

The United Republic of Tanzania



Kaskazini Unguja 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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Kaskazini Unguja Region

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Dar es Salaam

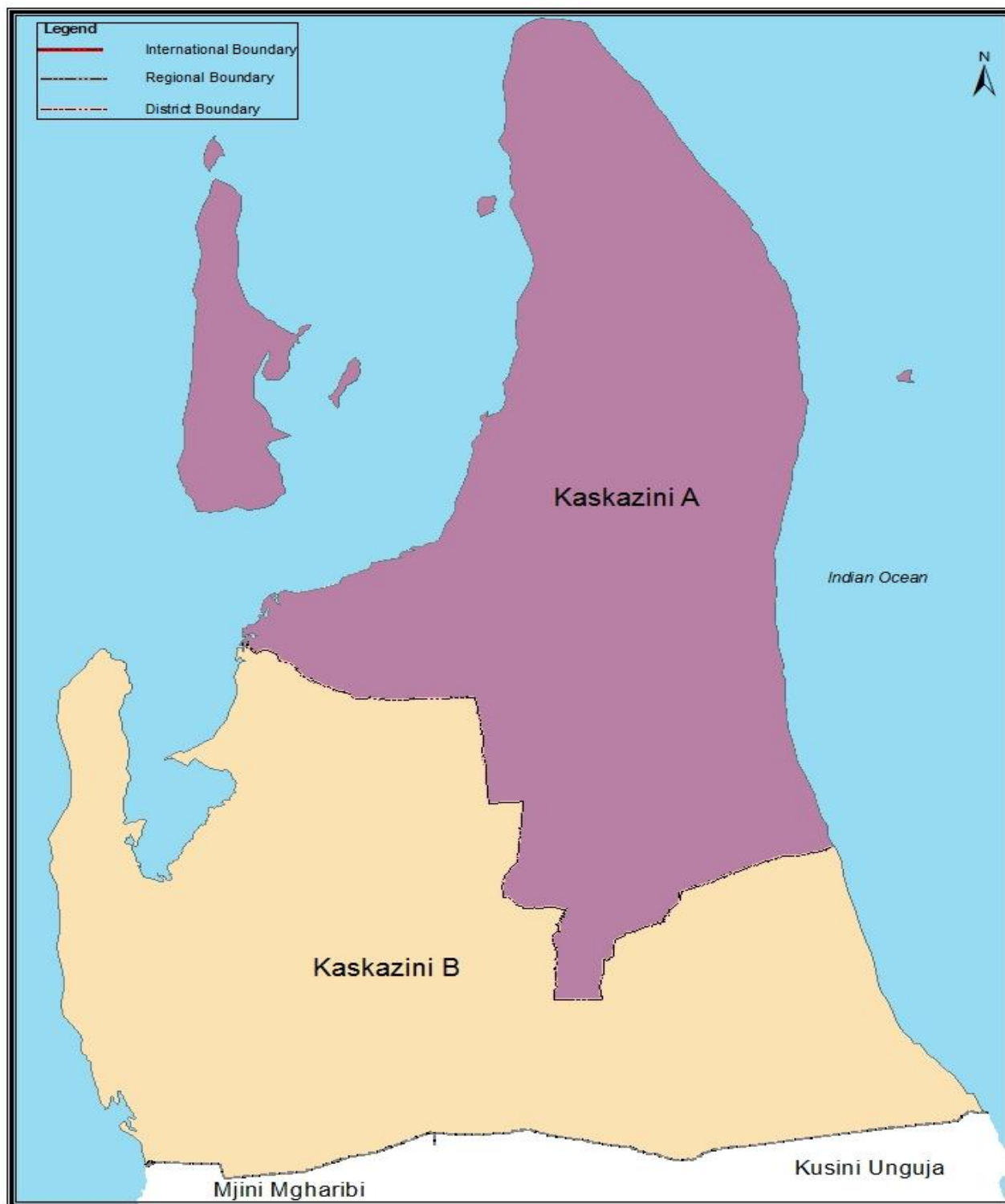
and

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

March, 2016



KASKAZINI UNGUJA, 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.

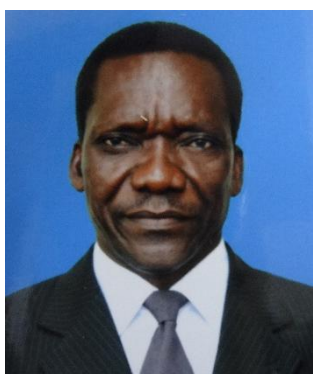
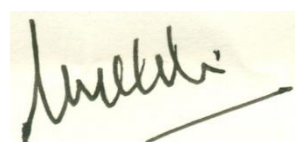
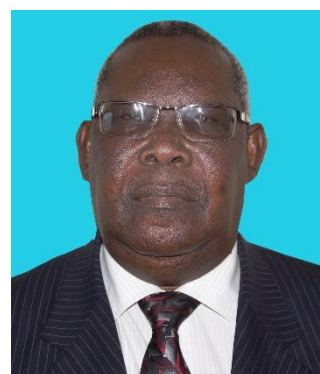
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (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 other socio- economic indicators.

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said".A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mwalim Haji Ameir".

Executive Summary

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

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

Kaskazini Unguja Basic Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile publication is comprised of Thirteen chapter

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights on the brief history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Kaskazini Unguja had a population of 0.18 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 97. Population of Kaskazini Unguja is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 37 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Kaskazini Unguja region will double in the next 22 years. Kaskazini Unguja population is predominantly rural with 91 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Kaskazini Unguja was 3.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.4 percent and 19.6 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Kaskazini Unguja increased from 2.4 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Kaskazini Unguja region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows a 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 Kaskazini Unguja region aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Kaskazini Unguja region had a total of 36,736 private households, out of which 33,530 (91 percent) were in rural areas and 3,206 (9 percent) were in urban areas. One third (34 percent) of households in Kaskazini Unguja region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas increased from 1.8 in 2002 Census to 8.7 in 2012. Average household size was 5.0 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.01 persons per household were slightly lower than urban households (4.7 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.6 compared to 3.7 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Kaskazini Unguja region, Fifty seven (57 percent) of the population were married and two percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–79 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74, and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 26.0 years for males and 23.3 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 27.6 years in 2002 to 26.0 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.5 years in 2002 to 23.3 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians while the majority of foreigners were from Italy. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Great Britain, USA and Germany.

Information on birth registration shows that, Sixty seven (67 percent) of Kaskazini Unguja 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. The 2012 PHC Results reveal that 71 percent of all persons in Kaskazini Unguja region and 95 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.33) percent of the population below 18 years of age had both parents dead. Internationally and in the Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, five (5) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (5.7 percent) than in rural area (4.9 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that less than one (0.3) percent of the total private households in Kaskazini Unguja region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census. In 2012, Kaskazini Unguja region had 295 diaspora among the reported 16,039 Tanzania Zanzibar Diasporas with most of them living in Great Britain (24 percent) followed by Kenya (11 percent). On remittances, results show that 33 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja region was 77 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (84 percent) than among the rural population (76 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 80 percent and was higher in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas (79 percent). Adult literacy for males (84 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (76 percent). Variation in adult literacy rates was higher in Kaskazini “B” District Council (83.6 percent) compared with Kaskazini “A” District (76.6 percent).

Generally, literacy increased from 52 percent in 2002 to 77 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 57 percent in 2002 to 80 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 66 percent in 2002 to 86 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (86 percent). Female NER was higher (88 percent) than that of males (85 percent). The NER was highest in Kaskazini “B” District (86.5 percent) compared with Kaskazini “B” District (86 percent). More than 100 percent (110.3 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (114.3 percent) compared to rural areas (109.9 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in Chapter Ten. Observation shows that 47 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas five percent of population was unemployed with regard to current activity, results show that 47 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 56 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working population in Kaskazini Unguja region was farming (49 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities were defined as 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 of Kaskazini Unguja region population 2 percent and albinism was the least types of disability (0.02 percent).

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 90 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses, percentage of households living in their own houses was higher in rural areas (92 percent) compared to 72 percent in urban areas. Seventy one (71) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built where 13 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC results also show that the majority of households (68 percent) had used iron sheet as the main roofing material. Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 83 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 67 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (55 percent) of households in Kaskazini Unguja region had used cement as the main flooring material. More than half (57 percent) of all private households in Kaskazini Unguja region had their houses’ wall

built of cement bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 58 percent of the households in Kaskazini Unguja region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 78 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (22 percent had water piped into their houses, 16 percent piped into the yard and 40 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 98 percent compared to 76 in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Kaskazini Unguja region is uncommon, more than one percent (1.5) of households using that source of energy. The majority of households (96 percent) used wood-fuel 91 percent used firewood and 5 percent used charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. With regard to source of energy for lighting, 15 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and 78 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The percentage of households using electricity in urban areas was higher (38 percent) than rural areas (12 percent). However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 3 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2012.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, the most common type of toilet facility used in Kaskazini Unguja Region are Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (34 percent) followed by no facility/bush/field/beach (24 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (11 percent). Majority of households (66 percent) reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the main method of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset by private households were house (87 percent), followed by radio (69 percent), hand hoes (67 percent) and mobile phone (65 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in Rural than in Urban Areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons were 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. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 58 percent of all private households in Kaskazini Unguja region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, 96 percent of households in rural areas and 4 percent of household in urban areas. Thirty six (36) percent of all

private households in Kaskazini Unguja were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common, with less than one percent of all private households (0.4 percent) engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Kaskazini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	564,604	100.0	407,532	100.0	157,072	100.0
Male	279,682	49.5	203,196	49.9	76,486	48.7
Female	284,922	50.5	204,336	50.1	80,586	51.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	3.2	-	2.4	-	19.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	111,805	19.8	83,519	20.5	28,286	18.0
Male	55,597	19.9	41,667	20.5	13,930	18.2
Female	56,208	19.7	41,852	20.5	14,356	17.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	279,318	49.5	206,507	50.7	72,811	46.4
Male	139,373	49.8	103,464	50.9	35,909	46.9
Female	139,945	49.1	103,043	50.4	36,902	45.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	313,505	55.5	230,564	56.6	82,941	52.8
Male	156,130	55.8	115,370	56.8	40,760	53.3
Female	157,375	55.2	115,194	56.4	42,181	52.3
Elderly Population (60+ years)	22,854	4.0	16,335	4.0	6,519	4.2
Male	11,842	4.2	8,683	4.3	3,159	4.1
Female	11,012	3.9	7,652	3.7	3,360	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	14,750	2.6	10,541	2.6	4,209	2.7
Male	7,619	2.7	5,593	2.8	2,026	2.6
Female	7,131	2.5	4,948	2.4	2,183	2.7
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	36,736	100.0	33,530	91.3	3,206	8.7
Male Headed Households	24,401	66.4	22,521	67.2	1,880	58.6
Female Headed Households	12,335	33.6	11,009	32.8	1,326	41.4
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	4.7
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.7	-	3.7	-	3.8
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.6	-	7.8	-	6.0
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	153,618	55.0	111,722	56.5	41,896	51.1
Never Married	91,677	32.8	64,441	32.6	27,236	33.2
Living Together	19,582	7.0	11,072	5.6	8,510	10.4
Separated	2,612	0.9	1,805	0.9	807	1.0
Divorced	5,649	2.0	4,075	2.1	1,574	1.9

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

Indicator	Kaskazini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Widowed	6,420	2.3	4,492	2.3	1,928	2.4
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	184,643	98.5	169,026	99.0	15,617	93.6
Non-Tanzanians	2,812	1.5	1,752	1.0	1,060	6.4
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	123,298	67.3	112,900	67.2	10,398	68.7
Population with Birth Notification	10,291	5.6	9,541	5.7	750	5.0
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	4,475	5.0	4,057	4.9	419	5.7
Male	2,232	4.9	2,055	4.9	178	5.0
Female	2,243	5.0	2,003	4.9	241	6.5
Diaspora						
Total	2,264	0.4	1,218	0.3	1,046	0.7
Male	1,257	0.5	696	0.3	561	0.8
Female	1,007	0.4	522	0.3	485	0.6
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	117,464	76.6	106,994	76.0	10,470	83.6
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	83,424	79.7	75,662	78.8	7,762	88.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	34,017	93.7	31,174	93.5	2,843	96.3
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	56,055	89.3	50,857	88.8	5,198	94.5
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	29,074	86.2	26,603	85.6	2,471	93.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	37,193	110.3	34,157	109.9	3,036	114.8
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	36,642	100.0	32,754	100.0	3,888	100.0
Primary School	5,279	14.0	4,391	13.0	888	23.0
Training after Primary	192	0.5	159	0.5	33	0.8
Secondary School	30,071	82.1	27,219	83.1	2,852	73.4
Training after Secondary	426	1.2	394	1.2	32	0.8
University and Others	674	1.8	591	1.8	83	2.1
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	832	1.4	697	1.3	134	2.8
Professionals	1,144	1.9	1,010	1.8	134	2.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,239	3.8	1,901	3.5	338	7.1
Clerks	464	0.8	382	0.7	82	1.7
Small Business Managers	312	0.5	203	0.4	109	2.3
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	5,437	9.2	4,240	7.8	1,197	25.1
Street Vendors and Related Workers	1,102	1.9	853	1.6	249	5.2
Crafts and Related Workers	2,859	4.8	2,321	4.2	538	11.3
Farmers	29,295	49.3	28,405	52.0	889	18.7
Livestock Keepers	492	0.8	473	0.9	19	0.4
Fishermen	6,552	11.0	6,088	11.1	464	9.7
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	470	0.8	416	0.8	54	1.1
Elementary Occupations	7,181	12.1	6,830	12.5	351	7.4
Others	824	1.4	628	1.1	196	4.1

Indicator	Kaskazini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	34	0.02	29	0.02	5	0.03
Seeing	3,723	2.03	3,476	2.07	247	1.63
Hearing	2,058	1.12	1,944	1.16	114	0.75
Walking	1,526	0.83	1,435	0.85	91	0.60
Remembering	1,346	0.73	1,286	0.77	60	0.40
Self-Care	1,052	0.57	1,000	0.60	52	0.34
Other Disability	16	0.01	16	0.01	0	0.00
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	33,097	90.1	30,784	91.8	2,313	72.1
Living without Paying any Rent	1,847	5.0	1,518	4.5	328	10.2
Rented Privately	745	2.0	446	1.3	299	9.3
Rented by Employer	230	0.6	153	0.5	77	2.4
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	196	0.5	76	0.2	120	3.7
Owned by Employer (Free)	502	1.4	466	1.4	37	1.2
Owned by Employer (Rent)	118	0.3	87	0.3	31	1
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	5,543	15.1	4,963	14.8	580	18.1
Cement Bricks	21,085	57.4	18,753	55.9	2,331	72.7
Sundried Bricks	1,816	4.9	1,735	5.2	81	2.5
Baked Bricks	467	1.3	446	1.3	21	0.7
Timber	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	26	0.1	25	0.1	1	0.0
Poles and Mud	7,211	19.6	7,049	21.0	162	5.1
Grass	569	1.5	545	1.6	24	0.7
Tent	15	0.0	14	0.0	2	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	16,213	44.1	15,656	46.7	557	17.4
Non Earth	20,492	55.8	17,844	53.2	2,648	82.6
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	25,075	68.3	22,411	66.8	2,663	83.1
Grass/Leaves	10,564	28.8	10,268	30.6	296	9.2
Mud and Leaves	395	1.1	378	1.1	17	0.5
Others	701	1.9	473	1.4	228	7.1
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	28,587	77.8	26,857	80.1	1,730	54.0
Electricity	5,347	14.6	4,116	12.3	1,231	38.4
Others	2,800	7.6	2,556	7.6	244	7.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						

