

The United Republic of Tanzania



Njombe Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

2012 Population and Housing Census

OCGS Vision

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

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Njombe Region

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Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

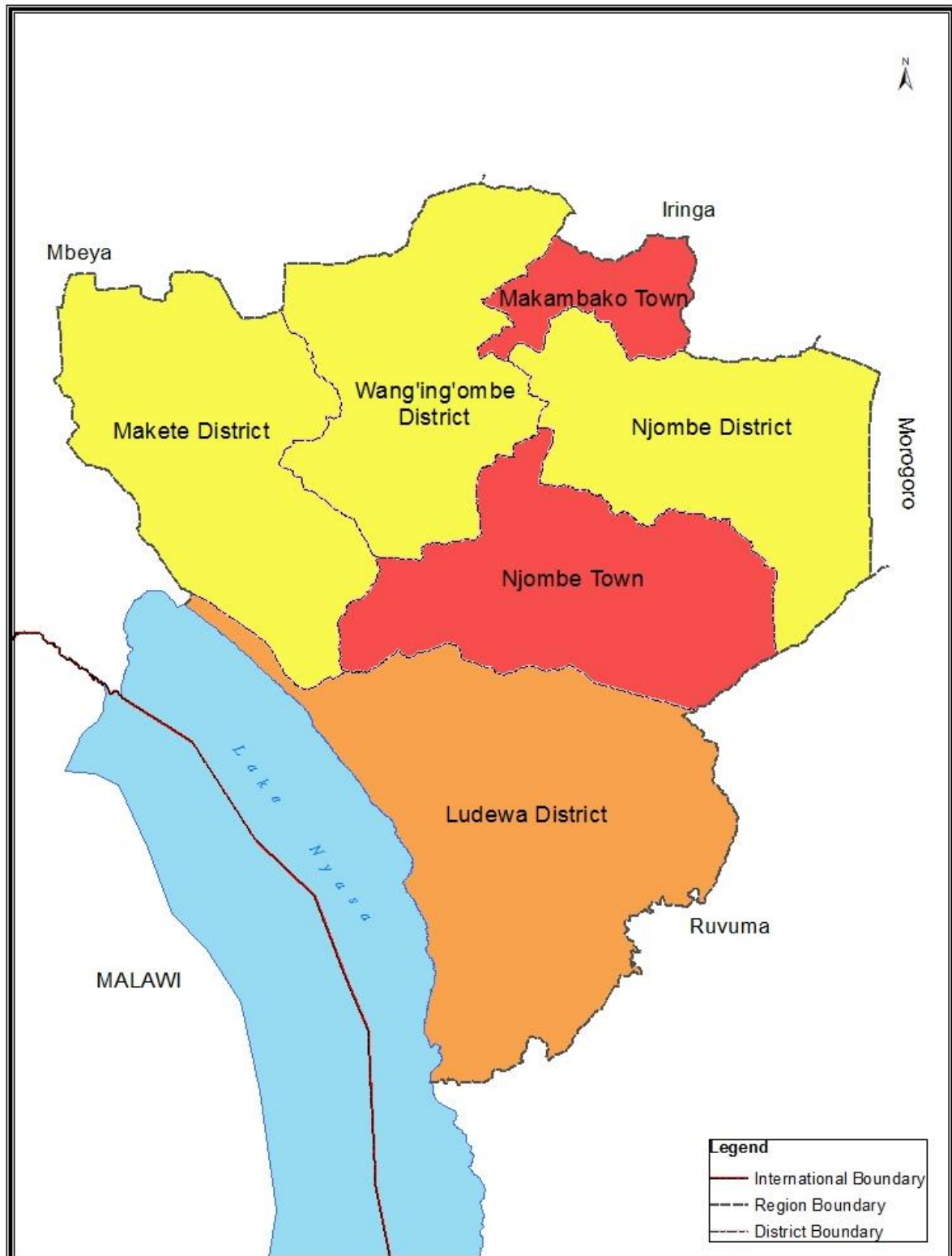
and

Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar
Ministry of State, President Office, State House
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Zanzibar

March, 2016



NJOMBE REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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

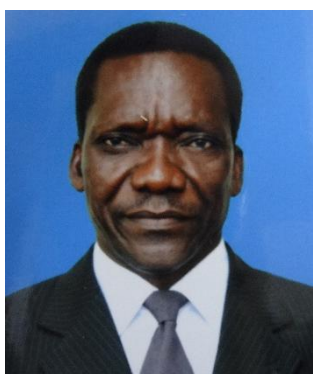
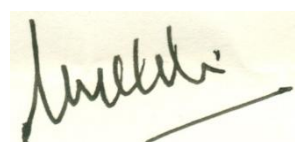
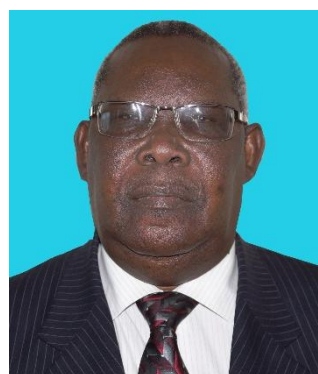
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

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

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

mass media and the general public for their contribution towards the 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 Njombe 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; household composition; marital status; citizenship; birth registration and disability. Other topics are survival of parents; education and literacy; economic activity; housing conditions; household assets and amenities; agriculture and livestock; fertility and mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time.

The new topics that were covered in the 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.

The Njombe 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 on the 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 Njombe population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Njombe had a population of 0.7 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 88. Population of Njombe is growing at a rate of 0.7 percent annually, representing an increase of about 8 percent over the 10-year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Njombe region will double in the next 96 years. Njombe population is predominantly rural with 76 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Njombe was 0.7 percent while the population growth rate of rural was -0.3 percent and 0.6 percent for the urban population.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Njombe 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 with digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages

ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 42 percent of the population in Njombe region aged below 15 years, and five (5) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Njombe 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. Njombe region had a total of 168,982 private households, out of which 128,712 (76 percent) were in rural areas and 25,373 (24 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty eight (38 percent) of households in Njombe region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had decreased from 16.1 in 2002 Census to 23.8 in 2012. Average household size was 4.1 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.1 persons per household were almost the same with urban households (4.0 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 5.7 compared to 3.1 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Njombe 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 25.2 years for males and 22.1 years for females.

Chapter Six reveals that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from China, Italy, Germany and India.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, nine (9) percent of Njombe 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 deals with survival of parents. Results reveal that 61 percent of all persons in Njombe region and 86 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results

further show that about three (2.51) 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, 14 percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (15.7 percent) than rural (13.2 percent)

The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that less than one (0.3) percent of total private households in Njombe region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Njombe region has 1,217 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Malawi (19 percent) followed by USA (13 percent) and Zambia (10 percent). On remittances, results show that 25 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 Njombe region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 78 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (89 percent) than the rural population (75 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 82 percent and was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (79 percent). Adult literacy for males (88 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (77 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 88.4 percent in Njombe Town Council to 74.6 percent in Makete District Council.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 90 in 2012, was higher in urban areas (94 percent) than in rural areas (89 percent). Female NER (91 percent) was higher than that of males (88 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Njombe Town council (91.8 percent) to 86.5 percent in Njombe district council. More than 100 (107.1 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (113.4 percent) compared to rural areas (105.5 percent). There were no differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 67 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that one

percent of population was unemployed. There was no difference observed with current activity where results show that 67 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 80 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Njombe resident was farming (81 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 Njombe region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 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 57 percent compared to rural areas (91 percent). Thirty nine (39) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 49 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 (79 percent) had used iron sheet as the main roofing material, followed by Grass or Leaves (19 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 94 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 74 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (58 percent) of households in Njombe region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (41 percent). Majority (71 percent) of all private households in Njombe region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks, followed by Sundried Bricks (22 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 43 percent of the households in Njombe region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 53 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (14 percent had water piped into their houses, nine percent piped into yard and 30 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 64 compared to 49 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Njombe region is uncommon, less than one (0.8) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (98

percent) used wood-fuel 83 percent firewood and 15 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 16 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 66 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Njombe Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (55 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (19 percent). Majority of households reported burying or Pit as the main method of refuse disposal (70 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where about two (1.9) 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 that hand hoe (89 percent), followed by land or farm (87 percent), house (85 percent), radio (64 percent) and mobile phone (59 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 86 percent of all private households in Njombe region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (83 percent) while in urban areas (17 percent), 54 percent of all private households in Njombe were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.7 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Njombe		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	702,097	100.0	536,189	100.0	165,908	100.0
Male	329,359	46.9	252,031	47.0	77,328	46.6
Female	372,738	53.1	284,158	53.0	88,580	53.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	0.7	-	-0.3	-	5.2
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	93,248	13.3	72,687	13.6	20,561	12.4
Male	46,263	14.0	36,031	14.3	10,232	13.2
Female	46,985	12.6	36,656	12.9	10,329	11.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	294,147	41.9	231,950	43.3	62,197	37.5
Male	146,404	44.5	115,861	46.0	30,543	39.5
Female	147,743	39.6	116,089	40.9	31,654	35.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	339,362	48.3	264,493	49.3	74,869	45.1
Male	169,202	51.4	132,943	52.7	36,259	46.9
Female	170,160	45.7	131,550	46.3	38,610	43.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	46,705	6.7	40,454	7.5	6,251	3.8
Male	18,653	5.7	16,121	6.4	2,532	3.3
Female	28,052	7.5	24,333	8.6	3,719	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	32,502	4.6	28,386	5.3	4,116	2.5
Male	12,901	3.9	11,293	4.5	1,608	2.1
Female	19,601	5.3	17,093	6.0	2,508	2.8
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	168,982	100.0	128,712	76.2	40,270	23.8
Male Headed Households	104,804	62.0	79,431	61.7	25,373	63.0
Female Headed Households	64,178	38.0	49,281	38.3	14,897	37.0
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.1	-	4.1	-	4.0
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.1	-	3.1	-	2.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	5.7	-	5.7	-	5.7
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	214,113	53.8	164,948	55.0	49,165	50.0
Never Married	133,661	33.6	94,265	31.4	39,396	40.0
Living Together	24,631	6.2	19,554	6.5	5,077	5.2
Separated	3,589	0.9	2,842	0.9	747	0.8
Divorced	7,187	1.8	5,490	1.8	1,697	1.7
Widowed	15,101	3.8	12,790	4.3	2,311	2.3
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	701,795	100.0	536,070	100.0	165,725	99.9

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

Indicator	Njombe		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	302	0.0	119	0.0	183	0.1
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	58,883	8.5	26,589	5.0	32,294	20.3
Population with Birth Notification	15,966	2.3	13,089	2.5	2,877	1.8
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	46,086	13.7	34,606	13.2	11,478	15.7
Male	23,252	13.9	17,811	13.5	5,440	15.3
Female	22,832	13.6	16,794	12.9	6,037	16.0
Diaspora						
Total	1,217	0.2	573	0.1	644	0.4
Male	696	0.2	352	0.1	344	0.5
Female	521	0.1	221	0.1	300	0.4
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	468,576	78.4	344,573	75.2	124,003	89.1
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	326,075	81.9	235,372	78.5	90,703	92.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	119,041	93.3	82,248	91.8	36,793	96.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	214,878	91.3	148,657	89.3	66,221	96.1
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	125,520	89.7	98,918	88.6	26,602	93.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	149,835	107.1	117,717	105.5	32,118	113.4
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	250,981	100.0	183,760	100.0	67,221	100.0
Primary School	219,370	87.4	167,797	91.3	51,573	76.7
Training after Primary	1,656	0.7	1,163	0.6	493	0.7
Secondary School	25,448	10.1	12,876	7.0	12,572	18.7
Training after Secondary	1,529	0.6	855	0.5	674	1.0
University and Others	2,978	1.2	1,069	0.6	1,909	2.8
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	3,576	1.1	2,322	0.9	1,254	1.8
Professionals	3,374	1.0	1,644	0.6	1,730	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	8,620	2.6	4,296	1.7	4,324	6.2
Clerks	1,957	0.6	926	0.4	1,031	1.5
Small Business Managers	1,003	0.3	262	0.1	741	1.1
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	11,696	3.5	2,475	1.0	9,222	13.1
Street Vendors and Related Workers	3,653	1.1	1,150	0.4	2,504	3.6
Crafts and Related Workers	9,166	2.8	2,875	1.1	6,291	9.0
Farmers	266,328	80.7	231,681	89.2	34,647	49.4
Livestock Keepers	1,379	0.4	978	0.4	402	0.6
Fishermen	1,171	0.4	1,073	0.4	98	0.1
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	2,033	0.6	296	0.1	1,737	2.5
Elementary Occupations	10,678	3.2	6,392	2.5	4,286	6.1
Others	4,771	1.4	2,968	1.1	1,803	2.6
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	257	0.04	187	0.04	70	0.04
Seeing	13,106	1.90	11,117	2.1	1,989	1.25

Indicator	Njombe		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	7,597	1.1	6,630	1.25	967	0.61
Walking	11,153	1.62	9,724	1.83	1,429	0.9
Remembering	7,852	1.14	6,854	1.29	998	0.63
Self-Care	5,241	0.76	4,515	0.85	726	0.46
Other Disability	3,551	0.51	3,117	0.59	434	0.27
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	139,390	82.5	116,583	90.6	22,807	56.6
Living without Paying any Rent	6,811	4	5,289	4.1	1,522	3.8
Rented Privately	19,211	11.4	4,555	3.5	14,656	36.4
Rented by Employer	1,016	0.6	507	0.4	510	1.3
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	363	0.2	196	0.2	167	0.4
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,928	1.1	1,464	1.1	464	1.2
Owned by Employer (Rent)	263	0.2	118	0.1	144	0.4
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	653	0.4	262	0.2	391	1.0
Cement Bricks	1,477	0.9	500	0.4	977	2.4
Sundried Bricks	36,784	21.8	24,403	19.0	12,382	30.7
Baked Bricks	120,667	71.4	94,841	73.7	25,825	64.1
Timber	246	0.1	176	0.1	70	0.2
Timber and Iron Sheets	112	0.1	83	0.1	29	0.1
Poles and Mud	8,228	4.9	7,700	6.0	528	1.3
Grass	797	0.5	731	0.6	66	0.2
Tent	18	0.0	15	0.0	4	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	98,540	58.3	89,821	69.8	8,718	21.6
Non Earth	70,073	41.5	38,553	30.0	31,518	78.3
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	133,274	78.9	95,284	74.0	37,990	94.3
Grass/Leaves	32,707	19.4	30,866	24.0	1,840	4.6
Mud and Leaves	2,213	1.3	2,082	1.6	131	0.3
Others	788.0	0.5	479	0.4	309	0.8
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	111,682	66.1	92,255	71.7	19,427	48.2
Electricity	26,790	15.9	9,029	7.0	17,762	44.1
Others	30,510	18.1	27,428	21.3	3,081	7.7
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	140,908	83.4	124,282	96.6	16,626	41.3
Charcoal	25,160	14.9	3,090	2.40	22,070	54.8
Kerosene	911	0.5	620	0.50	291	0.7
Electricity	1,308	0.8	312	0.20	997	2.5
Others	696	0.4	408	0.30	287	0.7

Indicator	Njombe		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	88,792	52.5	63,219	49.1	25,574	63.5
Other Protected Sources	16,011	9.5	9,426	7.3	6,585	16.4
Unprotected Sources	64,179	38.0	56,068	43.6	8,112	20.1
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	18,595	11.0	3,434	2.7	15,160	37.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	1,302	0.8	448	0.3	854	2.1
Pit Latrine	148,178	87.7	124,018	96.4	24,158	60.0
Others	384	0.2	339	0.3	45	0.1
No Facility	523	0.3	472	0.4	51	0.1
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	4,021	2.4	150	0.1	3,871	9.6
Burnt	15,130	9.0	9,891	7.7	5,239	13.0
Roadside Dumping	632	0.4	427	0.3	205	0.5
Burying/Pit	118,327	70.0	91,184	70.8	27,143	67.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	30,872	18.3	27,061	21.0	3,811	9.5
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	108,226	64.0	79,358	61.7	28,868	71.7
Mobile Phone	98,871	58.5	65,816	51.1	33,055	82.1
Hand Hoe	150,822	89.3	120,923	93.9	29,898	74.2
Television	16,118	9.5	3,891	3.0	12,227	30.4
Land or Farm	147,357	87.2	122,711	95.3	24,646	61.2
House	143,172	84.7	119,526	92.9	23,645	58.7
Bicycle	69,894	41.4	52,734	41.0	17,160	42.6
Motorcycle or Vespa	8,235	4.9	6,084	4.7	2,151	5.3
Power Tiller	1,252	0.7	824	0.6	429	1.1
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	13,681	8.1	10,325	8.0	3,356	8.3
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	3,504	2.1	2,057	1.6	1,447	3.6
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	25	0.0	14	0.0	11	0.0
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	528	0.3	193	0.1	335	0.8
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	2,269	1.3	856	0.7	1,413	3.5
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	988	0.6	412	0.3	576	1.4

Contents

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

2.3	Population Size and Growth	14
Chapter Three		16
Age and Sex Profile		17
3.1	Quality of Age and Sex Data	17
3.2	Age and Sex Profile	18
3.2.1	Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups	18
3.2.2	Population Pyramid.....	20
3.3	Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups.....	22
3.3.1	Young Population (0-14 Years).....	23
3.3.2	Youth Population (15-24 Years).....	23
3.3.3	Working Age Population (15-64 Years).....	25
3.3.4	Elderly Population	25
3.3.5	Age Dependency Ratio	26
Chapter Four		27
Household Composition		27
4.1	Introduction.....	27
4.2	Number of Households	27
4.3	Average Household Size.....	30
4.4	Household Headship	31
Chapter Five		34
Marital Status		34
5.1	Introduction.....	34
5.2	Marital Status	34
5.3	Mean Age at First Marriage.....	40
Chapter Six		43
Citizenship and Birth Registration		43
6.1	Citizenship	43
6.2	Birth Certificate	45
6.3	Birth Registration.....	45
Chapter Seven.....		48

Survival of Parents	48
7.1 Introduction.....	48
7.2 Survival of Parents.....	48
7.3 Orphans in Njombe Region	54
 Chapter Eight	 57
Diaspora	57
8.1 Introduction.....	57
8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora	57
 Chapter Nine.....	 62
Literacy and Education	62
9.1 Literacy	62
9.1.1 Introduction.....	62
9.1.2 Literacy Status in Njombe Region.....	62
9.1.3 Adult Literacy	65
9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages	68
9.2 Education	72
9.2.1 Introduction.....	72
9.2.2 School Attendance Status	72
9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment.....	78
9.2.4 Education Attainment	83
 Chapter Ten	 85
Economic Activity	85
10.1 Introduction.....	85
10.2 Usual Economic Activity.....	85
10.3 Current Economic Activity.....	89
10.4 Employment Status	93
10.5 Main Occupation.....	94
10.6 Main Industry.....	97
 Chapter Eleven	 100
Disability	100

11.1	Introduction.....	100
11.2	Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups).....	100
11.2.1	Population with Albinism	101
11.3	Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups).....	103
Chapter Twelve		107
Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities.....		107
12.1	Introduction.....	107
12.2	Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household	107
12.3	Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located	108
12.4	Building Materials for Roofing.....	108
12.5	Building Materials for Flooring	109
12.6	Building Materials for Walls	110
12.7	Rooms for Sleeping	111
12.8	Source of Drinking Water.....	112
12.9	Source of Energy	115
12.9.1	Source of Energy for Cooking	115
12.9.2	Source of Energy for Lighting	116
12.10	Type of Toilet Facility	119
12.11	Refuse Disposal	121
12.12	Ownership of Assets	121
12.13	Social Security Schemes	123
Chapter Thirteen.....		125
Agriculture and Livestock		125
13.1	Introduction.....	125
13.2	Households Engaged in Agriculture	125
13.4	Fish Farming	131
References		132
Annexes: Questionnaires		133

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	12
Table 2.2:	Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	13
Table 2.3:	Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	14
Table 2.4:	Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	15
Table 2.5:	Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	16
Table 2.6:	Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Njombe Region, 2002-2012 Censuses.....	16
Table 3.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	18
Table 3.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	19
Table 3.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	19
Table 3.4:	Population by Key Age Groups; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	22
Table 4.1:	Total Number of Private Households by Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	28
Table 4.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	29
Table 4.3:	Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	31
Table 4.4:	Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	32
Table 4.5:	Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	33
Table 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	35
Table 5.2:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	36
Table 5.3:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	36

Table 5.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	37
Table 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	37
Table 5.6:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	38
Table 5.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	38
Table 5.8:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	39
Table 5.9:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	39
Table 5.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	40
Table 5.11:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	42
Table 6.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	44
Table 6.2:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	46
Table 6.3:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	46
Table 6.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	47
Table 6.5:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	47
Table 7.1:	Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	49
Table 7.2:	Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	49
Table 7.3:	Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	50
Table 7.4:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	51
Table 7.5:	Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	51

Table 7.6:	Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	51
Table 7.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census: Rural	52
Table 7.8:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census: Urban	52
Table 7.9:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	53
Table 7.10:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	53
Table 7.11:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	53
Table 7.12:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Rural; 2012 Census.....	54
Table 7.13:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census.....	54
Table 7.14:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District, Survival of Parents and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	56
Table 8.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	57
Table 8. 2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	58
Table 8.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	59
Table 8.4:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	60
Table 8. 5:	Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	61
Table 9.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	63
Table 9.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	63
Table 9.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	64
Table 9.4:	Literacy Status of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	65

Table 9.5:	Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	68
Table 9.6:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	69
Table 9.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	70
Table 9.8:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by District and Literacy Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	71
Table 9.9:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region, Njombe 2012 Census.....	73
Table 9.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census.....	75
Table 9.11:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	76
Table 9. 12:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District and School Attendance Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	78
Table 9. 13:	Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Rural-Urban and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	81
Table 9.14	Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attained and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	83
Table 10.1:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	86
Table 10.2:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	87
Table 10.3:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	87
Table 10.4:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	88
Table 10.5:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	88
Table 10.6:	Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date) and District; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	89

Table 10.7:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	90
Table 10.8:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	90
Table 10.9:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	91
Table 10.10:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	91
Table 10.11:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	91
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); Njombe Region, 2012 Census	92
Table 10.13:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	93
Table 10.14:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District and Employment Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	94
Table 10.15:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	95
Table 10.16:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District and Main Occupation; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	96
Table 10.17:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	98
Table 10.18:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by District and Main Industry; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	99
Table 11.1:	Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	101
Table 11.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	102
Table 11.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	102
Table 11.4:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	103

Table 11.5:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	104
Table 11.6:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census.....	106
Table 11.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	106
Table 12. 1:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	107
Table 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	108
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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	108
Table 12.4:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	109
Table 12.5:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	110
Table 12.6:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	110
Table 12.7:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	112
Table 12.8:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Drinking Water; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	113
Table 12. 9:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	116
Table 12. 10:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	117
Table 12.11:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	120
Table 12.12:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Refuse Disposal; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	121
Table 12.13:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Ownership of Assets; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	122
Table 12. 14:	Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	124

Table 13.1:	Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	125
Table 13.2:	Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Characteristics and Residence (Rural and Urban) during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	126
Table 13.3:	Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	127
Table 13.4:	Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Characteristics and Residence (Rural and Urban) during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	128
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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	130
Table 13. 6:	Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012, Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	130
Table 13.7:	Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	131

List of Figures

Figure 2. 1:	Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Njombe Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses	15
Figure 3.1:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Njombe Region, 2012 Census	20
Figure 3.2:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census	21
Figure 3.3:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census	21
Figure 3. 4:	Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Njombe Region, 2012 Census	23
Figure 3.5:	Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Njombe Region, 2012 Census	24
Figure 3.6:	Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Njombe Region, 2012 Census	24
Figure 3.7:	Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Njombe Region, 2012 Census	25
Figure 3.8:	Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	26

Figure 3.9:	Age Dependency Ratio; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	26
Figure 4.1:	Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	30
Figure 4.2:	Average Household Size by Districts; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	31
Figure 4.3:	Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	32
Figure 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	35
Figure 5.2:	Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	41
Figure 5.3:	Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	41
Figure 5.4:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	42
Figure 7.1:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	55
Figure 9.1:	Literacy Rates of Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Region Njombe, 2012 Census	64
Figure 9.2:	Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	65
Figure 11.1:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	105
Figure 12.1:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	111
Figure 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	115
Figure 12. 3:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Njombe Region 2012 Census.....	118
Figure 13.1:	Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	125
Figure 13.2:	Percentage Distribution of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census.....	128

List of Maps

Map 9. 1:	Literacy Status of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	67
Map 9.2:	Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	82
Map 12. 1:	Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	114
Map 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Njombe Region, 2012 Census	118

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 union or are living in a socially recognized stable union.

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.

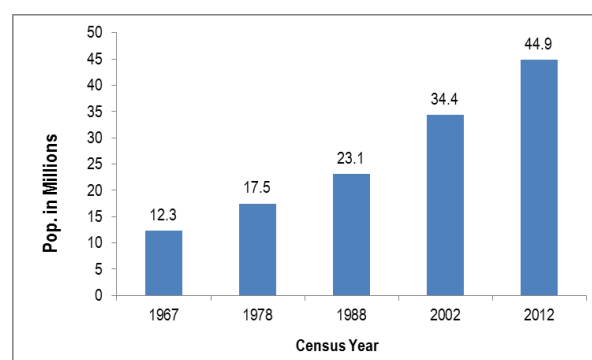
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

One of the most important aspects of the Census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration. The Pilot Census was intended to test the Census protocol for the 2012 PHC. The Pilot census started on the 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 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 *shelia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

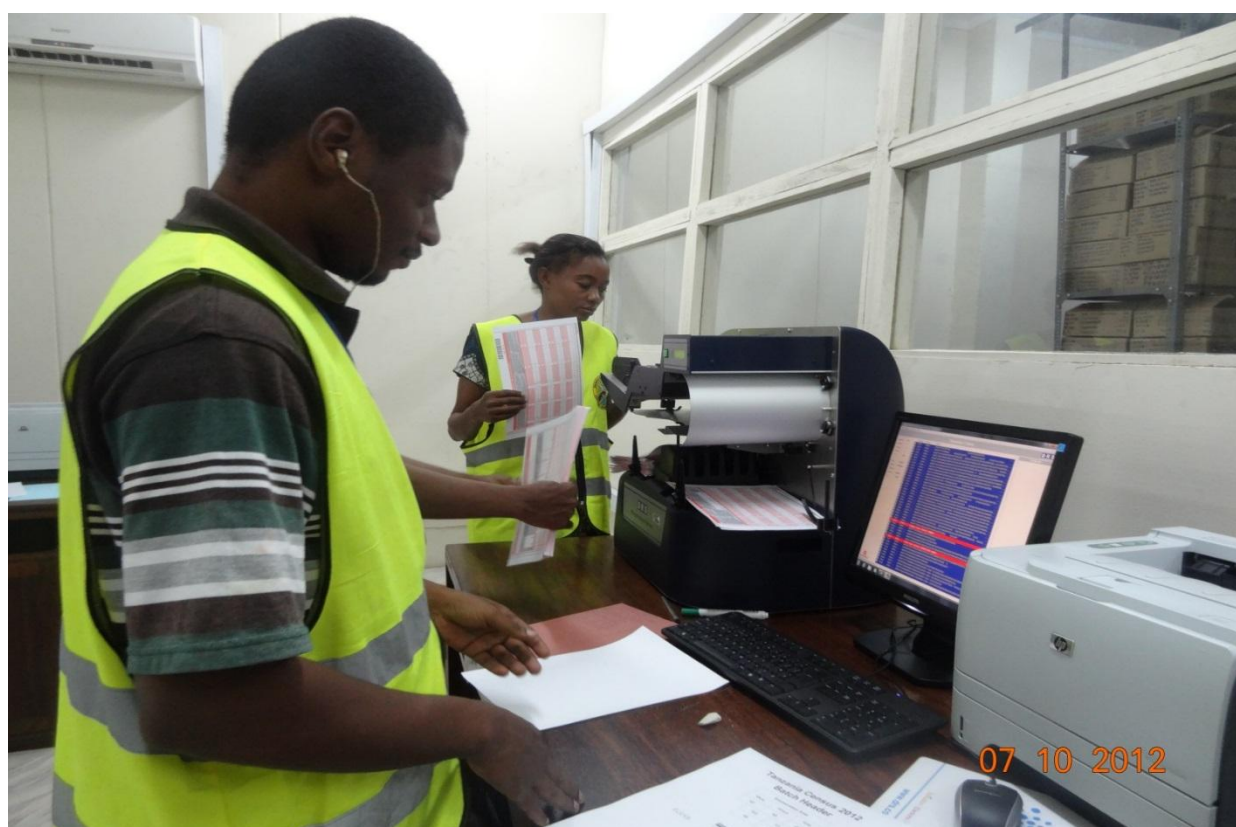
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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 Institutions (5 people) while in urban areas, it was Refugee Camps (22 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Njombe Region	702,097	100.00	536,189	100.00	165,908	100.00
Private Households	689,846	98.26	530,490	98.94	159,356	96.05
Special Institutions	96	0.01	5	0.00	91	0.05
Inmates Institutions	444	0.06	67	0.01	377	0.23
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,824	0.26	305	0.06	1,519	0.92
Refugee Camps	42	0.01	20	0.00	22	0.01
Homeless People	104	0.01	72	0.01	32	0.02
Travellers/In transit	1,245	0.18	94	0.02	1,151	0.69
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,388	0.20	503	0.09	885	0.53
Educational Institutions	4,397	0.63	2,491	0.46	1,906	1.15
Orphanage Centres	518	0.07	314	0.06	204	0.12
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	2,193	0.31	1,828	0.34	365	0.22

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 702,097 persons in Njombe Region, 689,846 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households were more than thrice (530,490 persons) those in urban areas (159,356 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Njombe Region	702,097	100.00	329,359	100.00	372,738	100.00
Private Households	689,846	98.26	323,481	98.22	366,365	98.29
Special Institutions	96	0.01	49	0.01	47	0.01
Inmates Institutions	444	0.06	402	0.12	42	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,824	0.26	1,295	0.39	529	0.14
Refugee Camps	42	0.01	36	0.01	6	0.00
Homeless People	104	0.01	77	0.02	27	0.01
Travellers/In transit	1,245	0.18	743	0.23	502	0.13
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,388	0.20	375	0.11	1,013	0.27
Educational Institutions	4,397	0.63	1,666	0.51	2,731	0.73
Orphanage Centres	518	0.07	144	0.04	374	0.10
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	2,193	0.31	1,091	0.33	1,102	0.30

Table 2.2 shows that, majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (366,365 persons) compared to male population (329,359 persons).

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Njombe Region in 2012 was 0.7 million. Out of that, 76 percent (0.5 million) were in rural areas and 24 percent (0.2 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Njombe Region was 0.7 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was -0.3 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 5.2 percent.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	2002	2012			
Njombe Region	653,045	702,097	7.5	0.7	95.7
Rural	554,841	536,189	-3.4	-0.3	-202.7
Urban	98,204	165,908	68.9	5.2	13.2

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 period vary across districts. It ranges from -0.8 percent recorded in Makete District Council to 3.1 percent recorded in Makambako Town Council.

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

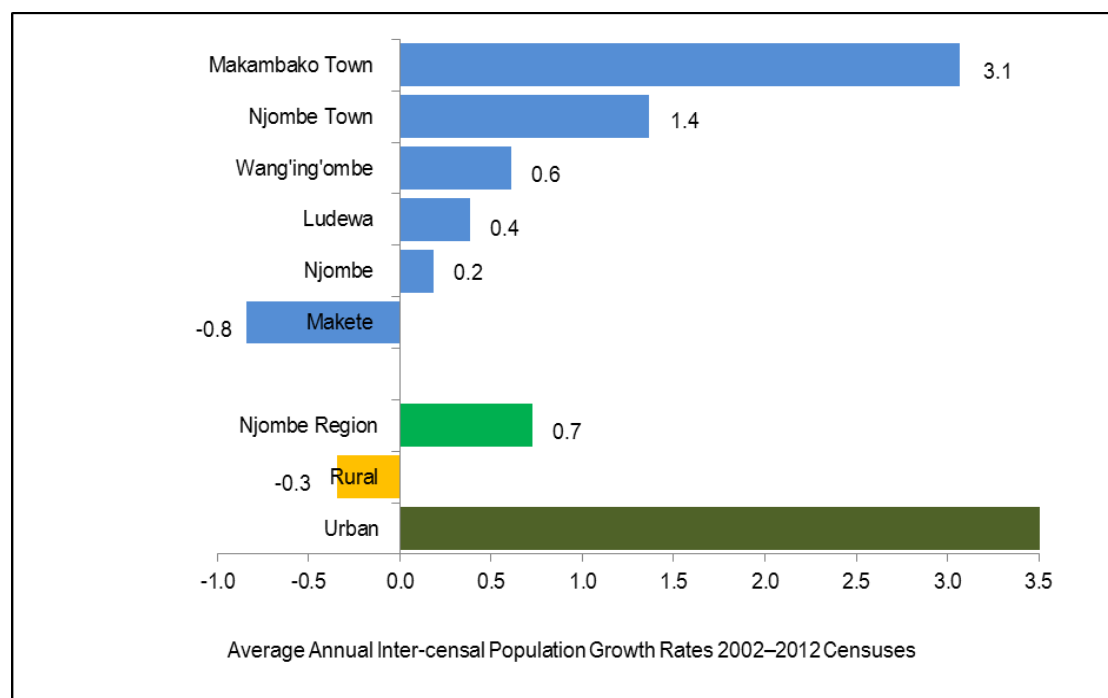


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Njombe Region increased by 7.5 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. Population change was recorded in all Njombe districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Makambako Town (35.9 percent) while the lowest change was recorded in Makete District Council (-8.0 percent).

