1	4.5	2.4	10.3	0.6
Babati Town	20,776	0.4	1.0	21.0	15.2	26.2	5.2

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Manyara Region	271,050	1.9	1.1	2.6	21.8
Male headed household	179,541	2.0	1.3	2.9	23.6
Female headed household	91,509	1.6	0.7	2.2	18.3
Rural	228,012	0.7	0.4	1.9	24.9
Urban	43,038	7.9	4.5	6.6	5.2
Babati	59,853	1.2	0.7	2.6	24.8
Hanang	47,929	1.1	0.8	2.2	40.6
Mbulu	53,229	1.0	1.1	3.6	32.3
Simanjiro	38,546	2.9	0.8	2.3	8.3
Kiteto	50,717	1.0	0.6	1.8	4.1
Babati Town	20,776	7.9	4.2	4.0	11.2

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
Manyara Region	271,050	1.2	82.9	9.4	24.4	20.4	83.7	78.1
Male headed household	179,541	1.3	84.4	10.5	26.2	18.5	84.1	79.0
Female headed household	91,509	1.1	79.9	7.3	20.7	24.1	82.8	76.4
Rural	228,012	1.2	86.3	9.8	28.0	23.9	88.6	83.8
Urban	43,038	1.3	64.8	7.4	5.2	1.9	57.2	47.9
Babati	59,853	1.3	87.2	8.7	28.0	10.8	85.4	82.7
Hanang	47,929	1.0	89.5	16.9	44.0	30.3	87.7	85.0
Mbulu	53,229	0.9	88.1	12.4	33.5	13.2	88.8	88.0
Simanjiro	38,546	1.4	64.2	4.7	11.2	42.2	72.4	65.5
Kiteto	50,717	1.4	84.5	5.0	7.2	19.8	86.5	72.7
Babati Town	20,776	1.3	72.2	6.6	11.7	4.7	70.1	60.3

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, about six (5.9) percent of all private households in Manyara 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 (3.6) 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: Babati Town (11 percent) followed by Hanang District (8.7 percent) and Mbulu District (6.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Manyara Region	5.9	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	3.6	1.0
Rural	4.3	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.9
Urban	14.2	2.3	0.03	0.8	3.4	1.0	1.5	8.8	1.5
Babati	4.4	0.6	0.02	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.3
Hanang	8.7	0.4	0.01	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.3	6.9	0.8
Mbulu	6.7	0.9	0.01	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	4.0	1.1
Simanjiro	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.8	1.0
Kiteto	3.3	0.2	0.01	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.2
Babati Town	11.0	2.1	0.04	0.7	3.0	1.1	1.2	5.4	2.1

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

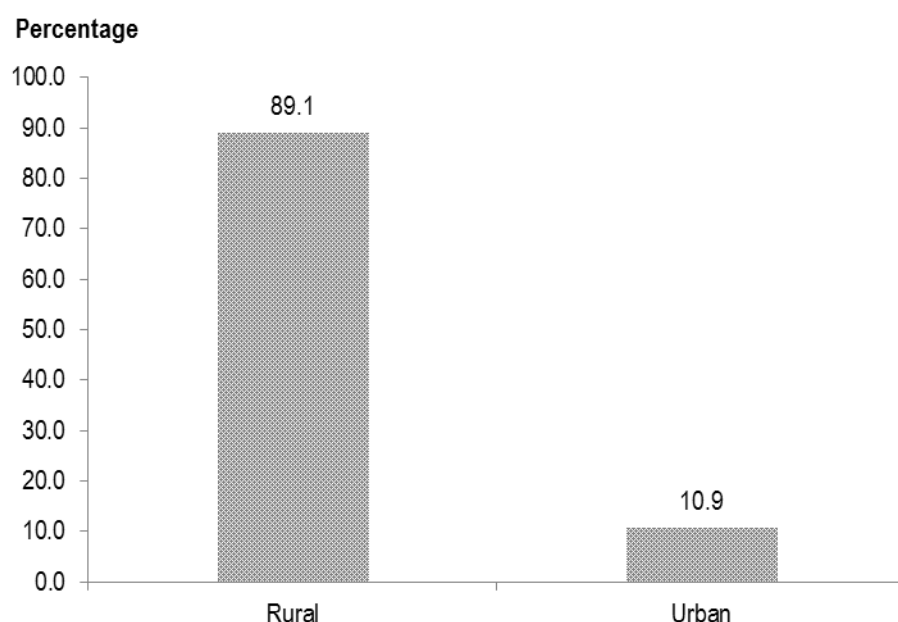
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 201,604 out of 271,050 households in the region (equivalent to 74 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Babati District Council (46,604 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about 11 percent of households (21,943 households) were involved in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that proportion of households involved in agriculture district ranged from 54.6 percent in Simanjiro District to 81.3 percent in Hanang District Council.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Manyara Region	271,050	201,604	74.4	89.1	10.9
Babati	59,853	46,604	77.9	95.3	4.7
Hanang	47,929	38,980	81.3	91.0	9.0
Mbulu	53,229	42,827	80.5	86.6	13.4
Simanjiro	38,546	21,036	54.6	93.9	6.1
Kiteto	50,717	40,512	79.9	91.6	8.4
Babati Town	20,776	11,645	56.1	49.6	50.4