Indicator	Kaskazini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Firewood	33,566	91.4	31,345	93.5	2,221	69.3
Charcoal	1,796	4.9	1,178	3.50	618	19.3
Kerosene	691	1.9	533	1.60	159	5.0
Electricity	563	1.5	395	1.20	169	5.3
Others	118	0.3	80	0.20	39	1.2
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	28,706	78.1	25,575	76.3	3,131	97.7
Other Protected Sources	1,005	2.7	955	2.8	50	1.6
Unprotected Sources	7,025	19.1	7,000	20.9	24	0.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	6,982	19.0	5,736	17.1	1,246	38.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	262	0.7	242	0.7	20	0.6
Pit Latrine	20,535	55.9	18,840	56.2	1,697	52.9
Others	47	0.1	43	0.1	5	0.2
No Facility	8,911	24.3	8,670	25.9	240	7.5
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	242	0.7	81	0.2	160	5.0
Burnt	9,768	26.6	8,901	26.5	867	27.0
Roadside Dumping	149	0.4	95	0.3	55	1.7
Burying/Pit	2,312	6.3	2,024	6.0	288	9.0
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	24,265	66.1	22,429	66.9	1,836	57.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	25,487	69.4	23,359	69.7	2,129	66.4
Mobile Phone	23,828	64.9	21,312	63.6	2,516	78.5
Hand Hoe	24,495	66.7	23,382	69.7	1,113	34.7
Television	3,295	9.0	2,547	7.6	747	23.3
Land or Farm	17,910	48.8	17,271	51.5	639	19.9
House	31,940	86.9	29,693	88.6	2,247	70.1
Bicycle	15,713	42.8	14,722	43.9	991	30.9
Motorcycle or Vespa	1,258	3.4	1,135	3.4	123	3.8
Power Tiller	168	0.5	158	0.5	9	0.3
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	38	0.1	35	0.1	3	0.1
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	68	0.2	60	0.2	8	0.3
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	2,647	7.2	2,302	6.9	345	10.8
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	42	0.1	31	0.1	11	0.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	188	0.5	141	0.4	47	1.5
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	28	0.1	27	0.1	1	0.0

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

Living Together is an act of persons who are not formally married but are in consensual unions 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 a certified copy of representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

School Attendance refers to 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 is 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).

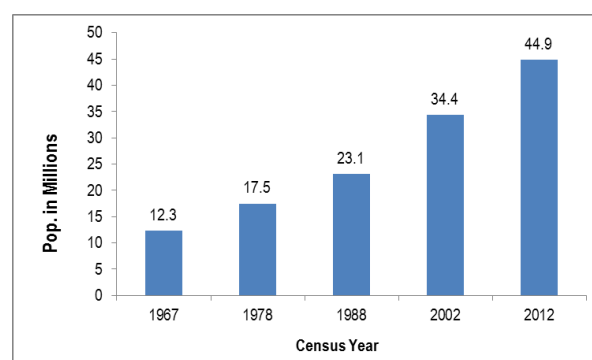
Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions and hence the title Population and Housing Census.

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 in the country were living in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship. Diplomats were enumerated Data collected through the censuses show that Tanzania’s population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average intercensal annual growth rate however, has decreased from 3.3 percent between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.

1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, the responsibility was vested to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development

Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners were formed in each region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions and districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

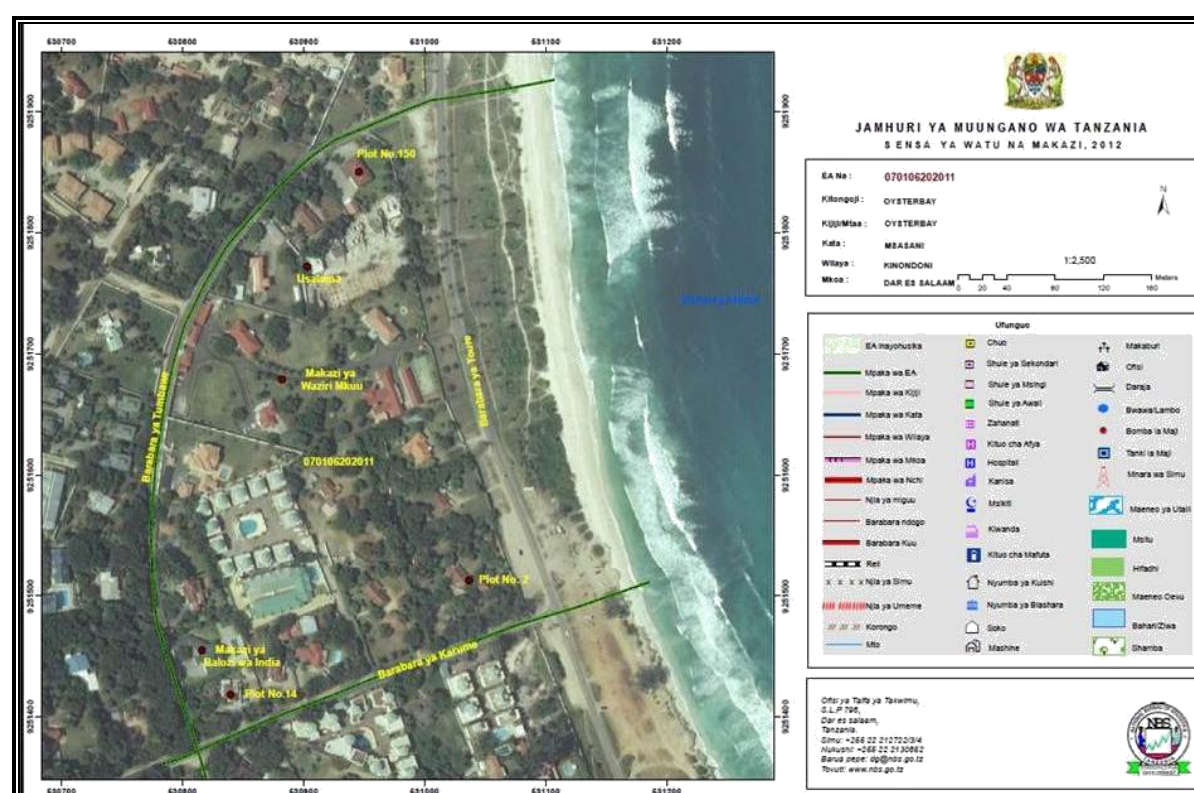
Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Schemes. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had all the short questionnaire topics together with extra topic/questions 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 used during the census include the 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 the 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 the 2012 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2012 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitize and mobilize people to participate in the Census process. The 2012 PHC advocacy campaign was officially launched in Mbeya by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP) on 11th May, 2012 at the start of the Uhuru Torch Race. Strategically, the Census message was incorporated as one of the Uhuru Torch key 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, the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas was vested upon Regional and District Census Committees using resources that were availed to them through the regional authorities

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 Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17th August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event provided, not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

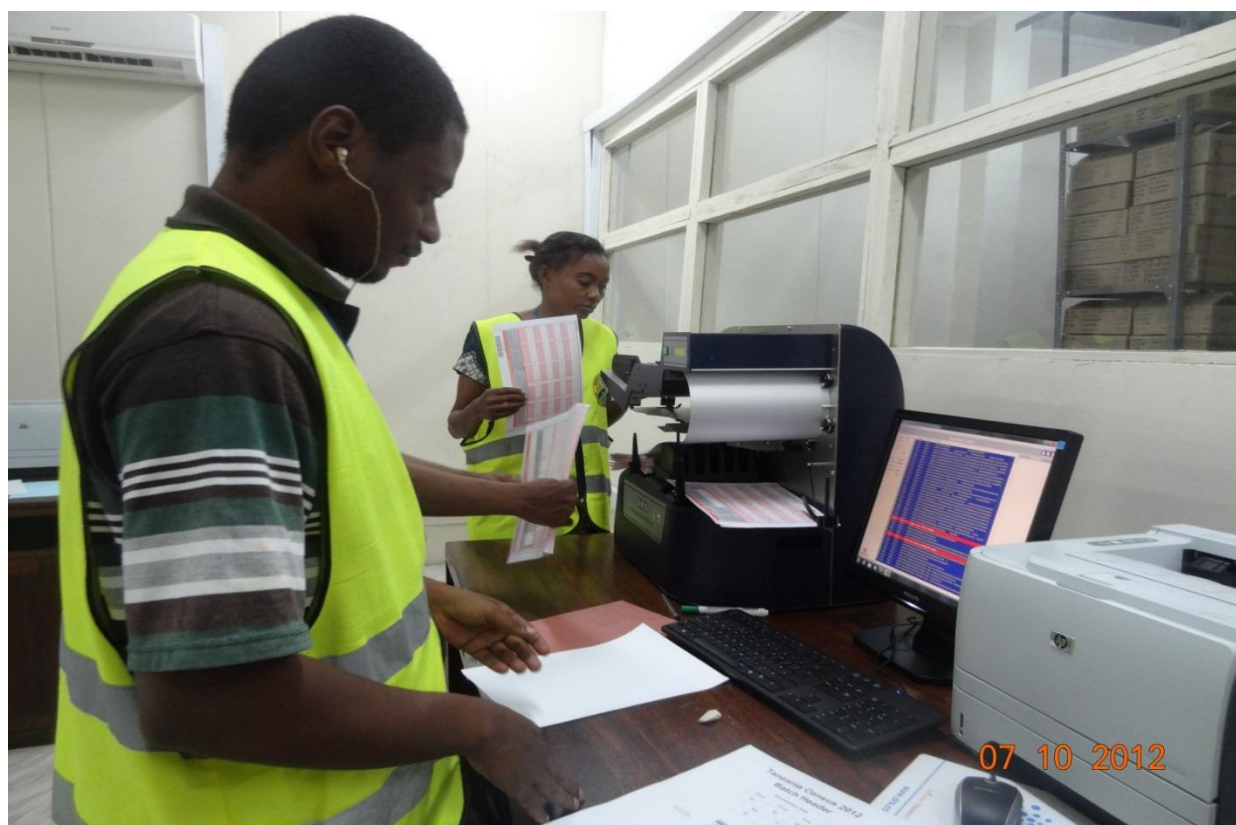
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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 determine the demand for and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. Sustainable socio-economic development simply means improving the well-being of most people. However, reducing poverty in a society without environmental degradation is more difficult to achieve with a rapidly growing population. As such, population growth should be kept at an appropriate level.

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows the enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Orphanage Centres (8 people) while in urban areas; it was Special Institutions (102 person).

Table 2. 1: Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Unguja Region	187,455	100.00	170,778	100.00	16,677	100.00
Private Households	183,156	97.71	168,023	98.39	15,133	90.74
Special Institutions	275	0.15	173	0.10	102	0.61
Inmates Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,776	1.48	1,699	0.99	1,077	6.46
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	246	0.13	89	0.05	157	0.94
Travellers/In transit	80	0.04	80	0.05	-	-
Health Institutions/Facilities	28	0.01	28	0.02	-	-
Educational Institutions	16	0.01	16	0.01	-	-
Orphanage Centres	8	0.00	8	0.00	-	-
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	870	0.46	662	0.39	208	1.25

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 187,455 persons in Kaskazini Unguja Region, 183,156 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results shows that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households (168,023 persons) were more than twice those in urban areas (15,133 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (93,530 persons) compared to male population (89,626 persons).

Table 2. 2: Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Unguja Region	187,455	100.00	92,114	100.00	95,341	100.00
Private Households	183,156	97.71	89,626	97.30	93,530	98.10
Special Institutions	275	0.15	225	0.24	50	0.05
Inmates Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,776	1.48	1,504	1.63	1,272	1.33
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	246	0.13	206	0.22	40	0.04
Travellers/In transit	80	0.04	38	0.04	42	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	28	0.01	10	0.01	18	0.02
Educational Institutions	16	0.01	8	0.01	8	0.01
Orphanage Centres	8	0.00	8	0.01	-	-
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	870	0.46	489	0.53	381	0.40

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Kaskazini Unguja Region in 2012 was 0.18 million. Out of that, 91.1 percent (0.17 million) were residing in rural areas and 8.9 percent (0.01 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 inter-censal population growth rate of Kaskazini Unguja Region was 3.2 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.4 percent while in urban areas it was 19.6 percent. The average annual growth rate of Kaskazini Unguja Region decreased from 2.4 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal period.

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)	Percentage 2012
	1988	2002	2012						
Total	96,989	136,639	187,455	40.9	37.2	2.4	3.2	21.9	100.0
Rural	86,232	134,299	170,778	55.7	27.2	3.2	2.4	28.8	91.1
Urban	10,757	2,340	16,677	-78.2	612.7	-10.9	19.6	3.5	8.9

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 period vary across the two districts. The highest was recorded in Kaskazini B District (4.4 percent) and the lowest was recorded in Kaskazini A District (2.3 percent).

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

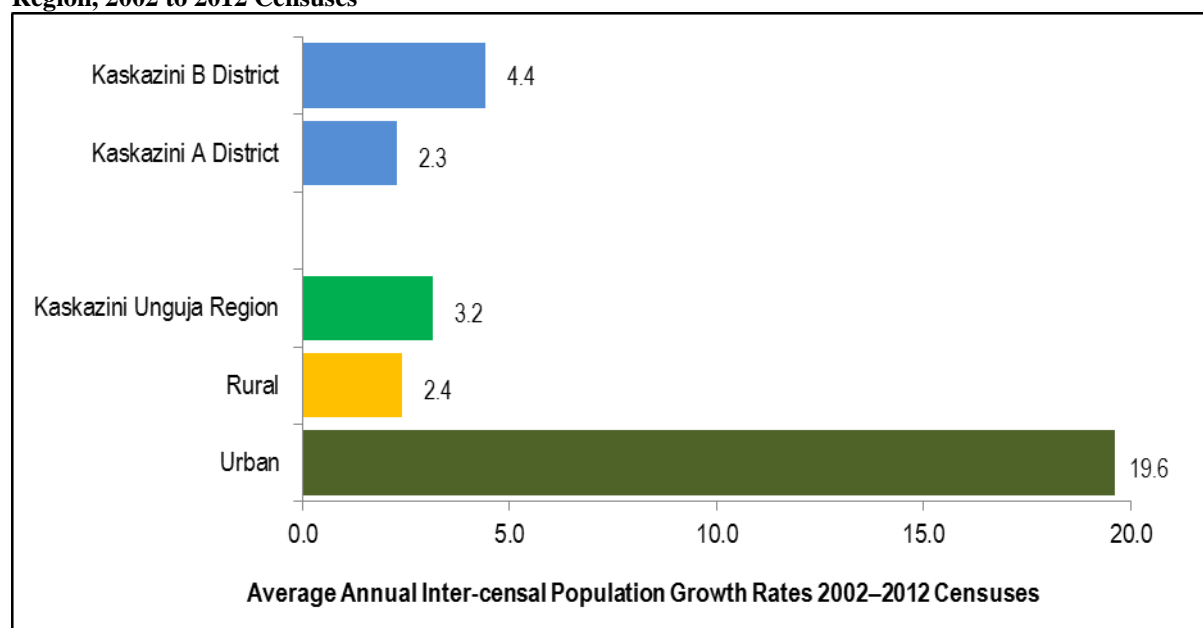


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Kaskazini Unguja Region increased from 2.3 percent in 1978/88 to 3.2 percent in 2002/2012.