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

Region	Population Size		Percentage Change 2002-2012	Growth Rate per annum 2002-2012	Doubling Time (years) 2002-2012
	2002	2012			
Njombe Region	653,045	702,097	7.5	0.7	95.7
Rural	554,841	536,189	- 3.4	-0.3	-202.7
Urban	98,204	165,908	68.9	5.2	13.2
Njombe Town	113,623	130,223	14.6	1.4	50.8
Wang'ing'ombe	152,277	161,816	6.3	0.6	114.1
Makete	105,775	97,266	- 8.0	-0.8	-82.7
Njombe	84,159	85,747	1.9	0.2	370.8
Ludewa	128,155	133,218	4.0	0.4	178.9
Makambako Town	69,056	93,827	35.9	3.1	22.6

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Njombe Region. Results indicate that population sizes varied within districts. The district with the largest proportion of population was Wang'ing'ombe with a population of 161,816 persons (23.0 percent) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Njombe with a population of 85,747 persons (12.2 percent).

Moreover, results shows that the proportion of population in rural areas was more than thrice (536,189 persons) that of urban areas (165,908 persons).

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

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Njombe Region	702,097	100.0	536,189	100.0	165,908	100.0
Njombe Town	130,223	18.5	66,101	12.3	64,122	38.6
Wang'ing'ombe	161,816	23.0	153,138	28.6	8,678	5.2
Makete	97,266	13.9	88,137	16.4	9,129	5.5
Njombe	85,747	12.2	75,184	14.0	10,563	6.4
Ludewa	133,218	19.0	117,090	21.8	16,128	9.7
Makambako Town	93,827	13.4	36,539	6.8	57,288	34.5

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Njombe Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas decreased slightly from 0.55 million in 2002 to 0.54 million in 2012, a decrease of 3.4 percent between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.1 million in 2002 to 0.2 million in 2012, an increase of 68.9 percent.

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

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change 2002-2012	Population size		Percentage Change 2002-2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Njombe Region	554,841	536,189	- 3.4	98,204	165,908	68.9
Njombe Town	77,440	66,101	- 14.6	36,183	64,122	77.2
Wang'ing'ombe	149,523	153,138	2.4	2,754	8,678	215.1
Makete	98,480	88,137	-10.5	7,295	9,129	25.1
Njombe	81,886	75,184	- 8.2	2,273	10,563	364.7
Ludewa	114,375	117,090	2.4	13,780	16,128	17.0
Makambako Town	33,137	36,539	10.3	35,919	57,288	59.5

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

The overall sex ratio for Njombe Region was 88.4 males for every 100 females. For Njombe rural, the sex ratio was 88.7 and for Njombe urban it was 87.3 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 10 to 19 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Njombe rural. On the other hand, Njombe RRegion and Njombe urban sex ratios were below 100 for all age groups indicating an excess of females over males.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	702,097	100.0	329,359	100.0	372,738	100.0	88.4
0–4	93,248	13.3	46,263	14.0	46,985	12.6	98.5
5–9	101,902	14.5	50,733	15.4	51,169	13.7	99.1
10–14	98,997	14.1	49,408	15.0	49,589	13.3	99.6
15–19	72,984	10.4	36,436	11.1	36,548	9.8	99.7
20–24	59,276	8.4	26,301	8.0	32,975	8.8	79.8
25–29	53,595	7.6	23,572	7.2	30,023	8.1	78.5
30–34	45,385	6.5	20,340	6.2	25,045	6.7	81.2
35–39	39,573	5.6	18,032	5.5	21,541	5.8	83.7
40–44	29,978	4.3	13,590	4.1	16,388	4.4	82.9
45–49	24,072	3.4	10,733	3.3	13,339	3.6	80.5
50–54	21,014	3.0	8,829	2.7	12,185	3.3	72.5
55–59	15,368	2.2	6,469	2.0	8,899	2.4	72.7
60–64	14,203	2.0	5,752	1.7	8,451	2.3	68.1
65–69	10,186	1.5	4,049	1.2	6,137	1.6	66.0
70–74	9,126	1.3	3,626	1.1	5,500	1.5	65.9
75–79	5,535	0.8	2,399	0.7	3,136	0.8	76.5
80+	7,655	1.1	2,827	0.9	4,828	1.3	58.6

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	536,189	100.0	252,031	100.0	284,158	100.0	88.7
0–4	72,687	13.6	36,031	14.3	36,656	12.9	98.3
5–9	81,051	15.1	40,386	16.0	40,665	14.3	99.3
10–14	78,212	14.6	39,444	15.7	38,768	13.6	101.7
15–19	51,821	9.7	26,983	10.7	24,838	8.7	108.6
20–24	40,244	7.5	18,255	7.2	21,989	7.7	83.0
25–29	36,771	6.9	16,141	6.4	20,630	7.3	78.2
30–34	32,530	6.1	14,262	5.7	18,268	6.4	78.1
35–39	29,633	5.5	13,190	5.2	16,443	5.8	80.2
40–44	23,440	4.4	10,357	4.1	13,083	4.6	79.2
45–49	19,198	3.6	8,392	3.3	10,806	3.8	77.7
50–54	17,261	3.2	7,127	2.8	10,134	3.6	70.3
55–59	12,887	2.4	5,342	2.1	7,545	2.7	70.8
60–64	12,068	2.3	4,828	1.9	7,240	2.5	66.7
65–69	8,826	1.6	3,508	1.4	5,318	1.9	66.0
70–74	7,963	1.5	3,155	1.3	4,808	1.7	65.6
75–79	4,844	0.9	2,100	0.8	2,744	1.0	76.5
80+	6,753	1.3	2,530	1.0	4,223	1.5	59.9

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	165,908	100.0	77,328	100.0	88,580	100.0	87.3
0–4	20,561	12.4	10,232	13.2	10,329	11.7	99.1
5–9	20,851	12.6	10,347	13.4	10,504	11.9	98.5
10–14	20,785	12.5	9,964	12.9	10,821	12.2	92.1
15–19	21,163	12.8	9,453	12.2	11,710	13.2	80.7
20–24	19,032	11.5	8,046	10.4	10,986	12.4	73.2
25–29	16,824	10.1	7,431	9.6	9,393	10.6	79.1
30–34	12,855	7.7	6,078	7.9	6,777	7.7	89.7
35–39	9,940	6.0	4,842	6.3	5,098	5.8	95.0
40–44	6,538	3.9	3,233	4.2	3,305	3.7	97.8
45–49	4,874	2.9	2,341	3.0	2,533	2.9	92.4
50–54	3,753	2.3	1,702	2.2	2,051	2.3	83.0
55–59	2,481	1.5	1,127	1.5	1,354	1.5	83.2
60–64	2,135	1.3	924	1.2	1,211	1.4	76.3
65–69	1,360	0.8	541	0.7	819	0.9	66.1
70–74	1,163	0.7	471	0.6	692	0.8	68.1
75–79	691	0.4	299	0.4	392	0.4	76.3
80+	902	0.5	297	0.4	605	0.7	49.1

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

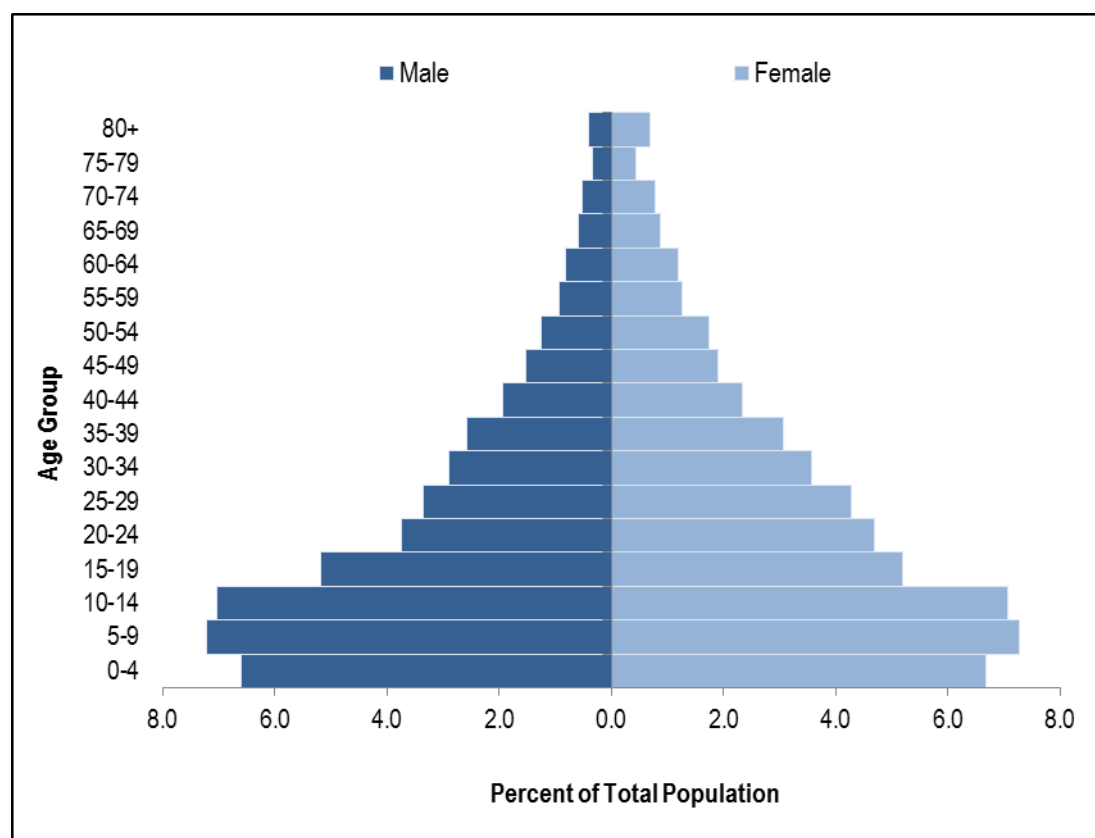


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census

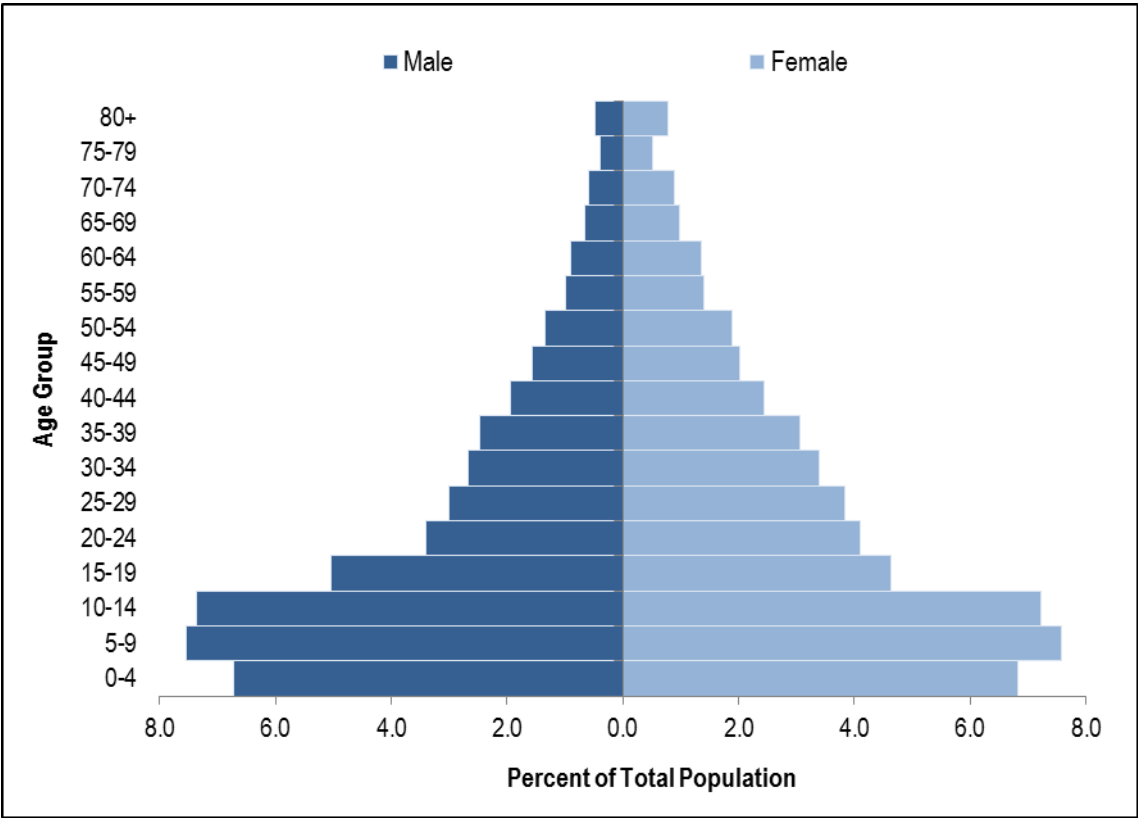
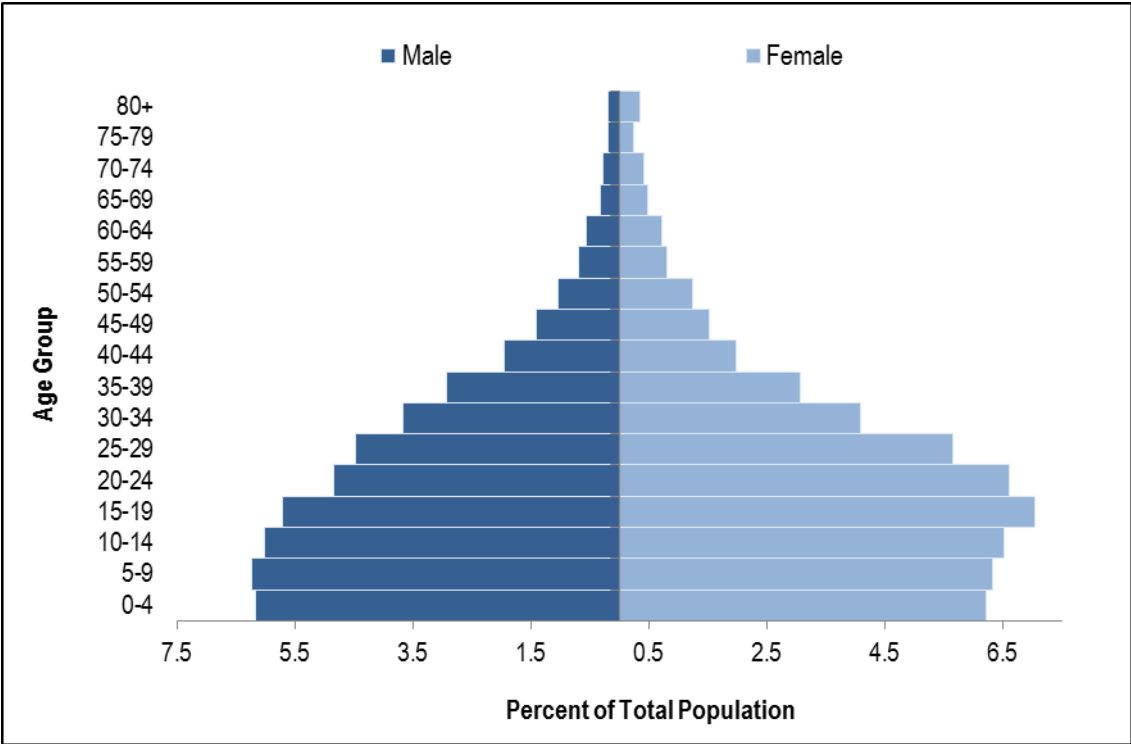


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population for Njombe Region whereby 41.9 percent of the region's total population is below 15 years of age. Only five (5) percent constituted 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.

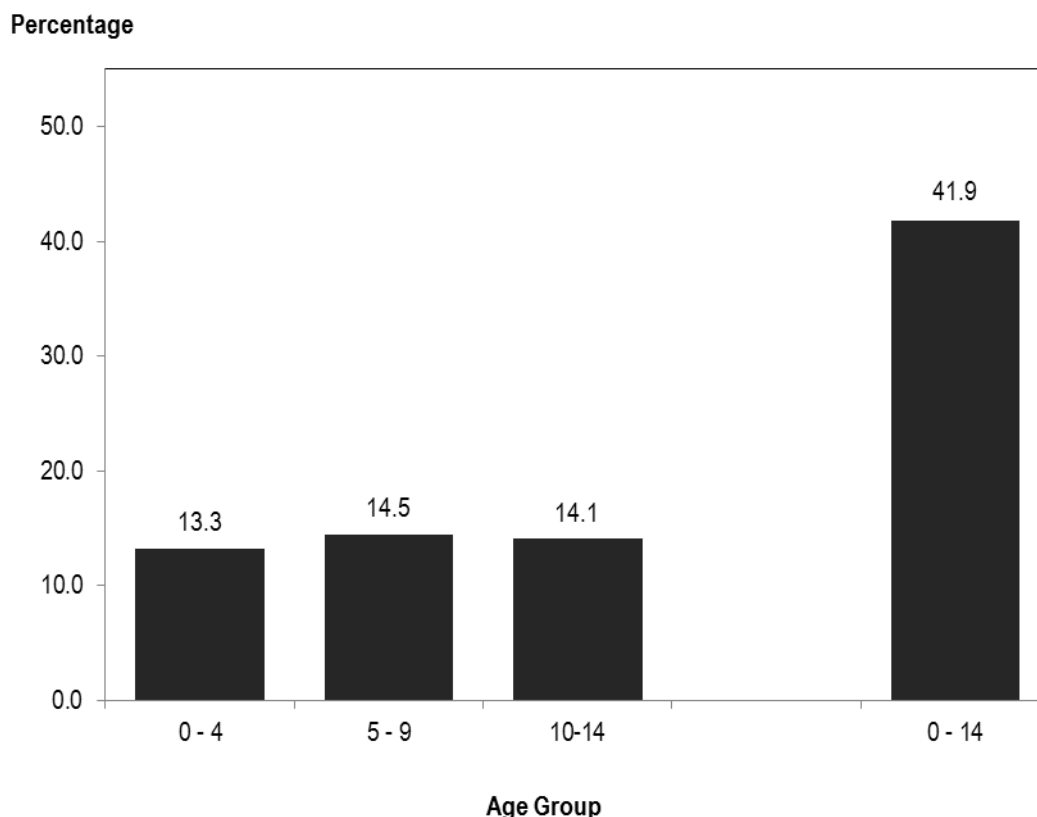
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Njombe		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	702,097	100.0	536,189	100.0	165,908	100.0
Male	329,359	46.9	252,031	47.0	77,328	46.6
Female	372,738	53.1	284,158	53.0	88,580	53.4
Children (Under 1 year)	18,604	2.6	14,205	2.6	4,399	2.7
Male	9,137	2.8	7,039	2.8	2,098	2.7
Female	9,467	2.5	7,166	2.5	2,301	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	93,248	13.3	72,687	13.6	20,561	12.4
Male	46,263	14.0	36,031	14.3	10,232	13.2
Female	46,985	12.6	36,656	12.9	10,329	11.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	294,147	41.9	231,950	43.3	62,197	37.5
Male	146,404	44.5	115,861	46.0	30,543	39.5
Female	147,743	39.6	116,089	40.9	31,654	35.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	339,362	48.3	264,493	49.3	74,869	45.1
Male	169,202	51.4	132,943	52.7	36,259	46.9
Female	170,160	45.7	131,550	46.3	38,610	43.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	132,260	18.8	92,065	17.2	40,195	24.2
Male	62,737	19.0	45,238	17.9	17,499	22.6
Female	69,523	18.7	46,827	16.5	22,696	25.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	242,571	34.5	169,793	31.7	72,778	43.9
Male	111,867	34.0	79,425	31.5	32,442	42.0
Female	130,704	35.1	90,368	31.8	40,336	45.5
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	141,157	20.1	112,151	20.9	29,006	17.5
Male	70,037	21.3	55,962	22.2	14,075	18.2
Female	71,120	19.1	56,189	19.8	14,931	16.9
Secondary School (14–17 years)	63,217	9.0	46,542	8.7	16,675	10.1
Male	31,771	9.6	24,211	9.6	7,560	9.8
Female	31,446	8.4	22,331	7.9	9,115	10.3
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	375,448	53.5	275,853	51.4	99,595	60.0
Male	170,054	51.6	124,877	49.5	45,177	58.4
Female	205,394	55.1	150,976	53.1	54,418	61.4
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	175,859	47.2	126,057	44.4	49,802	56.2
Elderly Population (60+ years)	46,705	6.7	40,454	7.5	6,251	3.8
Male	18,653	5.7	16,121	6.4	2,532	3.3
Female	28,052	7.5	24,333	8.6	3,719	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	32,502	4.6	28,386	5.3	4,116	2.5
Male	12,901	3.9	11,293	4.5	1,608	2.1
Female	19,601	5.3	17,093	6.0	2,508	2.8
Age-Dependency Ratio		87		94		67

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age was 41.9 percent (Figure 3.4).

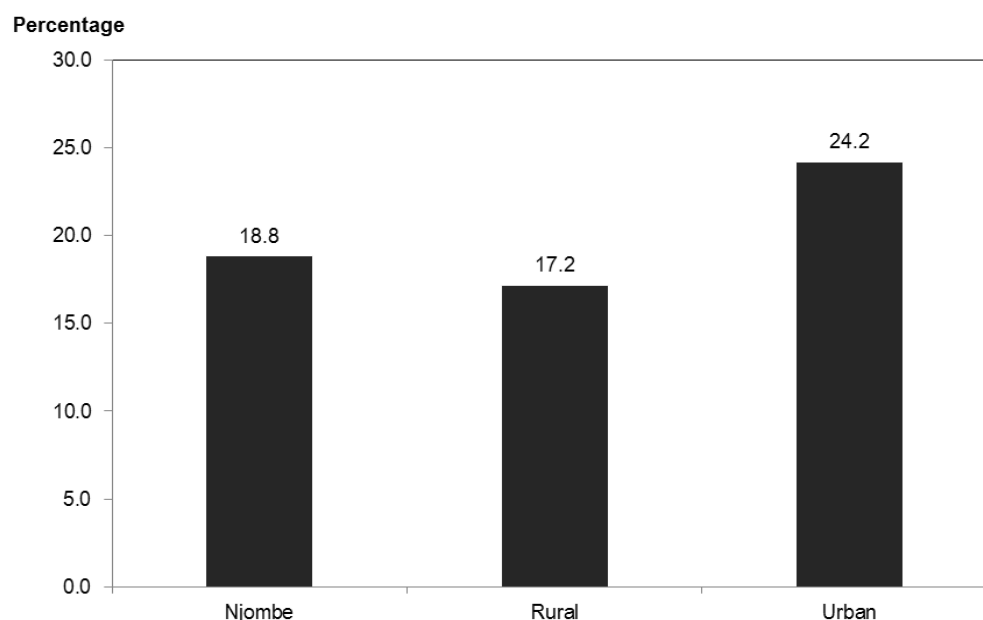
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Njombe Region, 2012 Census



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

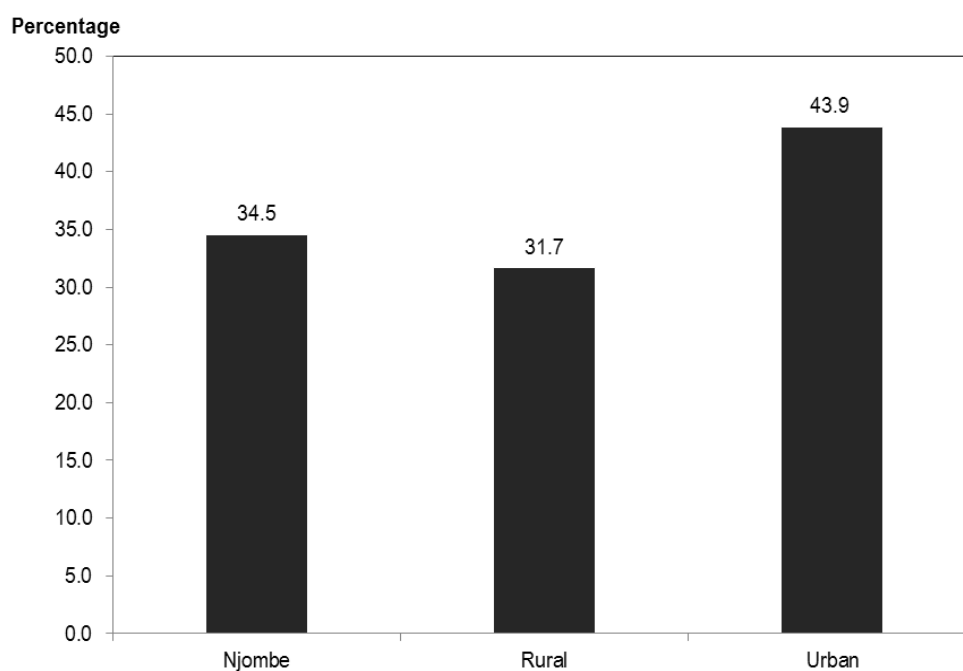
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population of Njombe Region, Njombe rural and Njombe urban for the 2012 Census. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Njombe Region was 18.8 percent observed in the 2012 PHC. The proportion was 17 percent and 24 percent for Njombe rural and Njombe urban respectively.

Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Njombe Region, 2012 Census



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years in Njombe Region was approximately 34.5 percent in the 2012 Census and it was 31.6 percent and 43.9 percent for Njombe rural and Njombe urban respectively (Figure 3.6).

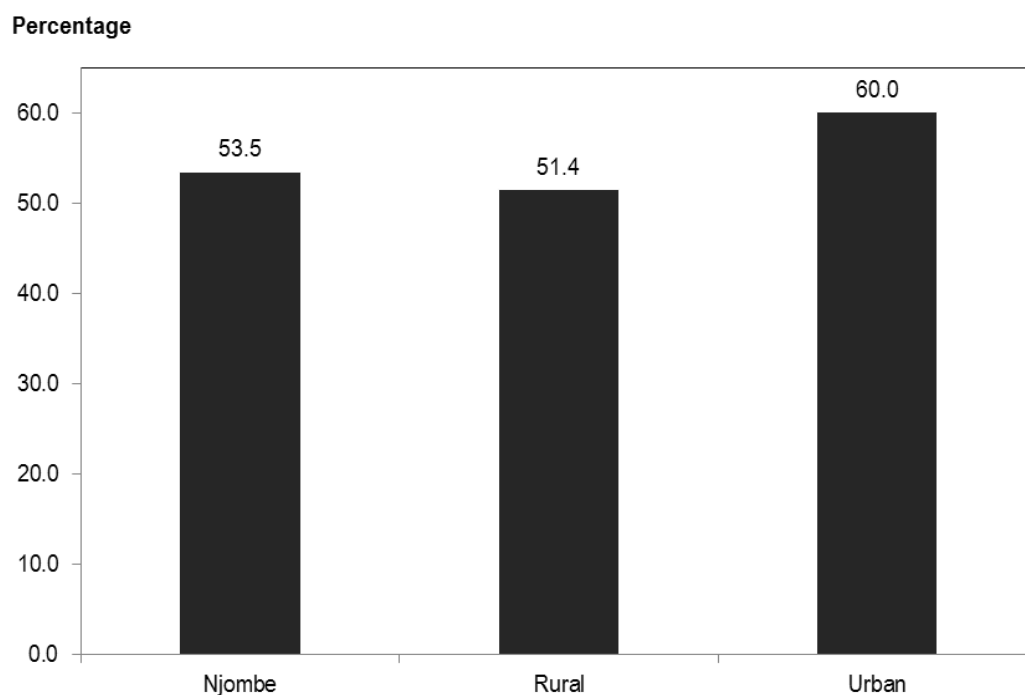
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Njombe Region, 2012 Census



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of Njombe's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) was 53.5 percent in the 2012 Census. The proportion was 51.4 percent in Njombe rural and 60 percent in Njombe urban as shown in Figure 3.7.

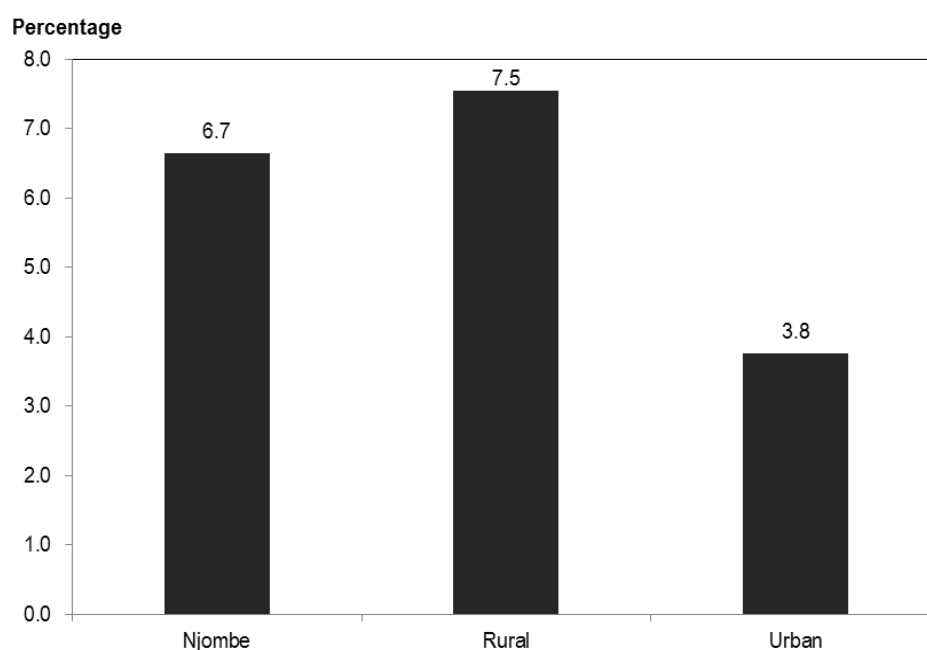
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Njombe Region, 2012 Census



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Njombe Region was approximately seven (6.7) percent in the 2012 Census, 7.5 percent for Njombe rural and 3.8 percent for Njombe urban (Figure 3.8).