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Manyara Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (196,759 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

Table 13.2: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Type of Crops Grown by Households and Residence during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Manyara Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Manyara Households	271,050	228,012	43,038
Engaged in Agriculture	201,604	179,661	21,943
Crop types			
Maize	196,759	175,768	20,991
Paddy	6,363	5,341	1,022
Cassava	9,257	7,775	1,482
Banana	18,584	15,751	2,833
Other Crops	170,027	151,830	18,197

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 Manyara 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 271,050 households in Manyara, 56.1 percent (152,084 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 140,077 households (92.1 percent) were in rural areas and 12,007 households (7.9 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Mbulu District (36,310 households, equivalent to 68.2 percent of district households) and the smallest district was Babati Town Council (7,827 household, equivalent to 37.7 percent of the district total households).

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Manyara Region	271,050	152,084	56.1	92.1	7.9
Babati	59,853	33,945	56.7	97.4	2.6
Hanang	47,929	30,962	64.6	93.8	6.2
Mbulu	53,229	36,310	68.2	89.2	10.8
Simanjiro	38,546	21,681	56.2	95.9	4.1
Kiteto	50,717	21,359	42.1	95.8	4.2
Babati Town Council	20,776	7,827	37.7	55.1	44.9

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

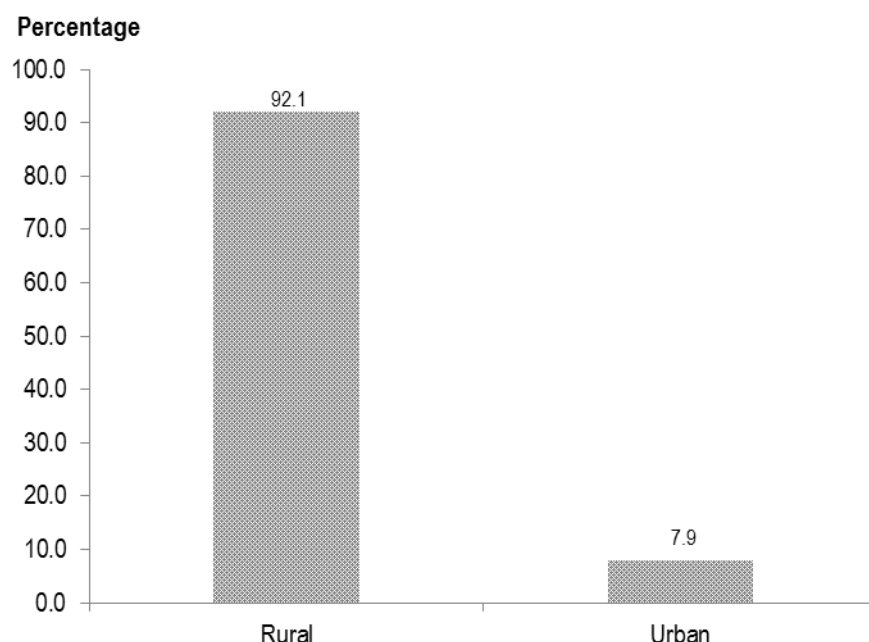


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were more households that reared poultry (124,956 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Manyara Households	271,050	228,012	43,038
Engaged in Raising Livestock	152,084	140,077	12,007
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	110,345	104,514	5,831
Goats	105,814	100,124	5,690
Sheep	74,669	71,974	2,695
Poultry	124,956	115,139	9,817