Figure 2. 2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1967–2012 Censuses

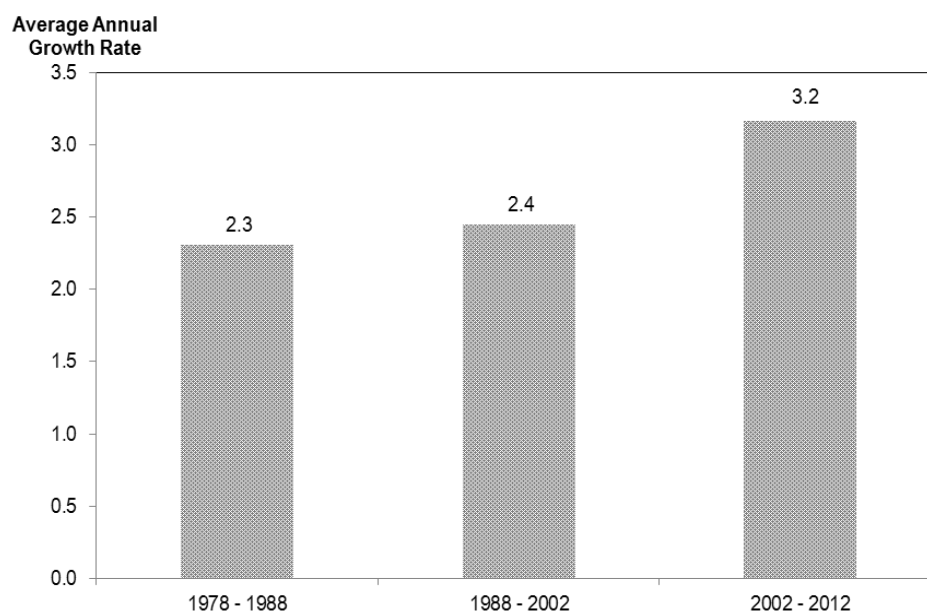


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Kaskazini Unguja Region has increased by 37.2 percent from 136,639 persons in 2002 to 187,455 persons in 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Kaskazini Unguja Region has increased by 40.9 percent. Population increase was recorded in all the two districts in Kaskazini Unguja from 2002 to 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Kaskazini B District (55.6 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Kaskazini A District (25.7percent).

Table 2. 4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Region	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Kaskazini Unguja Region	96,989	136,639	187,455	40.9	37.2	2.4	3.2	28.3	21.9
Rural	86,232	134,299	170,778	55.7	27.2	3.2	2.4	21.9	28.8
Urban	10,757	2,340	16,677	- 78.2	612.7	- 10.9	19.6	- 6.4	3.5
Kaskazini A District	59,990	84,147	105,780	40.3	25.7	2.4	2.3	28.7	30.3
Kaskazini B District	36,999	52,492	81,675	41.9	55.6	2.5	4.4	27.7	15.7

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban areas in Kaskazini Unguja Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with a larger proportion of population was Kaskazini A with 56.4 percent of the region's population (105,780 persons). The district with the smaller proportion of population was Kaskazini B with 43.6 percent of the region's population (81,675 persons).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas (170,778 persons) was more than thrice that of urban areas (16,677 persons).

Table 2. 5: Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Kaskazini Unguja Region	187,455	100.0	170,778	100.0	16,677	100.0
Kaskazini A District	105,780	56.4	93,587	54.8	12,193	73.1
Kaskazini B District	81,675	43.6	77,191	45.2	4,484	26.9

Table 2.6 presents the Population Distribution by District for Rural and Urban Areas in Kaskazini Unguja Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.13 million in 2002 to 0.17 million in 2012, an increase of 27.2 percent. In the same period, the urban population increased from 0.002 million in 2002 to 0.01 million in 2012, an increase of 612.7 percent.

Table 2. 6: Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002-2012 Censuses

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Kaskazini Unguja Region	134,299	170,778	27.2	2,340	16,677	612.7
Kaskazini A District	83,209	93,587	12.5	938	12,193	1,199.9
Kaskazini B District	51,090	77,191	51.1	1,402	4,484	219.8

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Kaskazini Unguja Region was 97 males for every 100 females, the same in Kaskazini Unguja rural and 95 for Kaskazini Unguja urban, indicating an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios for the population aged 10 to 14 years and 50 to 79 years were above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Kaskazini Unguja Region. The sex ratios were above 100 in Kaskazini Unguja rural for population aged 0 to 4 years, 10 to 14 years and 50 years and above. On the other hand, Kaskazini Unguja urban sex ratios were more than 100 for population aged 5 to 14 years, 50 to 69 years and 75 to 79 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	187,455	100.0	92,114	100.0	95,341	100.0	96.6
0–4	29,991	16.0	15,022	16.3	14,969	15.7	100.4
5–9	25,932	13.8	12,834	13.9	13,098	13.7	98.0
10–14	22,958	12.2	11,685	12.7	11,273	11.8	103.7
15–19	20,060	10.7	9,928	10.8	10,132	10.6	98.0
20–24	17,066	9.1	8,127	8.8	8,939	9.4	90.9
25–29	13,675	7.3	6,455	7.0	7,220	7.6	89.4
30–34	10,835	5.8	5,158	5.6	5,677	6.0	90.9
35–39	9,971	5.3	4,490	4.9	5,481	5.7	81.9
40–44	8,707	4.6	3,982	4.3	4,725	5.0	84.3
45–49	8,809	4.7	3,944	4.3	4,865	5.1	81.1
50–54	5,959	3.2	3,191	3.5	2,768	2.9	115.3
55–59	3,480	1.9	1,975	2.1	1,505	1.6	131.2
60–64	3,435	1.8	1,849	2.0	1,586	1.7	116.6
65–69	1,939	1.0	1,053	1.1	886	0.9	118.8
70–74	2,050	1.1	1,069	1.2	981	1.0	109.0
75–79	957	0.5	536	0.6	421	0.4	127.3
80+	1,631	0.9	816	0.9	815	0.9	100.1

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	170,778	100.0	83,974	100.0	86,804	100.0	96.7
0–4	27,363	16.0	13,719	16.3	13,644	15.7	100.5
5–9	23,849	14.0	11,780	14.0	12,069	13.9	97.6
10–14	21,177	12.4	10,788	12.8	10,389	12.0	103.8
15–19	18,537	10.9	9,272	11.0	9,265	10.7	100.1
20–24	15,355	9.0	7,312	8.7	8,043	9.3	90.9
25–29	12,136	7.1	5,746	6.8	6,390	7.4	89.9
30–34	9,611	5.6	4,559	5.4	5,052	5.8	90.2
35–39	8,886	5.2	3,948	4.7	4,938	5.7	80.0
40–44	7,750	4.5	3,515	4.2	4,235	4.9	83.0
45–49	7,864	4.6	3,559	4.2	4,305	5.0	82.7
50–54	5,523	3.2	2,918	3.5	2,605	3.0	112.0
55–59	3,241	1.9	1,822	2.2	1,419	1.6	128.4
60–64	3,257	1.9	1,748	2.1	1,509	1.7	115.8
65–69	1,831	1.1	990	1.2	841	1.0	117.7
70–74	1,953	1.1	1,023	1.2	930	1.1	110.0
75–79	902	0.5	501	0.6	401	0.5	124.9
80+	1,543	0.9	774	0.9	769	0.9	100.7

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	16,677	100.0	8,140	100.0	8,537	100.0	95.3
0–4	2,628	15.8	1,303	16.0	1,325	15.5	98.3
5–9	2,083	12.5	1,054	12.9	1,029	12.1	102.4
10–14	1,781	10.7	897	11.0	884	10.4	101.5
15–19	1,523	9.1	656	8.1	867	10.2	75.7
20–24	1,711	10.3	815	10.0	896	10.5	91.0
25–29	1,539	9.2	709	8.7	830	9.7	85.4
30–34	1,224	7.3	599	7.4	625	7.3	95.8
35–39	1,085	6.5	542	6.7	543	6.4	99.8
40–44	957	5.7	467	5.7	490	5.7	95.3
45–49	945	5.7	385	4.7	560	6.6	68.8
50–54	436	2.6	273	3.4	163	1.9	167.5
55–59	239	1.4	153	1.9	86	1.0	177.9
60–64	178	1.1	101	1.2	77	0.9	131.2
65–69	108	0.6	63	0.8	45	0.5	140.0
70–74	97	0.6	46	0.6	51	0.6	90.2
75–79	55	0.3	35	0.4	20	0.2	175.0
80+	88	0.5	42	0.5	46	0.5	91.3

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Kaskazini Unguja region. Figures

3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid of Kaskazini Unguja urban population (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 20–29, an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas and other regions.

Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

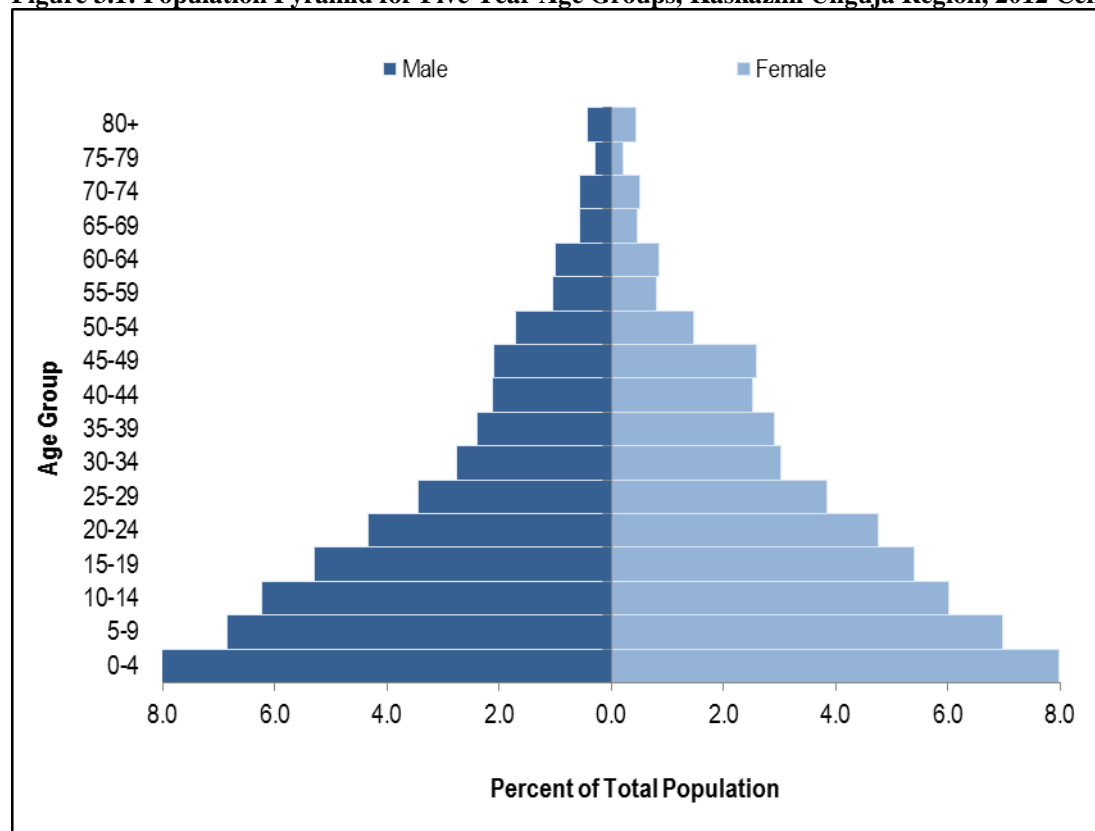


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2012 Census

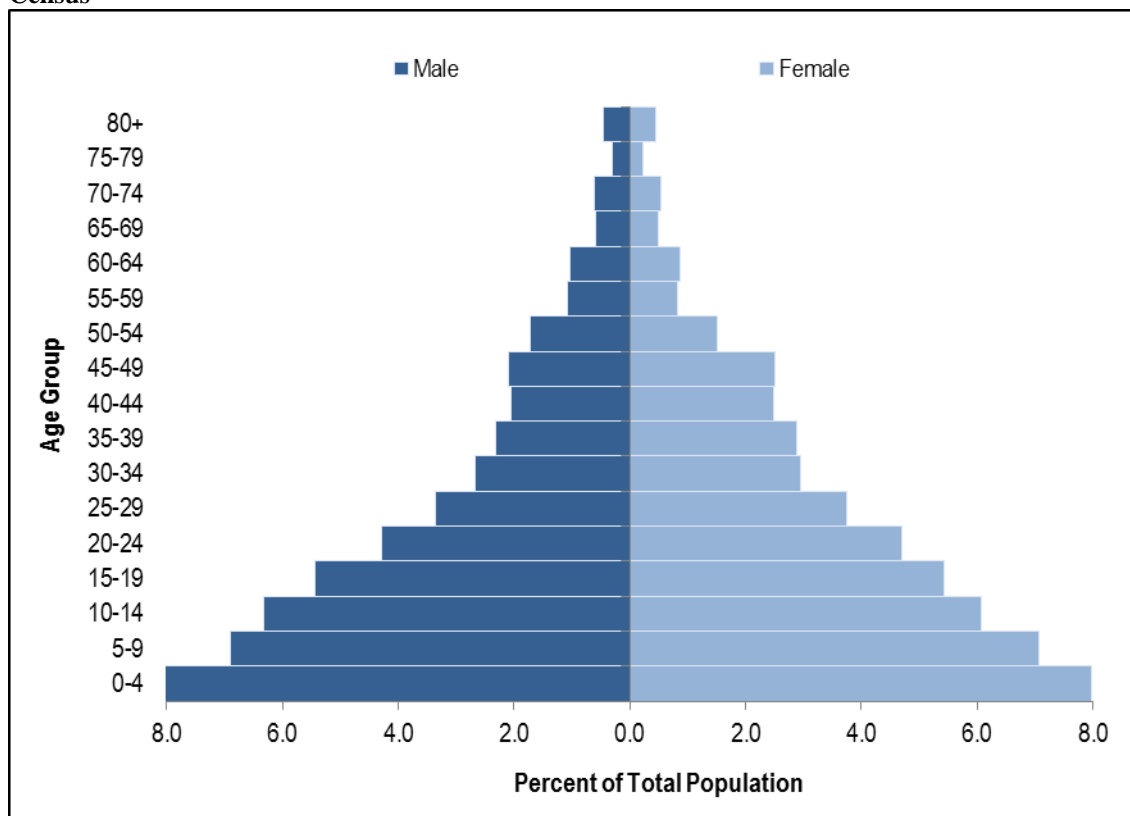
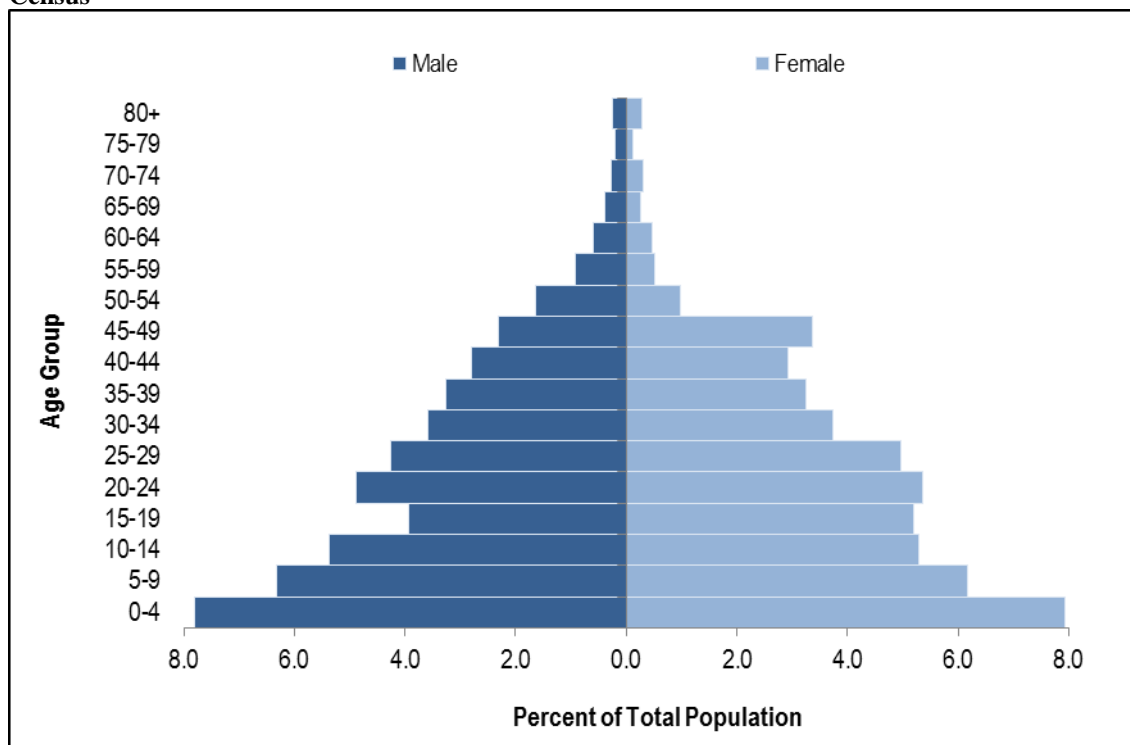