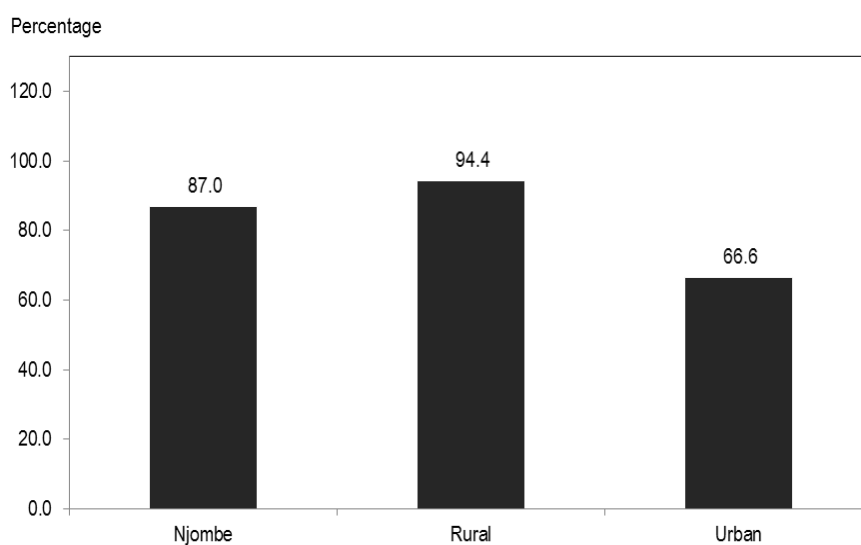
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Njombe Region, 2012 Census



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Njombe age dependency ratio was 87 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 87 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Njombe Region, 2012 Census



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (170,160) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Njombe Region had a total of 168,982 private households. Seventy six (76.2) percent of the private households (128,712 households) were in rural areas and 23.8 percent (25,373 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty two (62) percent and 38 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Njombe 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	168,982	104,804	62.0	64,178	38.0	128,712	76.2	79,431	75.8	49,281	76.8	40,270	23.8	25,373	24.2	14,897	23.2	
< 10	40	25	62.5	15	37.5	36	90.0	22	88.0	14	93.3	4	10.0	3	12.0	1	6.7	
10-14	385	184	47.8	201	52.2	259	67.3	126	68.5	133	66.2	126	32.7	58	31.5	68	33.8	
15-19	2,340	1,202	51.4	1,138	48.6	1,323	56.5	715	59.5	608	53.4	1,017	43.5	487	40.5	530	46.6	
20-24	10,590	6,430	60.7	4,160	39.3	6,451	60.9	4,146	64.5	2,305	55.4	4,139	39.1	2,284	35.5	1,855	44.6	
25-29	20,671	14,414	69.7	6,257	30.3	13,698	66.3	9,846	68.3	3,852	61.6	6,973	33.7	4,568	31.7	2,405	38.4	
30-34	22,629	15,818	69.9	6,811	30.1	15,851	70.0	11,146	70.5	4,705	69.1	6,778	30.0	4,672	29.5	2,106	30.9	
35-39	22,062	15,108	68.5	6,954	31.5	16,247	73.6	11,120	73.6	5,127	73.7	5,815	26.4	3,988	26.4	1,827	26.3	
40-44	17,882	11,684	65.3	6,198	34.7	13,811	77.2	8,956	76.7	4,855	78.3	4,071	22.8	2,728	23.3	1,343	21.7	
45-49	14,973	9,445	63.1	5,528	36.9	11,907	79.5	7,466	79.0	4,441	80.3	3,066	20.5	1,979	21.0	1,087	19.7	
50-54	13,555	7,869	58.1	5,686	41.9	11,147	82.2	6,420	81.6	4,727	83.1	2,408	17.8	1,449	18.4	959	16.9	
55-59	10,282	5,875	57.1	4,407	42.9	8,652	84.1	4,890	83.2	3,762	85.4	1,630	15.9	985	16.8	645	14.6	
60-64	10,023	5,197	51.9	4,826	48.1	8,559	85.4	4,398	84.6	4,161	86.2	1,464	14.6	799	15.4	665	13.8	
65-69	7,194	3,706	51.5	3,488	48.5	6,245	86.8	3,220	86.9	3,025	86.7	949	13.2	486	13.1	463	13.3	
70-74	6,807	3,293	48.4	3,514	51.6	5,997	88.1	2,880	87.5	3,117	88.7	810	11.9	413	12.5	397	11.3	
75-79	4,134	2,138	51.7	1,996	48.3	3,662	88.6	1,886	88.2	1,776	89.0	472	11.4	252	11.8	220	11.0	
80+	5,415	2,416	44.6	2,999	55.4	4,867	89.9	2,194	90.8	2,673	89.1	548	10.1	222	9.2	326	10.9	

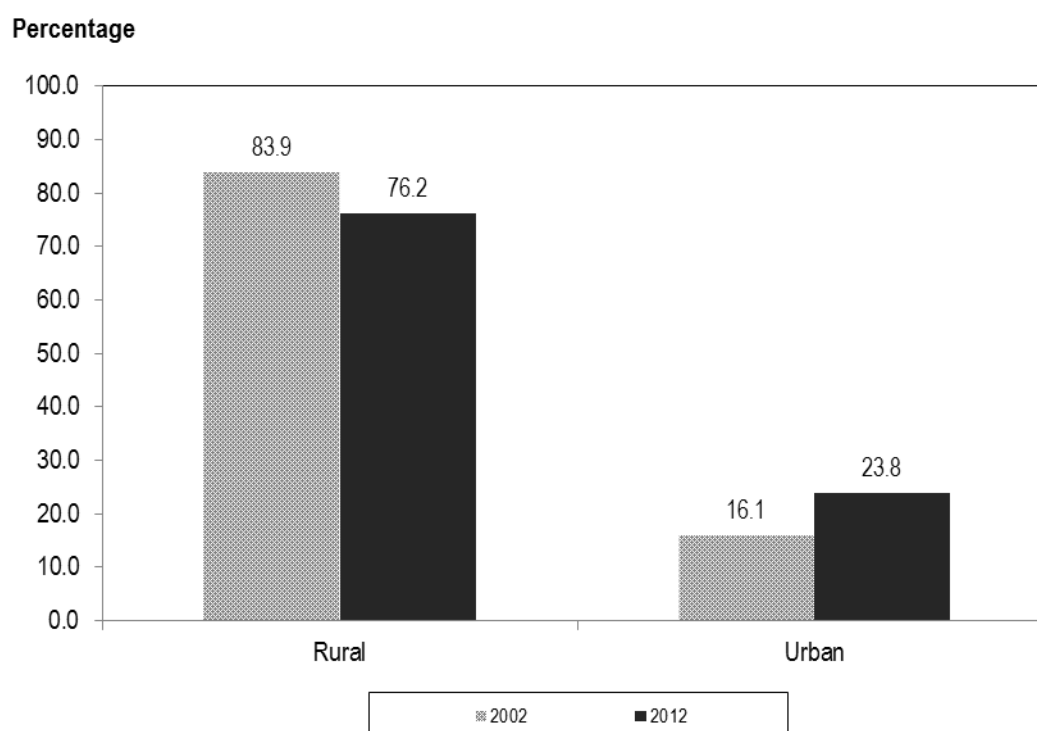
Table 4.2 reveal that, Wang'ing'ombe being the district with the largest population had 23.6 percent of the total number of private households of Njombe Region while Njombe District had the smallest proportion of the private households (12.0 percent). The district with the biggest proportion of private households in rural areas was Wang'ing'ombe (95 percent) followed by Makete (90.4 percent), while in urban areas, the largest proportion of private households was Makambako Town (61.2 percent).

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

District	Total	Percentage	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage
	Number		Number		Number	
Njombe Region	168,982	100.0	128,712	76.2	40,270	23.8
Njombe Town	31,279	18.5	15,052	48.1	16,227	51.9
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	23.6	37,878	95.0	1,977	5.0
Makete	25,736	15.2	23,265	90.4	2,471	9.6
Njombe	20,211	12.0	17,819	88.2	2,392	11.8
Ludewa	29,990	17.7	26,195	87.3	3,795	12.7
Makambako Town	21,911	13.0	8,503	38.8	13,408	61.2

Figure 4.1 shows an increase of urban households in Njombe Region from 16.1 percent in 2002 to 23.8 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is a decrease of rural households from 83.9 percent to 76.2 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; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 shows that the average household size for Njombe Region in the 2002 PHC was 4.2 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 4.1 persons in the 2012 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.1 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban one (4.0 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.7 persons in Makete District to 4.4 persons in Ludewa District.

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

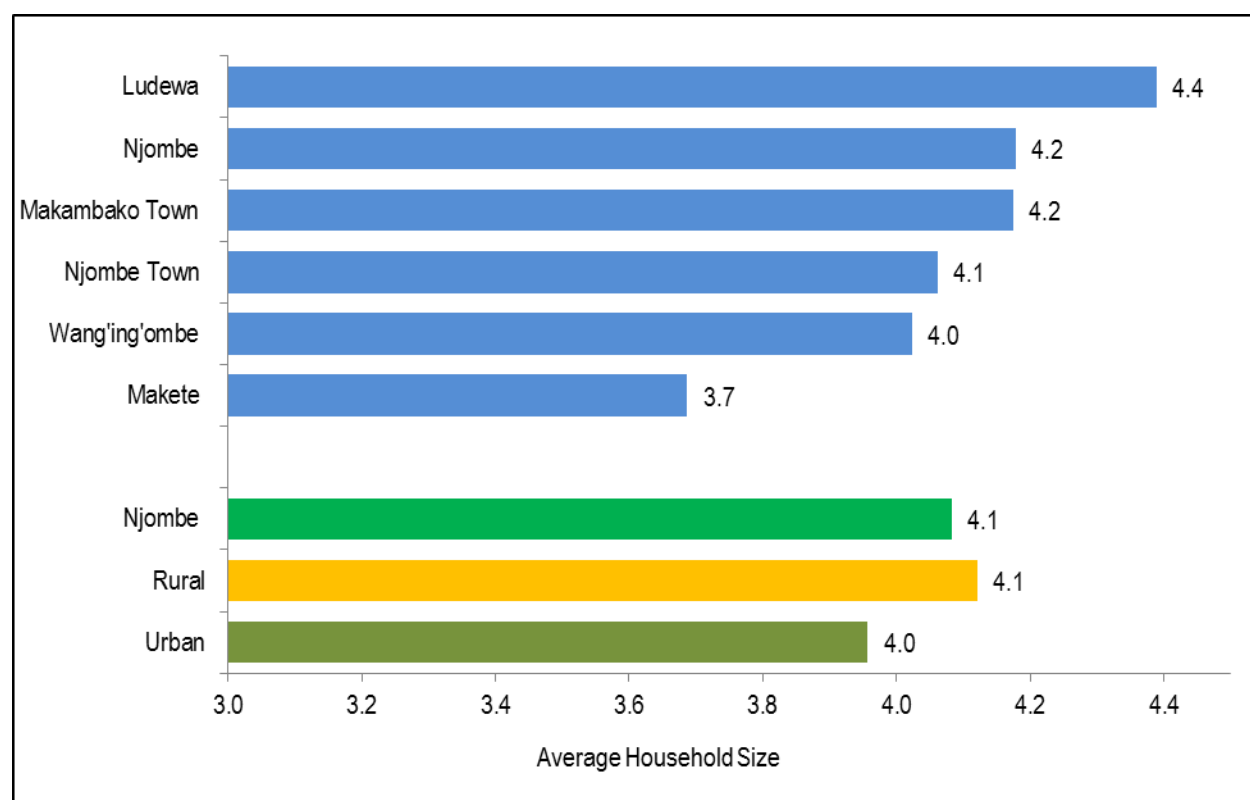


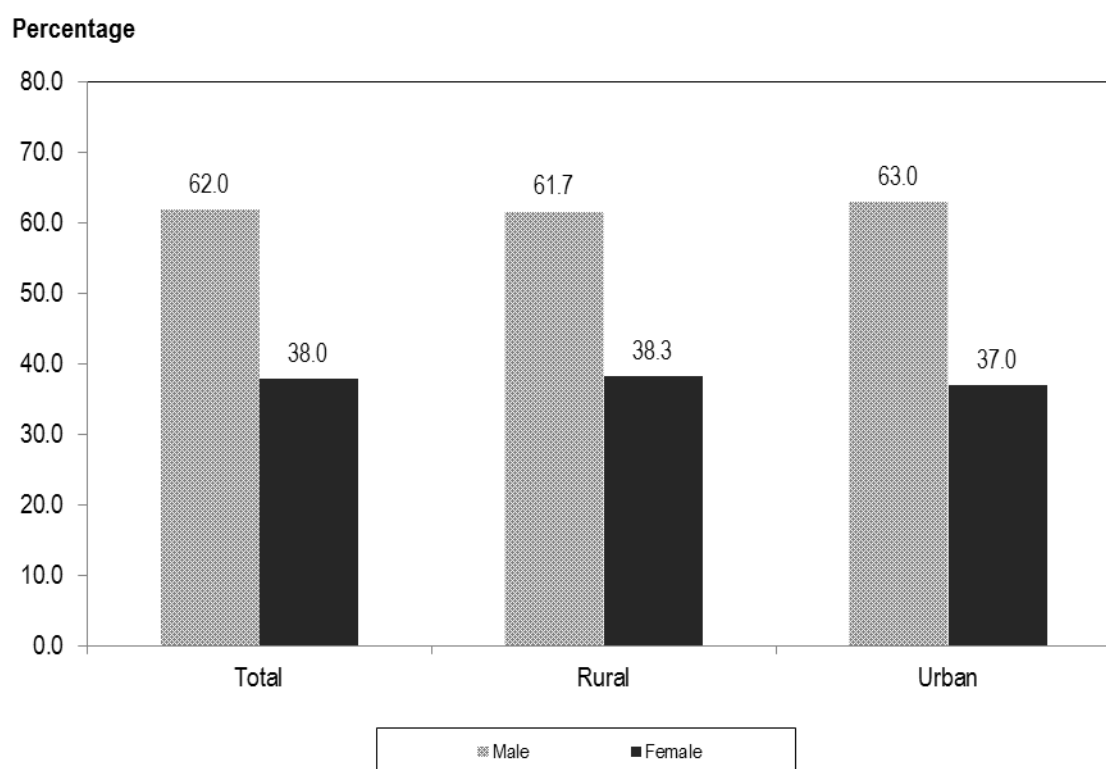
Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Njombe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Njombe Region	653,045	689,846	155,460	168,982	4.2	4.1
Rural	554,841	530,490	130,392	128,712	4.3	4.1
Urban	98,204	159,356	25,068	40,270	3.9	4.0

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty two (62) percent of the total private households in Njombe Region were headed by males and thirty eight (38) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households increased from 58.7 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 61.7 percent in 2012. On the other hand, the percentage of female headed households decreased slightly from 41.3 percent in 2002 Census to 38.3 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Njombe Region	58.8	41.2	62.0	38.0
Rural	58.7	41.3	61.7	38.3
Urban	59.2	40.8	63.0	37.0

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 households was 5.7 compared with 3.1 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Njombe Region	168,982	104,804	64,178	4.1	3.1	5.7
Rural	128,712	79,431	49,281	4.1	3.1	5.7
Urban	40,270	25,373	14,897	4.0	2.9	5.7
Njombe Town	31,279	19,908	11,371	4.1	3.0	5.9
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	24,124	15,731	4.0	3.1	5.4
Makete	25,736	15,360	10,376	3.7	2.9	4.9
Njombe	20,211	12,548	7,663	4.2	3.1	5.9
Ludewa	29,990	18,970	11,020	4.4	3.3	6.3
Makambako Town	21,911	13,894	8,017	4.2	3.1	6.1

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

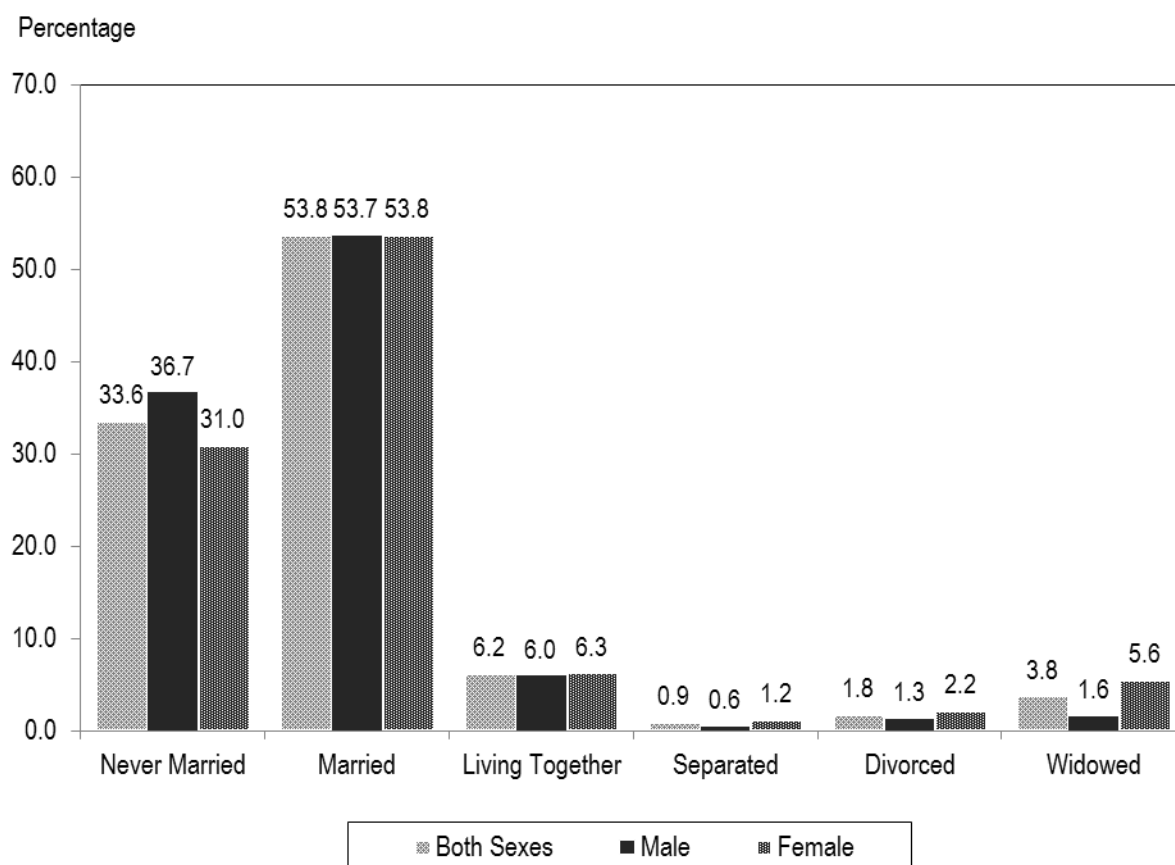
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC are disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban areas which indicate the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Njombe Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 33.6 percent of the people of Njombe Region aged 15 years and above had never married, and 90.1 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 53.8 percent of the people were married and about four (3.8) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 90.1 percent for persons age 15–19 to 13.4 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	398,282	33.6	53.8	6.2	1.8	0.9	3.8
15-19	70,908	90.1	9.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	56,633	55.3	37.2	5.0	2.3	0.2	0.1
25-29	52,280	26.0	63.5	9.3	0.6	0.6	0.0
30-34	44,458	14.8	72.0	8.9	3.1	1.0	0.1
35-39	38,854	11.7	75.5	8.2	3.1	1.4	0.2
40-44	29,458	10.7	77.3	7.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
45-49	23,637	8.0	76.8	7.0	1.6	1.7	4.9
50-54	20,648	9.8	74.2	6.4	1.9	1.7	6.0
55-59	15,149	10.1	67.9	8.5	4.2	1.8	7.5
60-64	14,045	12.5	65.5	7.2	3.3	1.7	9.9
65-69	10,085	7.2	65.7	8.8	3.3	1.7	13.3
70-74	9,028	11.6	55.7	6.5	3.4	1.4	21.4
75-79	5,500	10.5	42.3	3.8	0.7	1.0	41.6
80+	7,599	13.4	30.1	3.2	0.4	0.8	52.2

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Njombe 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 (36.7 percent) was higher than that of females (31.0 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (5.6 percent) was three as much as that of males (1.6 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 for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	178,332	36.7	53.7	6.0	1.3	0.6	1.6
15-19	35,753	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	-	-
20-24	25,042	68.5	26.0	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	22,788	31.9	58.4	8.9	0.3	0.4	0.0
30-34	19,809	14.4	72.6	9.5	2.6	0.8	0.1
35-39	17,634	9.5	78.0	9.0	2.2	1.1	0.1
40-44	13,300	7.8	81.2	8.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
45-49	10,509	5.2	82.1	7.8	1.0	1.2	2.8
50-54	8,674	5.6	81.7	7.8	1.2	0.8	2.9
55-59	6,372	5.2	80.1	8.4	2.1	1.1	3.1
60-64	5,680	5.8	78.9	8.4	1.6	1.1	4.3
65-69	4,013	3.7	79.8	8.3	1.9	1.2	5.1
70-74	3,582	4.7	76.0	7.6	2.3	1.0	8.3
75-79	2,386	4.9	68.7	6.3	0.6	0.5	18.9
80+	2,790	7.3	59.2	6.6	0.4	0.8	25.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	219,950	31.0	53.8	6.3	2.2	1.2	5.6
15-19	35,155	87.5	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	31,591	44.8	46.0	6.8	2.0	0.4	0.1
25-29	29,492	21.4	67.4	9.6	0.8	0.8	0.0
30-34	24,649	15.1	71.6	8.5	3.5	1.2	0.1
35-39	21,220	13.5	73.3	7.5	3.8	1.7	0.2
40-44	16,158	13.1	74.0	6.8	1.9	1.9	2.2
45-49	13,128	10.2	72.7	6.3	2.1	2.1	6.6
50-54	11,974	12.8	68.7	5.5	2.3	2.4	8.3
55-59	8,777	13.6	59.1	8.6	5.8	2.3	10.6
60-64	8,365	17.0	56.4	6.3	4.5	2.1	13.7
65-69	6,072	9.6	56.3	9.1	4.2	2.1	18.8
70-74	5,446	16.1	42.4	5.7	4.2	1.7	29.9
75-79	3,114	14.8	22.1	1.9	0.8	1.3	59.0
80+	4,809	16.9	13.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	67.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	299,889	31.4	55.0	6.5	1.8	0.9	4.3
15-19	50,580	89.9	9.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	38,969	53.9	38.4	5.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
25-29	36,345	24.4	64.6	9.9	0.5	0.6	0.0
30-34	32,222	13.9	72.5	9.3	3.2	1.0	0.1
35-39	29,368	11.1	75.6	8.6	3.1	1.4	0.2
40-44	23,247	10.3	77.3	7.8	1.4	1.4	1.7
45-49	19,056	7.7	76.7	7.5	1.6	1.7	4.8
50-54	17,116	9.6	74.1	6.8	1.8	1.8	5.9
55-59	12,779	9.9	68.0	8.7	4.2	1.9	7.3
60-64	11,986	12.2	65.8	7.4	3.3	1.6	9.7
65-69	8,765	7.1	66.0	8.9	3.2	1.7	13.2
70-74	7,905	11.4	56.2	6.5	3.4	1.4	21.2
75-79	4,821	10.2	42.7	4.0	0.6	1.0	41.4
80+	6,730	13.3	31.0	3.3	0.4	0.8	51.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	134,304	35.2	54.7	6.3	1.4	0.6	1.8
15-19	26,587	92.5	7.3	0.1	0.0	-	-
20-24	17,605	67.3	27.1	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.1
25-29	15,919	30.7	59.2	9.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
30-34	14,128	13.7	72.7	9.9	2.8	0.8	0.1
35-39	13,065	9.5	77.9	9.1	2.2	1.1	0.1
40-44	10,272	7.9	80.7	8.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
45-49	8,333	5.2	81.3	8.4	0.9	1.3	2.8
50-54	7,075	5.7	81.0	8.3	1.2	0.9	2.9
55-59	5,302	5.2	79.7	8.8	2.2	1.1	3.0
60-64	4,797	5.6	78.9	8.7	1.7	0.9	4.2
65-69	3,484	3.5	80.2	8.5	1.8	1.2	4.8
70-74	3,128	4.7	76.4	7.5	2.4	0.9	8.1
75-79	2,092	4.6	68.9	6.7	0.6	0.5	18.7
80+	2,517	7.4	59.6	6.8	0.4	0.8	25.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	165,585	28.4	55.2	6.7	2.2	1.2	6.3
15-19	23,993	87.0	11.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	21,364	42.8	47.7	7.2	2.0	0.3	0.0
25-29	20,426	19.6	68.7	10.2	0.6	0.8	0.0
30-34	18,094	14.0	72.3	8.9	3.4	1.2	0.1
35-39	16,303	12.4	73.8	8.1	3.7	1.7	0.2
40-44	12,975	12.3	74.6	7.4	1.8	1.8	2.1
45-49	10,723	9.7	73.0	6.8	2.1	2.1	6.3
50-54	10,041	12.3	69.2	5.8	2.3	2.4	8.0
55-59	7,477	13.2	59.6	8.7	5.7	2.4	10.4
60-64	7,189	16.6	57.1	6.5	4.4	2.1	13.4
65-69	5,281	9.4	56.6	9.1	4.1	1.9	18.7
70-74	4,777	15.8	42.9	5.8	4.0	1.7	29.7
75-79	2,729	14.5	22.6	2.0	0.6	1.4	58.8
80+	4,213	16.8	14.0	1.2	0.4	0.9	66.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	98,393	40.0	50.0	5.2	1.7	0.8	2.3
15-19	20,328	90.7	8.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	17,664	58.3	34.6	4.6	2.2	0.3	0.1
25-29	15,935	29.6	61.0	8.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
30-34	12,236	17.2	70.9	7.9	3.0	1.0	0.0
35-39	9,486	13.4	75.0	7.0	3.1	1.3	0.2
40-44	6,211	12.1	77.3	5.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
45-49	4,581	9.0	77.5	4.9	1.6	1.4	5.5
50-54	3,532	10.8	74.5	4.4	2.0	1.6	6.7
55-59	2,370	11.1	67.5	7.4	4.3	1.4	8.3
60-64	2,059	14.0	63.7	6.0	3.6	1.8	10.8
65-69	1,320	8.2	63.6	8.3	3.8	2.2	14.0
70-74	1,123	12.8	52.4	6.5	4.0	1.6	22.7
75-79	679	12.5	40.1	2.1	1.6	0.9	42.9
80+	869	14.5	22.4	2.3	-	0.6	60.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	44,028	41.4	50.7	5.2	1.3	0.4	1.1
15-19	9,166	93.2	6.6	0.1	0.0	-	-
20-24	7,437	71.3	23.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.1
25-29	6,869	34.9	56.5	7.8	0.4	0.3	0.0
30-34	5,681	16.2	72.4	8.5	2.2	0.6	0.1
35-39	4,569	9.4	78.4	8.9	2.2	0.9	0.2
40-44	3,028	7.3	83.0	6.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
45-49	2,176	5.0	84.8	5.6	1.0	0.9	2.7
50-54	1,599	5.4	84.5	5.3	1.1	0.4	3.2
55-59	1,070	5.3	81.9	6.5	1.7	0.7	3.8
60-64	883	6.7	78.8	7.0	1.1	1.8	4.5
65-69	529	4.9	77.5	7.0	2.8	1.1	6.6
70-74	454	4.8	73.1	8.8	1.8	1.5	9.9
75-79	294	6.8	67.7	3.4	0.7	0.7	20.7
80+	273	7.3	55.7	5.5	-	0.7	30.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	54,365	39.0	49.4	5.2	2.1	1.0	3.4
15-19	11,162	88.6	10.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	-
20-24	10,227	48.9	42.5	6.0	2.0	0.4	0.1
25-29	9,066	25.5	64.4	8.1	1.0	0.9	0.0
30-34	6,555	18.1	69.5	7.3	3.7	1.3	0.0
35-39	4,917	17.2	71.8	5.3	3.8	1.6	0.2
40-44	3,183	16.6	71.8	4.7	2.2	2.3	2.4
45-49	2,405	12.6	70.9	4.2	2.2	1.9	8.1
50-54	1,933	15.3	66.2	3.7	2.7	2.5	9.6
55-59	1,300	15.9	55.7	8.1	6.5	1.9	11.9
60-64	1,176	19.6	52.4	5.3	5.5	1.8	15.5
65-69	791	10.4	54.2	9.1	4.4	2.9	19.0
70-74	669	18.2	38.3	4.9	5.5	1.6	31.4
75-79	385	16.9	19.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	59.7
80+	596	17.8	7.2	0.8	-	0.5	73.7

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 30.6 percent in Makete District Council to 38.0 percent in Njombe Town Council. For the married category, the range was from 51.6 percent in Makambako Town Council to 57.2 percent in Makete District Council. The proportion for the separated was approximately one (1) percent for all districts and that of widowed was highest in Makete District (5.4 percent) compared to other districts.

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Njombe Region	398,282	33.6	53.8	6.2	0.9	1.8	3.8
Rural	299,889	31.4	55.0	6.5	0.9	1.8	4.3
Urban	98,393	40.0	50.0	5.2	0.8	1.7	2.3
Njombe Town	76,513	38.0	52.0	4.3	0.9	1.7	3.1
Wang'ing'ombe	91,446	31.4	53.8	7.8	1.2	1.7	4.2
Makete	57,058	30.6	57.2	3.7	0.9	2.0	5.4
Njombe	47,145	31.7	56.5	5.8	0.7	1.5	3.9
Ludewa	73,382	33.6	52.7	7.0	0.8	2.3	3.6
Makambako Town	52,738	35.7	51.6	8.0	0.7	1.5	2.5

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females was 22.1 years in the 2012 PHC and that of males was 25.2 years. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas was 22.5 years and that of males was 25.6 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females was 21.8 years and that of males was 25.0 years.

Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

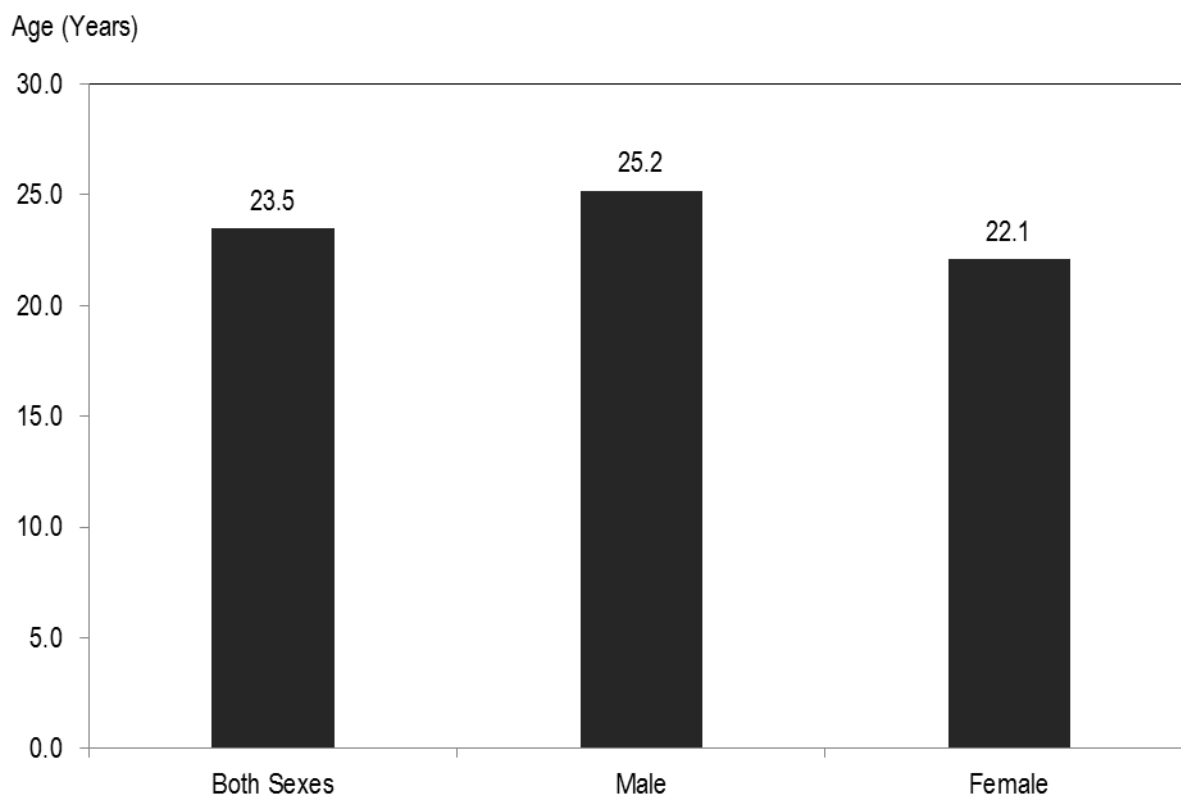
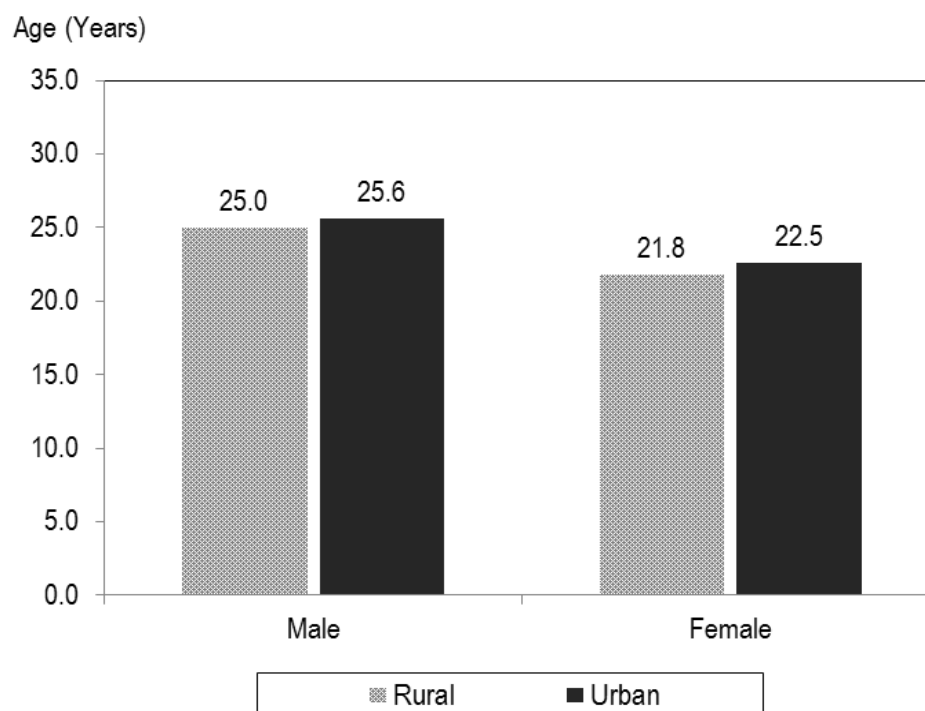


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

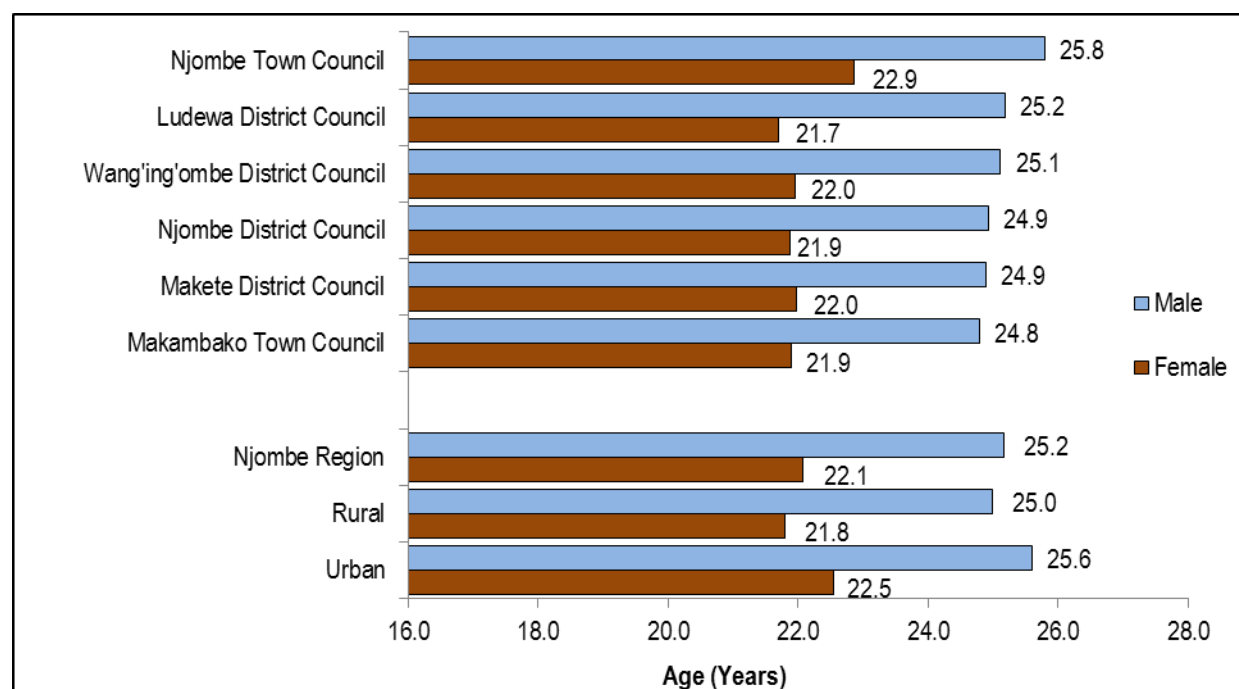


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. Njombe Town Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (25.8 years and 22.9 years respectively) followed by Ludewa District Council and (25.2 years for males) and Wang'ing'ombe and Makete District Council (22.0 years for females each) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Makambako and Ludewa District Council (24.8 years for males and 21.7 for females respectively).

Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Njombe Region	23.5	25.2	22.1
Rural	23.3	25.0	21.8
Urban	23.9	25.6	22.5
Njombe Town	24.2	25.8	22.9
Wang'ing'ombe	23.4	25.1	22.0
Makete	23.3	24.9	22.0
Njombe	23.3	24.9	21.9
Ludewa	23.3	25.2	21.7
Makambako Town	23.2	24.8	21.9

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



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship status of respondents. It was revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). The majority of foreigners were from China, Italy, Germany and India.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	702,097	329,359	372,738	100.00	536,189	252,031	284,158	100.00	165,908	77,328	88,580	100.00
Tanzania	701,795	329,158	372,637	99.96	536,070	251,955	284,115	99.98	165,725	77,203	88,522	99.89
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	18	13	5	0.003	4	3	1	0.001	14	10	4	0.008
Lesotho	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.001
Malawi	6	5	1	0.001	3	2	1	0.001	3	3	0	0.002
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	3	1	2	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	2	1	1	0.001
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	4	1	3	0.001	4	1	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
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	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.001
South Africa	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.001
Uganda	5	4	1	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	4	4	0	0.002
DRC	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.001
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	18	12	6	0.003	2	0	2	0.000	16	12	4	0.010
Other African Countries	8	5	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	8	5	3	0.005
China	89	80	9	0.013	62	54	8	0.012	27	26	1	0.016
India	24	17	7	0.003	0	0	0	0.000	24	17	7	0.014
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	7	6	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	7	6	1	0.004
Italy	40	22	18	0.006	13	8	5	0.002	27	14	13	0.016
Nordic Countries	17	8	9	0.002	6	3	3	0.001	11	5	6	0.007
Great Britain	5	3	2	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	5	3	2	0.003

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	27	13	14	0.004	7	2	5	0.001	20	11	9	0.012
Other European Countries	4	1	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	4	1	3	0.002
Canada	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
USA	15	4	11	0.002	12	2	10	0.002	3	2	1	0.002
Dual Citizenship	7	4	3	0.001	3	1	2	0.001	4	3	1	0.002

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 (8.5) percent of Njombe population had birth certificates while two (2.3) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (87.7 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe 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	8.5	9.2	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	87.7	86.9	88.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
0 - 4	8.6	8.9	8.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	85.4	85.0	85.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
5 - 9	9.1	9.2	9.0	3.6	3.5	3.7	86.1	86.1	86.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
10 - 14	9.0	8.9	9.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	87.0	87.0	87.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
15 - 19	12.1	11.6	12.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	84.4	85.0	83.8	1.4	1.3	1.6
20 - 24	14.2	16.0	12.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	82.8	80.7	84.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
25 - 29	10.1	12.0	8.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	87.2	85.0	89.0	1.4	1.7	1.3
30 - 34	7.3	8.8	6.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.2	88.3	91.7	1.4	1.8	1.1
35 - 39	6.0	6.7	5.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.5	90.7	92.1	1.5	1.6	1.4
40 - 44	5.6	6.6	4.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.9	90.6	92.9	1.5	1.8	1.3
45 - 49	5.3	6.5	4.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	92.2	90.8	93.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
50 - 54	4.8	6.2	3.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	92.5	91.2	93.5	1.7	1.5	1.8
55 - 59	4.5	6.1	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	92.6	91.2	93.7	2.0	1.7	2.2
60 - 64	2.7	4.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	94.2	93.2	94.9	2.4	1.8	2.8
65 - 69	1.9	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	94.3	94.4	94.3	3.1	2.6	3.4
70 - 74	1.5	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	94.1	94.1	94.1	3.8	3.2	4.2
75 - 79	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	94.1	94.7	93.6	4.1	3.1	4.8
80+	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	93.2	93.8	92.8	5.2	4.4	5.6

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Njombe Urban Areas (20.3 percent) was four times that of Njombe Rural Areas (5.0 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe 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	5.0	5.5	4.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	91.2	90.6	91.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
0 - 4	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	88.3	88.0	88.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
5 - 9	5.8	5.8	5.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	89.3	89.4	89.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
10 - 14	5.2	5.2	5.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	90.6	90.6	90.7	1.1	1.2	1.0
15 - 19	6.7	6.4	7.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	89.8	90.1	89.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
20 - 24	8.5	9.6	7.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	88.5	87.3	89.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
25 - 29	6.0	7.5	4.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	91.5	89.9	92.7	1.1	1.2	1.1
30 - 34	4.1	5.0	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	93.6	92.5	94.5	1.1	1.4	0.9
35 - 39	3.4	3.9	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	94.4	93.9	94.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
40 - 44	3.0	3.7	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	94.7	93.9	95.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
45 - 49	2.8	3.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	94.9	94.3	95.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
50 - 54	2.9	3.7	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	94.5	93.8	94.9	1.7	1.4	1.8
55 - 59	3.0	4.0	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	94.1	93.4	94.6	2.0	1.7	2.3
60 - 64	1.8	3.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	95.0	94.5	95.3	2.5	1.6	3.0
65 - 69	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	94.9	95.1	94.8	3.1	2.5	3.5
70 - 74	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	94.5	94.9	94.3	3.9	3.2	4.4
75 - 79	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	94.4	94.8	94.1	4.2	3.3	4.9
80+	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	93.5	94.2	93.1	5.2	4.5	5.7

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe 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	20.3	21.9	18.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	76.0	74.2	77.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
0 - 4	19.7	20.1	19.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	75.0	74.5	75.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
5 - 9	22.2	22.8	21.5	2.7	2.5	2.9	73.8	73.3	74.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
10 - 14	23.3	23.7	22.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	72.9	72.6	73.2	1.8	1.6	1.9
15 - 19	25.4	26.5	24.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	71.0	70.0	71.8	2.2	1.9	2.4
20 - 24	26.8	31.2	23.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	70.2	65.2	73.9	2.0	2.5	1.7
25 - 29	19.4	22.6	17.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	77.5	73.6	80.5	2.2	2.9	1.7
30 - 34	15.7	18.3	13.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	81.3	78.0	84.1	2.1	2.9	1.5
35 - 39	14.2	14.9	13.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	82.3	81.5	83.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
40 - 44	15.3	16.6	14.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	81.4	79.4	83.2	2.3	3.0	1.6
45 - 49	15.6	18.4	13.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	80.9	77.8	83.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
50 - 54	13.9	17.3	11.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	83.2	79.7	86.1	1.7	1.8	1.6
55 - 59	12.2	16.6	8.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	84.8	80.1	88.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
60 - 64	7.5	10.4	5.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	89.6	86.1	92.3	1.9	2.4	1.6
65 - 69	5.6	6.6	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	90.5	89.4	91.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
70 - 74	4.8	7.5	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	90.8	88.1	92.7	3.3	3.1	3.4
75 - 79	4.6	3.4	5.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	91.6	93.9	89.9	2.9	1.7	3.9
80+	3.6	5.5	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	90.8	90.1	91.1	4.8	3.7	5.4

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Njombe Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Njombe Town Council (13.3 percent) and the lowest was Njombe District Council (5.0 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	8.5	9.2	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	87.7	86.9	88.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Njombe Town	13.3	14.3	12.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	82.5	81.4	83.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wang'ing'ombe	5.6	5.9	5.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	89.3	88.8	89.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Makete	10.9	12.3	9.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	85.2	83.8	86.4	1.4	1.2	1.6
Njombe	5.0	5.5	4.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	92.5	92.1	92.8	0.9	0.8	1.0
Ludewa	5.5	6.1	4.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	91.4	90.7	92.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Makambako Town	12.2	12.9	11.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	84.8	83.8	85.6	1.3	1.5	1.2

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 60.8 percent of all persons in Njombe Region and 86 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	689,845	419,527	60.8	34,163	5.0	112,175	16.3	123,979	18.0
< 1	18,339	17,764	96.9	141	0.8	358	2.0	76	0.4
1-4	74,109	70,011	94.5	876	1.2	2,720	3.7	503	0.7
5-9	101,106	90,112	89.1	2,243	2.2	7,132	7.1	1,619	1.6
10-14	98,010	79,205	80.8	3,764	3.8	11,390	11.6	3,650	3.7
15-19	70,908	50,980	71.9	3,643	5.1	11,693	16.5	4,592	6.5
20-24	56,633	34,411	60.8	4,001	7.1	11,953	21.1	6,268	11.1
25-29	52,280	26,887	51.4	4,166	8.0	13,537	25.9	7,690	14.7
30-34	44,458	18,530	41.7	4,233	9.5	13,106	29.5	8,590	19.3
35-39	38,854	13,450	34.6	3,749	9.6	12,477	32.1	9,178	23.6
40-44	29,458	7,687	26.1	2,503	8.5	9,298	31.6	9,971	33.8
45-49	23,637	4,593	19.4	1,877	7.9	7,183	30.4	9,984	42.2
50-54	20,648	2,438	11.8	1,327	6.4	5,051	24.5	11,831	57.3
55-59	15,149	1,338	8.8	801	5.3	2,910	19.2	10,100	66.7
60-64	14,045	746	5.3	446	3.2	1,876	13.4	10,977	78.2
65+	32,211	1,376	4.3	393	1.2	1,491	4.6	28,951	89.9
Total (Age 0-17)	335,741	289,656	86.3	9,229	2.7	28,437	8.5	8,420	2.5

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	323,481	203,925	63.0	15,684	4.8	51,566	15.9	52,307	16.2
<1	9,011	8,673	96.2	70	0.8	223	2.5	45	0.5
1-4	36,864	34,822	94.5	434	1.2	1,344	3.6	264	0.7
5-9	50,331	44,834	89.1	1,150	2.3	3,532	7.0	815	1.6
10-14	48,943	39,508	80.7	1,928	3.9	5,608	11.5	1,899	3.9
15-19	35,753	25,732	72.0	1,804	5.0	5,912	16.5	2,305	6.4
20-24	25,042	15,685	62.6	1,558	6.2	5,210	20.8	2,589	10.3
25-29	22,788	11,916	52.3	1,758	7.7	5,821	25.5	3,293	14.5
30-34	19,809	8,391	42.4	1,890	9.5	5,824	29.4	3,704	18.7
35-39	17,634	6,261	35.5	1,720	9.8	5,704	32.3	3,950	22.4
40-44	13,300	3,565	26.8	1,193	9.0	4,296	32.3	4,246	31.9
45-49	10,509	2,172	20.7	860	8.2	3,172	30.2	4,305	41.0
50-54	8,674	1,039	12.0	587	6.8	2,264	26.1	4,783	55.1
55-59	6,372	552	8.7	377	5.9	1,223	19.2	4,220	66.2
60-64	5,680	269	4.7	194	3.4	828	14.6	4,389	77.3
65+	12,771	506	4.0	160	1.3	607	4.8	11,498	90.0
Total (Age 0-17)	167,608	144,356	86.1	4,676	2.8	14,252	8.5	4,324	2.6

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	366,364	215,602	58.8	18,480	5.0	60,609	16.5	71,673	19.6
<1	9,328	9,091	97.5	71	0.8	135	1.4	31	0.3
1-4	37,245	35,189	94.5	441	1.2	1,376	3.7	238	0.6
5-9	50,775	45,279	89.2	1,092	2.2	3,600	7.1	804	1.6
10-14	49,067	39,697	80.9	1,836	3.7	5,783	11.8	1,751	3.6
15-19	35,155	25,247	71.8	1,840	5.2	5,781	16.4	2,287	6.5
20-24	31,591	18,726	59.3	2,443	7.7	6,743	21.3	3,679	11.6
25-29	29,492	14,971	50.8	2,408	8.2	7,716	26.2	4,397	14.9
30-34	24,649	10,138	41.1	2,343	9.5	7,282	29.5	4,886	19.8
35-39	21,220	7,189	33.9	2,029	9.6	6,773	31.9	5,229	24.6
40-44	16,158	4,122	25.5	1,309	8.1	5,002	31.0	5,725	35.4
45-49	13,128	2,421	18.4	1,017	7.7	4,011	30.6	5,679	43.3
50-54	11,974	1,399	11.7	740	6.2	2,787	23.3	7,048	58.9
55-59	8,777	786	9.0	424	4.8	1,687	19.2	5,880	67.0
60-64	8,365	477	5.7	252	3.0	1,048	12.5	6,587	78.7
65+	19,440	870	4.5	233	1.2	884	4.5	17,453	89.8
Total (Age 0-17)	168,133	145,300	86.4	4,552	2.7	14,185	8.4	4,095	2.4

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 slightly lower in rural (60.5 percent) than in urban areas (61.8 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Makambako Town (63.8 percent) and Ludewa District (63.5 percent). The least proportion was observed in Njombe District (62.2 percent) followed by Njombe Town and Wang'ing'ombe District (60.7 percent each), and Makete District Council (53.4 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than three times (16.3 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (5.0 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Makete District Council (23.7 percent) followed by Wang'ing'ombe District Council (18.9 percent) and the lowest was in Makambako Town (14.5 percent) followed by Ludewa District Council (16.6 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	689,845	419,527	60.8	34,163	5.0	112,175	16.3	123,979	18.0
Rural	530,490	321,008	60.5	24,835	4.7	85,050	16.0	99,597	18.8
Urban	159,355	98,520	61.8	9,328	5.9	27,125	17.0	24,382	15.3
Njombe Town	127,051	77,083	60.7	6,967	5.5	21,416	16.9	21,585	17.0
Wang'ing'ombe	160,328	97,269	60.7	7,505	4.7	25,235	15.7	30,319	18.9
Makete	94,890	50,648	53.4	4,565	4.8	17,214	18.1	22,464	23.7
Njombe	84,442	52,518	62.2	4,120	4.9	13,291	15.7	14,514	17.2
Ludewa	131,657	83,663	63.5	6,056	4.6	20,063	15.2	21,875	16.6
Makambako Town	91,477	58,347	63.8	4,951	5.4	14,956	16.3	13,223	14.5

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	323,481	203,925	63.0	15,684	4.8	51,566	15.9	52,307	16.2
Rural	249,498	157,156	63.0	11,480	4.6	39,091	15.7	41,771	16.7
Urban	73,983	46,769	63.2	4,204	5.7	12,474	16.9	10,536	14.2
Njombe Town	59,551	37,031	62.2	3,180	5.3	9,952	16.7	9,388	15.8
Wang'ing'ombe	74,912	47,431	63.3	3,410	4.6	11,510	15.4	12,561	16.8
Makete	44,092	25,043	56.8	2,198	5.0	7,852	17.8	8,998	20.4
Njombe	39,503	25,292	64.0	1,951	4.9	6,067	15.4	6,194	15.7
Ludewa	62,700	41,163	65.7	2,784	4.4	9,321	14.9	9,432	15.0
Makambako Town	42,723	27,964	65.5	2,160	5.1	6,865	16.1	5,734	13.4

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	366,364	215,602	58.8	18,480	5.0	60,609	16.5	71,673	19.6
Rural	280,992	163,852	58.3	13,355	4.8	45,959	16.4	57,827	20.6
Urban	85,372	51,751	60.6	5,125	6.0	14,651	17.2	13,846	16.2
Njombe Town	67,500	40,051	59.3	3,787	5.6	11,464	17.0	12,198	18.1
Wang'ing'ombe	85,416	49,838	58.3	4,094	4.8	13,725	16.1	17,758	20.8
Makete	50,798	25,604	50.4	2,366	4.7	9,362	18.4	13,465	26.5
Njombe	44,939	27,226	60.6	2,169	4.8	7,224	16.1	8,320	18.5
Ludewa	68,957	42,500	61.6	3,272	4.7	10,742	15.6	12,443	18.0
Makambako Town	48,754	30,383	62.3	2,791	5.7	8,092	16.6	7,488	15.4

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	530,490	321,008	60.5	24,835	4.7	85,050	16.0	99,597	18.8
Male	249,498	157,156	63.0	11,480	4.6	39,091	15.7	41,771	16.7
Female	280,992	163,852	58.3	13,355	4.8	45,959	16.4	57,827	20.6
Njombe Town	64,856	38,785	59.8	3,179	4.9	10,740	16.6	12,152	18.7
Wang'ing'ombe	152,403	92,488	60.7	7,044	4.6	23,956	15.7	28,914	19.0
Makete	86,112	45,707	53.1	4,065	4.7	15,606	18.1	20,735	24.1
Njombe	74,653	46,897	62.8	3,534	4.7	11,544	15.5	12,678	17.0
Ludewa	116,295	74,089	63.7	5,242	4.5	17,643	15.2	19,321	16.6
Makambako Town	36,171	23,041	63.7	1,772	4.9	5,560	15.4	5,798	16.0

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	159,355	98,520	61.8	9,328	5.9	27,125	17.0	24,382	15.3
Male	73,983	46,769	63.2	4,204	5.7	12,474	16.9	10,536	14.2
Female	85,372	51,751	60.6	5,125	6.0	14,651	17.2	13,846	16.2
Njombe Town	62,195	38,297	61.6	3,788	6.1	10,677	17.2	9,433	15.2
Wang'ing'ombe	7,925	4,781	60.3	461	5.8	1,279	16.1	1,405	17.7
Makete	8,778	4,941	56.3	500	5.7	1,608	18.3	1,729	19.7
Njombe	9,789	5,621	57.4	586	6.0	1,746	17.8	1,836	18.8
Ludewa	15,362	9,574	62.3	814	5.3	2,420	15.8	2,554	16.6
Makambako Town	55,306	35,306	63.8	3,180	5.7	9,396	17.0	7,425	13.4

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

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	689,845	419,527	60.8	34,163	5.0	112,175	16.3	123,979	18.0
< 1	18,339	17,764	96.9	141	0.8	358	2.0	76	0.4
1-4	74,109	70,011	94.5	876	1.2	2,720	3.7	503	0.7
5-9	101,106	90,112	89.1	2,243	2.2	7,132	7.1	1,619	1.6
10-14	98,010	79,205	80.8	3,764	3.8	11,390	11.6	3,650	3.7
15-19	70,908	50,980	71.9	3,643	5.1	11,693	16.5	4,592	6.5
20-24	56,633	34,411	60.8	4,001	7.1	11,953	21.1	6,268	11.1
25+	270,740	77,045	28.5	19,495	7.2	66,929	24.7	107,271	39.6

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	323,481	203,925	63.0	15,684	4.8	51,566	15.9	52,307	16.2
< 1	9,011	8,673	96.2	70	0.8	223	2.5	45	0.5
1-4	36,864	34,822	94.5	434	1.2	1,344	3.6	264	0.7
5-9	50,331	44,834	89.1	1,150	2.3	3,532	7.0	815	1.6
10-14	48,943	39,508	80.7	1,928	3.9	5,608	11.5	1,899	3.9
15-19	35,753	25,732	72.0	1,804	5.0	5,912	16.5	2,305	6.4
20-24	25,042	15,685	62.6	1,558	6.2	5,210	20.8	2,589	10.3
25+	117,537	34,672	29.5	8,739	7.4	29,737	25.3	44,389	37.8

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	366,364	215,602	58.8	18,480	5.0	60,609	16.5	71,673	19.6
< 1	9,328	9,091	97.5	71	0.8	135	1.4	31	0.3
1-4	37,245	35,189	94.5	441	1.2	1,376	3.7	238	0.6
5-9	50,775	45,279	89.2	1,092	2.2	3,600	7.1	804	1.6
10-14	49,067	39,697	80.9	1,836	3.7	5,783	11.8	1,751	3.6
15-19	35,155	25,247	71.8	1,840	5.2	5,781	16.4	2,287	6.5
20-24	31,591	18,726	59.3	2,443	7.7	6,743	21.3	3,679	11.6
25+	153,203	42,374	27.7	10,756	7.0	37,191	24.3	62,882	41.0

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	530,490	321,008	60.5	24,835	4.7	85,050	16.0	99,597	18.8
< 1	14,101	13,651	96.8	94	0.7	299	2.1	56	0.4
1-4	58,175	55,018	94.6	654	1.1	2,128	3.7	375	0.6
5-9	80,527	71,937	89.3	1,723	2.1	5,615	7.0	1,253	1.6
10-14	77,798	63,330	81.4	2,843	3.7	8,918	11.5	2,707	3.5
15-19	50,580	36,996	73.1	2,398	4.7	8,346	16.5	2,841	5.6
20-24	38,969	23,926	61.4	2,625	6.7	8,365	21.5	4,054	10.4
25+	210,340	56,150	26.7	14,498	6.9	51,380	24.4	88,312	42.0

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Njombe 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	159,355	98,520	61.8	9,328	5.9	27,125	17.0	24,382	15.3
< 1	4,238	4,112	97.0	47	1.1	59	1.4	20	0.5
1-4	15,934	14,993	94.1	222	1.4	591	3.7	128	0.8
5-9	20,579	18,175	88.3	520	2.5	1,518	7.4	366	1.8
10-14	20,212	15,876	78.5	921	4.6	2,473	12.2	943	4.7
15-19	20,328	13,984	68.8	1,246	6.1	3,347	16.5	1,751	8.6
20-24	17,664	10,485	59.4	1,377	7.8	3,588	20.3	2,215	12.5
25+	60,400	20,895	34.6	4,997	8.3	15,549	25.7	18,959	31.4

7.3 Orphans in Njombe 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 three percent (2.51 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about fourteen (14) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly lower for male children (13.87 percent) compared with that for female children (13.58 percent).

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

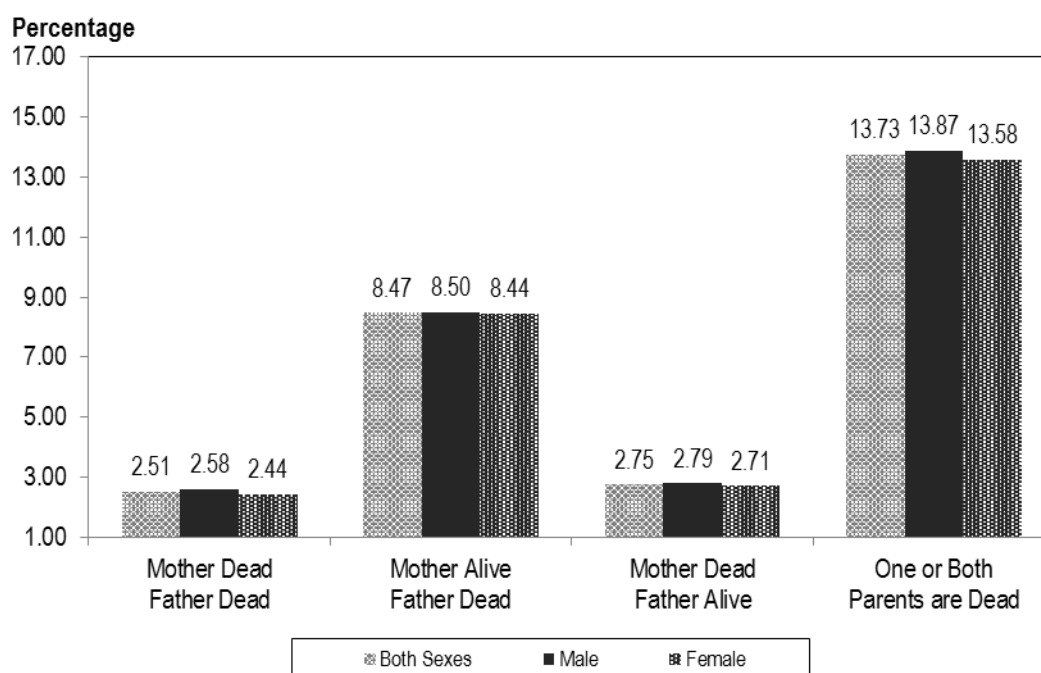


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Makete District (17.1 percent) and Njombe Town (14.5 percent).

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Ludewa District (12.0 percent). Generally, in Njombe Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (15.7 percent) than in rural areas (13.2 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District, Survival of Parents and Sex; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	335,741	167,608	168,133	2.7	2.8	2.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	13.7	13.9	13.6
Rural	262,442	132,065	130,377	2.6	2.7	2.5	8.3	8.4	8.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	13.2	13.5	12.9
Urban	73,299	35,543	37,756	3.3	3.2	3.4	9.0	8.9	9.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	15.7	15.3	16.0
Njombe Town	59,495	29,278	30,217	3.0	2.9	3.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	14.5	14.5	14.4
Wang'ing'ombe	78,777	39,625	39,152	2.7	2.8	2.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	12.6	12.9	12.4
Makete	43,533	22,066	21,467	3.1	3.3	2.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	17.1	17.3	17.0
Njombe	42,264	21,029	21,235	2.7	2.7	2.8	8.1	8.2	8.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	13.8	14.0	13.6
Ludewa	66,425	33,467	32,958	2.3	2.2	2.3	7.8	7.7	7.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	12.0	12.0	11.9
Makambako Town	45,247	22,143	23,104	3.0	2.9	3.0	8.3	8.5	8.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	13.9	14.0	13.7

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. Less than One (0.3) percent of total private households in Njombe 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 (0.6 percent) than in rural areas (0.2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Njombe Town council (0.5 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	168,982	543	0.3	128,712	293	0.2	40,270	250	0.6
Njombe Town	31,279	168	0.5	15,052	45	0.3	16,227	123	0.8
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	52	0.1	37,878	40	0.1	1,977	12	0.6
Makete	25,736	92	0.4	23,265	76	0.3	2,471	16	0.6
Njombe	20,211	51	0.3	17,819	41	0.2	2,392	10	0.4
Ludewa	29,990	109	0.4	26,195	80	0.3	3,795	29	0.8
Makambako Town	21,911	71	0.3	8,503	11	0.1	13408	60	0.4

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (82.7 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (16.4 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Njombe Region	543	449	82.7	89	16.4	5	0.9	0	0.0
Njombe Town	168	138	82.1	28	16.7	2	1.2	0	0.0
Wang'ing'ombe	52	36	69.2	15	28.8	1	1.9	0	0.0
Makete	92	78	84.8	14	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Njombe	51	45	88.2	5	9.8	1	2.0	0	0.0
Ludewa	109	91	83.5	18	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Makambako Town	71	61	85.9	9	12.7	1	1.4	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania from rural and urban areas of Njombe Region. Results show that 52.9 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 47.1 percent were from rural areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,217	100.0	573	47.1	644	52.9
Angola	4	0.3	3	0.5	1	0.2
Botswana	25	2.1	3	0.5	22	3.4
Burundi	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0
Comoro	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
Kenya	98	8.1	59	10.3	39	6.1
Lesotho	3	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.3
Malawi	225	18.5	139	24.3	86	13.4
Mauritius	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
Mozambique	98	8.1	79	13.8	19	3.0
Namibia	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.3
Rwanda	5	0.4	1	0.2	4	0.6
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Swaziland	8	0.7	2	0.3	6	0.9
South Africa	33	2.7	12	2.1	21	3.3
Uganda	50	4.1	20	3.5	30	4.7
Republic of Congo	21	1.7	9	1.6	12	1.9
Zimbabwe	4	0.3	3	0.5	1	0.2
Zambia	126	10.4	107	18.7	19	3.0
Other African Countries	8	0.7	2	0.3	6	0.9
China	5	0.4	4	0.7	1	0.2
India	17	1.4	2	0.3	15	2.3
Pakistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	21	1.7	9	1.6	12	1.9
Italy	28	2.3	12	2.1	16	2.5
Nordic Countries	71	5.8	11	1.9	60	9.3
Great Britain	118	9.7	37	6.5	81	12.6
Germany	50	4.1	18	3.1	32	5.0
Other European Countries	23	1.9	12	2.1	11	1.7
Canada	4	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.6
USA	161	13.2	24	4.2	137	21.3
Not Reported	4	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.6

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Njombe Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 1,217 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Malawi (18.5 percent) followed by USA (13.2 percent) and Zambia (10.4 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,217	100.0	696	57.2	521	42.8
Angola	4	0.3	3	0.4	1	0.2
Botswana	25	2.1	13	1.9	12	2.3
Burundi	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0
Comoro	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Kenya	98	8.1	40	5.7	58	11.1
Lesotho	3	0.2	2	0.3	1	0.2
Malawi	225	18.5	127	18.2	98	18.8
Mauritius	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Mozambique	98	8.1	74	10.6	24	4.6
Namibia	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2
Rwanda	5	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.4
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Swaziland	8	0.7	4	0.6	4	0.8
South Africa	33	2.7	29	4.2	4	0.8
Uganda	50	4.1	29	4.2	21	4.0
DRC	21	1.7	19	2.7	2	0.4
Zimbabwe	4	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.4
Zambia	126	10.4	86	12.4	40	7.7
Other African Countries	8	0.7	5	0.7	3	0.6
China	5	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.4
India	17	1.4	4	0.6	13	2.5
Pakistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	21	1.7	10	1.4	11	2.1
Italy	28	2.3	7	1.0	21	4.0
Nordic Countries	71	5.8	38	5.5	33	6.3
Great Britain	118	9.7	69	9.9	49	9.4
Germany	50	4.1	22	3.2	28	5.4
Other European Countries	23	1.9	14	2.0	9	1.7
Canada	4	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.4
USA	161	13.2	84	12.1	77	14.8
Not Reported	4	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.4

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date..Table 8.5 reveals that only 24.7 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	1,217	301	24.7
Angola	4	1	25.0
Botswana	25	5	20.0
Burundi	2	1	50.0
Comoro	1	0	0.0
Kenya	98	26	26.5
Lesotho	3	0	0.0
Malawi	225	35	15.6
Mauritius	1	1	100.0
Mozambique	98	23	23.5
Namibia	2	2	100.0
Rwanda	5	5	100.0
Seychelles	0	0	0.0
Somalia	1	0	0.0
Swaziland	8	2	25.0
South Africa	33	11	33.3
Uganda	50	7	14.0
Republic of Congo	21	10	47.6
Zimbabwe	4	0	0.0
Zambia	126	39	31.0
Other African Countries	8	1	12.5
China	5	2	40.0
India	17	4	23.5
Pakistan	0	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	21	1	4.8
Italy	28	5	17.9
Nordic Countries	71	14	19.7
Great Britain	118	40	33.9
Germany	50	17	34.0
Other European Countries	23	13	56.5
Canada	4	2	50.0
USA	161	34	21.1
Not Reported	4	0	0.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Njombe Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 597,398 persons age 5 years and above, 468,576 (78.4 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (81.4 percent) than females (75.8 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 92.4 to 80.8 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas (89.1 percent) was significantly higher than that in rural areas (75.2 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	597,398	277,606	319,792	468,576	226,015	242,561	78.4	81.4	75.8
5-9	101,106	50,331	50,775	51,987	24,565	27,422	51.4	48.8	54.0
10-14	98,010	48,943	49,067	90,514	44,294	46,220	92.4	90.5	94.2
15-19	70,908	35,753	35,155	67,072	33,423	33,649	94.6	93.5	95.7
20-24	56,633	25,042	31,591	51,969	23,104	28,865	91.8	92.3	91.4
25-29	52,280	22,788	29,492	46,658	20,655	26,003	89.2	90.6	88.2
30-34	44,458	19,809	24,649	39,544	18,066	21,478	88.9	91.2	87.1
35-39	38,854	17,634	21,220	34,217	16,048	18,169	88.1	91.0	85.6
40-44	29,458	13,300	16,158	25,253	12,114	13,139	85.7	91.1	81.3
45-49	23,637	10,509	13,128	19,104	9,538	9,566	80.8	90.8	72.9
50-54	20,648	8,674	11,974	13,582	7,258	6,324	65.8	83.7	52.8
55-59	15,149	6,372	8,777	9,091	5,056	4,035	60.0	79.3	46.0
60-64	14,045	5,680	8,365	7,316	4,221	3,095	52.1	74.3	37.0
65-69	10,085	4,013	6,072	4,653	2,762	1,891	46.1	68.8	31.1
70-74	9,028	3,582	5,446	3,524	2,215	1,309	39.0	61.8	24.0
75-79	5,500	2,386	3,114	2,074	1,426	648	37.7	59.8	20.8
80+	7,599	2,790	4,809	2,018	1,270	748	26.6	45.5	15.6