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 District and Sex of head of Household as of 26th August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Manyara Region had a total of 1,807,094 cattle, out of which 1,240,642 (69 percent) were kept in male headed households

and 566,452 (31 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed in the goats, sheep and poultry.

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

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Manyara Region	1,807,094	1,542,414	581,246	1,103,236	1,240,642	1,054,906	382,270	799,131	566,452	487,508	198,976	304,105
Babati	254,760	220,219	85,380	260,940	194,932	164,007	62,290	189,583	59,828	56,212	23,090	71,357
Hanang	271,880	229,774	92,879	240,758	194,931	168,413	66,946	175,603	76,949	61,361	25,933	65,155
Mbulu	265,960	222,219	105,825	256,415	213,550	167,527	80,114	195,325	52,410	54,692	25,711	61,090
Simanjiro	472,028	509,129	186,475	130,825	257,041	310,056	103,493	81,934	214,987	199,073	82,982	48,891
Kiteto	455,568	328,085	102,116	151,710	299,620	219,835	62,867	107,843	155,948	108,250	39,249	43,867
Babati Town Council	86,898	32,988	8,571	62,588	80,568	25,068	6,560	48,843	6,330	7,920	2,011	13,745

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 90 percent of the cattle (1,807,094 cattle) kept in Manyara Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in poultry, 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, Manyara Region, 2012 Census

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Manyara Region	1,807,094	1,542,414	581,246	1,103,236	1,723,725	1,503,308	568,568	1,011,352	83,369	39,106	12,678	91,884
Babati	254,760	220,219	85,380	260,940	252,993	217,065	84,590	254,584	1,767	3,154	790	6,356
Hanang	271,880	229,774	92,879	240,758	266,386	224,802	90,541	227,361	5,494	4,972	2,338	13,397
Mbulu	265,960	222,219	105,825	256,415	251,091	210,574	100,161	231,629	14,869	11,645	5,664	24,786
Simanjiro	472,028	509,129	186,475	130,825	456,218	501,645	185,208	119,799	15,810	7,484	1,267	11,026
Kiteto	455,568	328,085	102,116	151,710	453,906	325,463	101,846	144,749	1,662	2,622	270	6,961
Babati Town Council	86,898	32,988	8,571	62,588	43,131	23,759	6,222	33,230	43,767	9,229	2,349	29,358

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 271,050 households in Manyara Region, only 950 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 82.3 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 17.7 percent were in urban areas.

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



District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Manyara Region	271,050	950	0.4	82.3	17.7
Babati	59,853	280	0.5	92.1	7.9
Hanang	47,929	160	0.3	88.8	11.3
Mbulu	53,229	191	0.4	85.3	14.7
Simanjiro	38,546	116	0.3	91.4	8.6
Kiteto	50,717	106	0.2	86.8	13.2
Babati Town	20,776	97	0.5	21.6	78.4

References

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- Population Reference Bureau, 2011. *PRB's Population Handbook, (Sixth Edition)*, Washington DC, USA
- Population Reference Bureau, 2012. *2012 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA
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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--



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

--	--	--

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

--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

[illegible]

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																	
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																							
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 					Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																													
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																													
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																														<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>				
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>																Yes		No	Maize	1		2	Paddy	1		2	Cassava	1		2	Banana	1		2	Other Crops	1		2						
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I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																				
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				Males <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																												
	M	F																																			
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?																																					
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																				
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Day	Month	DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																																
	Day	Month																																			
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																																					
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																																				
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																					
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		=1	=2		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)				Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)				Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)				Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)				Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)				Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)				National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)				Other Fund				
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