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population comprising of 42 percent of Kaskazini Unguja total population is below 15 years of age. Only four (4) percent of the population in the region is 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

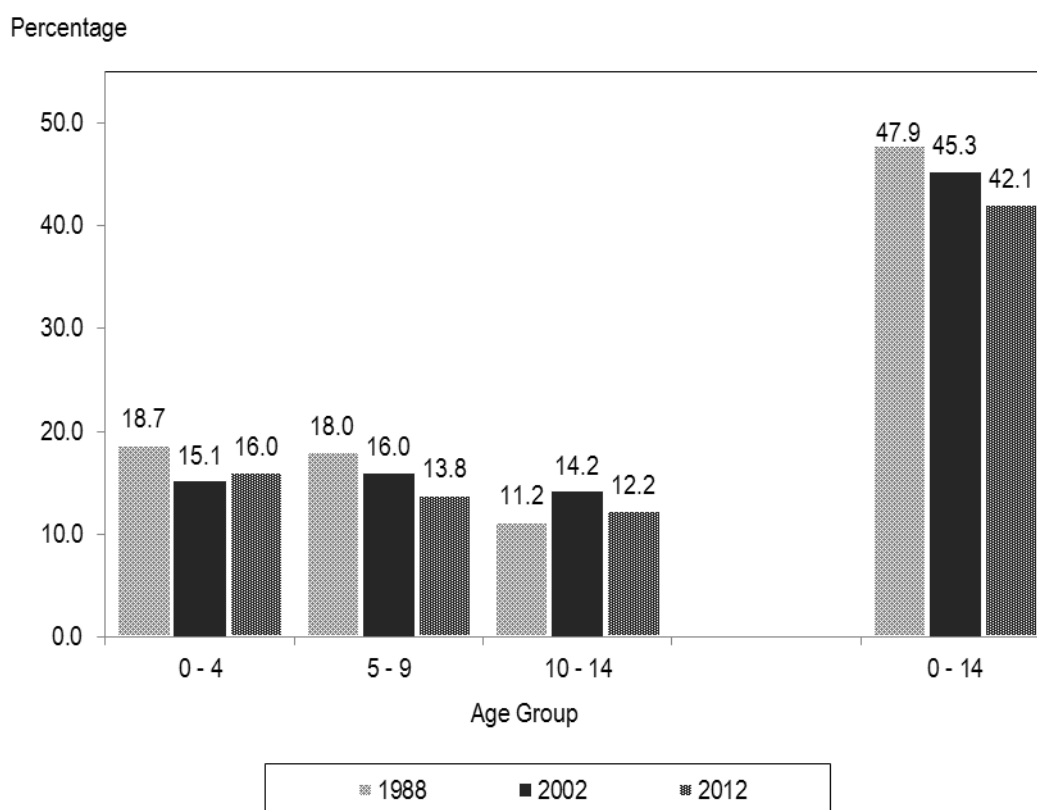
Population Group	Kaskazini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	187,455	100.0	170,778	100.0	16,677	100.0
Male	92,114	49.1	83,974	49.2	8,140	48.8
Female	95,341	50.9	86,804	50.8	8,537	51.2
Children (Under 1 year)	5,898	3.1	5,385	3.2	513	3.1
Male	2,992	3.2	2,739	3.3	253	3.1
Female	2,906	3.0	2,646	3.0	260	3.0
Children (0–4 years)	29,991	16.0	27,363	16.0	2,628	15.8
Male	15,022	16.3	13,719	16.3	1,303	16.0
Female	14,969	15.7	13,644	15.7	1,325	15.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	78,881	42.1	72,389	42.4	6,492	38.9
Male	39,541	42.9	36,287	43.2	3,254	40.0
Female	39,340	41.3	36,102	41.6	3,238	37.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	90,524	48.3	83,105	48.7	7,419	44.5
Male	45,407	49.3	41,760	49.7	3,647	44.8
Female	45,117	47.3	41,345	47.6	3,772	44.2
	37,126	19.8	33,892	19.8	3,234	19.4
Male	18,055	19.6	16,584	19.7	1,471	18.1
Female	19,071	20.0	17,308	19.9	1,763	20.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	65,155	34.8	58,758	34.4	6,397	38.4
Male	31,194	33.9	28,209	33.6	2,985	36.7
Female	33,961	35.6	30,549	35.2	3,412	40.0
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	33,931	18.1	31,231	18.3	2,700	16.2
Male	16,953	18.4	15,646	18.6	1,307	16.1
Female	16,978	17.8	15,585	18.0	1,393	16.3
Secondary School (14–17 years)	15,641	8.3	14,427	8.4	1,214	7.3
Male	7,913	8.6	7,366	8.8	547	6.7
Female	7,728	8.1	7,061	8.1	667	7.8
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	101,997	54.4	92,160	54.0	9,837	59.0
Male	49,099	53.3	44,399	52.9	4,700	57.7
Female	52,898	55.5	47,761	55.0	5,137	60.2
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	47,039	49.3	42,228	48.6	4,811	56.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	10,012	5.3	9,486	5.6	526	3.2
Male	5,323	5.8	5,036	6.0	287	3.5
Female	4,689	4.9	4,450	5.1	239	2.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	6,577	3.5	6,229	3.6	348	2.1
Male	3,474	3.8	3,288	3.9	186	2.3
Female	3,103	3.3	2,941	3.4	162	1.9
Age-Dependency Ratio		84		85		70

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of the population below 15 years of age decreased from 48 percent in 1988 Census to 45 percent in 2002 Census and to 42 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over the 24 years period.

Figure 3. 4:

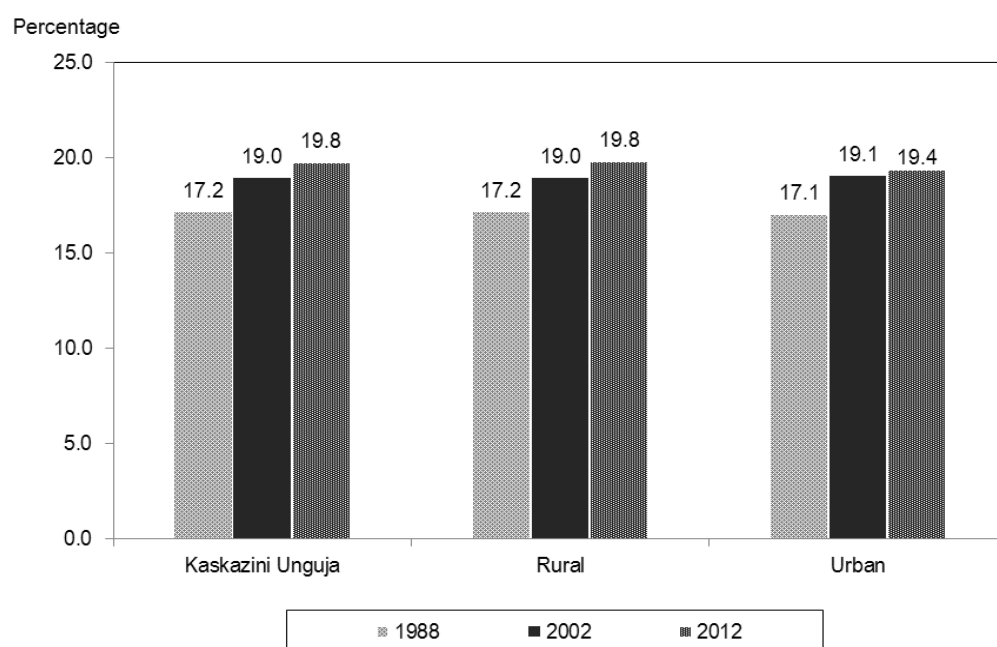
Percentage Distribution



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

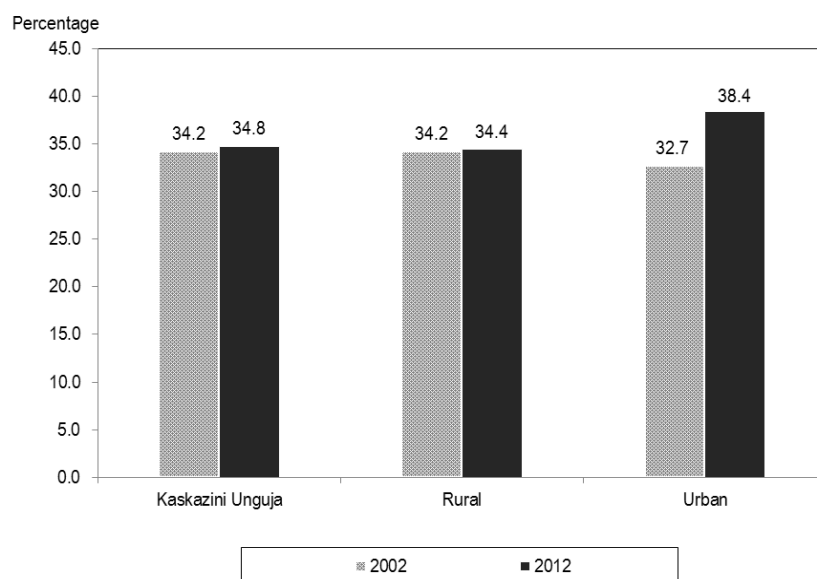
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Kaskazini Unguja Region, Kaskazini Unguja rural and Kaskazini Unguja urban observed in the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Kaskazini Unguja Region increased from 17 percent in 1988 to 19.8 percent in 2012 Census. The same trend is observed in Kaskazini Unguja rural. However, it increased from 17.2 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in the 2002 and to 19.8 percent in the 2012 Census.

Figure 3.5: Proportion of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years increased from 34.2 percent in 2002 to 34.8 percent in 2012 for Kaskazini Unguja Region. It remained about the same at 34 percent over the same period for Kaskazini Unguja rural. However, it increased from 32.7 percent in 2002 to 38.4 percent for Kaskazini Unguja urban.(Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: Proportion of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

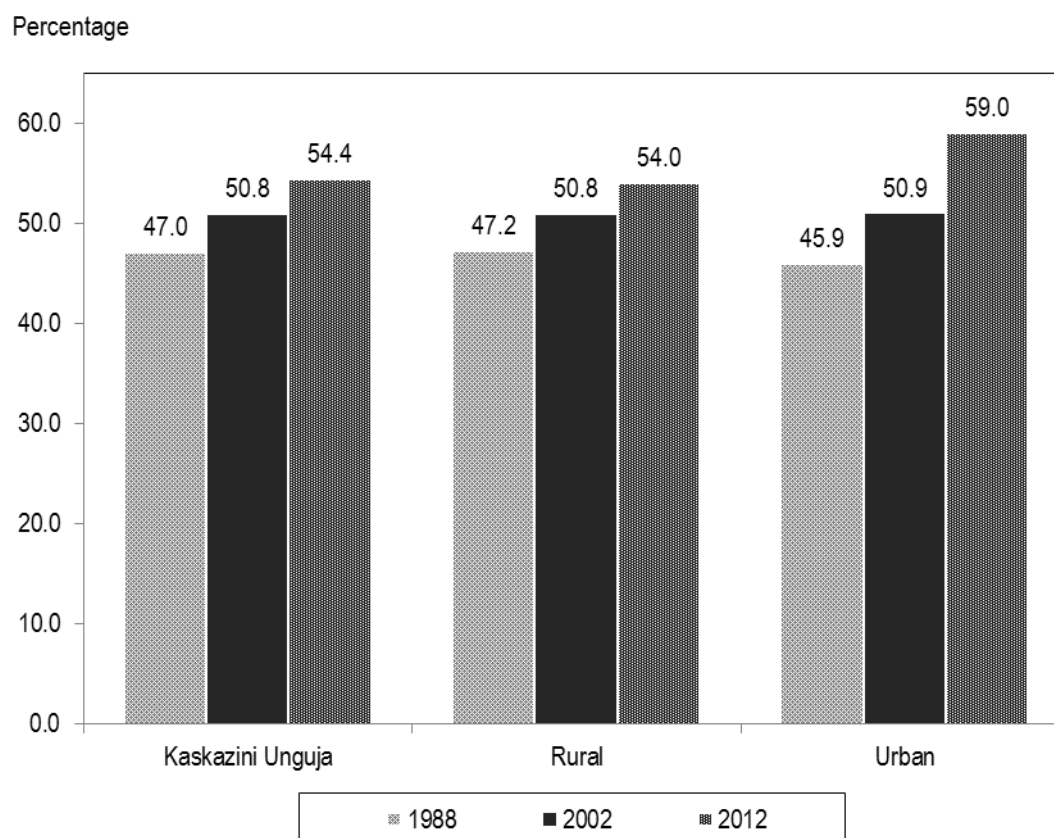


3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of Kaskazini Unguja's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 47 percent in 1988 Census to 50.8 percent in 2002 and to 54.4 percent in 2012. The same trend is observed in Kaskazini Unguja rural. The proportion for Kaskazini

Unguja urban increased from 45.9 percent in 1988 to 59.0 percent in the 2012 PHC as shown in Figure 3.7.