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

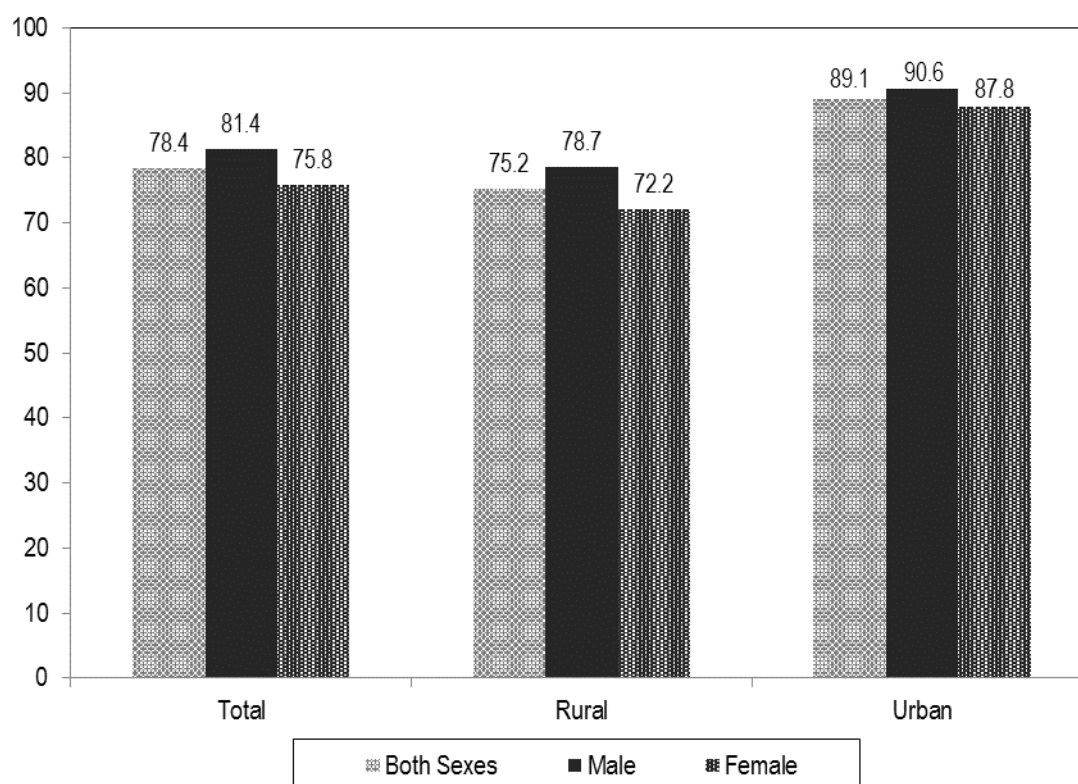
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	458,214	213,669	244,545	344,573	168,102	176,471	75.2	78.7	72.2
5-9	80,527	40,120	40,407	38,048	17,851	20,197	47.2	44.5	50.0
10-14	77,798	39,245	38,553	71,153	35,062	36,091	91.5	89.3	93.6
15-19	50,580	26,587	23,993	47,298	24,534	22,764	93.5	92.3	94.9
20-24	38,969	17,605	21,364	34,950	15,891	19,059	89.7	90.3	89.2
25-29	36,345	15,919	20,426	31,486	14,069	17,417	86.6	88.4	85.3
30-34	32,222	14,128	18,094	27,902	12,591	15,311	86.6	89.1	84.6
35-39	29,368	13,065	16,303	25,238	11,655	13,583	85.9	89.2	83.3
40-44	23,247	10,272	12,975	19,445	9,180	10,265	83.6	89.4	79.1
45-49	19,056	8,333	10,723	15,000	7,447	7,553	78.7	89.4	70.4
50-54	17,116	7,075	10,041	10,723	5,768	4,955	62.6	81.5	49.3
55-59	12,779	5,302	7,477	7,224	4,070	3,154	56.5	76.8	42.2
60-64	11,986	4,797	7,189	5,951	3,483	2,468	49.6	72.6	34.3
65-69	8,765	3,484	5,281	3,837	2,329	1,508	43.8	66.8	28.6
70-74	7,905	3,128	4,777	2,916	1,859	1,057	36.9	59.4	22.1
75-79	4,821	2,092	2,729	1,716	1,213	503	35.6	58.0	18.4
80+	6,730	2,517	4,213	1,686	1,100	586	25.1	43.7	13.9

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	139,184	63,937	75,247	124,003	57,913	66,090	89.1	90.6	87.8
5-9	20,579	10,211	10,368	13,939	6,714	7,225	67.7	65.8	69.7
10-14	20,212	9,698	10,514	19,361	9,232	10,129	95.8	95.2	96.3
15-19	20,328	9,166	11,162	19,774	8,889	10,885	97.3	97.0	97.5
20-24	17,664	7,437	10,227	17,019	7,213	9,806	96.3	97.0	95.9
25-29	15,935	6,869	9,066	15,172	6,586	8,586	95.2	95.9	94.7
30-34	12,236	5,681	6,555	11,642	5,475	6,167	95.1	96.4	94.1
35-39	9,486	4,569	4,917	8,979	4,393	4,586	94.7	96.1	93.3
40-44	6,211	3,028	3,183	5,808	2,934	2,874	93.5	96.9	90.3
45-49	4,581	2,176	2,405	4,104	2,091	2,013	89.6	96.1	83.7
50-54	3,532	1,599	1,933	2,859	1,490	1,369	80.9	93.2	70.8
55-59	2,370	1,070	1,300	1,867	986	881	78.8	92.1	67.8
60-64	2,059	883	1,176	1,365	738	627	66.3	83.6	53.3
65-69	1,320	529	791	816	433	383	61.8	81.9	48.4
70-74	1,123	454	669	608	356	252	54.1	78.4	37.7
75-79	679	294	385	358	213	145	52.7	72.4	37.7
80+	869	273	596	332	170	162	38.2	62.3	27.2

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

Percentage



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

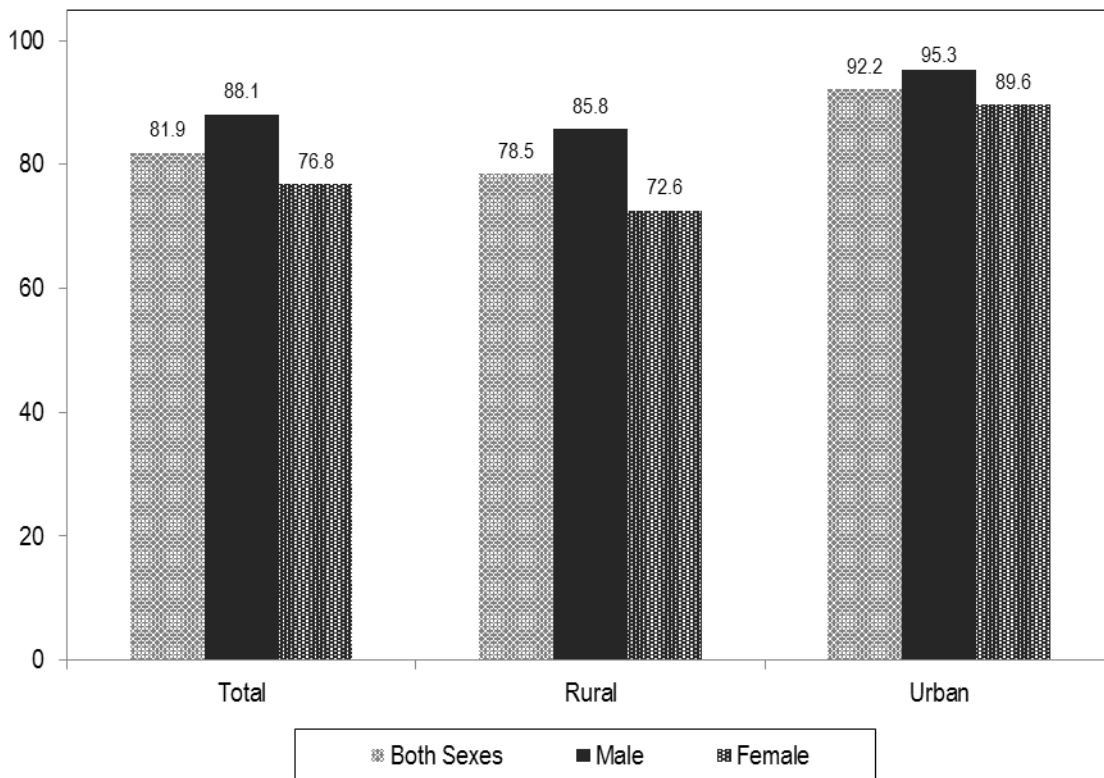
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Njombe Region stands at 81.9 percent and it was higher in urban areas (92.2 percent) than in rural areas (78.5 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.9	88.1	76.8	78.5	85.8	72.6	92.2	95.3	89.6
15–19	94.6	93.5	95.7	93.5	92.3	94.9	97.3	97.0	97.5
20–24	91.8	92.3	91.4	89.7	90.3	89.2	96.3	97.0	95.9
25–29	89.2	90.6	88.2	86.6	88.4	85.3	95.2	95.9	94.7
30–34	88.9	91.2	87.1	86.6	89.1	84.6	95.1	96.4	94.1
35–39	88.1	91.0	85.6	85.9	89.2	83.3	94.7	96.1	93.3
40–44	85.7	91.1	81.3	83.6	89.4	79.1	93.5	96.9	90.3
45–49	80.8	90.8	72.9	78.7	89.4	70.4	89.6	96.1	83.7
50–54	65.8	83.7	52.8	62.6	81.5	49.3	80.9	93.2	70.8
55–59	60.0	79.3	46.0	56.5	76.8	42.2	78.8	92.1	67.8
60–64	52.1	74.3	37.0	49.6	72.6	34.3	66.3	83.6	53.3
65–69	46.1	68.8	31.1	43.8	66.8	28.6	61.8	81.9	48.4
70–74	39.0	61.8	24.0	36.9	59.4	22.1	54.1	78.4	37.7
75–79	37.7	59.8	20.8	35.6	58.0	18.4	52.7	72.4	37.7
80+	26.6	45.5	15.6	25.1	43.7	13.9	38.2	62.3	27.2

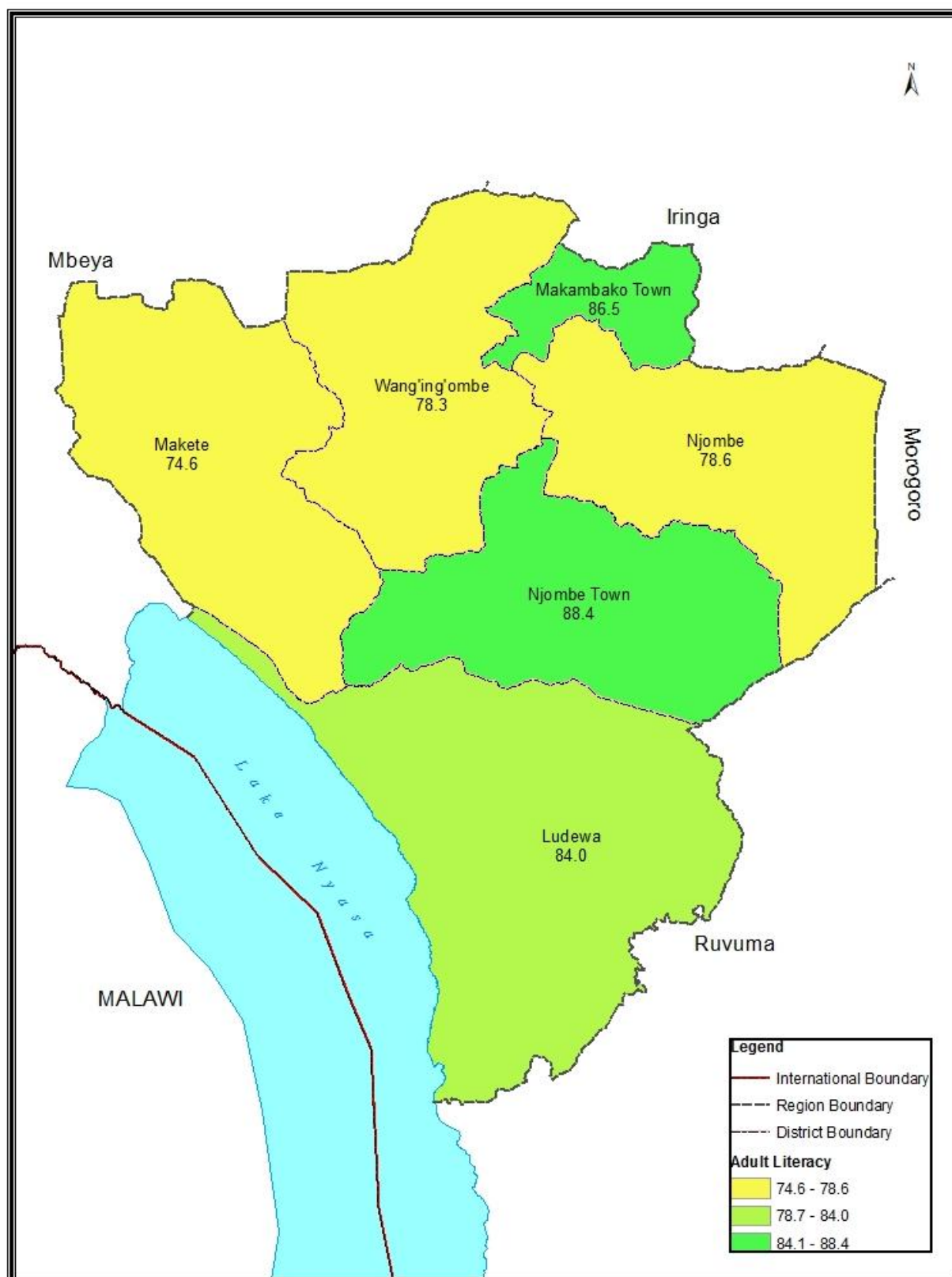
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 88.4 percent in Njombe Town Council to 74.6 percent in Makete District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rates above 70 percent were Makambako Town Council (86.5 percent), Ludewa District Council (84.0 percent), Njombe District Council (78.6 percent) and Wang'ing'ombe District Council (78.3 percent).

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



Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase of adult literacy rates in Wang'ing'ombe District Council from 76.9 percent in 2002 to 78.3 percent in 2012 and Makambako Town Council from 84.0 percent in 2002 to 86.5 percent in 2012. Other districts

show an increase of literacy rates between 2002 and 2012 census. The percentage change in these districts ranges between 2.9 percent in Ludewa District Council and 10.4 percent in Makete District Council.

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

District	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Njombe Region	76.9	85.6	70.0	81.9	88.1	76.8	6.5	3.0	9.7
Rural	74.7	84.3	67.2	94.6	93.5	95.7	26.7	10.9	42.5
Urban	87.9	91.6	84.8	91.8	92.3	91.4	4.4	0.7	7.7
Njombe Town	81.9	87.8	77.0	88.4	92.6	85.0	8.0	5.6	10.3
Wang'ing'ombe	76.9	86.6	69.5	78.3	85.3	72.7	1.7	-1.5	4.6
Makete	64.2	77.0	54.7	74.6	84.3	67.0	16.1	9.5	22.5
Njombe	74.5	85.0	66.6	78.6	85.8	72.7	5.5	1.0	9.1
Ludewa	81.1	88.0	75.5	84.0	89.1	79.7	3.6	1.3	5.5
Makambako Town	84.0	89.0	79.8	86.5	91.0	82.8	3.0	2.2	3.7

9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.3 present the percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (65.1 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (12.5 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	65.1	0.7	12.5	0.1	78.4	21.6	597,398
5-9	50.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	51.4	48.6	101,106
10-14	83.6	0.5	8.2	0.0	92.4	7.6	98,010
15-19	56.0	2.3	36.2	0.0	94.6	5.4	70,908
20-24	62.1	1.5	28.1	0.0	91.8	8.2	56,633
25-29	74.7	0.6	13.9	0.0	89.2	10.8	52,280
30-34	78.8	0.4	9.7	0.0	88.9	11.1	44,458
35-39	78.3	0.4	9.3	0.0	88.1	11.9	38,854
40-44	76.9	0.4	8.4	0.1	85.7	14.3	29,458
45-49	72.3	0.4	8.1	0.1	80.8	19.2	23,637
50-54	57.2	0.4	8.1	0.1	65.8	34.2	20,648
55-59	51.7	0.4	7.8	0.1	60.0	40.0	15,149
60-64	46.0	0.2	5.8	0.1	52.1	47.9	14,045
65-69	41.8	0.3	3.8	0.2	46.1	53.9	10,085
70-74	36.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	39.0	61.0	9,028
75-79	34.6	0.2	2.6	0.2	37.7	62.3	5,500
80+	24.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	26.6	73.4	7,599

Figure 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

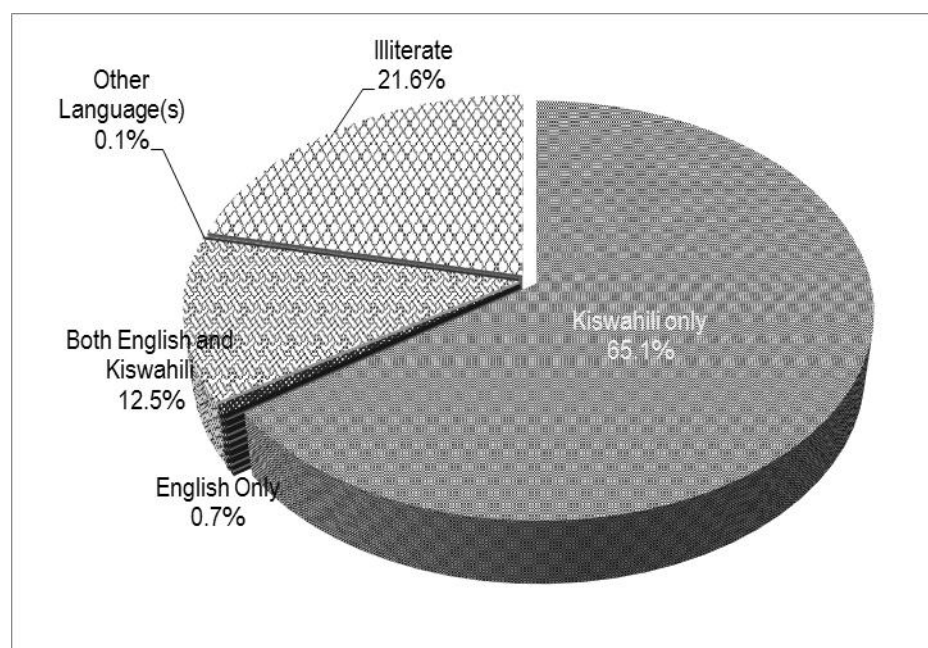


Table 9.7, Figures 9.4 and 9.5 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for the population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (89.1 percent) than in rural areas (75.2 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (81.4 percent) compared with females (75.8 percent).

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

Residence and Literacy Status, Njombe Region, 2012 Census							
	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Njombe Region	65.1	0.7	12.5	0.1	78.4	21.6	597,398
Male	66.7	0.8	13.9	0.1	81.4	18.6	277,606
Female	63.8	0.6	11.3	0.1	75.8	24.2	319,792
Njombe Rural	65.7	0.7	8.7	0.1	75.2	24.8	458,214
Male	68.0	0.8	9.8	0.1	78.7	21.3	213,669
Female	63.6	0.6	7.8	0.1	72.2	27.8	244,545
Njombe Urban	63.3	0.7	25.0	0.0	89.1	10.9	139,184
Male	62.0	0.8	27.8	0.1	90.6	9.4	63,937
Female	64.4	0.7	22.7	0.0	87.8	12.2	75,247

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

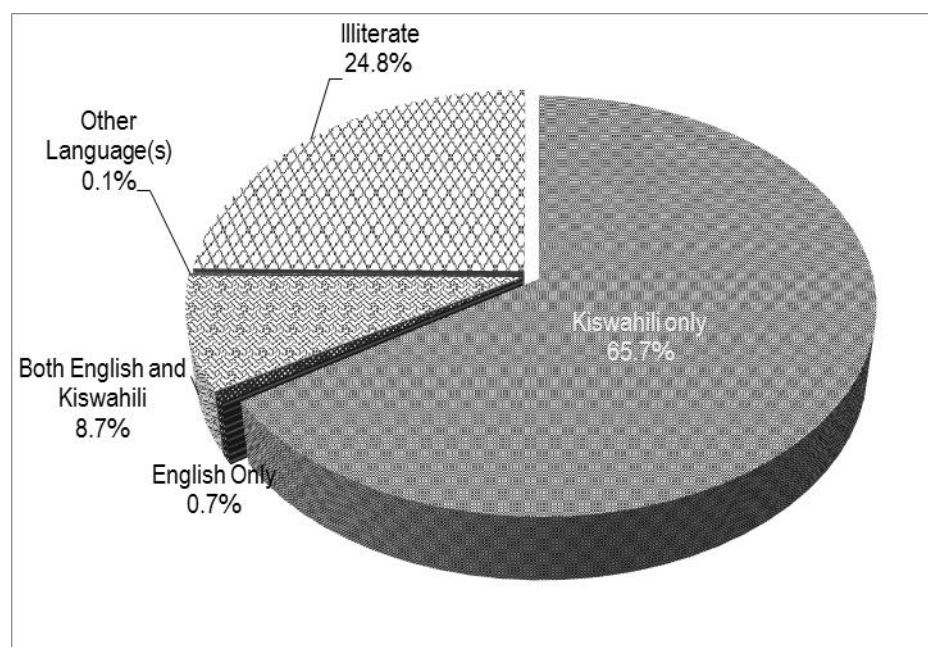
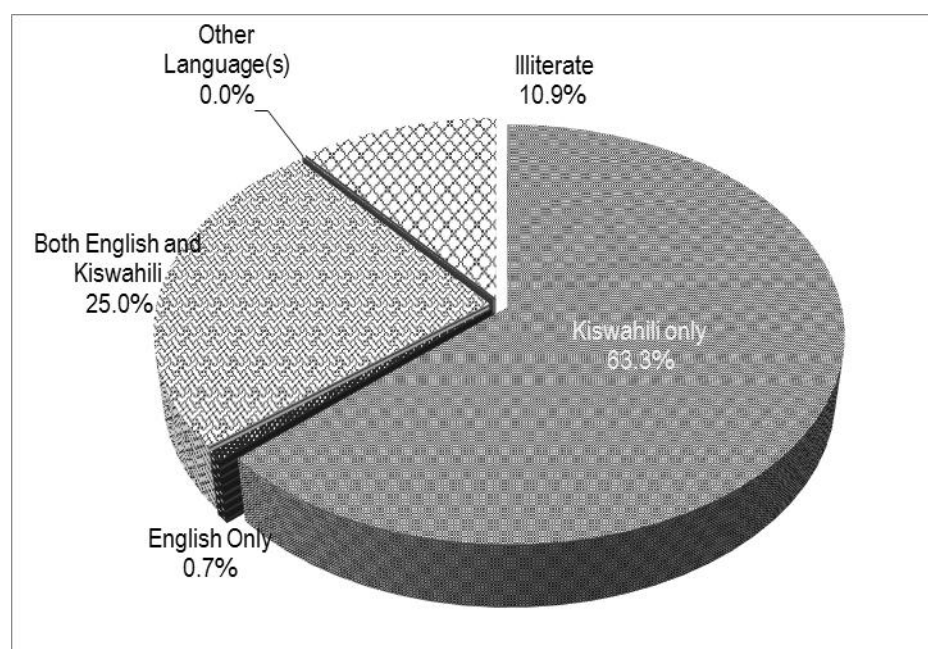


Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Njombe Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.7 by district councils. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Njombe Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Makete District Council (26.6 percent) followed by Njombe District Council (25.0 percent) and Wang'ing'ombe (24.1 percent). The district councils with the lowest illiteracy rates were Makambako Town council (16.8 percent) and Njombe Town Council (15.4 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Njombe Region	65.1	0.7	12.5	0.1	78.4	21.6	597,398
Njombe Town	63.5	1.0	20.0	0.1	84.6	15.4	111,299
Wang'ing'ombe	65.9	0.7	9.2	0.1	75.9	24.1	138,699
Makete	61.2	0.7	11.3	0.1	73.4	26.6	83,411
Njombe	65.8	0.5	8.6	0.1	75.0	25.0	72,242
Ludewa	67.0	0.6	10.6	0.0	78.2	21.8	113,227
Makambako	67.2	0.4	15.6	0.0	83.2	16.8	78,520

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 education attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

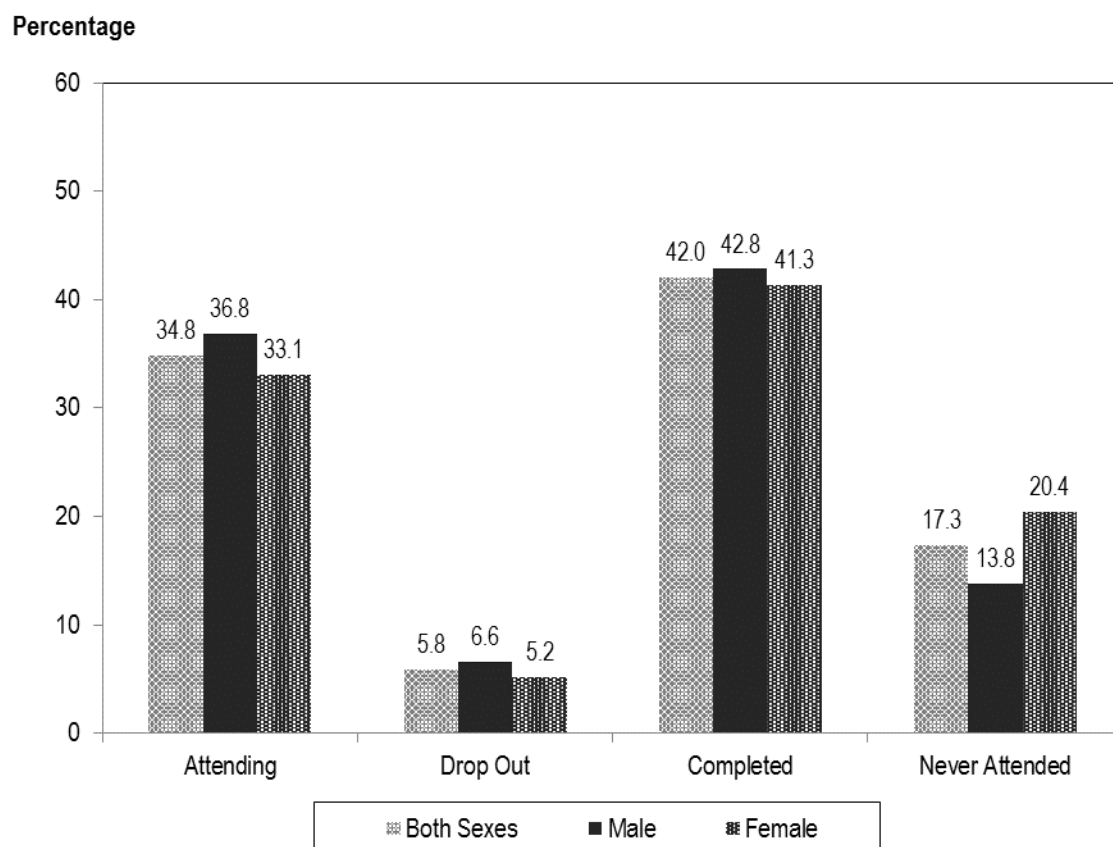
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.6 show results on the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. About seventeen (17.3) percent of all persons aged 5 years and above in Njombe Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (20.4 percent) having never been to school compared with males (13.8 percent). Forty two (42.0) percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 34.8 percent were attending and 5.8 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region, Njombe 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	597,398	34.8	5.8	42.0	17.3	277,606	36.8	6.6	42.8	13.8	319,792	33.1	5.2	41.3	20.4
5	20,294	37.8	0.1	0.3	61.8	10,268	36.9	0.1	0.3	62.7	10,026	38.8	0.1	0.3	60.9
6	21,124	55.0	0.1	0.3	44.5	10,708	52.7	0.2	0.3	46.9	10,416	57.5	0.1	0.4	42.1
5-6	41,418	46.6	0.1	0.3	53.0	20,976	45.0	0.1	0.3	54.6	20,442	48.3	0.1	0.3	51.3
7	20,989	77.6	0.1	0.5	21.8	10,450	75.5	0.2	0.5	23.8	10,539	79.7	0.1	0.4	19.9
8	19,431	89.5	0.4	0.4	9.7	9,420	87.8	0.5	0.5	11.2	10,011	91.1	0.3	0.4	8.2
9	19,268	93.2	0.5	0.5	5.8	9,485	92.0	0.6	0.5	6.9	9,783	94.3	0.4	0.5	4.8
10	20,645	93.3	1.2	0.7	4.8	10,412	92.4	1.5	0.6	5.4	10,233	94.2	0.9	0.8	4.1
11	17,126	93.9	1.6	0.9	3.7	8,417	92.9	2.1	0.9	4.1	8,709	94.9	1.1	0.8	3.2
12	24,409	92.2	2.5	1.7	3.6	12,309	90.4	3.5	1.7	4.5	12,100	94.0	1.5	1.7	2.8
13	18,063	88.8	3.3	4.2	3.7	8,948	85.8	5.1	4.3	4.7	9,115	91.7	1.6	4.1	2.6
7-13	139,931	89.7	1.4	1.2	7.7	69,441	88.0	1.9	1.3	8.8	70,490	91.3	0.8	1.2	6.6
14	17,767	81.3	3.8	11.1	3.7	8,857	78.6	5.5	11.2	4.7	8,910	84.1	2.2	11.0	2.7
15	15,766	69.1	4.9	21.6	4.4	8,033	65.2	6.7	22.8	5.4	7,733	73.2	3.0	20.4	3.4
16	14,279	62.3	5.9	28.3	3.5	7,205	59.0	7.6	29.2	4.3	7,074	65.7	4.2	27.4	2.7
17	14,132	55.5	7.7	33.4	3.4	7,221	52.6	9.3	34.2	3.9	6,911	58.5	6.2	32.5	2.8
14 - 17	61,944	68.0	5.5	22.8	3.8	31,316	64.7	7.1	23.6	4.6	30,628	71.3	3.8	22.0	2.9
18	15,466	44.6	9.0	41.9	4.5	7,879	44.8	10.2	39.9	5.2	7,587	44.4	7.8	44.0	3.8
19	11,265	35.5	9.2	51.0	4.3	5,415	39.8	9.2	46.9	4.1	5,850	31.6	9.2	54.8	4.4
18 - 19	26,731	40.8	9.1	45.7	4.4	13,294	42.7	9.8	42.7	4.7	13,437	38.8	8.4	48.7	4.1
20	14,722	19.5	10.6	62.2	7.7	6,768	24.5	11.1	56.8	7.6	7,954	15.3	10.2	66.8	7.7
21	9,356	16.0	10.3	67.8	5.9	4,164	20.8	11.0	62.9	5.2	5,192	12.1	9.7	71.7	6.5
22	12,903	11.6	10.1	71.1	7.1	5,730	15.3	10.0	68.5	6.2	7,173	8.7	10.2	73.2	7.9
23	9,484	9.1	9.8	73.7	7.4	3,986	12.5	11.0	70.3	6.2	5,498	6.6	8.9	76.2	8.2
24	10,168	7.0	8.6	76.8	7.6	4,394	10.0	9.3	74.2	6.5	5,774	4.8	8.0	78.7	8.5
20 - 24	56,633	13.2	9.9	69.7	7.2	25,042	17.3	10.5	65.7	6.5	31,591	9.8	9.5	72.9	7.8
25+	270,741	1.0	8.0	67.7	23.3	117,537	1.2	9.1	75.2	14.5	153,204	0.9	7.0	62.0	30.1

Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.7 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for the population age five years and above. The results indicate that 20.1 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 8.1 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (6.0 percent) than in urban areas (5.4 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (48.3 percent) than in the rural areas (40.1 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending whereby 38.2 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 33.8 percent in the rural areas.

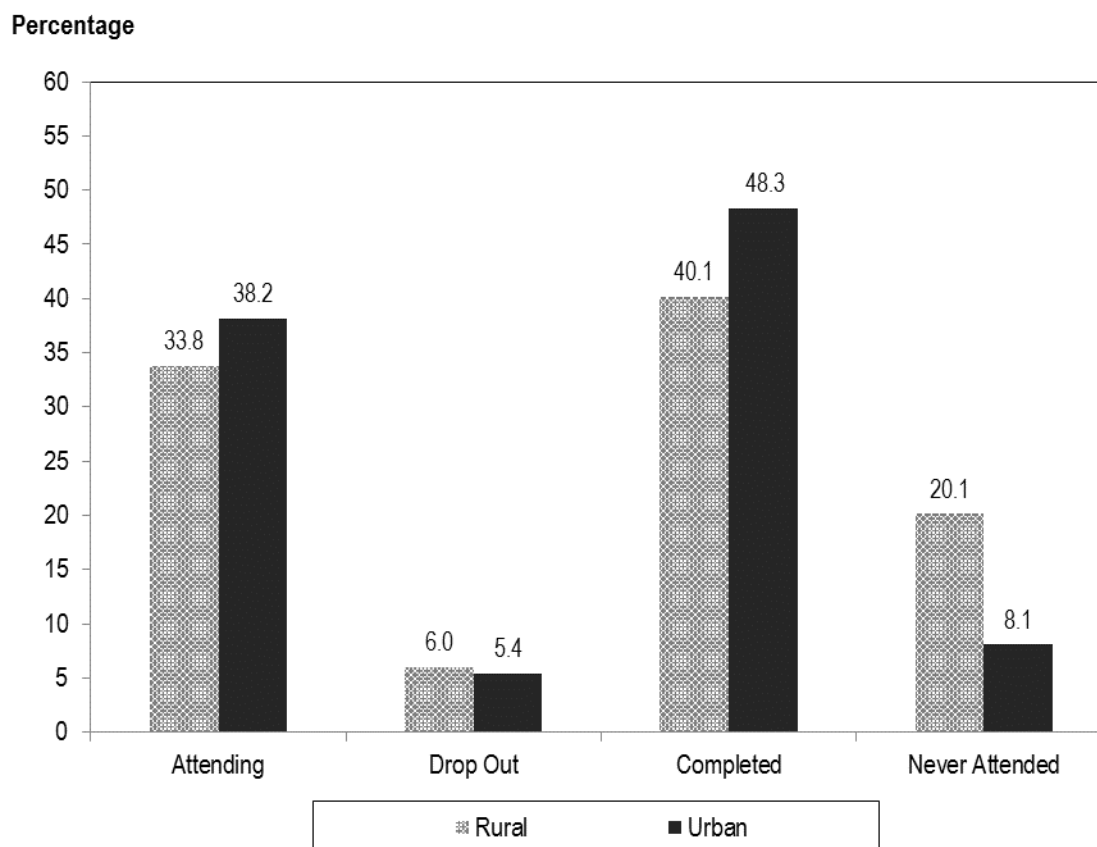
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Njombe Rural, 2012 Census

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	458,214	33.8	6.0	40.1	20.1	213,669	35.6	7.0	41.3	16.1	244,545	32.2	5.1	39.1	23.6
5	16,107	31.0	0.1	0.3	68.6	8,133	30.3	0.1	0.2	69.4	7,974	31.8	0.1	0.3	67.9
6	16,766	48.8	0.1	0.3	50.7	8,489	46.1	0.2	0.3	53.5	8,277	51.6	0.1	0.3	47.9
5-6	32,873	40.1	0.1	0.3	59.5	16,622	38.3	0.1	0.3	61.3	16,251	41.9	0.1	0.3	57.7
7	16,689	74.0	0.1	0.4	25.4	8,358	71.6	0.2	0.5	27.7	8,331	76.4	0.1	0.3	23.1
8	15,541	88.1	0.4	0.4	11.1	7,530	86.1	0.5	0.4	12.9	8,011	89.9	0.3	0.4	9.4
9	15,424	92.4	0.6	0.5	6.6	7,610	91.0	0.7	0.5	7.8	7,814	93.7	0.4	0.5	5.3
10	16,508	92.8	1.3	0.7	5.3	8,394	91.7	1.7	0.6	6.0	8,114	93.9	0.9	0.7	4.5
11	13,580	93.6	1.6	0.8	4.0	6,728	92.4	2.2	0.8	4.6	6,852	94.7	1.1	0.8	3.4
12	19,608	91.8	2.6	1.6	4.0	9,957	89.5	3.8	1.7	5.1	9,651	94.1	1.4	1.5	3.0
13	14,248	88.5	3.5	3.9	4.1	7,106	84.7	5.4	4.4	5.4	7,142	92.3	1.5	3.4	2.8
7-13	111,598	88.6	1.4	1.2	8.7	55,683	86.6	2.1	1.3	10.0	55,915	90.6	0.8	1.1	7.5
14	13,854	81.1	4.1	10.8	4.0	7,060	77.3	5.9	11.6	5.2	6,794	85.1	2.2	10.0	2.7
15	11,859	67.3	5.2	22.5	5.0	6,271	62.0	7.1	24.8	6.1	5,588	73.4	2.9	19.9	3.8
16	10,127	58.9	6.7	30.2	4.2	5,348	54.3	8.7	32.2	4.9	4,779	64.1	4.6	28.0	3.3
17	9,855	51.7	8.6	35.9	3.9	5,252	47.0	10.5	37.9	4.6	4,603	57.0	6.4	33.5	3.1
14 - 17	45,695	66.3	5.9	23.5	4.3	23,931	61.5	7.9	25.4	5.2	21,764	71.5	3.8	21.5	3.2
18	10,965	41.2	9.8	43.5	5.6	5,799	40.1	11.3	42.3	6.3	5,166	42.4	8.0	44.8	4.8
19	7,774	31.9	9.9	53.0	5.2	3,917	35.1	10.3	49.6	5.0	3,857	28.6	9.5	56.4	5.4
18 - 19	18,739	37.3	9.8	47.4	5.4	9,716	38.1	10.9	45.2	5.8	9,023	36.5	8.7	49.8	5.1
20	10,230	15.8	11.3	63.4	9.5	4,805	19.7	12.3	58.4	9.5	5,425	12.4	10.3	67.8	9.5
21	6,472	12.0	11.1	69.7	7.2	2,938	15.8	12.2	65.7	6.3	3,534	8.9	10.1	73.0	8.0
22	8,844	8.7	10.8	71.8	8.7	3,999	11.4	10.9	69.9	7.8	4,845	6.4	10.8	73.4	9.4
23	6,467	6.6	10.3	73.8	9.3	2,763	9.0	11.8	71.4	7.7	3,704	4.8	9.2	75.5	10.4
24	6,956	5.4	8.7	76.4	9.5	3,100	7.8	9.7	74.5	8.0	3,856	3.4	8.0	78.0	10.7
20 - 24	38,969	10.2	10.5	70.4	8.9	17,605	13.4	11.4	67.1	8.0	21,364	7.5	9.8	73.1	9.6
25+	210,340	0.7	8.1	64.3	26.8	90,112	0.8	9.7	72.4	17.1	120,228	0.6	6.9	58.3	34.1

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Njombe 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	139,184	38.2	5.4	48.3	8.1	63,937	40.8	5.3	47.8	6.1	75,247	36.0	5.5	48.7	9.8
5	4,187	64.0	0.1	0.4	35.5	2,135	62.3	0.1	0.4	37.2	2,052	65.7	0.1	0.4	33.7
6	4,358	78.9	0.1	0.4	20.5	2,219	78.0	0.1	0.3	21.6	2,139	79.9	0.1	0.6	19.4
5-6	8,545	71.6	0.1	0.4	27.9	4,354	70.3	0.1	0.3	29.3	4,191	73.0	0.1	0.5	26.4
7	4,300	91.6	0.1	0.6	7.8	2,092	91.2	0.0	0.7	8.0	2,208	91.9	0.1	0.5	7.5
8	3,890	95.2	0.3	0.6	4.0	1,890	94.4	0.3	0.7	4.6	2,000	96.0	0.3	0.4	3.4
9	3,844	96.2	0.2	0.7	2.9	1,875	96.1	0.3	0.6	3.1	1,969	96.4	0.2	0.7	2.7
10	4,137	95.4	0.9	0.9	2.8	2,018	95.4	0.9	0.7	3.0	2,119	95.5	0.9	1.0	2.6
11	3,546	95.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	1,689	94.7	1.6	1.2	2.5	1,857	95.6	0.9	0.9	2.6
12	4,801	93.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2,352	94.1	2.2	1.6	2.1	2,449	93.8	1.6	2.6	2.1
13	3,815	89.9	2.8	5.2	2.1	1,842	90.3	3.9	3.8	2.1	1,973	89.6	1.8	6.5	2.1
7-13	28,333	93.9	1.1	1.6	3.5	13,758	93.7	1.3	1.3	3.6	14,575	94.1	0.8	1.8	3.3
14	3,913	82.2	2.9	12.1	2.7	1,797	83.6	3.8	9.8	2.8	2,116	81.0	2.2	14.1	2.6
15	3,907	74.6	4.0	18.9	2.5	1,762	76.7	4.9	15.4	2.9	2,145	72.8	3.3	21.7	2.2
16	4,152	70.6	3.8	23.7	1.9	1,857	72.6	4.5	20.6	2.4	2,295	69.0	3.3	26.2	1.5
17	4,277	64.3	5.9	27.6	2.2	1,969	67.6	6.0	24.2	2.1	2,308	61.5	5.8	30.5	2.2
14 - 17	16,249	72.7	4.2	20.8	2.3	7,385	74.9	4.8	17.7	2.5	8,864	70.9	3.7	23.4	2.1
18	4,501	52.8	7.2	38.1	1.9	2,080	57.6	7.2	33.1	2.1	2,421	48.7	7.2	42.3	1.8
19	3,491	43.7	7.6	46.6	2.1	1,498	52.2	6.3	39.7	1.8	1,993	37.3	8.6	51.7	2.3
18 - 19	7,992	48.8	7.4	41.8	2.0	3,578	55.4	6.8	35.9	2.0	4,414	43.6	7.8	46.6	2.0
20	4,492	28.0	9.1	59.4	3.5	1,963	36.1	8.0	52.9	2.9	2,529	21.6	10.0	64.5	4.0
21	2,884	25.0	8.5	63.6	2.9	1,226	33.0	8.2	56.3	2.6	1,658	19.1	8.7	68.9	3.2
22	4,059	18.1	8.7	69.5	3.7	1,731	24.3	8.1	65.2	2.4	2,328	13.5	9.1	72.8	4.6
23	3,017	14.5	8.7	73.6	3.2	1,223	20.4	9.1	67.7	2.9	1,794	10.4	8.4	77.7	3.5
24	3,212	10.6	8.2	77.5	3.6	1,294	15.3	8.3	73.6	2.8	1,918	7.5	8.1	80.1	4.2
20 - 24	17,664	19.8	8.7	68.1	3.4	7,437	26.6	8.3	62.4	2.7	10,227	14.8	8.9	72.3	4.0
25+	60,401	2.0	7.4	79.5	11.1	27,425	2.3	7.3	84.4	6.0	32,976	1.8	7.4	75.4	15.4

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



Attendance status (attending) is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It shows that attendance status differs among districts in Njombe Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Makambako Town Council (36.9 percent) followed by Njombe Town Council (36.0 percent) and Ludewa District Council (34.4 percent). The district councils with the lowest attendance rates were Makete District Council (33.8 percent) and Njombe District Council (33.6 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District and School Attendance Status; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	597,398	34.8	5.8	42.0	17.3	277,606	36.8	6.6	42.8	13.8	319,792	33.1	5.2	41.3	20.4
Njombe Town	111,290	36.0	5.6	46.1	12.2	51,791	37.9	5.9	46.5	9.7	59,508	34.4	5.3	45.8	14.4
Wang'ing'ombe	138,690	34.3	5.4	40.3	20.0	64,093	36.1	6.4	41.4	16.1	74,606	32.7	4.5	39.3	23.5
Makete	83,411	33.8	5.4	38.2	22.7	38,335	37.3	6.3	39.9	16.5	45,076	30.7	4.5	36.8	27.9
Njombe	72,242	33.6	5.3	40.4	20.7	33,498	35.0	6.4	41.9	16.7	38,744	32.4	4.4	39.1	24.1
Ludewa	113,227	34.4	7.0	42.8	15.8	53,599	36.0	7.5	43.0	13.5	59,628	32.8	6.6	42.6	18.0
Makambako Town	78,520	36.9	6.3	43.8	13.0	36,290	38.9	6.9	43.8	10.4	42,230	35.3	5.8	43.7	15.2

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figure 9.8 and 9.9 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2012 Census. Results show that NER for females was 91.3 percent and that for males was 88.0 percent. The urban NER was 93.9 percent and that of rural areas was 88.6 percent.

Figure 9.8: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

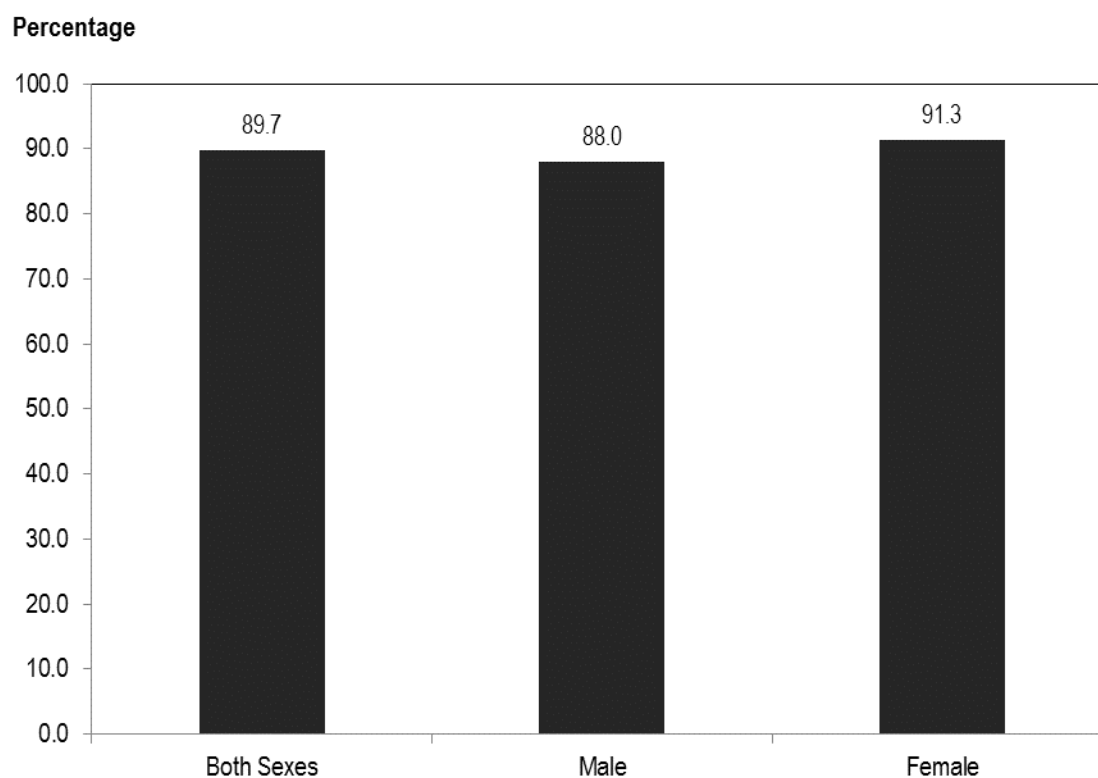
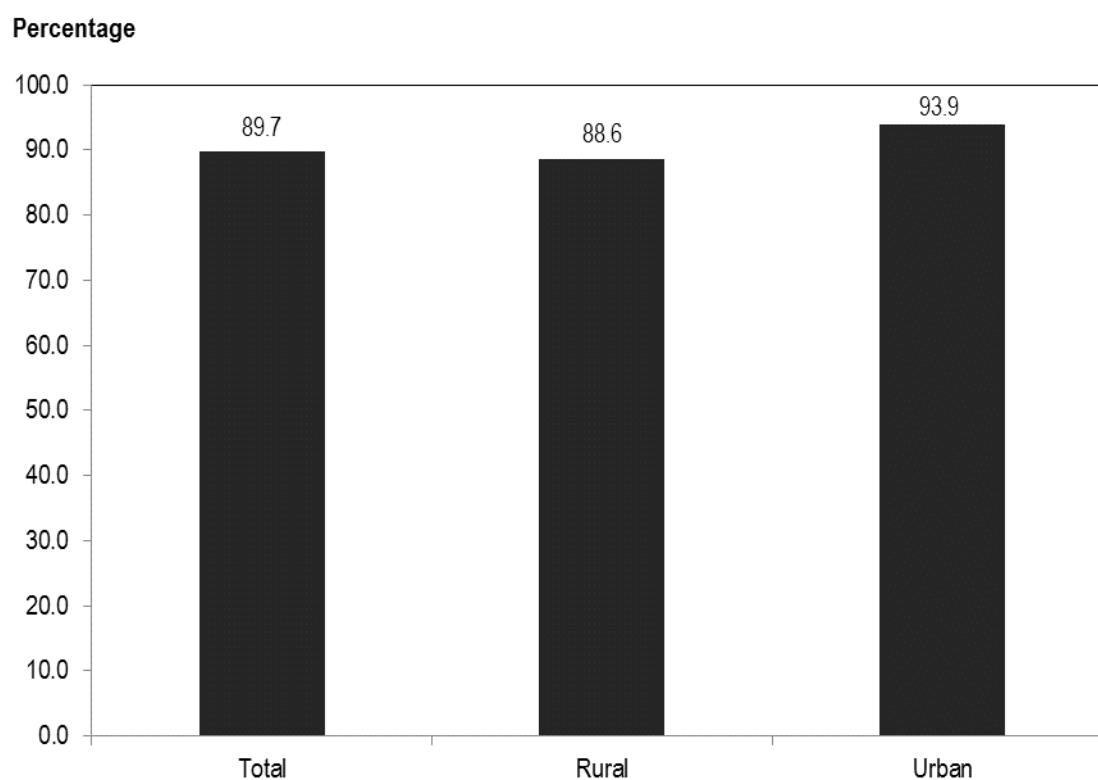


Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Njombe Region, 2012 Census



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.10. It shows that 107.1 percent of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The GER was higher in urban areas (113.4 percent) than in rural areas (105.5 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 9.10: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

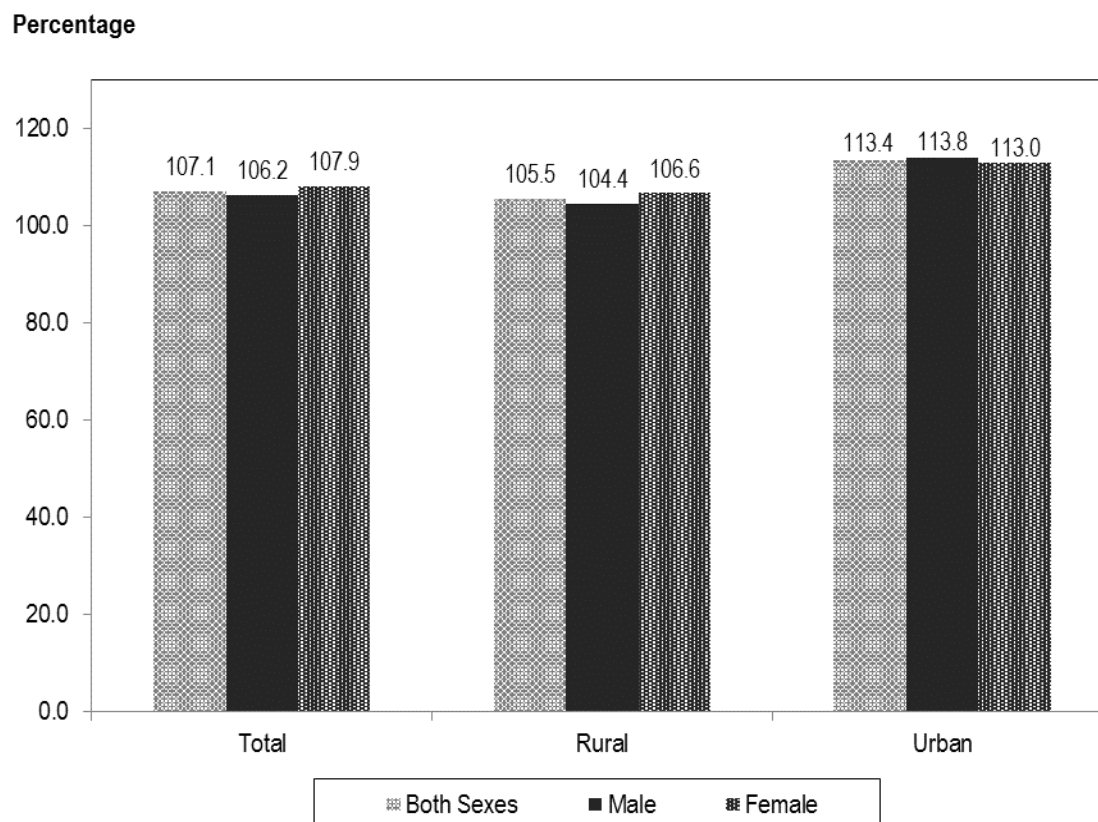
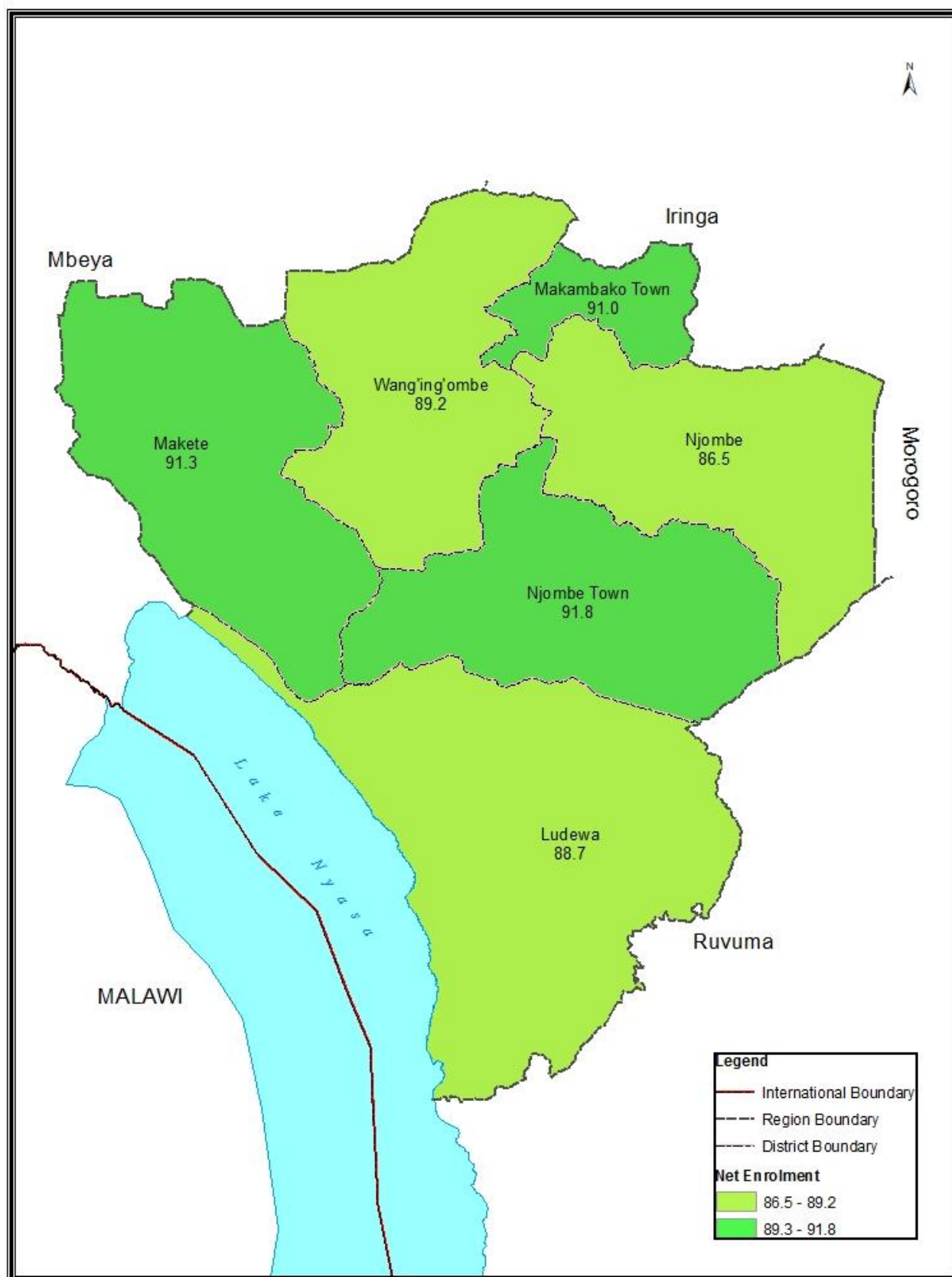


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 91.8 percent in Njombe Town Council to 86.5 percent in Njombe District Council. Districts with NER above 70 were Makete District Council (91.3 percent), Makambako District Council (91 percent), Wang'ing'ombe District Council (89.2 percent) and Ludewa District Council (88.7).

Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Rural-Urban and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Rural			Urban				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Njombe Region	89.7	88.0	91.3	88.6	86.6	90.6	93.9	93.7	94.1
Njombe Town	91.8	91.0	92.6	89.7	88.2	91.2	94.6	94.8	94.5
Wang'ing'ombe	89.2	86.9	91.5	88.9	86.5	91.3	95.4	95.3	95.5
Makete	91.3	90.1	92.4	90.9	89.6	92.1	96.1	96.1	96.1
Njombe	86.5	83.8	89.0	85.7	82.9	88.4	92.8	91.1	94.4
Ludewa	88.7	86.9	90.4	88.0	86.2	89.9	94.3	93.4	95.2
Makambako Town	91.0	90.1	91.9	88.8	86.8	90.7	92.7	92.7	92.7

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

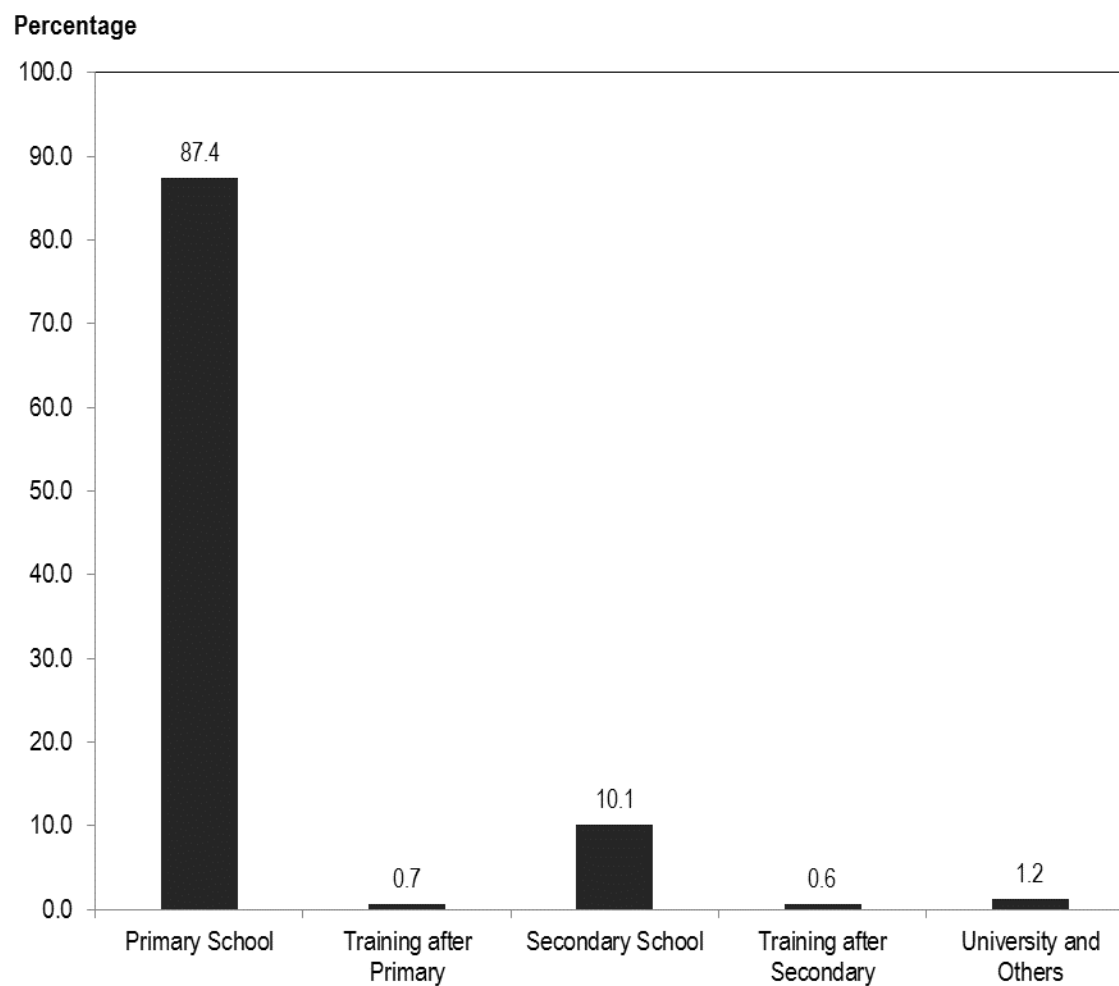
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 250,981 persons who attained any level of education, 118,825 (47.2 percent) were males and 132,156 (52.7percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 87.4 percent, followed by secondary education (10.1 percent), and university and others (1.2 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (88.8 percent) compared with males (85.8 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 Attained and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	250,981	118,825	132,156	100	100	100
Primary School	219,370	101,978	117,392	87.4	85.8	88.8
Training after Primary	1,656	770	886	0.7	0.6	0.7
Secondary School	25,448	13,225	12,223	10.1	11.1	9.2
Training after Secondary	1,529	826	703	0.6	0.7	0.5
University and Others	2,978	2,026	952	1.2	1.7	0.7

The education attainment level observed in 2012 Census Is presented in Figure 9.11. It shows that the population that had attained secondary education was 10.1 percent and 1.2 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 9.11: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Njombe Region, 2012 Censuses



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 334,653 (67.4 percent) out of 496,291 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to

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

the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 161,638 people (33.6 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 17,661 persons (1.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 22.6 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted about six (5.8) and three percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	496,291	67.4	1.1	5.8	22.6	3.0
10–14	98,010	12.1	0.1	13.0	73.0	1.8
15–19	70,908	41.5	0.7	9.3	47.2	1.3
20–24	56,633	78.2	1.7	6.2	13.0	0.9
25–29	52,280	91.4	3.9	4.0	-	0.7
30–34	44,458	95.2	1.6	2.5	-	0.7
35–39	38,854	96.3	1.1	1.9	-	0.8
40–44	29,458	96.4	1.0	1.6	-	0.9
45–49	23,637	96.8	0.7	1.4	-	1.2
50–54	20,648	96.0	0.6	1.5	-	1.9
55–59	15,149	95.5	0.6	1.6	-	2.3
60–64	14,045	92.0	0.4	2.0	-	5.6
65–69	10,085	88.3	0.8	1.5	-	9.4
70–74	9,028	77.7	0.6	2.0	-	19.7
75–79	5,499	69.1	0.5	2.4	-	28.0
80 +	7,599	44.2	-	-	-	55.8

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 areas. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (69.7 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (60.1 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (2.5 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (0.7 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	377,687	69.7	0.7	5.0	21.3	3.2
10–14	77,798	13.0	0.1	14.1	70.9	1.9
15–19	50,580	46.9	0.5	8.2	43.1	1.4
20–24	38,969	85.5	1.0	3.4	9.2	0.9
25–29	36,345	95.2	2.4	1.7	-	0.7
30–34	32,222	97.1	1.0	1.1	-	0.8
35–39	29,368	97.4	0.8	1.1	-	0.8
40–44	23,247	97.4	0.7	1.0	-	0.9
45–49	19,056	97.5	0.5	0.9	-	1.2
50–54	17,116	96.9	0.4	1.0	-	1.7
55–59	12,779	96.0	0.6	1.3	-	2.1
60–64	11,986	93.0	0.3	1.6	-	5.1
65–69	8,765	89.2	0.7	1.4	-	8.7
70–74	7,905	79.3	0.5	1.6	-	18.6
75–79	4,821	70.5	0.5	2.1	-	27.0
80 +	6,730	45.1	-	-	-	54.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	118,604	60.1	2.5	8.3	26.9	2.3
10–14	20,212	8.4	0.2	8.8	81.3	1.3
15–19	20,328	28.2	1.2	12.1	57.4	1.2
20–24	17,664	62.1	3.3	12.4	21.4	0.8
25–29	15,935	82.6	7.3	9.2	-	0.8
30–34	12,236	90.3	3.0	6.0	-	0.7
35–39	9,486	92.9	2.0	4.3	-	0.8
40–44	6,211	93.0	2.2	3.9	-	0.9
45–49	4,581	93.8	1.5	3.4	-	1.2
50–54	3,532	91.8	1.7	3.5	-	3.0
55–59	2,370	92.6	0.6	3.6	-	3.2
60–64	2,059	86.2	1.2	4.2	-	8.5
65–69	1,320	82.0	1.2	2.7	-	14.2
70–74	1,123	66.4	1.2	5.0	-	27.4
75–79	678	58.8	0.9	4.7	-	35.5
80 +	869	37.6	-	-	-	62.3