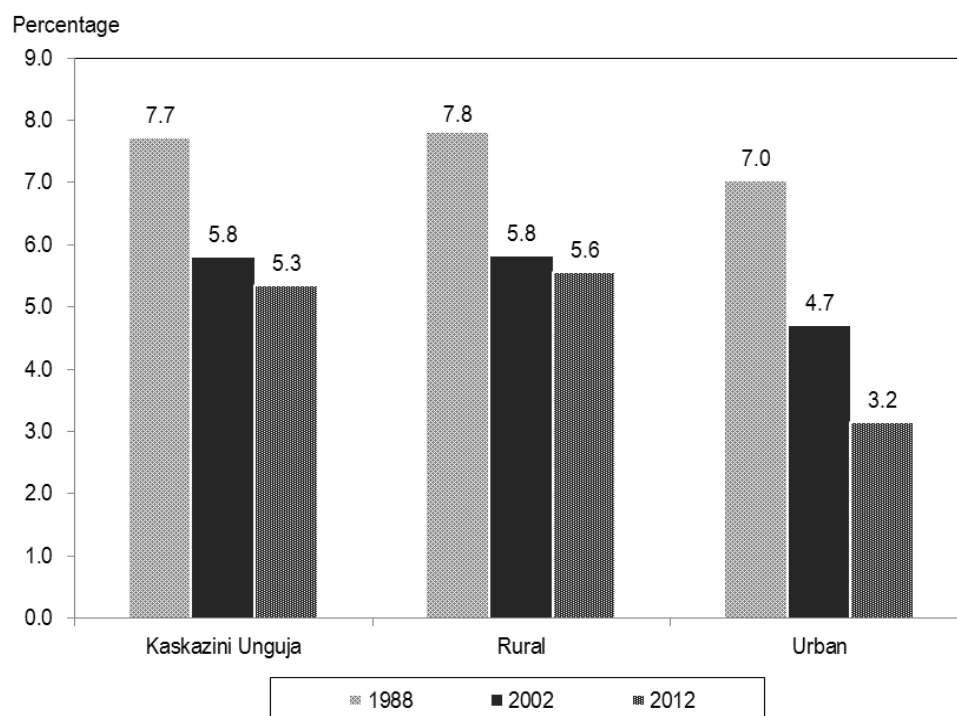
Figure 3.7: Proportion of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region decreased from about eight (7.7) percent in 1988 to five (5.3) percent in 2012 Census. It decreased from eight (7.8) percent to six (5.6) percent in Kaskazini Unguja rural and decreased from seven (7) percent to three (3.2) percent in Kaskazini Unguja urban (Figure 3.8).

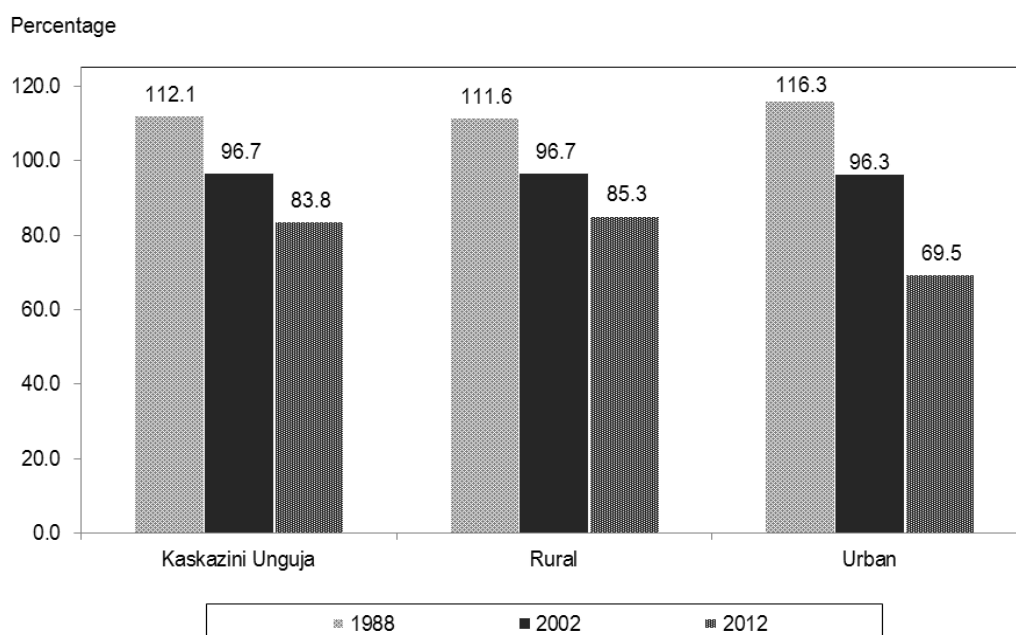
Figure 3.8: Proportion of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that age dependency ratio for Kaskazini Unguja Region was 112 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 112 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio: Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (38,651) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Kaskazini Unguja Region had a total of 36,736 private households. Ninety one (91.3) percent of the private households (33,530 households) were in rural areas and 8.7 percent (3,206 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty six (66.4) percent and 33.6 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age Group, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Kaskazini Unguja 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	36,736	24,401	66.4	12,335	33.6	33,530	91.3	22,521	92.3	11,009	89.3	3,206	8.7	1,880	7.7	1,326	10.7
< 10	11	8	72.7	3	27.3	11	100.0	8	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	18	16	88.9	2	11.1	16	88.9	14	87.5	2	100.0	2	11.1	2	12.5	0	0.0
15-19	156	100	64.1	56	35.9	129	82.7	86	86.0	43	76.8	27	17.3	14	14.0	13	23.2
20-24	1,411	934	66.2	477	33.8	1,223	86.7	831	89.0	392	82.2	188	13.3	103	11.0	85	17.8
25-29	3,270	2,429	74.3	841	25.7	2,892	88.4	2,198	90.5	694	82.5	378	11.6	231	9.5	147	17.5
30-34	4,220	3,054	72.4	1,166	27.6	3,780	89.6	2,778	91.0	1,002	85.9	440	10.4	276	9.0	164	14.1
35-39	4,675	3,300	70.6	1,375	29.4	4,238	90.7	3,017	91.4	1,221	88.8	437	9.3	283	8.6	154	11.2
40-44	4,583	3,039	66.3	1,544	33.7	4,124	90.0	2,779	91.4	1,345	87.1	459	10.0	260	8.6	199	12.9
45-49	4,765	2,832	59.4	1,933	40.6	4,265	89.5	2,624	92.7	1,641	84.9	500	10.5	208	7.3	292	15.1
50-54	3,842	2,534	66.0	1,308	34.0	3,568	92.9	2,352	92.8	1,216	93.0	274	7.1	182	7.2	92	7.0
55-59	2,419	1,682	69.5	737	30.5	2,266	93.7	1,571	93.4	695	94.3	153	6.3	111	6.6	42	5.7
60-64	2,540	1,626	64.0	914	36.0	2,412	95.0	1,544	95.0	868	95.0	128	5.0	82	5.0	46	5.0
65-69	1,379	857	62.1	522	37.9	1,326	96.2	821	95.8	505	96.7	53	3.8	36	4.2	17	3.3
70-74	1,549	901	58.2	648	41.8	1,485	95.9	870	96.6	615	94.9	64	4.1	31	3.4	33	5.1
75-79	664	398	59.9	266	40.1	624	94.0	370	93.0	254	95.5	40	6.0	28	7.0	12	4.5
80+	1,234	691	56.0	543	44.0	1,171	94.9	658	95.2	513	94.5	63	5.1	33	4.8	30	5.5

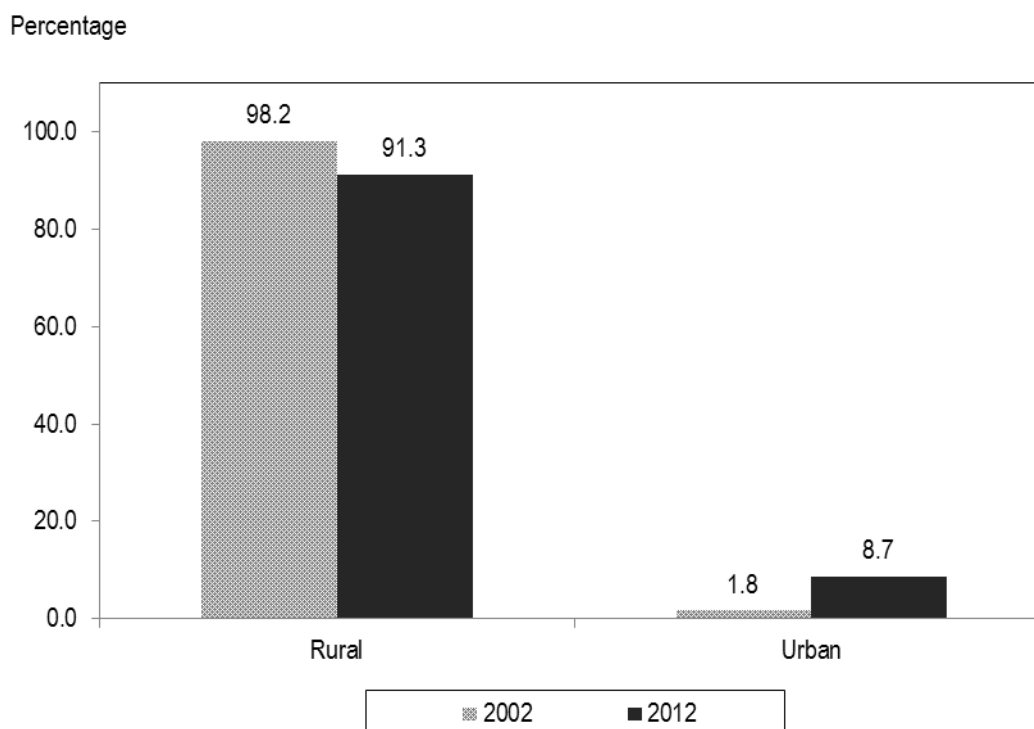
Table 4.2 reveals that Kaskazini A had 55.9 percent and Kaskazini B had 44.1 percent of the private households. The district with a higher number of private households in rural areas was Kaskazini B (94.4 percent) followed by Kaskazini A (88.8 percent), while in urban areas, the bigger number of private households was in Kaskazini A (11.2 percent).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	100.0	33,530	91.3	3,206	8.7
Kaskazini A	20,522	55.9	18,216	88.8	2,306	11.2
Kaskazini B	16,214	44.1	15,314	94.4	900	5.6

Figure 4.1 shows an increase of urban households in Kaskazini Unguja from 1.8 percent in 2002 to 8.7 percent in 2012 Census, while there is a decrease of rural households from 98.2 percent to 91.3 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

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

the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Kaskazini Unguja Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.0 persons, which is slightly lower the 4.8 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households, with an average of 5.0 persons per household, are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.7 persons). The average household size across districts was 5.0, almost the same for both districts, Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B.

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

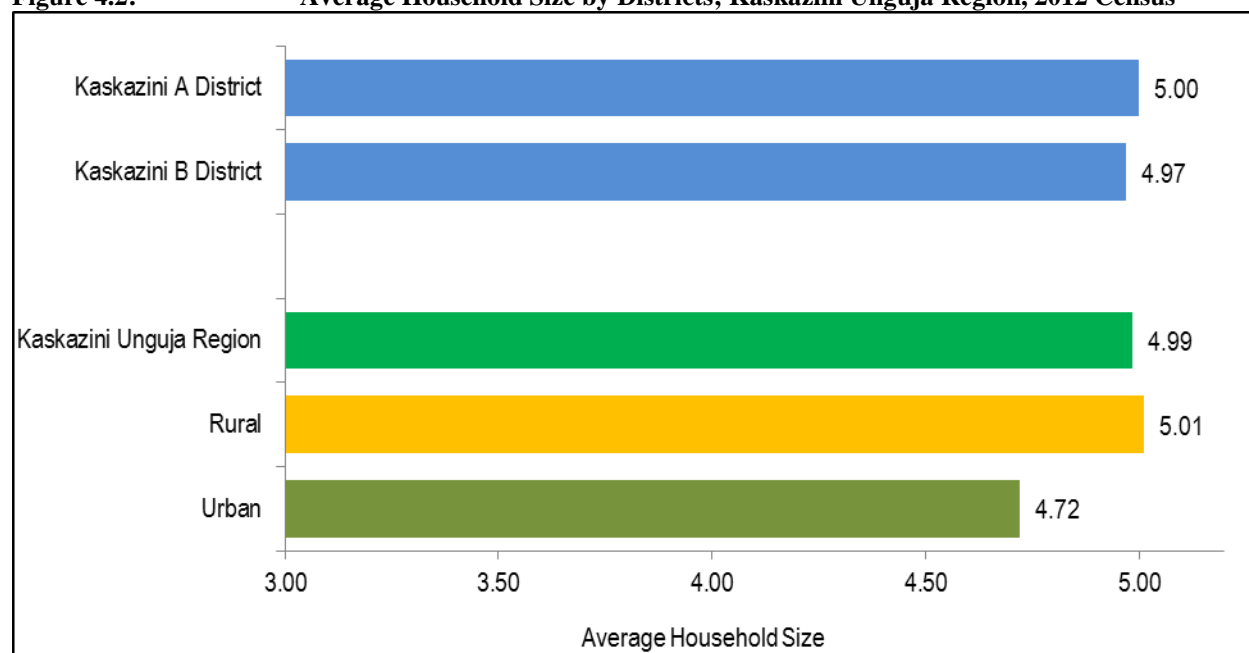


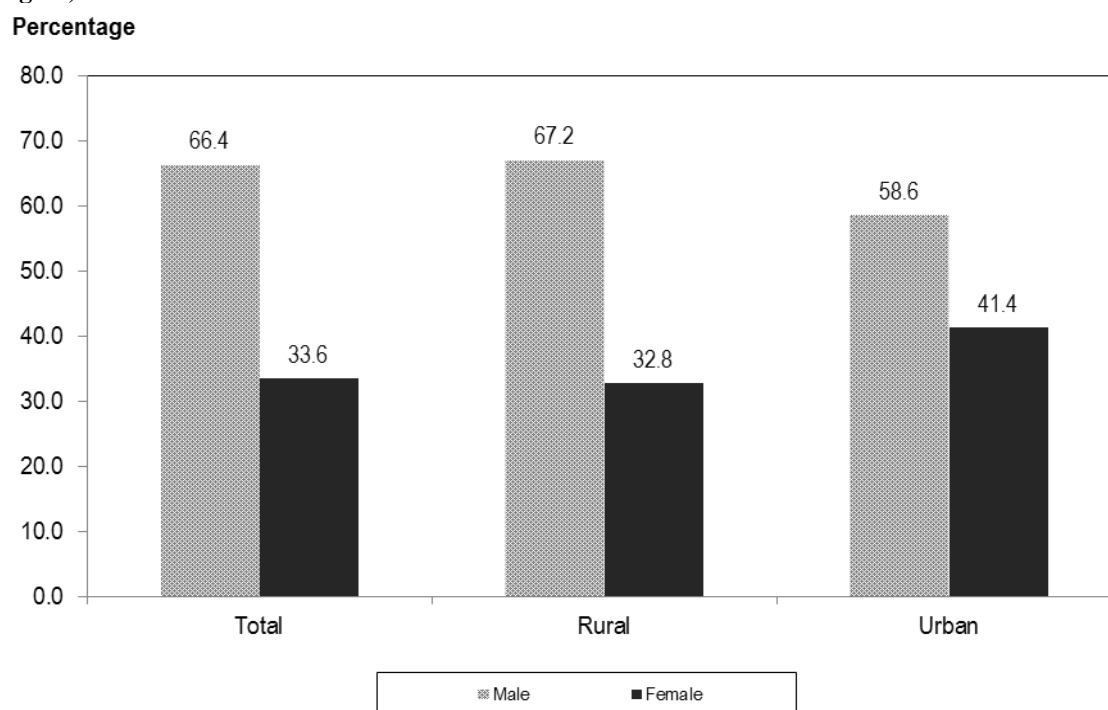
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kaskazini Unguja Region	134,288	183,156	28,048	36,736	4.8	5.0
Rural	131,948	168,023	27,548	33,530	4.8	5.0
Urban	2,340	15,133	500	3,206	4.7	4.7

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty six (66.4 percent) of the total private households in Kaskazini Unguja were headed by males and 33.6 percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3)

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



The proportion of male headed and female headed households was 66.4 percent and 33.6 percent respectively, which had almost remained the same for the 2002 and 2012 (Table 4.4).

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kaskazini Unguja Region	66.1	33.9	66.4	33.6
Rural	66.2	33.8	67.2	32.8
Urban	61.6	38.4	58.6	41.4

The average household size for female headed households is almost twice that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 7.6 compared with 3.7 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	24,401	12,335	5.0	3.7	7.6
Rural	33,530	22,521	11,009	5.0	3.7	7.8
Urban	3,206	1,880	1,326	4.7	3.8	6.0
Kaskazini A	20,522	13,346	7,176	5.0	3.7	7.4
Kaskazini B	16,214	11,055	5,159	5.0	3.6	7.9

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

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

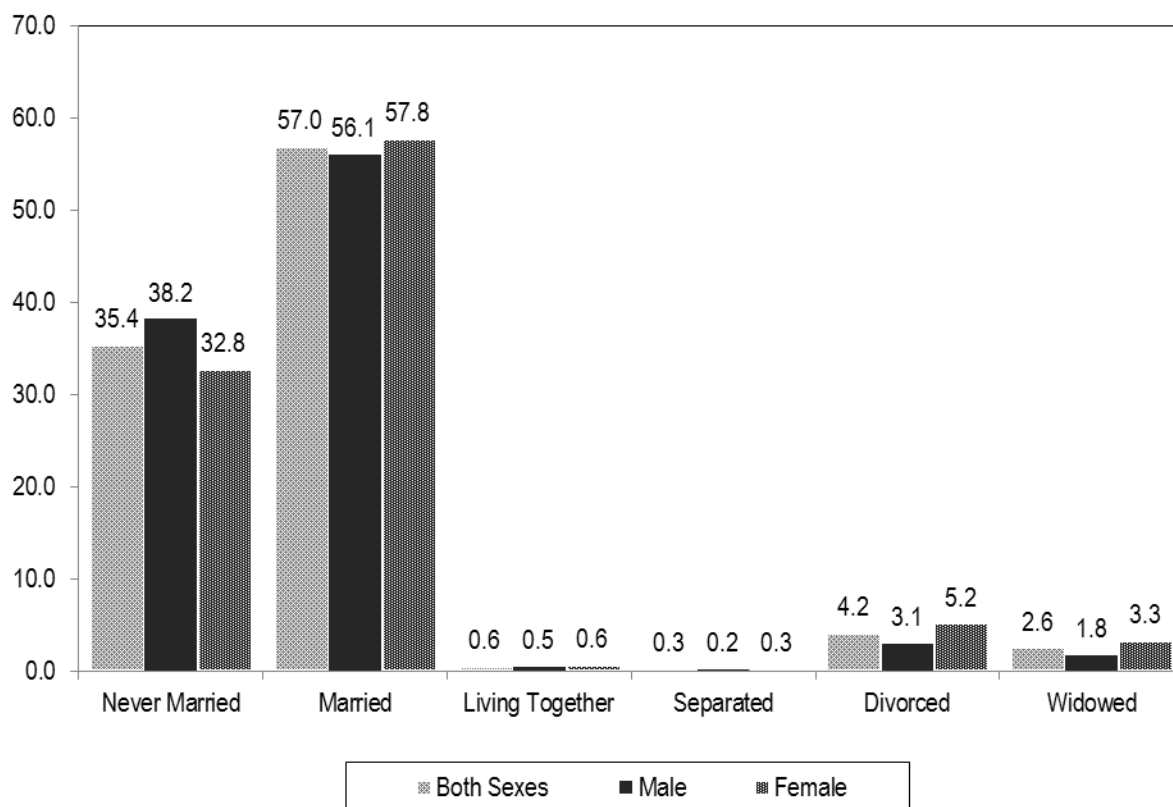
Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, and place of residence for Kaskazini Unguja Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 35.4 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja had never married, 90 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 57 percent of the people were married and about three (2.6) 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 percent for persons age 15–19 to 9.9 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	104,691	35.4	57.0	0.6	4.2	0.3	2.6
15-19	19,804	90.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	-	-
20-24	16,483	61.3	35.8	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.1
25-29	12,922	32.3	64.4	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
30-34	10,191	15.9	77.6	0.4	5.7	0.2	0.1
35-39	9,496	9.5	84.2	0.4	5.5	0.2	0.2
40-44	8,278	7.3	86.1	0.1	4.6	0.6	1.3
45-49	8,543	5.8	82.4	0.2	6.1	0.6	5.0
50-54	5,739	6.3	81.4	0.2	6.9	0.6	4.7
55-59	3,366	6.4	76.2	2.0	9.0	0.9	5.6
60-64	3,357	8.0	72.1	1.5	10.8	0.7	6.9
65-69	1,908	5.3	69.8	3.4	9.9	0.8	10.8
70-74	2,033	9.1	59.6	2.4	11.8	0.6	16.5
75-79	955	6.8	52.4	0.3	7.7	0.8	31.9
80+	1,616	9.9	43.9	0.2	10.6	1.1	34.3

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

Percentage



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (38.2 percent) was higher than that of females (32.8 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3.3 percent) was higher than that of males (1.8 percent). The tables further indicates 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	50,304	38.2	56.1	0.5	3.1	0.2	1.8
15-19	9,789	92.0	8.0	-	0.0	-	-
20-24	7,783	71.9	24.8	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.1
25-29	5,998	40.0	56.4	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
30-34	4,765	18.2	76.0	0.4	5.2	0.1	0.1
35-39	4,216	9.5	84.8	0.4	4.8	0.2	0.3
40-44	3,748	7.4	87.7	0.2	3.0	0.6	1.1
45-49	3,788	5.5	86.1	0.1	3.4	0.4	4.5
50-54	3,068	5.1	87.3	0.2	3.8	0.4	3.2
55-59	1,914	4.2	84.5	1.2	5.9	0.7	3.6
60-64	1,800	4.2	84.2	0.9	6.7	0.3	3.7
65-69	1,033	4.0	80.9	2.7	5.1	1.0	6.3
70-74	1,058	5.7	78.0	0.9	6.0	0.7	8.7
75-79	535	4.5	67.9	0.2	4.3	0.9	22.2
80+	809	6.2	67.6	0.2	6.1	1.1	18.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	54,387	32.8	57.8	0.6	5.2	0.3	3.3
15-19	10,015	88.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	-	-
20-24	8,700	51.7	45.6	0.1	2.5	-	0.0
25-29	6,924	25.6	71.4	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.0
30-34	5,426	14.0	79.0	0.4	6.2	0.3	0.1
35-39	5,280	9.5	83.7	0.4	6.0	0.2	0.2
40-44	4,530	7.2	84.7	0.0	5.9	0.6	1.5
45-49	4,755	6.0	79.4	0.2	8.2	0.8	5.4
50-54	2,671	7.7	74.5	0.2	10.3	0.8	6.4
55-59	1,452	9.4	65.2	3.0	13.1	1.1	8.3
60-64	1,557	12.3	58.3	2.1	15.5	1.1	10.7
65-69	875	7.0	56.6	4.1	15.5	0.7	16.1
70-74	975	12.8	39.7	4.0	18.1	0.5	24.9
75-79	420	9.8	32.6	0.5	12.1	0.7	44.3
80+	807	13.6	20.1	0.1	15.1	1.1	49.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	95,961	35.3	57.2	0.5	4.1	0.3	2.6
15–19	18,338	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
20–24	14,997	61.0	36.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.1
25–29	11,665	31.9	65.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.1
30–34	9,233	15.9	77.8	0.2	5.8	0.2	0.1
35–39	8,624	9.2	84.8	0.3	5.3	0.2	0.2
40–44	7,514	7.0	86.6	0.1	4.4	0.6	1.3
45–49	7,684	5.5	83.3	0.1	5.6	0.5	4.9
50–54	5,361	6.3	81.8	0.1	6.7	0.6	4.5
55–59	3,171	6.4	76.3	1.9	9.0	0.8	5.6
60–64	3,196	8.1	72.3	1.3	10.6	0.7	6.9
65–69	1,809	5.4	69.9	3.2	9.9	0.8	10.8
70–74	1,939	9.2	59.9	2.4	11.4	0.6	16.4
75–79	900	7.1	51.8	-	8.0	0.9	32.2
80+	1,530	9.9	43.7	0.2	10.7	1.2	34.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	46,287	38.2	56.2	0.5	3.0	0.3	1.8
15–19	9,164	92.0	8.0	-	0.0	-	-
20–24	7,105	71.7	25.1	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	5,462	39.7	56.9	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
30–34	4,335	18.0	76.2	0.3	5.3	0.2	0.1
35–39	3,798	8.9	85.7	0.3	4.6	0.2	0.2
40–44	3,387	7.1	88.1	0.1	3.0	0.6	1.0
45–49	3,453	5.2	86.8	0.1	3.3	0.3	4.3
50–54	2,828	4.9	87.7	0.1	3.8	0.5	3.0
55–59	1,788	4.1	84.5	1.2	6.2	0.7	3.4
60–64	1,711	4.3	84.5	0.7	6.5	0.4	3.7
65–69	974	4.1	81.0	2.7	5.1	1.0	6.1
70–74	1,013	5.6	78.0	0.9	6.0	0.7	8.8
75–79	500	4.6	67.4	-	4.4	1.0	22.6
80+	769	6.2	67.8	0.3	5.6	1.2	19.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	49,674	32.6	58.1	0.6	5.1	0.3	3.3
15–19	9,174	88.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	-	-
20–24	7,892	51.4	45.9	0.1	2.5	-	0.0
25–29	6,203	25.0	72.2	1.5	1.1	0.1	-
30–34	4,898	14.0	79.2	0.2	6.2	0.3	0.1
35–39	4,826	9.4	84.1	0.3	5.8	0.2	0.2
40–44	4,127	7.0	85.3	0.0	5.5	0.7	1.6
45–49	4,231	5.8	80.4	0.2	7.5	0.7	5.4
50–54	2,533	7.8	75.2	0.2	9.9	0.8	6.2
55–59	1,383	9.5	65.7	2.8	12.6	1.0	8.4
60–64	1,485	12.5	58.4	2.1	15.4	1.1	10.6
65–69	835	6.9	56.9	3.8	15.4	0.6	16.3
70–74	926	13.2	40.1	4.1	17.4	0.5	24.7
75–79	400	10.3	32.3	-	12.5	0.8	44.3
80+	761	13.5	19.3	0.1	15.8	1.2	50.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	8,730	36.7	54.6	1.1	5.1	0.3	2.2
15–19	1,466	90.1	9.8	-	0.1	-	-
20–24	1,486	63.9	32.8	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.1
25–29	1,257	36.2	58.6	2.7	2.2	0.2	0.1
30–34	958	16.6	76.1	1.6	5.5	0.2	-
35–39	872	12.7	78.2	1.4	7.2	0.2	0.2
40–44	764	9.6	81.2	0.4	7.2	0.3	1.4
45–49	859	7.8	74.2	0.5	10.1	1.2	6.3
50–54	378	6.6	75.4	0.5	9.5	0.8	7.1
55–59	195	6.2	74.4	2.6	9.2	1.5	6.2
60–64	161	5.0	68.3	3.7	14.3	0.6	8.1
65–69	99	4.0	67.7	6.1	10.1	1.0	11.1
70–74	94	6.4	54.3	2.1	19.1	-	18.1
75–79	55	1.8	61.8	5.5	3.6	-	27.3
80+	86	10.5	47.7	-	9.3	-	32.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	4,017	38.7	54.5	1.1	3.6	0.2	1.9
15–19	625	91.7	8.3	-	-	-	-
20–24	678	74.2	21.7	0.3	3.7	0.1	-
25–29	536	43.3	51.1	3.0	2.6	-	-
30–34	430	20.0	74.7	0.9	4.4	-	-
35–39	418	15.1	76.3	1.7	6.2	0.2	0.5
40–44	361	9.4	83.9	0.8	3.6	0.3	1.9
45–49	335	8.7	78.8	0.6	4.5	0.9	6.6
50–54	240	6.7	83.3	0.4	4.2	-	5.4
55–59	126	5.6	84.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	6.3
60–64	89	3.4	78.7	4.5	10.1	-	3.4
65–69	59	1.7	79.7	3.4	5.1	-	10.2
70–74	45	6.7	77.8	2.2	6.7	-	6.7
75–79	35	2.9	74.3	2.9	2.9	-	17.1
80+	40	5.0	65.0	-	15.0	-	15.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	4,713	34.9	54.7	1.1	6.3	0.4	2.5
15–19	841	88.9	10.9	-	0.1	-	-
20–24	808	55.2	42.1	0.4	2.2	-	0.1
25–29	721	30.9	64.2	2.5	1.9	0.3	0.1
30–34	528	13.8	77.3	2.1	6.4	0.4	-
35–39	454	10.6	80.0	1.1	8.1	0.2	-
40–44	403	9.7	78.7	-	10.4	0.2	1.0
45–49	524	7.3	71.2	0.4	13.7	1.3	6.1
50–54	138	6.5	61.6	0.7	18.8	2.2	10.1
55–59	69	7.2	55.1	5.8	23.2	2.9	5.8
60–64	72	6.9	55.6	2.8	19.4	1.4	13.9
65–69	40	7.5	50.0	10.0	17.5	2.5	12.5
70–74	49	6.1	32.7	2.0	30.6	-	28.6
75–79	20	-	40.0	10.0	5.0	-	45.0
80+	46	15.2	32.6	-	4.3	-	47.8

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category which show that the proportion is slightly higher in Kaskazini A district (35.5 percent) than in Kaskazini B (35.3 percent). For the married category, the proportion was also approximately equal in both districts (57.3 and 56.5 percent). The proportion for the separated was less than one percent for both districts and that of widowed category was slightly higher in Kaskazini A district (3 percent) than in Kaskazini B district (2 percent). It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was approximately equal in both districts (1 percent)

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Kaskazini Unguja Region	104,691	35.4	57.0	0.6	0.3	4.2	2.6
Rural	95,961	35.3	57.2	0.5	0.3	4.1	2.6
Urban	8,730	36.7	54.6	1.1	0.3	5.1	2.2
Kaskazini A	58,750	35.5	57.3	0.6	0.2	3.7	2.7
Kaskazini B	45,941	35.3	56.5	0.5	0.4	4.8	2.4

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show in kaskazini Unguja region females are married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.5 years 2002 to 23.3 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 27.6 years in 2002 Census to 26.0 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas increased from 21.9 to 24.0 years and that of males decreased from 28.1 to 26.3 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.5 to 23.2 years and that of males decreased from 27.6 to 25.9 years.