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that the proportion of employed males was almost the same as the employed female (67.3 and 67.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	227,275	67.3	1.2	4.8	24.4	2.3
10–14	48,943	13.8	0.1	13.2	71.0	1.9
15–19	35,753	44.3	0.7	7.6	46.1	1.4
20–24	25,042	77.2	1.8	3.3	16.7	1.0
25–29	22,788	93.2	4.7	1.2	-	0.8
30–34	19,809	96.9	1.6	0.8	-	0.7
35–39	17,634	97.6	1.1	0.5	-	0.8
40–44	13,300	97.4	1.1	0.5	-	1.0
45–49	10,509	97.8	0.9	0.2	-	1.1
50–54	8,674	97.9	0.4	0.5	-	1.2
55–59	6,372	97.0	0.6	0.6	-	1.8
60–64	5,680	95.4	0.3	1.2	-	3.0
65–69	4,013	92.6	0.7	0.6	-	6.1
70–74	3,582	84.5	0.2	0.9	-	14.4
75–79	2,386	80.3	0.3	1.0	-	18.5
80 +	2,790	52.6	-	-	-	47.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	269,016	67.5	1.1	6.7	21.2	3.5
10–14	49,067	10.4	0.1	12.8	75.1	1.6
15–19	35,155	38.7	0.6	11.1	48.3	1.3
20–24	31,591	79.0	1.7	8.5	10.1	0.8
25–29	29,492	90.0	3.3	6.1	-	0.7
30–34	24,649	93.8	1.5	3.8	-	0.8
35–39	21,220	95.2	1.0	3.0	-	0.8
40–44	16,158	95.7	0.9	2.6	-	0.8
45–49	13,128	95.9	0.5	2.3	-	1.2
50–54	11,974	94.7	0.7	2.1	-	2.5
55–59	8,777	94.4	0.6	2.4	-	2.7
60–64	8,365	89.7	0.4	2.5	-	7.3
65–69	6,072	85.4	0.8	2.1	-	11.7
70–74	5,446	73.2	0.9	2.7	-	23.2
75–79	3,113	60.5	0.7	3.5	-	35.3
80 +	4,809	39.4	-	-	-	60.6

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 Njombe Region. Results revealed that Makambako Town Council had the lowest proportion (60.3 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 0.6 percent of the population in Njombe District Council to two percent in Makambako Town Council.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Njombe Region	496,291	67.4	1.1	5.8	22.6	3.0
Rural	377,687	69.7	0.7	5.0	21.3	3.2
Urban	118,604	60.1	2.5	8.3	26.9	2.3
Male	227,275	67.3	1.2	4.8	24.4	2.3
Female	269,016	67.5	1.1	6.7	21.2	3.5
Njombe Town	93,886	64.7	1.7	3.3	27.8	2.6
Wang'ing'ombe	114,649	68.3	0.9	2.7	25.4	2.7
Makete	70,523	66.9	1.2	1.5	26.5	3.9
Njombe	59,138	71.3	0.6	7.4	17.8	2.9
Ludewa	92,923	72.1	0.7	12.2	11.6	3.4
Makambako Town	65,172	60.3	2.0	9.0	26.3	2.5

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 496,291 persons aged 10 years and above, 329,962 (66.5 percent) were employed while the remaining 33.5 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 18.1 percent of the population, 11.1 percent were home maintenance workers and three (3.1) 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 one 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	496,291	66.5	1.2	11.1	18.1	3.1
10–14	98,010	11.2	0.2	28.9	57.8	1.9
15–19	70,908	41.0	0.8	18.6	38.1	1.4
20–24	56,633	77.1	1.9	9.3	10.9	0.9
25–29	52,280	90.4	3.7	5.1	-	0.8
30–34	44,458	94.1	1.7	3.4	-	0.8
35–39	38,854	95.4	1.1	2.7	-	0.8
40–44	29,458	95.4	1.0	2.5	-	1.0
45–49	23,637	95.3	0.9	2.5	-	1.3
50–54	20,648	94.8	0.8	2.3	-	2.1
55–59	15,149	94.6	0.6	2.3	-	2.5
60–64	14,045	90.6	0.7	3.1	-	5.6
65–69	10,085	87.5	0.7	2.3	-	9.5
70–74	9,028	76.5	0.8	3.1	-	19.7
75–79	5,499	68.2	0.7	3.3	-	27.8
80 +	7,599	43.4	-	-	-	56.6

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 (68.8 percent) than in urban areas (59.2 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban area (2.5 percent) than that in rural (0.8 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	377,687	68.8	0.8	10.7	16.5	3.3
10–14	77,798	12.3	0.2	31.0	54.5	2.0
15–19	50,580	46.4	0.6	18.0	33.6	1.4
20–24	38,969	84.2	1.1	6.4	7.4	1.0
25–29	36,345	94.2	2.3	2.8	-	0.8
30–34	32,222	95.8	1.2	2.2	-	0.8
35–39	29,368	96.5	0.7	1.9	-	0.8
40–44	23,247	96.4	0.7	1.9	-	1.0
45–49	19,056	96.0	0.6	2.1	-	1.3
50–54	17,116	95.7	0.6	1.9	-	1.9
55–59	12,779	95.1	0.6	1.9	-	2.3
60–64	11,986	91.7	0.6	2.6	-	5.1
65–69	8,765	88.5	0.6	2.1	-	8.9
70–74	7,905	78.2	0.6	2.6	-	18.5
75–79	4,821	69.5	0.7	2.8	-	27.0
80 +	6,730	44.3	-	-	-	55.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	118,604	59.2	2.5	12.7	23.3	2.3
10–14	20,212	7.0	0.3	20.7	70.6	1.3
15–19	20,328	27.6	1.4	20.2	49.5	1.3
20–24	17,664	61.5	3.5	15.7	18.5	0.8
25–29	15,935	81.9	6.9	10.2	-	0.9
30–34	12,236	89.7	2.9	6.7	-	0.8
35–39	9,486	91.8	2.3	5.1	-	0.8
40–44	6,211	91.8	2.2	5.1	-	0.9
45–49	4,581	92.3	1.9	4.5	-	1.2
50–54	3,532	90.8	1.8	4.2	-	3.1
55–59	2,370	91.6	0.8	4.2	-	3.4
60–64	2,059	84.6	1.3	5.8	-	8.3
65–69	1,320	80.3	1.8	3.8	-	14.1
70–74	1,123	64.3	1.6	6.5	-	27.7
75–79	678	58.3	0.9	6.8	-	33.9
80 +	869	36.8	-	-	-	63.3

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (about 66.7 percent) compared with females, of whom 66.3 percent were employed. On the other hand, the proportion of unemployed males was the same as that of unemployed females (1.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	227,275	66.7	1.2	10.1	19.5	2.4
10–14	48,943	13.0	0.2	28.6	56.2	2.0
15–19	35,753	44.0	0.8	16.4	37.3	1.5
20–24	25,042	76.6	1.9	6.3	14.2	1.0
25–29	22,788	92.7	4.3	2.2	-	0.9
30–34	19,809	96.2	1.7	1.4	-	0.7
35–39	17,634	96.8	1.2	1.2	-	0.8
40–44	13,300	96.9	1.0	1.0	-	1.1
45–49	10,509	96.9	1.0	0.8	-	1.3
50–54	8,674	97.1	0.7	1.0	-	1.2
55–59	6,372	96.7	0.4	1.0	-	1.9
60–64	5,680	94.1	0.5	2.1	-	3.2
65–69	4,013	91.4	0.6	1.1	-	6.9
70–74	3,582	83.6	0.5	1.4	-	14.5
75–79	2,386	79.6	0.6	1.6	-	18.2
80 +	2,790	51.6	-	-	-	48.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	269,016	66.3	1.2	12.0	16.9	3.6
10–14	49,067	9.4	0.2	29.3	59.3	1.8
15–19	35,155	38.0	0.8	20.9	39.0	1.3
20–24	31,591	77.5	1.8	11.6	8.2	0.8
25–29	29,492	88.7	3.2	7.3	-	0.8
30–34	24,649	92.5	1.6	5.1	-	0.9
35–39	21,220	94.1	1.0	4.0	-	0.8
40–44	16,158	94.2	1.1	3.8	-	0.9
45–49	13,128	94.1	0.7	3.9	-	1.2
50–54	11,974	93.2	0.8	3.2	-	2.7
55–59	8,777	93.0	0.9	3.2	-	2.9
60–64	8,365	88.3	0.8	3.8	-	7.2
65–69	6,072	84.9	0.8	3.1	-	11.2
70–74	5,446	71.7	0.9	4.2	-	23.1
75–79	3,113	59.4	0.8	4.6	-	35.2
80 +	4,809	38.7	-	-	-	61.3

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 Njombe Region. Results revealed that Makambako Town Council had the lowest proportion (60.0 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 0.6 percent of the population in Njombe and Ludewa District Councils to two percent in Makambako Town Council.

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); Njombe Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Njombe Region	496,291	66.5	1.2	11.1	18.1	3.1
Rural	377,687	68.8	0.8	10.7	16.5	3.3
Urban	118,604	59.2	2.5	12.7	23.3	2.3
Male	227,275	66.7	1.2	10.1	19.5	2.4
Female	269,016	66.3	1.2	12.0	16.9	3.6
Njombe Town	93,886	65.3	1.6	9.1	21.3	2.7
Wang'ing'ombe	114,649	67.1	1.1	7.3	21.6	2.8
Makete	70,523	66.8	1.3	2.6	25.2	4.1
Njombe	59,138	71.3	0.6	10.7	14.4	3.0
Ludewa	92,923	68.1	0.6	25.8	1.9	3.5
Makambako Town	65,172	60.0	2.0	9.4	26.0	2.5

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 (79.5 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (8.9 percent) and employee category (7.6 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	329,962	0.2	7.6	8.9	79.5	3.4	0.2	0.2
10–14	10,989	0.1	5.9	2.1	36.2	54.2	0.4	1.3
15–19	29,088	0.2	9.1	6.2	77.0	6.1	0.9	0.5
20–24	43,656	0.2	9.4	11.0	76.6	2.2	0.4	0.2
25–29	47,287	0.2	9.8	13.4	75.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
30–34	41,848	0.2	8.5	12.5	77.7	0.9	0.1	0.1
35–39	37,049	0.3	7.3	10.6	80.8	0.9	0.0	0.1
40–44	28,106	0.3	7.4	8.4	82.9	0.8	0.0	0.2
45–49	22,530	0.3	7.0	6.5	85.2	0.8	0.0	0.1
50–54	19,580	0.2	7.7	5.3	85.9	0.8	-	0.1
55–59	14,329	0.2	7.6	4.9	86.4	0.9	-	0.1
60–64	12,727	0.2	3.0	4.2	91.2	1.2	0.1	0.2
65–69	8,821	0.2	1.4	3.6	93.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
70–74	6,902	0.4	1.2	2.7	94.1	1.4	-	0.1
75–79	3,749	0.5	1.0	3.0	93.9	1.6	-	0.1
80 +	3,301	0.5	0.7	3.8	92.9	1.9	-	0.3

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Njombe Region	329,962	0.2	7.6	8.9	79.5	3.4	0.2	0.2
Rural	259,789	0.2	4.1	3.5	88.3	3.6	0.1	0.2
Urban	70,174	0.2	20.9	28.7	46.9	2.5	0.4	0.3
Male	151,529	0.3	10.2	9.9	75.7	3.5	0.2	0.2
Female	178,434	0.2	5.5	8.0	82.7	3.3	0.1	0.2
Njombe Town	61,328	0.2	14.4	16.7	65.1	3.1	0.3	0.2
Wang'ing'ombe	76,950	0.3	5.4	3.6	87.9	2.7	0.1	0.1
Makete	47,143	0.2	5.7	5.0	86.7	2.0	0.2	0.2
Njombe	42,147	0.3	3.6	3.3	89.0	3.5	0.1	0.2
Ludewa	63,314	0.2	5.8	5.6	81.2	6.7	0.2	0.3
Makambako Town	39,080	0.1	11.2	22.9	64.1	1.4	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 Njombe Region people (80.7 percent) while Small Business Managers 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	329,962	1.1	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.3	3.5	1.1	2.8	80.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	3.2	1.4	0.2
10–14	10,989	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	1.2	0.8	76.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	4.1	9.0	1.4
15–19	29,088	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	4.4	0.9	3.1	80.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	3.9	4.6	0.4
20–24	43,656	0.9	0.8	2.5	0.7	0.4	5.2	1.3	4.1	77.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.0	1.1	0.2
25–29	47,287	1.1	1.6	3.3	0.8	0.4	4.8	1.7	4.4	75.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.8	0.8	0.1
30–34	41,848	1.2	1.5	3.4	0.7	0.4	4.5	1.6	3.7	76.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	3.7	0.7	0.1
35–39	37,049	1.3	1.2	3.4	0.6	0.4	3.7	1.4	2.7	80.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.1
40–44	28,106	1.5	0.9	3.3	0.6	0.3	3.0	1.2	2.4	82.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.7	0.7	0.1
45–49	22,530	1.7	1.2	2.5	0.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	1.7	84.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.0
50–54	19,580	1.7	1.6	3.7	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.4	84.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.1
55–59	14,329	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.2	85.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.1
60–64	12,727	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	89.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.0
65–69	8,821	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	91.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0
70–74	6,902	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	92.2	0.1	0.0	-	2.4	1.1	0.2
75–79	3,749	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	-	0.4	0.2	0.8	92.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	1.2	0.0
80+	3,301	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	94.0	0.3	-	-	1.1	1.2	0.1

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

District	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Njombe Region	329,962	1.1	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.3	3.5	1.1	2.8	80.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	3.2	1.4	0.2
Rural	259,789	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.1	89.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.5	1.1	0.2
Urban	70,174	1.8	2.5	6.2	1.5	1.1	13.1	3.6	9.0	49.4	0.6	0.1	2.5	6.1	2.6	0.1
Male	151,529	1.4	1.3	2.7	0.6	0.4	3.2	1.1	4.3	77.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	3.3	1.6	0.2
Female	178,434	0.9	0.7	2.5	0.6	0.3	3.8	1.1	1.5	83.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	1.3	0.2
Njombe Town	61,328	2.1	1.6	3.6	1.4	0.8	7.7	2.4	5.4	67.7	0.5	0.0	1.5	3.0	1.9	0.2
Wang'ing'ombe	76,950	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.1	85.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	4.9	1.3	0.1
Makete	47,143	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	2.4	1.0	1.7	88.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.1
Njombe	42,147	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	92.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.3
Ludewa	63,314	0.9	1.0	2.8	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.7	1.8	82.9	0.4	1.7	0.2	2.8	2.6	0.3
Makambako Town	39,080	0.9	0.9	3.8	0.4	0.4	9.6	1.9	6.9	66.4	0.3	0.1	1.8	6.0	0.6	0.0

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 (80.8 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (4.0 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Information and Communication' and 'Electricity Gas and Steam' (0.2 percent each).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Njombe 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 Communica tion	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administrati on and Security Services	Educatio n Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domes tic Service s	Other Activities not listed
Total	329,962	80.8	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.0	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.1
10–14	10,989	76.6	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.5
15–19	29,088	79.9	1.5	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.8	3.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.6
20–24	43,656	77.8	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.7	4.2	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.1
25–29	47,287	75.6	0.9	1.0	3.0	0.2	0.6	1.6	3.3	4.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.0
30–34	41,848	77.0	0.7	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.9	5.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.9
35–39	37,049	80.4	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.5	4.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.7
40–44	28,106	82.3	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.0	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.8
45–49	22,530	83.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.5
50–54	19,580	84.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.6	0.6	1.1	0.7
55–59	14,329	85.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.6
60–64	12,727	89.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.5
65–69	8,821	91.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.2
70–74	6,902	92.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2
75–79	3,749	93.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.2
80+	3,301	93.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1

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

District	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Njombe Region	329,962	80.8	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.0	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.1
Rural	259,789	89.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.7
Urban	70,174	49.7	1.2	1.9	5.9	0.5	1.5	3.7	7.9	8.1	2.7	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.9	1.5	3.6	2.6
Male	151,529	78.2	1.4	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.3	1.5	1.3
Female	178,434	83.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.2	3.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.9
Njombe Town	61,328	67.7	0.9	1.2	3.5	0.4	1.0	2.4	4.3	6.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.8	2.7	1.6
Wang'ing'ombe	76,950	86.2	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.7
Makete	47,143	87.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	3.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.8
Njombe	42,147	93.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.7
Ludewa	63,314	83.5	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.3
Makambako Town	39,080	65.4	0.4	1.0	4.9	0.2	0.9	2.3	7.2	7.0	1.9	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.4	1.4	1.5

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.90 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	257	0.04	13,106	1.90	7,597	1.10	11,153	1.62	7,852	1.14	5,241	0.76	3,551	0.51
Njombe Town	45	0.04	1,753	1.4	1,006	0.8	1,472	1.2	1,002	0.8	795	0.6	408	0.3
Wang'ing'ombe	50	0.03	2,913	1.8	1,674	1.0	2,398	1.5	1,667	1.0	984	0.6	732	0.5
Makete	46	0.05	2,352	2.5	1,487	1.6	2,236	2.4	1,348	1.4	1,108	1.2	668	0.7
Njombe	25	0.03	1,214	1.4	759	0.9	1,186	1.4	934	1.1	460	0.5	386	0.5
Ludewa	42	0.03	3,541	2.7	2,012	1.5	2,840	2.2	2,258	1.7	1,466	1.1	1,020	0.8
Makambako Town	49	0.05	1,333	1.5	659	0.7	1,021	1.1	643	0.7	428	0.5	337	0.4

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 689,846 persons enumerated in Njombe Region, 257 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (50) were in Wang'ing'mbe District followed by 49 in Makambako Town. 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	257	0.04	134	0.04	123	0.03	689,846	323,481	366,365
0 – 4	19	0.02	10	0.02	9	0.02	92,448	45,875	46,573
5 – 9	17	0.02	8	0.02	9	0.02	101,106	50,331	50,775
10 – 14	32	0.03	23	0.05	9	0.02	98,010	48,943	49,067
15 – 19	23	0.03	10	0.03	13	0.04	70,908	35,753	35,155
20 – 24	30	0.05	14	0.06	16	0.05	56,633	25,042	31,591
25 – 29	14	0.03	6	0.03	8	0.03	52,280	22,788	29,492
30 – 34	21	0.05	13	0.07	8	0.03	44,458	19,809	24,649
35 – 39	16	0.04	10	0.06	6	0.03	38,854	17,634	21,220
40 – 44	11	0.04	1	0.01	10	0.06	29,458	13,300	16,158
45 – 49	13	0.05	8	0.08	5	0.04	23,637	10,509	13,128
50 – 54	10	0.05	1	0.01	9	0.08	20,648	8,674	11,974
55 – 59	5	0.03	1	0.02	4	0.05	15,149	6,372	8,777
60 – 64	10	0.07	3	0.05	7	0.08	14,045	5,680	8,365
65 – 69	9	0.09	7	0.17	2	0.03	10,085	4,013	6,072
70 – 74	10	0.11	7	0.20	3	0.06	9,028	3,582	5,446
75 – 79	6	0.11	4	0.17	2	0.06	5,500	2,386	3,114
80+	11	0.14	8	0.29	3	0.06	7,599	2,790	4,809

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	187	0.04	100	0.04	87	0.03	530,490	249,498	280,992
0 – 4	15	0.02	10	0.03	5	0.01	72,276	35,829	36,447
5 – 9	14	0.02	7	0.02	7	0.02	80,527	40,120	40,407
10 – 14	25	0.03	17	0.04	8	0.02	77,798	39,245	38,553
15 – 19	17	0.03	7	0.03	10	0.04	50,580	26,587	23,993
20 – 24	16	0.04	6	0.03	10	0.05	38,969	17,605	21,364
25 – 29	10	0.03	5	0.03	5	0.02	36,345	15,919	20,426
30 – 34	12	0.04	9	0.06	3	0.02	32,222	14,128	18,094
35 – 39	13	0.04	9	0.07	4	0.02	29,368	13,065	16,303
40 – 44	9	0.04	0	0.00	9	0.07	23,247	10,272	12,975
45 – 49	7	0.04	4	0.05	3	0.03	19,056	8,333	10,723
50 – 54	8	0.05	1	0.01	7	0.07	17,116	7,075	10,041
55 – 59	3	0.02	1	0.02	2	0.03	12,779	5,302	7,477
60 – 64	9	0.08	3	0.06	6	0.08	11,986	4,797	7,189
65 – 69	5	0.06	4	0.11	1	0.02	8,765	3,484	5,281
70 – 74	9	0.11	7	0.22	2	0.04	7,905	3,128	4,777
75 – 79	5	0.10	3	0.14	2	0.07	4,821	2,092	2,729
80+	10	0.15	7	0.28	3	0.07	6,730	2,517	4,213

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	70	0.04	34	0.05	36	0.04	159,356	73,983	85,373
0 – 4	4	0.02	0	0.00	4	0.04	20,172	10,046	10,126
5 – 9	3	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.02	20,579	10,211	10,368
10 – 14	7	0.03	6	0.06	1	0.01	20,212	9,698	10,514
15 – 19	6	0.03	3	0.03	3	0.03	20,328	9,166	11,162
20 – 24	14	0.08	8	0.11	6	0.06	17,664	7,437	10,227
25 – 29	4	0.03	1	0.01	3	0.03	15,935	6,869	9,066
30 – 34	9	0.07	4	0.07	5	0.08	12,236	5,681	6,555
35 – 39	3	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.04	9,486	4,569	4,917
40 – 44	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03	6,211	3,028	3,183
45 – 49	6	0.13	4	0.18	2	0.08	4,581	2,176	2,405
50 – 54	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.10	3,532	1,599	1,933
55 – 59	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.15	2,370	1,070	1,300
60 – 64	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.09	2,059	883	1,176
65 – 69	4	0.30	3	0.57	1	0.13	1,320	529	791
70 – 74	1	0.09	0	0.00	1	0.15	1,123	454	669
75 – 79	1	0.15	1	0.34	0	0.00	679	294	385
80+	1	0.12	1	0.37	0	0.00	869	273	596

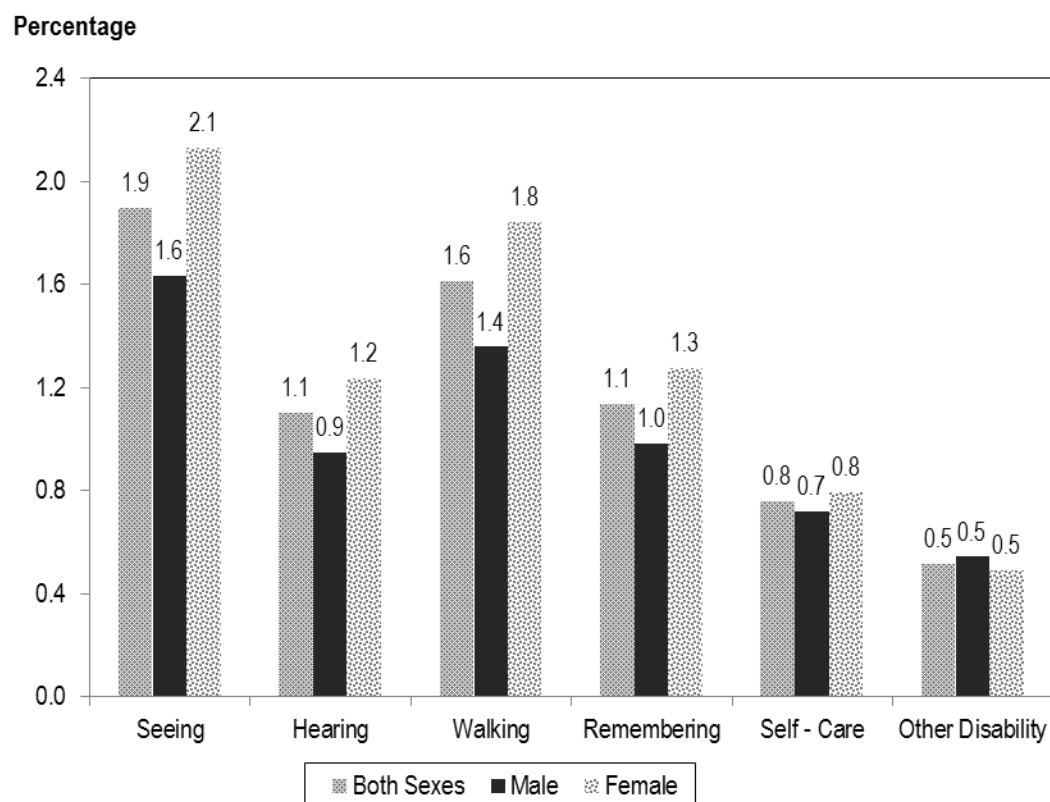
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.9 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.6 percent) and difficulty in hearing and remembering (1.1 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 19 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; Njombe 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	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.5
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2
10 – 19	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
20 – 29	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
30 – 39	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6
40 – 49	2.5	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.9	1.2	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.7
50 – 59	5.6	2.2	3.7	2.2	0.8	0.9	5.1	1.7	3.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	6.0	2.6	4.2	2.5	0.8	0.8
60 – 69	9.2	4.3	7.2	3.7	1.6	1.2	9.1	3.4	6.0	3.0	1.4	1.4	9.3	4.9	8.1	4.1	1.8	1.1
70+	19.4	9.8	16.7	8.9	6.5	1.6	19.2	8.6	14.6	7.4	5.2	1.6	19.5	10.5	18.0	9.9	7.3	1.5

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.6
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2
10 – 19	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5
20 – 29	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6
30 – 39	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.7
40 – 49	2.6	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	3.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.7
50 – 59	5.8	2.4	4.0	2.4	0.9	0.9	5.4	1.9	3.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	6.1	2.7	4.6	2.6	0.8	0.8
60 – 69	9.6	4.5	7.4	3.8	1.6	1.2	9.5	3.8	6.2	3.2	1.4	1.5	9.6	5.0	8.2	4.2	1.8	1.1
70+	19.6	9.9	16.6	8.9	6.4	1.5	19.5	9.0	14.6	7.3	5.2	1.5	19.7	10.6	18.0	9.9	7.3	1.5

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Njombe 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	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
0–9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
10–19	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
20–29	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
30–39	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
40–49	2.1	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
50–59	4.4	1.3	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.7	3.7	0.8	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	5.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.9
60–69	7.2	3.0	6.1	2.8	1.7	0.9	6.5	1.5	4.4	2.1	1.4	0.6	7.7	4.1	7.3	3.2	1.9	1.1
70+	17.6	8.5	17.0	9.1	6.7	1.7	16.7	6.0	14.9	7.9	5.4	2.0	18.1	10.1	18.3	9.9	7.5	1.6

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 82.5 percent of private households in Njombe Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (90.6 percent) than in urban areas (56.6 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Njombe 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)
Njombe Region	168,982	82.5	4.0	11.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.2
Rural	128,712	90.6	4.1	3.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1
Urban	40,270	56.6	3.8	36.4	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.4

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (56 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 16.2 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status; Njombe 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	168,982	82.5	4.0	11.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.2
Below 15	373	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4
15 – 19	2,328	0.9	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.9
20 – 24	10,502	4.0	12.5	19.1	16.2	16.3	9.0	12.5
25 – 29	20,361	9.4	18.8	27.5	21.8	22.3	18.2	27.4
30 – 34	22,669	12.1	15.8	21.5	11.8	18.7	16.2	15.2
35 – 39	21,995	13.2	11.8	12.1	14.0	14.6	12.0	12.2
40 – 44	18,079	11.4	8.7	6.4	9.5	7.2	14.0	6.5
45 – 49	14,911	9.7	6.8	3.9	7.4	3.6	7.2	6.8
50 – 54	13,848	9.1	6.5	2.2	8.2	6.3	10.2	7.2
55 – 59	10,181	6.8	3.9	1.0	5.5	3.0	6.3	3.0
60 – 64	10,255	7.0	3.4	0.8	1.4	3.3	1.7	2.7
65+	23,480	16.2	8.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.6	4.2
Total Age Groups	168,982	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. Thirty nine (39.3) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only about six (5.7) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (49.2 percent) as shown in Table 12.3. However, 23.2 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with two (2.2) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Njombe Region	139,390	5.7	2.1	2.2	49.2	1.4	0.0	39.3
Rural	116,583	2.2	0.4	0.9	54.7	1.3	0.0	40.4
Urban	22,807	23.2	10.5	8.9	21.4	2.3	0.1	33.7

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 78.9 percent of private households in Njombe Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (19.4 percent). Ninety five (95) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 74 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The

proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 72 percent in Njombe District to 88 percent in Makambako Town.

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

District	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Njombe Region	168,982	78.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.4	1.3	0.1	0.0
Rural	128,712	74.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	24.0	1.6	0.1	0.0
Urban	40,270	94.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Njombe Town	31,279	86.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	12.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	73.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	23.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Makete	25,736	83.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	16.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
Njombe	20,211	71.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	26.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Ludewa	29,990	73.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	25.6	0.6	0.1	0.0
Makambako Town	21,911	87.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.2	0.9	0.2	0.0

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 58.3 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (40.7 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (76.5 percent), followed by earth or sand (21.6 percent). On the other hand, 69.8 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (29.5 percent). Across districts, 62 percent each of the total private households in Njombe Town and Makambako Town using modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 39 percent in Wang'ing'ombe District and 32 percent in Njombe District.

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

District	Total	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit								Animal Dung
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	
Njombe Region	168,982	40.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	58.3	0.2
Rural	128,712	29.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	69.8	0.3
Urban	40,270	76.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.6	0.1
Njombe Town	31,279	60.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.9	0.0
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	38.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	61.3	0.1
Makete	25,736	31.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	67.0	1.3
Njombe	20,211	31.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	67.6	0.1
Ludewa	29,990	22.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	76.8	0.0
Makambako Town	21,911	60.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	37.9	0.0

12.6 Wall Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 71.4 percent of all private households in Njombe Region had their house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were sundried bricks (21.8 percent) and poles and mud five (4.9) percent. The table also shows that most of the households in urban areas used baked bricks (64.1 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (30.7 percent). In rural areas, the main wall materials used were baked bricks (73.7 percent), followed by sundried bricks (19 percent).