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

Age (Years)

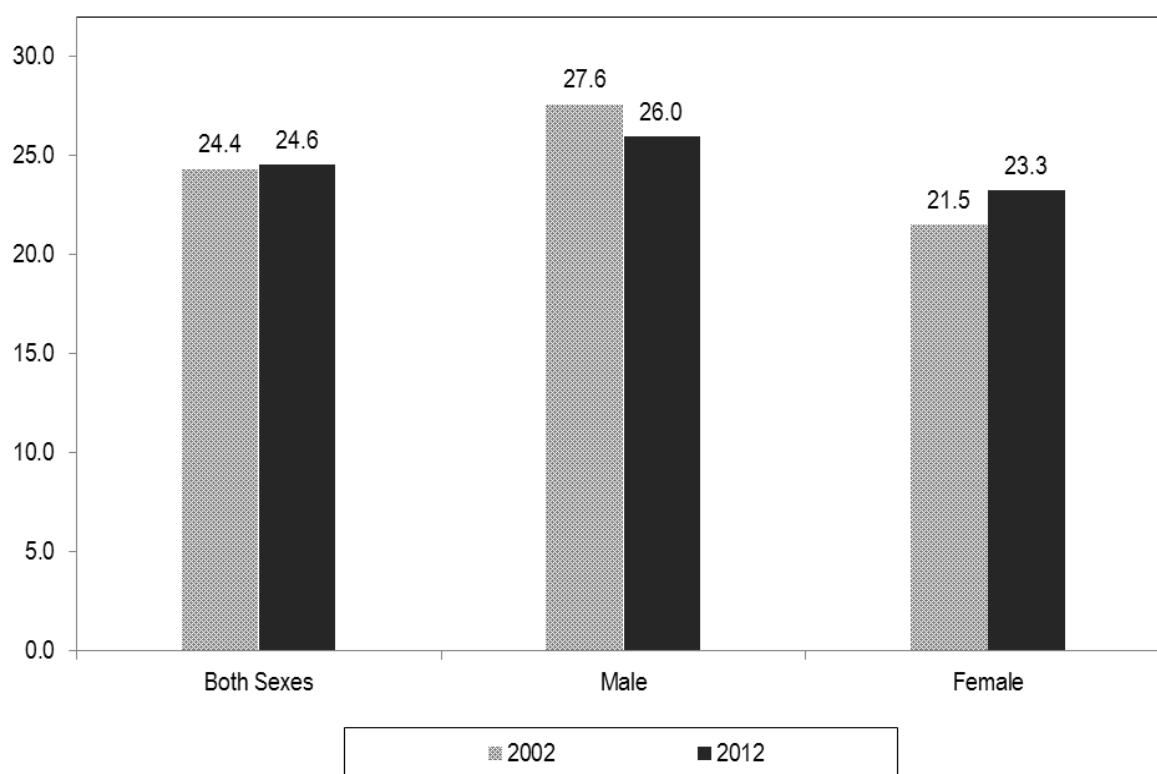
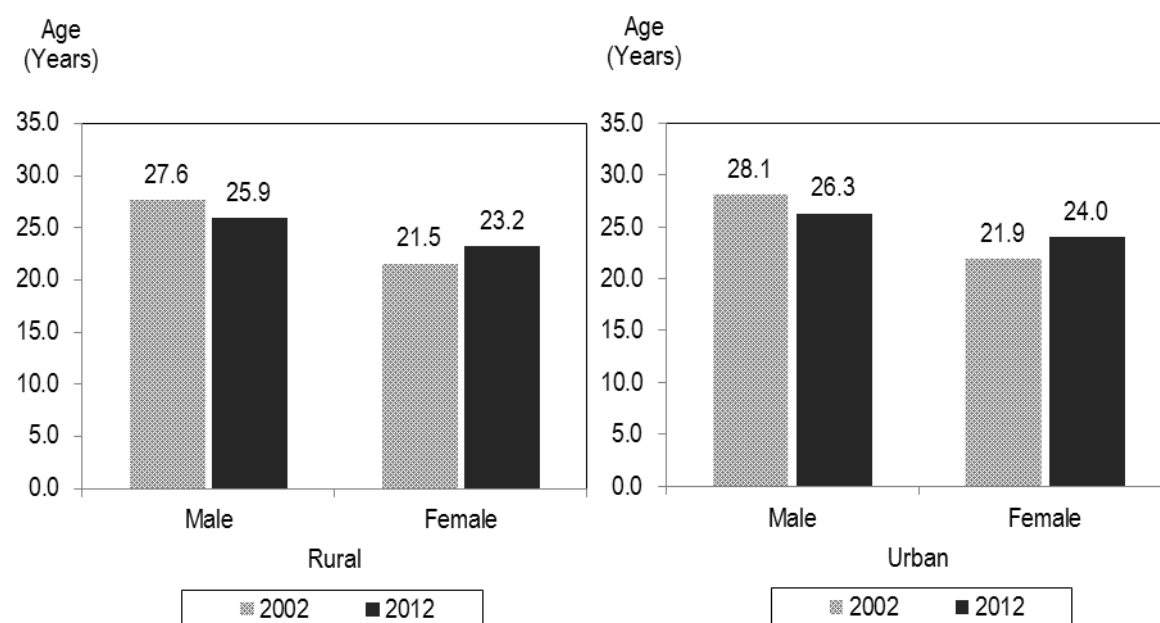


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

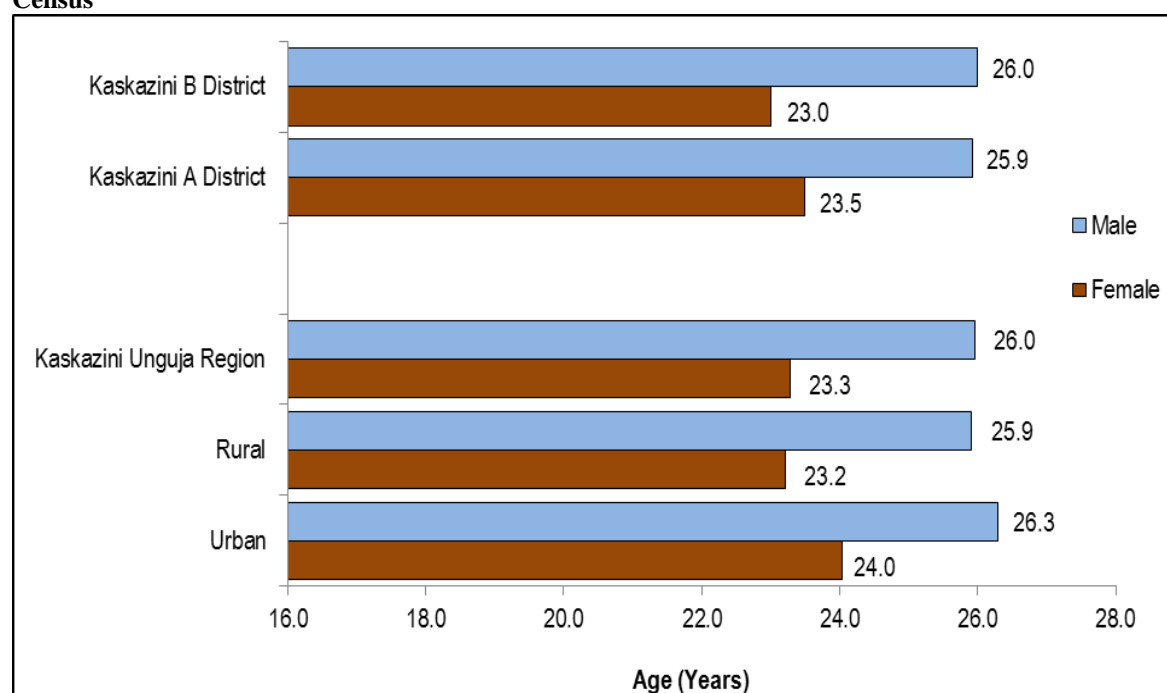


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both male and female. Kaskazini B District had a slightly lower mean age at first marriage for males (24.5 years) than Kaskazini A District (24.6 years). The mean age at first marriage for females was higher in Kaskazini B District (28.0 years) than in Kaskazini A District (27.3 years).

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

District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaskazini Unguja Region	24.4	24.6	27.6
Rural	24.4	24.5	27.6
Urban	24.4	25.0	28.1
Kaskazini A	24.0	24.6	27.3
Kaskazini B	24.9	24.5	28.0

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship status of respondents. It was revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population in Kaskazini Unguja region were Tanzanians (Table 6.1). The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from Italy. Other countries with a significant number of foreigners in the region were from Great Britain, USA and Germany.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	187,455	92,114	95,341	100.00	170,778	83,974	86,804	100.00	16,677	8,140	8,537	100.00
Tanzania	184,643	90,721	93,922	98.50	169,026	83,113	85,913	98.97	15,617	7,608	8,009	93.64
Angola	1	1	0	0.001	1	1	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	60	35	25	0.032	45	24	21	0.026	15	11	4	0.090
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	2	1	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.012
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	2	2	0	0.001	2	2	0	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	8	5	3	0.004	5	3	2	0.003	3	2	1	0.018
South Africa	86	52	34	0.046	48	26	22	0.028	38	26	12	0.228
Uganda	2	1	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.012
DRC	1	1	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.006
Zimbabwe	3	1	2	0.002	1	0	1	0.001	2	1	1	0.012
Zambia	3	2	1	0.002	2	1	1	0.001	1	1	0	0.006
Other African Countries	7	6	1	0.004	4	4	0	0.002	3	2	1	0.018
China	4	4	0	0.002	4	4	0	0.002	0	0	0	0.000
India	14	10	4	0.007	6	4	2	0.004	8	6	2	0.048
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	104	61	43	0.055	40	20	20	0.023	64	41	23	0.384
Italy	1,433	668	765	0.764	900	424	476	0.527	533	244	289	3.196
Nordic Countries	84	38	46	0.045	56	23	33	0.033	28	15	13	0.168
Great Britain	150	79	71	0.080	106	54	52	0.062	44	25	19	0.264
Germany	110	57	53	0.059	49	27	22	0.029	61	30	31	0.366

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Other European Countries	567	291	276	0.302	399	208	191	0.234	168	83	85	1.007
Canada	18	8	10	0.010	14	6	8	0.008	4	2	2	0.024
USA	125	58	67	0.067	50	22	28	0.029	75	36	39	0.450
Dual Citizenship	28	12	16	0.015	20	8	12	0.012	8	4	4	0.048

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 sixty seven (67.3) percent of Kaskazini Unguja population had birth certificates while about six (5.6) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Twenty five (25.4) percent did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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	67.3	69.1	65.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	25.4	23.3	27.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
0 - 4	73.8	73.9	73.7	10.4	10.5	10.3	14.8	14.6	14.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
5 - 9	78.5	78.8	78.1	7.1	6.8	7.4	13.5	13.6	13.4	0.9	0.8	1.0
10 - 14	81.1	81.7	80.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	12.4	12.0	12.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
15 - 19	78.4	78.1	78.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	15.5	15.7	15.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
20 - 24	74.4	76.6	72.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	19.7	17.2	22.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
25 - 29	65.3	67.2	63.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	28.7	26.0	31.0	2.3	2.9	1.9
30 - 34	59.5	63.2	56.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	34.5	30.1	38.4	2.4	3.3	1.6
35 - 39	55.1	59.2	51.8	3.2	2.9	3.4	39.0	34.2	42.9	2.7	3.8	1.9
40 - 44	49.6	53.6	46.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	43.6	38.5	47.9	2.9	4.0	2.1
45 - 49	47.0	54.5	41.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	46.4	38.5	52.7	2.9	3.4	2.6
50 - 54	43.2	49.0	36.5	4.1	4.4	3.6	50.0	43.3	57.8	2.7	3.3	2.1
55 - 59	40.6	45.9	33.7	3.2	3.8	2.5	53.4	47.5	61.3	2.7	2.8	2.5
60 - 64	32.5	35.5	29.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	61.5	58.0	65.6	2.8	3.2	2.4
65 - 69	33.0	39.0	25.9	3.1	3.3	3.0	60.8	54.4	68.3	3.0	3.3	2.7
70 - 74	28.5	30.7	26.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	64.7	62.9	66.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
75 - 79	30.4	33.3	26.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	62.7	60.6	65.5	3.2	2.4	4.3
80+	28.2	29.5	26.8	2.5	2.7	2.2	66.8	64.9	68.6	2.6	2.8	2.4

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Kaskazini Unguja Urban Areas (68.7 percent) was slightly higher than that of Kaskazini Unguja Rural Areas (67.2 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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	67.2	69.0	65.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	25.5	23.5	27.5	1.6	1.8	1.4
0 - 4	73.8	73.9	73.8	10.6	10.7	10.4	14.6	14.5	14.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
5 - 9	78.3	78.7	77.8	7.2	6.8	7.6	13.6	13.7	13.5	0.9	0.7	1.0
10 - 14	81.0	81.8	80.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	12.5	11.9	13.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
15 - 19	78.5	78.3	78.6	4.9	5.0	4.8	15.5	15.4	15.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
20 - 24	74.5	76.8	72.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	19.8	17.2	22.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
25 - 29	65.5	67.2	64.0	3.7	3.9	3.4	28.6	26.1	30.9	2.2	2.8	1.7
30 - 34	59.6	63.0	56.6	3.4	3.2	3.6	34.7	30.5	38.4	2.3	3.4	1.4
35 - 39	54.8	58.7	51.8	3.2	2.9	3.5	39.4	34.9	43.0	2.6	3.6	1.8
40 - 44	49.0	52.8	45.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	44.3	39.1	48.5	3.0	4.0	2.1
45 - 49	46.6	53.8	40.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	47.1	39.7	53.1	2.8	3.1	2.5
50 - 54	42.8	48.2	36.8	4.0	4.3	3.7	50.4	44.1	57.5	2.8	3.4	2.1
55 - 59	40.4	45.5	33.8	3.2	3.7	2.6	53.6	47.9	61.1	2.7	2.9	2.5
60 - 64	32.1	35.2	28.6	3.2	3.3	3.0	61.9	58.4	65.9	2.8	3.2	2.5
65 - 69	32.6	38.2	26.1	3.2	3.4	2.9	61.1	55.0	68.1	3.2	3.4	2.9
70 - 74	28.8	30.9	26.6	2.9	2.4	3.5	64.5	63.1	66.0	3.8	3.7	4.0
75 - 79	29.4	32.2	26.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	63.7	61.8	66.0	3.3	2.4	4.5
80+	28.0	29.5	26.5	2.6	2.9	2.4	66.7	64.8	68.6	2.7	2.9	2.5

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

Age	Has a Birth Certificate	Has a Birth Notification	Has no Birth	Don't Know
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Group	Certificate/Notification											
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	68.7	70.8	66.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	23.8	21.2	26.1	2.6	3.0	2.2
0 - 4	73.3	73.7	73.0	8.8	8.7	8.9	16.3	16.1	16.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
5 - 9	80.5	79.4	81.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	12.5	13.0	11.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
10 - 14	82.1	81.0	83.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	11.5	12.4	10.7	2.9	3.1	2.7
15 - 19	77.4	74.4	79.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	16.2	19.4	13.9	2.1	1.9	2.3
20 - 24	73.5	74.9	72.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	19.7	17.0	22.0	3.3	4.7	2.1
25 - 29	63.5	67.7	60.3	4.0	3.4	4.4	29.2	25.6	31.9	3.3	3.4	3.3
30 - 34	59.3	66.0	53.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	32.8	26.0	38.3	2.9	2.8	3.0
35 - 39	57.5	63.2	52.2	2.8	3.1	2.4	35.6	27.8	42.7	4.2	6.0	2.6
40 - 44	55.9	60.7	51.6	3.8	3.0	4.5	37.4	32.4	41.9	2.9	3.9	2.0
45 - 49	51.0	61.8	44.1	4.2	5.4	3.4	40.4	26.9	49.0	4.4	6.0	3.4
50 - 54	48.4	58.8	30.4	5.0	6.3	2.9	44.4	32.9	64.5	2.1	2.1	2.2
55 - 59	44.1	51.6	30.4	3.1	4.0	1.4	50.3	42.1	65.2	2.6	2.4	2.9
60 - 64	39.8	41.6	37.5	3.7	4.5	2.8	54.7	50.6	59.7	1.9	3.4	0.0
65 - 69	40.4	52.5	22.5	3.0	1.7	5.0	55.6	44.1	72.5	1.0	1.7	0.0
70 - 74	22.3	26.7	18.4	4.3	6.7	2.0	70.2	60.0	79.6	3.2	6.7	0.0
75 - 79	45.5	48.6	40.0	5.5	5.7	5.0	47.3	42.9	55.0	1.8	2.9	0.0
80+	30.2	30.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.6	67.5	69.6	1.2	2.5	0.0