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

District	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Njombe Region	168,982	0.4	0.9	21.8	71.4	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.0
Rural	128,712	0.2	0.4	19.0	73.7	0.1	0.1	6.0	0.6	0.0
Urban	40,270	1.0	2.4	30.7	64.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0
Njombe Town	31,279	0.4	1.0	56.9	39.6	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.0
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	0.2	0.5	12.6	80.9	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.5	0.0
Makete	25,736	0.3	1.1	13.7	77.9	0.3	0.1	6.1	0.5	0.0
Njombe	20,211	0.3	0.5	33.5	58.1	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.7	0.0
Ludewa	29,990	0.3	0.2	4.6	88.8	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.5	0.0
Makambako Town	21,911	1.1	2.5	10.6	80.5	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.4	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 43 percent of the households in Njombe Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 29.6 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 27.7 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (16 percent) than rural areas (12.1 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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

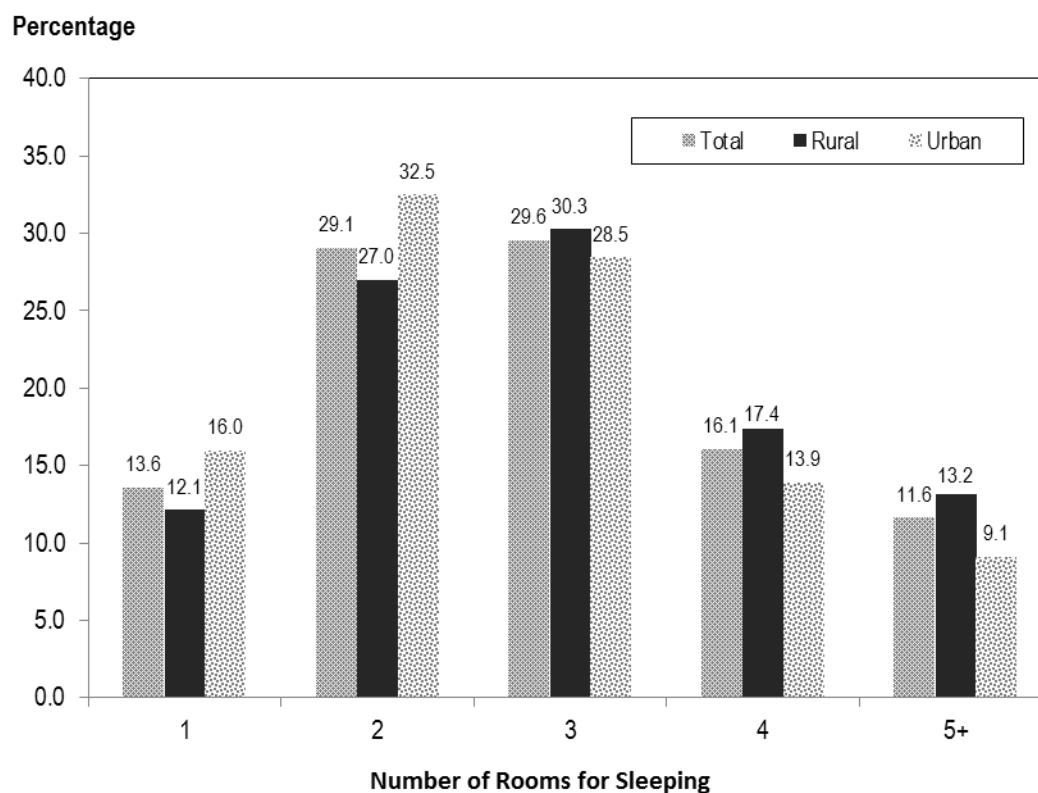


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Njombe Region	4.1	168,982	13.6	29.1	29.6	16.1	11.6	3.0
Male headed	3.1	104,804	11.1	30.1	31.1	16.3	11.5	3.1
Female headed	5.7	64,178	21.4	25.9	24.9	15.5	12.2	2.8
Rural	4.1	128,712	12.1	27.0	30.3	17.4	13.2	3
Urban	4.0	40,270	16.0	32.5	28.5	13.9	9.1	2.9
Njombe Town	4.1	31,279	15.3	25.5	28.4	16.6	14.1	3.0
Wang'ing'ombe	4.0	39,855	9.7	29.1	31.0	18.4	11.8	3.1
Makete	3.7	25,736	19.9	36.7	25.4	10.1	7.9	2.6
Njombe	4.2	20,211	8.9	24.8	34.8	18.6	12.8	3.1
Ludewa	4.4	29,990	12.1	30.3	30.6	15.9	11.1	3.0
Makambako Town	4.2	21,911	17.1	27.7	27.5	15.9	11.8	2.9

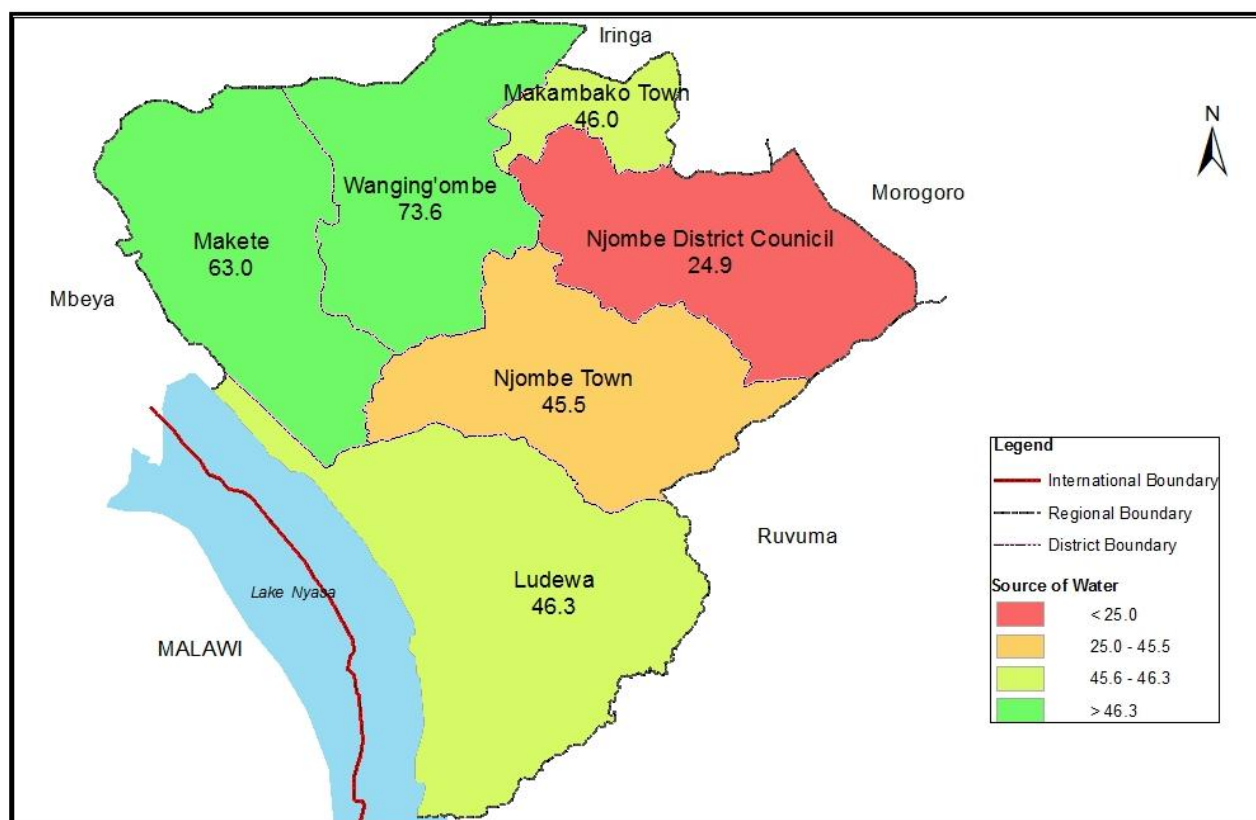
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 53 percent of private households in Njombe Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (14 percent had water piped into their houses, nine percent piped into yard and 30 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 64 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 49 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the percentage distribution of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. Percentage of households using piped water ranged from 25 percent in Njombe District to 74 percent in Wang'ing'ombe District.

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

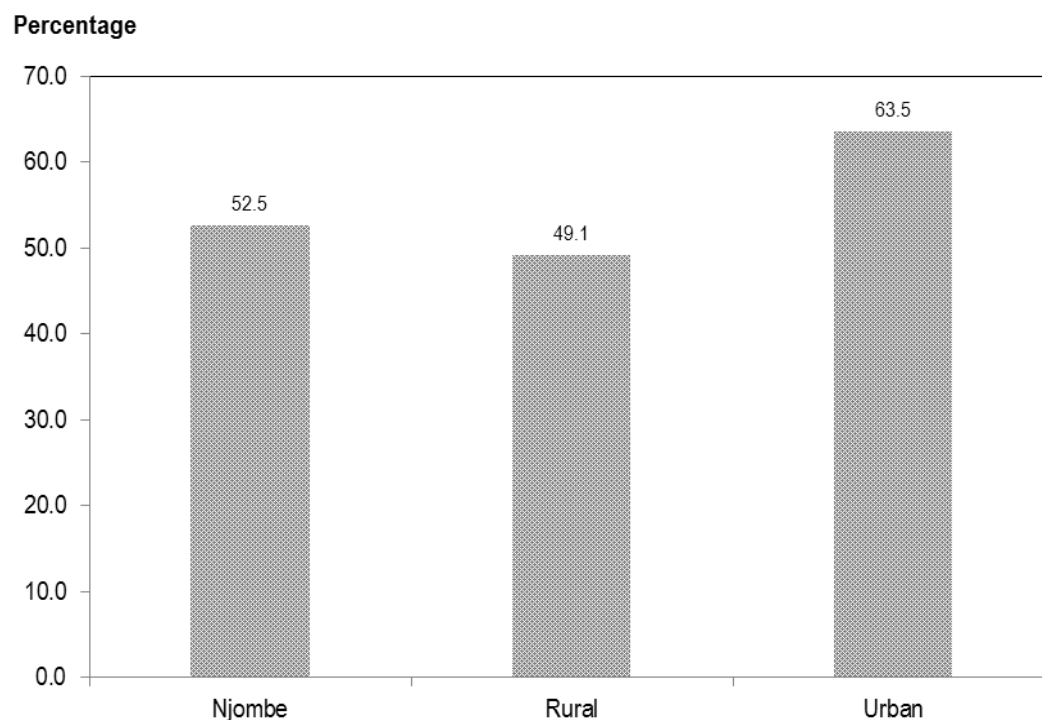
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Njombe Region	168,982	13.6	9.4	29.5	0.8	5.6	2.9	61.8	11.2	18.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	38.2
Male headed	104,804	13.9	9.5	28.6	0.8	5.9	2.8	61.5	11.2	19.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.9	38.5
Female headed	64,178	13.2	9.4	30.9	0.8	5.2	3.0	62.5	11.1	18.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.6	37.6
Rural	128,712	9.6	5.2	34.4	0.7	3.7	2.8	56.4	12.6	21.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.5	43.7
Urban	40,270	26.6	23.0	13.9	1.0	11.7	3.2	79.4	6.7	10.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.3	20.5
Njombe Town	31,279	18.3	11.5	15.8	0.9	7.3	2.3	56.1	13.6	24.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	43.9
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	12.4	7.6	53.6	0.3	1.1	0.9	75.9	8.8	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.7	24.1
Makete	25,736	16.8	9.5	36.7	0.1	1.0	2.1	66.2	11.1	17.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.0	33.8
Njombe	20,211	4.3	1.0	19.6	1.0	8.0	7.8	41.7	11.4	35.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	11.0	58.3
Ludewa	29,990	10.9	7.4	28.0	1.1	2.9	1.2	51.5	15.1	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.6	48.4
Makambako Town	21,911	17.6	20.6	7.8	1.5	18.5	6.2	72.2	6.7	17.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.5	28.0

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



Overall, 53 percent of private households in Njombe region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Njombe urban areas (64 percent) than in rural areas (49 percent).

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



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 use of modern source of energy for cooking in Njombe Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only three (3) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (83 percent firewood and 15 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Njombe 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		
Njombe Region	168,982	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	14.9	83.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male headed	104,804	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	15.3	82.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Female headed	64,178	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	14.2	84.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rural	128,712	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.4	96.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Urban	40,270	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	54.8	41.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Njombe Town	31,279	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	33.2	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.6	95.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Makete	25,736	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.4	95.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Njombe	20,211	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	4.8	92.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ludewa	29,990	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	4.5	94.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Makambako Town	21,911	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	46.4	50.7	0.1	0.0	0.1

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 66 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (TanESCO/Zeco) and torch/rechargeable lamps (12 percent each). Only 16 percent of households in Njombe Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (48 percent) followed by electricity (44 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (72 percent) followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (15 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Njombe 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
Njombe Region	168,982	11.9	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	41.6	24.5	1.5	2.5	12.3
Male headed household	104,804	12.6	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	42.6	21.8	1.5	1.6	13.3
Female headed household	64,178	10.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	40.1	28.8	1.5	3.9	10.6
Rural	128,712	2.6	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	43.2	28.5	1.4	3.1	15.0
Urban	40,270	41.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	36.6	11.6	1.9	0.5	3.7
Njombe Town	31,279	28.8	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	38.9	13.8	2.2	1.3	9.9
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	3.8	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	47.7	27.4	0.8	1.4	12.4
Makete	25,736	5.4	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	36.1	24.1	1.8	6.3	21.5
Njombe	20,211	5.5	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.2	39.5	36.9	1.7	2.6	8.2
Ludewa	29,990	5.0	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	47.0	23.6	1.6	2.8	13.2
Makambako Town	21,911	25.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	35.6	24.6	1.4	1.1	7.4

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Njombe Town had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (32.5 percent) followed by Makambako Town (28 percent) and Ludewa District (10.1 percent).

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

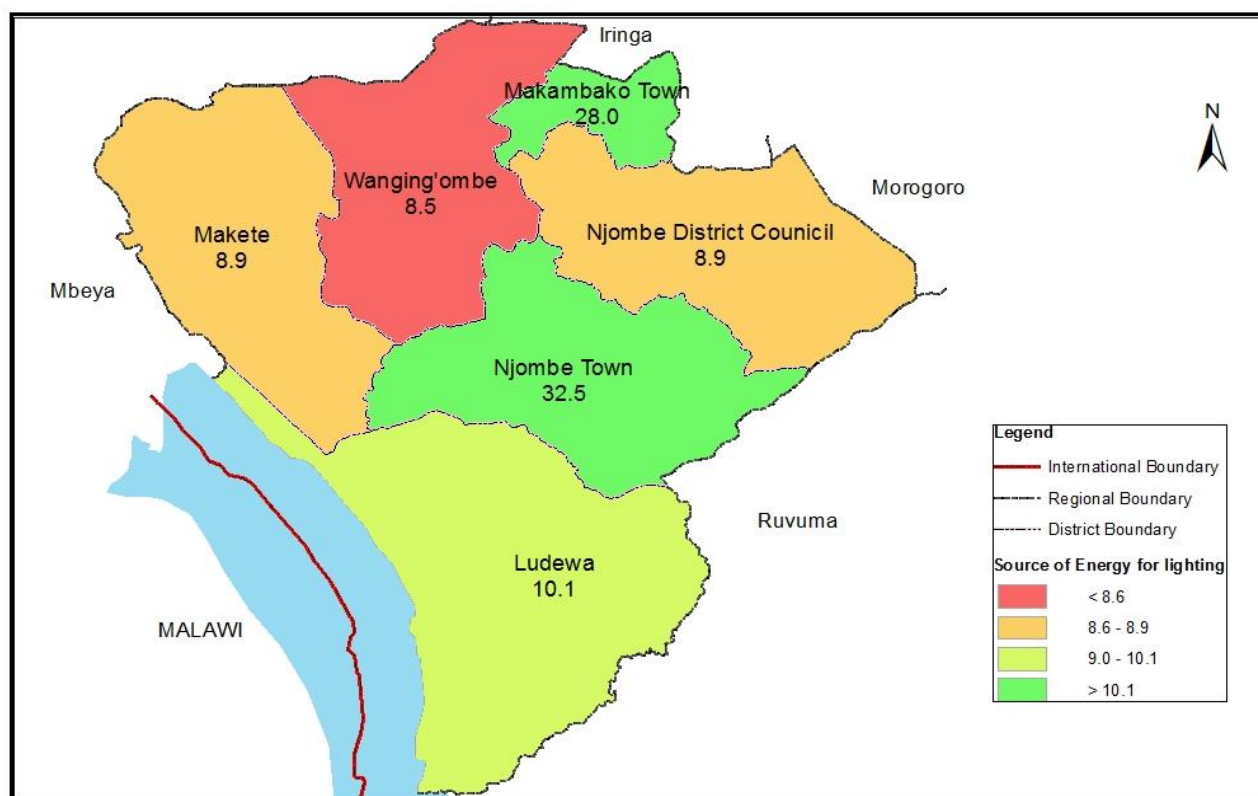
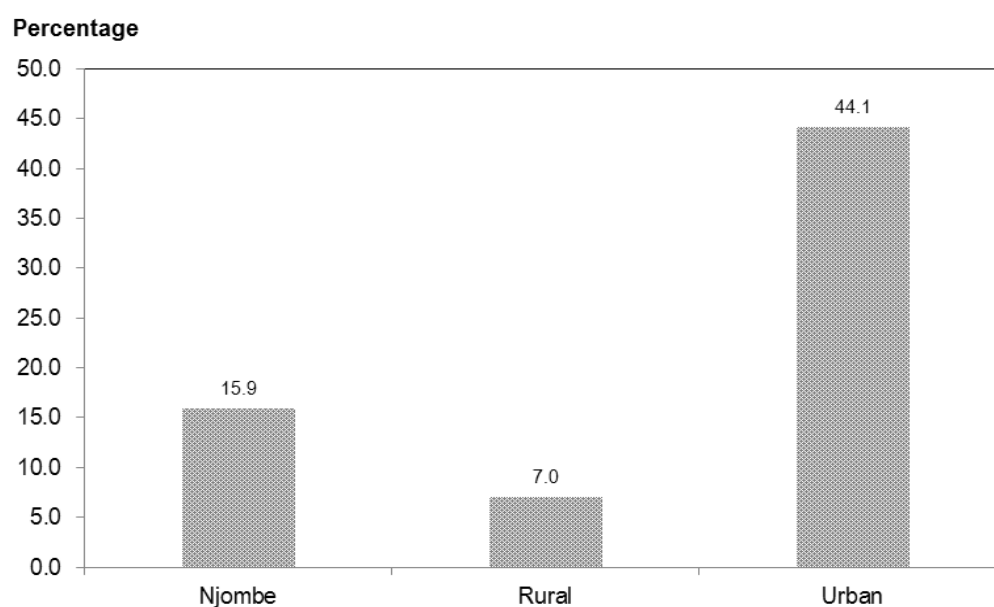


Figure 12.3 indicates that 15.9 percent of households in Njombe Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (44.1 percent) compared with rural households seven (7.0) percent.

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Njombe Region 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 Njombe Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (55.2 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (18.6 percent).

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

Region	Main Type of Toilet Facility														
	Total	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
Njombe Region	168,982	0.9	1.4	7.9	0.8	7.0	6.9	0.2	25.1	0.8	55.2	18.6	0	0.3	74.9
Male headed	104,804	1.0	1.4	8.3	0.8	7.3	7.0	0.2	26.0	0.9	54.7	18.2	0	0.3	74.1
Female headed	64,178	0.9	1.3	7.2	0.7	6.5	6.7	0.2	23.5	0.7	56.1	19.3	0	0.4	76.5
Rural	128,712	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.3	4.5	5.1	0.3	12.6	0.3	65.1	21.6	0	0.4	87.4
Urban	40,270	3.3	5.1	26.7	2.1	15.0	12.7	0.1	65.0	2.6	23.4	8.9	0	0.1	35.0
Njombe Town	31,279	2.8	4.3	14.0	0.5	13.1	9.6	0.1	44.4	1.8	38.0	15.6	0	0.2	55.6
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.4	4.6	5.6	0.3	14.5	0.5	59.0	25.5	0	0.3	85.3
Makete	25,736	0.2	0.6	7.8	0.4	6.3	5.2	0.2	20.7	0.7	62.0	16.0	0	0.7	79.4
Njombe	20,211	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	5.2	6.5	0.3	14.3	0.3	63.9	21.3	0	0.1	85.6
Ludewa	29,990	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.5	3.5	4.2	0.2	11.0	0.3	68.6	19.8	-	0.3	89.0
Makambako Town	21,911	1.1	2.0	22.8	3.1	9.8	11.6	0.2	50.6	1.5	38.3	9.4	-	0.2	49.4

12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 70 percent of the private households in Njombe Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping (18.3 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 7.8 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Njombe Region	168,982	1.9	0.5	9.0	0.4	70.0	18.3
Male headed	104,804	1.8	0.5	9.1	0.3	71.0	17.2
Female headed	64,178	2.0	0.5	8.8	0.4	68.3	20.0
Rural	128,712	0.0	0.1	7.7	0.3	70.8	21.0
Urban	40,270	7.8	1.8	13.0	0.5	67.4	9.5
Njombe Town	31,279	4.9	0.8	8.6	0.3	73.1	12.3
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.3	60.4	33.1
Makete	25,736	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.2	80.7	11.3
Njombe	20,211	0.1	0.3	8.0	0.5	65.5	25.5
Ludewa	29,990	0.0	0.1	10.8	0.4	83.4	5.3
Makambako Town	21,911	7.2	2.2	14.2	0.5	56.6	19.3

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by 89.3 percent of all private households followed by land or farm (87.2 percent), house (84.7 percent), radio (64 percent) and mobile phone (58.5 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 (66.3 percent) than female headed households (45.9 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 74.5 percent of male headed households compared with 46.9 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 41.4 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (23.7 percent) compared with male headed households (52.2 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Njombe Region	168,982	64.0	0.6	58.5	41.4	1.9	4.9
Male headed	104,804	74.5	0.6	66.3	52.2	2.3	6.7
Female headed	64,178	46.9	0.5	45.9	23.7	1.1	1.8
Rural	128,712	61.7	0.4	51.1	41.0	0.8	4.7
Urban	40,270	71.7	1.2	82.1	42.6	5.1	5.3
Njombe Town	31,279	63.0	0.4	53.9	44.8	0.9	4.1
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	63.1	0.4	51.7	42.7	1.2	6.0
Makete	25,736	75.8	2.2	87.4	26.1	7.6	3.8
Njombe	20,211	62.6	0.3	51.6	29.3	1.0	5.1
Ludewa	29,990						
Makambako Town	21,911	79.4	1.9	87.5	43.9	8.5	8.3

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Njombe Region	168,982	0.1	0.2	9.5	5.0	26.8	1.1
Male headed household	104,804	0.2	0.3	11.1	5.4	30.1	1.2
Female headed household	64,178	0.1	0.1	7.0	4.2	21.3	0.8
Rural	128,712	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.9	23.8	0.3
Urban	40,270	0.3	0.7	30.4	18.0	36.4	3.4
Njombe Town	31,279	0.1	0.3	20.7	12.2	32.6	2.6
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	0.1	0.1	3.7	1.4	27.1	0.5
Makete	25,736	0.1	0.1	5.6	2.8	25.0	0.8
Njombe	20,211	0.2	0.1	4.4	1.9	22.7	0.5
Ludewa	29,990	0.1	0.1	5.0	2.7	23.1	0.5
Makambako Town	21,911	0.4	0.9	19.8	9.5	28.8	1.5

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Njombe Region	168,982	1.1	1.3	3.7	9.6
Male headed household	104,804	1.3	1.6	4.1	11.8
Female headed household	64,178	0.8	0.8	3.0	6.0
Rural	128,712	0.2	0.3	3.2	11.4
Urban	40,270	4.2	4.5	5.4	4.0
Njombe Town	31,279	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.5
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	0.4	0.5	2.6	19.6
Makete	25,736	0.3	1.0	2.9	0.6
Njombe	20,211	0.4	0.5	7.1	11.6
Ludewa	29,990	0.6	0.7	3.2	6.7
Makambako Town	21,911	2.6	2.3	4.5	11.5

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
Njombe Region	168,982	0.7	89.3	3.3	9.3	2.2	84.7	87.2
Male headed household	104,804	0.8	89.7	4.1	11.5	2.6	84.8	87.4
Female headed household	64,178	0.7	88.5	2.0	5.7	1.5	84.6	86.9
Rural	128,712	0.6	93.9	2.8	10.9	2.6	92.9	95.3
Urban	40,270	1.1	74.2	4.8	3.9	0.8	58.7	61.2
Njombe Town	31,279	0.5	84.1	6.4	5.0	1.6	74.3	76.1
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	0.7	93.5	2.8	17.7	1.1	92.8	96.3
Makete	25,736	0.6	92.5	1.8	1.2	6.8	88.6	90.5
Njombe	20,211	1.1	92.3	4.1	12.1	1.1	92.1	94.8
Ludewa	29,990	0.6	92.9	2.1	6.6	1.7	89.6	91.5
Makambako Town	21,911	1.3	77.2	2.4	10.6	0.9	66.8	69.7

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 10.9 percent of all private households in Njombe 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 eight (8.1) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their households registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were Ludewa District (16.5 percent) followed by Makete District (15.5 percent) and Njombe Town (13.5 percent).

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

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Njombe Region	10.9	1.3	0.01	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.9
Rural	9.9	0.7	0.01	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	8.0	0.9
Urban	14.1	3.5	0.03	0.8	3.6	0.6	1.4	8.3	0.9
Njombe Town	13.5	3.2	0.02	0.5	3.0	0.3	0.9	8.6	0.9
Wang'ing'ombe	7.8	1.0	0.02	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.8
Makete	15.5	1.3	0.02	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.7	13.3	0.8
Njombe	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.9
Ludewa	16.5	0.7	0.01	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.9	13.6	1.6
Makambako Town	5.0	1.0	0.02	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.3

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. The 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

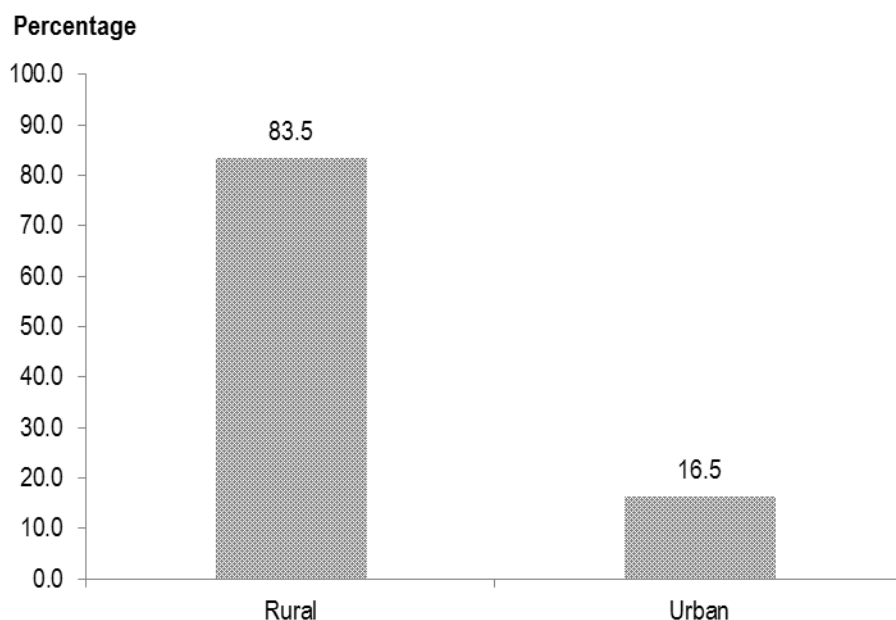
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 145,437 out of 168,982 households (equivalent to 68 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Wang'ing'ombe District Council (37,853 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about 17 percent of households (23,976 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture in the districts ranged between 68.8 percent in Makambako Town Council to 95.0 percent in Wang'ing'ombe District Council.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Njombe Region	168,982	145,437	86.1	83.5	16.5
Njombe Town	31,279	23,060	73.7	62.4	37.6
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	37,853	95.0	95.6	4.4
Makete	25,736	23,283	90.5	92.8	7.2
Njombe	20,211	18,690	92.5	88.9	11.1
Ludewa	29,990	27,475	91.6	89.2	10.8
Makambako Town	21,911	15,076	68.8	54.0	46.0

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Njombe Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (140,489 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 Characteristics and Residence (Rural and Urban) during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Njombe Households	168,982	128,712	40,270
Engaged in Agriculture	145,437	121,461	23,976
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	140,489	117,457	23,032
Household Grows Paddy	3,573	2,978	595
Household Grows Cassava	16,186	15,156	1,030
Household Grows Banana	27,257	25,473	1,784
Household Grows Other Crops	118,990	103,213	15,777

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 Njombe 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 168,982 households in Njombe Region, about 53 percent (90,433 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 79,064 households (87 percent) were in rural areas and 11,369 households (13 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 (24,896 households, equivalent to 62 percent) and the smallest district was Makambako Town Council (8,104 household, equivalent to 37 percent).

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Njombe Region	168,982	90,433	53.5	87.4	12.6
Njombe Town	31,279	13,184	42.1	70.0	30.0
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	24,896	62.5	95.8	4.2
Makete	25,736	15,463	60.1	91.1	8.9
Njombe	20,211	10,615	52.5	91.0	9.0
Ludewa	29,990	18,171	60.6	90.3	9.7
Makambako Town	21,911	8,104	37.0	72.1	27.9

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

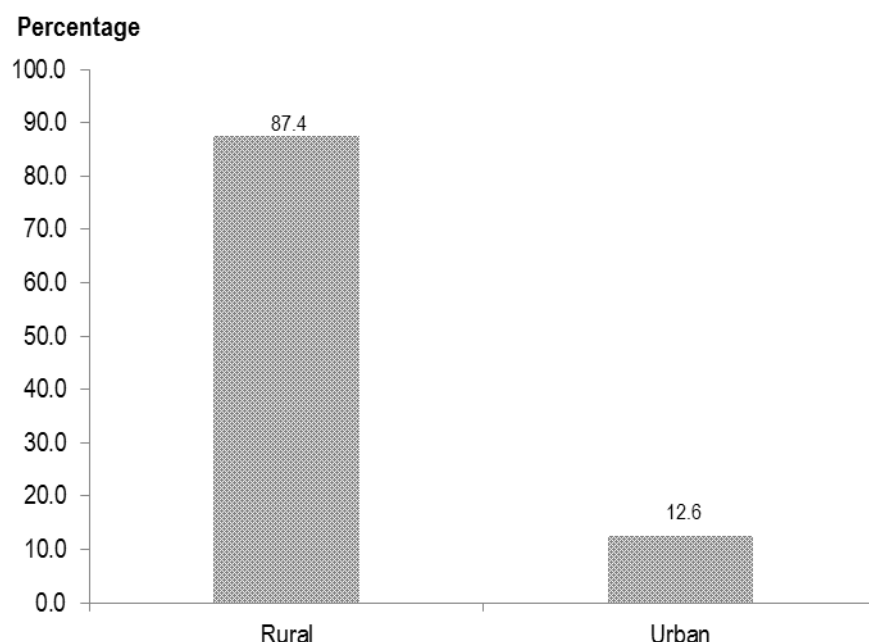


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were higher numbers of households that reared poultry (85,527 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Njombe Households	168,982	128,712	40,270
Engaged in Raising Livestock	90,433	79,064	11,369
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	24,229	21,370	2,859
Goats	26,132	23,875	2,257
Sheep	5,188	4,827	361
Poultry	85,527	75,011	10,516

Note:

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Njombe Region had a total of 267,681 cattle, out of which 200,259 cattle (74.8 percent) were kept in male headed households and 67,422 (25.2 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; Njombe Region, 2012 Census

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Njombe Region	267,681	113,681	21,747	851,730	200,259	86,792	17,223	614,335	67,422	26,889	4,524	237,395
Njombe Town	38,008	13,101	2,992	167,324	35,507	10,625	2,578	120,881	2,501	2,476	414	46,443
Wang'ing'ombe	85,337	28,815	8,552	240,313	73,764	21,498	6,663	168,763	11,573	7,317	1,889	71,550
Makete	39,123	31,866	6,019	90,953	14,614	24,207	4,785	66,937	24,509	7,659	1,234	24,016
Njombe	24,828	6,947	876	101,154	10,595	5,432	626	73,065	14,233	1,515	250	28,089
Ludewa	42,577	27,386	2,074	152,737	31,501	20,907	1,633	113,168	11,076	6,479	441	39,569
Makambako Town	37,808	5,566	1,234	99,249	34,278	4,123	938	71,521	3,530	1,443	296	27,728

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 goats (103,006 goats) kept in Njombe Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in sheep.

Table 13. 6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012, Njombe Region, 2012 Census

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Njombe Region	267,681	113,681	21,747	851,730	218,715	103,006	19,874	668,125	48,966	10,675	1,873	183,605
Njombe Town	38,008	13,101	2,992	167,324	21,769	10,379	2,487	80,872	16,239	2,722	505	86,452
Wang'ing'ombe	85,337	28,815	8,552	240,313	82,496	27,690	7,911	229,450	2,841	1,125	641	10,863
Makete	39,123	31,866	6,019	90,953	27,641	29,905	5,888	79,284	11,482	1,961	131	11,669
Njombe	24,828	6,947	876	101,154	23,894	6,677	780	85,879	934	270	96	15,275
Ludewa	42,577	27,386	2,074	152,737	39,969	24,421	1,937	135,644	2,608	2,965	137	17,093
Makambako Town	37,808	5,566	1,234	99,249	22,946	3,934	871	56,996	14,862	1,632	363	42,253

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 168,982 households in Njombe, only 1,203 households (0.7 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and, to a lesser extent, in urban areas. It was further noted that 86.5 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 13.5 percent were in urban areas.

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



District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Njombe Region	168,982	1,203	0.7	86.5	13.5
Njombe Town	31,279	211	0.7	70.1	29.9
Wang'ing'ombe	39,855	351	0.9	96.0	4.0
Makete	25,736	179	0.7	90.5	9.5
Njombe	20,211	125	0.6	88.8	11.2
Ludewa	29,990	261	0.9	90.8	9.2
Makambako Town	21,911	76	0.3	59.2	40.8

References

- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2003. *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, General Report*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
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- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2008. *The 2012 Population and Housing Census Management and Implementation Strategy*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
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- Population Reference Bureau, 2011. *PRB's Population Handbook, (Sixth Edition)*, 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										

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 CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4					
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED									
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal beifda	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																			
AGRICULTURE				LIVESTOCK				FISH FARMING																																											
<p>Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30</p>		<p>Which of the following crops did the household grow?</p>		<p>Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32</p>		<p>How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"</p>		<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																											
(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				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?	
	<p>In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"</p>
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS															
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?			
(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING				Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01						
				Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02						
				Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03						
				Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04						
				Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05						
				Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06						
				Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07						
				Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08						
				Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09						
				Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10						
				Cart with small tank/drum	=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11						
				Tanker truck	=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12						
				Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13	Not Applicable	=13								
				Improved cooking fuel		Have electricity									
				Non improved cooking fuel		Have no electricity									
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px;"></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px;"></div>							
Improved source															
Non improved source															

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																				
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																										
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																																		
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																																
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																																
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">No</th> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </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 style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Males</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> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Males					Females					Total									
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60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK																													
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4 th HH Member		9 th HH Member																											
5 th HH Member		10 th HH Member																											
	Day	Month																											
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																													
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																													
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1st HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30%;">6th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td>7th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td>8th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td>9th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td>10th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>	1 st HH Member		6 th HH Member		2 nd HH Member		7 th HH Member		3 rd HH Member		8 th HH Member		4 th HH Member		9 th HH Member		5 th HH Member		10 th HH Member		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Month</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>		Day	Month		DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE			
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	Day	Month																											
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE																													
J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																													
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8			
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