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Kaskazini Unguja Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with higher level of population in possession of birth certificates was Kaskazini B District (70.9 percent) followed by Kaskazini A District Council (64.5 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	67.3	69.1	65.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	25.4	23.3	27.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
Kaskazini A	64.5	66.7	62.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	26.7	24.2	28.9	1.6	1.8	1.4
Kaskazini B	70.9	72.2	69.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	23.7	22.1	25.3	1.8	2.0	1.6

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 71.4 percent of all persons in Kaskazini Unguja and 95 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; Kaskazini Unguja 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	183,155	130,768	71.4	6,110	3.3	23,149	12.6	23,127	12.6
< 1	5,864	5,779	98.6	10	0.2	56	1.0	19	0.3
1-4	24,002	23,497	97.9	172	0.7	301	1.3	32	0.1
5-9	25,805	24,782	96.0	229	0.9	696	2.7	99	0.4
10-14	22,794	21,164	92.8	336	1.5	1,218	5.3	77	0.3
15-19	19,804	17,405	87.9	463	2.3	1,797	9.1	139	0.7
20-24	16,483	13,176	79.9	684	4.1	2,210	13.4	414	2.5
25-29	12,922	8,921	69.0	618	4.8	2,678	20.7	704	5.4
30-34	10,191	5,652	55.5	686	6.7	2,865	28.1	989	9.7
35-39	9,496	4,302	45.3	759	8.0	3,042	32.0	1,394	14.7
40-44	8,278	2,610	31.5	720	8.7	2,670	32.3	2,278	27.5
45-49	8,543	1,916	22.4	686	8.0	2,736	32.0	3,206	37.5
50-54	5,739	829	14.4	367	6.4	1,430	24.9	3,114	54.3
55-59	3,365	309	9.2	212	6.3	630	18.7	2,215	65.8
60-64	3,357	165	4.9	71	2.1	453	13.5	2,669	79.5
65+	6,512	260	4.0	100	1.5	371	5.7	5,781	88.8
Total (Age 0-17)	89,991	85,515	95.0	992	1.1	3,182	3.5	301	0.3

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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	89,625	64,329	71.8	3,049	3.4	11,082	12.4	11,166	12.5
<1	2,974	2,942	98.9	6	0.2	21	0.7	6	0.2
1-4	11,968	11,730	98.0	69	0.6	154	1.3	15	0.1
5-9	12,770	12,257	96.0	141	1.1	315	2.5	57	0.4
10-14	11,610	10,786	92.9	179	1.5	613	5.3	32	0.3
15-19	9,789	8,621	88.1	235	2.4	865	8.8	68	0.7
20-24	7,783	6,294	80.9	274	3.5	988	12.7	227	2.9
25-29	5,998	4,234	70.6	281	4.7	1,185	19.8	298	5.0
30-34	4,765	2,560	53.7	318	6.7	1,430	30.0	457	9.6
35-39	4,216	1,914	45.4	346	8.2	1,328	31.5	629	14.9
40-44	3,748	1,267	33.8	336	9.0	1,191	31.8	954	25.5
45-49	3,788	884	23.3	369	9.7	1,311	34.6	1,225	32.3
50-54	3,068	451	14.7	236	7.7	795	25.9	1,586	51.7
55-59	1,913	157	8.2	163	8.5	382	20.0	1,211	63.3
60-64	1,800	70	3.9	28	1.6	294	16.3	1,408	78.2
65+	3,435	163	4.7	67	2.0	211	6.1	2,994	87.2
Total (Age 0-17)	45,134	42,902	95.1	532	1.2	1,555	3.4	145	0.3

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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	93,530	66,439	71.0	3,062	3.3	12,068	12.9	11,962	12.8
<1	2,890	2,838	98.2	4	0.1	35	1.2	13	0.4
1-4	12,034	11,767	97.8	103	0.9	147	1.2	17	0.1
5-9	13,035	12,525	96.1	88	0.7	381	2.9	42	0.3
10-14	11,184	10,378	92.8	156	1.4	605	5.4	45	0.4
15-19	10,015	8,784	87.7	228	2.3	931	9.3	71	0.7
20-24	8,700	6,882	79.1	410	4.7	1,221	14.0	187	2.1
25-29	6,924	4,687	67.7	336	4.9	1,494	21.6	407	5.9
30-34	5,426	3,092	57.0	368	6.8	1,434	26.4	532	9.8
35-39	5,280	2,388	45.2	413	7.8	1,714	32.5	765	14.5
40-44	4,530	1,343	29.6	384	8.5	1,479	32.6	1,324	29.2
45-49	4,755	1,032	21.7	317	6.7	1,425	30.0	1,981	41.7
50-54	2,671	378	14.2	131	4.9	635	23.8	1,527	57.2
55-59	1,452	152	10.5	48	3.3	248	17.1	1,004	69.1
60-64	1,557	95	6.1	43	2.8	159	10.2	1,260	80.9
65+	3,077	98	3.2	33	1.1	159	5.2	2,787	90.6
Total (Age 0-17)	44,857	42,614	95.0	460	1.0	1,626	3.6	157	0.4

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Kaskazini Unguja Region by District and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was almost the same in both rural and urban areas (about 71 percent each). Kaskazini A District reported a higher proportion of survival of both parents (71.7 percent) than Kaskazini B District (71.0 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than three times (12.6 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.3 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Kaskazini A District Council (12.9 percent) than in Kaskazini B District Council (12.3 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	183,155	130,768	71.4	6,110	3.3	23,149	12.6	23,127	12.6
Rural	168,023	119,990	71.4	5,510	3.3	20,951	12.5	21,572	12.8
Urban	15,132	10,779	71.2	600	4.0	2,199	14.5	1,555	10.3
Kaskazini A	102,581	73,545	71.7	3,357	3.3	12,460	12.1	13,219	12.9
Kaskazini B	80,574	57,223	71.0	2,753	3.4	10,690	13.3	9,909	12.3

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive	Father Alive Mother Dead	Father Dead Mother Alive	Father Dead Mother Dead
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		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Unguja Region	89,625	64,329	71.8	3,049	3.4	11,082	12.4	11,166	12.5
Rural	82,400	59,123	71.8	2,782	3.4	10,062	12.2	10,433	12.7
Urban	7,225	5,206	72.1	267	3.7	1,019	14.1	732	10.1
Kaskazini A	49,718	35,923	72.3	1,638	3.3	5,800	11.7	6,357	12.8
Kaskazini B	39,907	28,406	71.2	1,411	3.5	5,282	13.2	4,808	12.0

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	93,530	66,439	71.0	3,062	3.3	12,068	12.9	11,962	12.8
Rural	85,623	60,867	71.1	2,729	3.2	10,889	12.7	11,139	13.0
Urban	7,907	5,572	70.5	333	4.2	1,179	14.9	822	10.4
Kaskazini A	52,863	37,623	71.2	1,719	3.3	6,660	12.6	6,861	13.0
Kaskazini B	40,667	28,816	70.9	1,342	3.3	5,408	13.3	5,100	12.5

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	168,023	119,990	71.4	5,510	3.3	20,951	12.5	21,572	12.8
Male	82,400	59,123	71.8	2,782	3.4	10,062	12.2	10,433	12.7
Female	85,623	60,867	71.1	2,729	3.2	10,889	12.7	11,139	13.0
Kaskazini A	91,888	65,929	71.7	2,918	3.2	10,910	11.9	12,131	13.2
Kaskazini B	76,135	54,060	71.0	2,592	3.4	10,041	13.2	9,442	12.4

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	15,132	10,779	71.2	600	4.0	2,199	14.5	1,555	10.3
Male	7,225	5,206	72.1	267	3.7	1,019	14.1	732	10.1
Female	7,907	5,572	70.5	333	4.2	1,179	14.9	822	10.4
Kaskazini A	10,693	7,616	71.2	439	4.1	1,550	14.5	1,088	10.2
Kaskazini B	4,439	3,163	71.3	160	3.6	649	14.6	467	10.5

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 alive increase with age. A similar trend is observed for both males and females (Tables 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban populations (Tables 7.12 and 7.13).

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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	183,155	130,768	71.4	6,110	3.3	23,149	12.6	23,127	12.6
< 1	5,864	5,779	98.6	10	0.2	56	1.0	19	0.3
1-4	24,002	23,497	97.9	172	0.7	301	1.3	32	0.1
5-9	25,805	24,782	96.0	229	0.9	696	2.7	99	0.4
10-14	22,794	21,164	92.8	336	1.5	1,218	5.3	77	0.3
15-19	19,804	17,405	87.9	463	2.3	1,797	9.1	139	0.7
20-24	16,483	13,176	79.9	684	4.1	2,210	13.4	414	2.5
25+	68,403	24,964	36.5	4,217	6.2	16,873	24.7	22,349	32.7

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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	89,625	64,329	71.8	3,049	3.4	11,082	12.4	11,166	12.5
< 1	2,974	2,942	98.9	6	0.2	21	0.7	6	0.2
1-4	11,968	11,730	98.0	69	0.6	154	1.3	15	0.1
5-9	12,770	12,257	96.0	141	1.1	315	2.5	57	0.4
10-14	11,610	10,786	92.9	179	1.5	613	5.3	32	0.3
15-19	9,789	8,621	88.1	235	2.4	865	8.8	68	0.7
20-24	7,783	6,294	80.9	274	3.5	988	12.7	227	2.9
25+	32,731	11,700	35.7	2,144	6.6	8,125	24.8	10,762	32.9

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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	93,530	66,439	71.0	3,062	3.3	12,068	12.9	11,962	12.8
< 1	2,890	2,838	98.2	4	0.1	35	1.2	13	0.4
1-4	12,034	11,767	97.8	103	0.9	147	1.2	17	0.1
5-9	13,035	12,525	96.1	88	0.7	381	2.9	42	0.3
10-14	11,184	10,378	92.8	156	1.4	605	5.4	45	0.4
15-19	10,015	8,784	87.7	228	2.3	931	9.3	71	0.7
20-24	8,700	6,882	79.1	410	4.7	1,221	14.0	187	2.1
25+	35,672	13,264	37.2	2,073	5.8	8,748	24.5	11,587	32.5

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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	168,023	119,990	71.4	5,510	3.3	20,951	12.5	21,572	12.8
< 1	5,354	5,280	98.6	10	0.2	48	0.9	16	0.3
1-4	21,900	21,452	98.0	156	0.7	268	1.2	24	0.1
5-9	23,755	22,827	96.1	213	0.9	628	2.6	86	0.4
10-14	21,053	19,566	92.9	305	1.4	1,121	5.3	61	0.3
15-19	18,338	16,153	88.1	419	2.3	1,643	9.0	123	0.7
20-24	14,997	12,057	80.4	602	4.0	1,978	13.2	360	2.4
25+	62,626	22,654	36.2	3,806	6.1	15,264	24.4	20,902	33.4

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini Unguja 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	15,132	10,779	71.2	600	4.0	2,199	14.5	1,555	10.3
< 1	510	499	97.8	0	0.0	8	1.6	3	0.6
1-4	2,102	2,045	97.3	16	0.8	32	1.5	8	0.4
5-9	2,050	1,955	95.4	15	0.7	67	3.3	13	0.6
10-14	1,741	1,598	91.8	31	1.8	96	5.5	16	0.9
15-19	1,466	1,252	85.4	45	3.1	154	10.5	16	1.1
20-24	1,486	1,119	75.3	81	5.5	232	15.6	54	3.6
25+	5,777	2,310	40.0	411	7.1	1,609	27.9	1,446	25.0

7.3 Orphans in Kaskazini Unguja 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 less than one percent (0.33 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about five (4.97) percent of were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (5.00 percent) for female and (4.95 percent) for males.

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

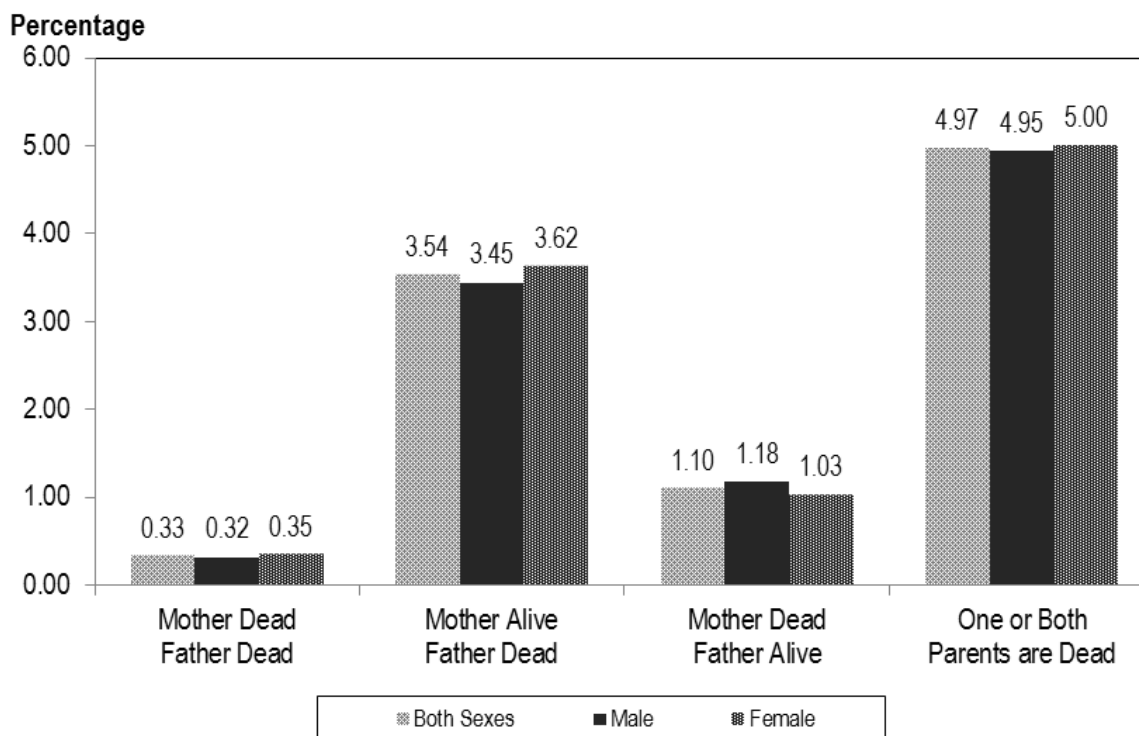


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Kaskazini B District (5.0 percent) than in Kaskazini A District (4.9 percent). Generally, in Kaskazini Unguja Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (5.7 percent) than in rural areas (4.9 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	89,991	45,134	44,857	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.0	4.9	5.0
Rural	82,691	41,544	41,147	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
Urban	7,300	3,590	3,710	1.2	1.1	1.3	3.9	3.4	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	5.7	5.0	6.5
Kaskazini A	50,381	25,170	25,211	1.0	1.1	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
Kaskazini B	39,610	19,964	19,646	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.0	5.0	5.1

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 Kaskazini Unguja 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 (0.7 percent) than in rural areas (0.3 percent). The district with a higher percentage of households with diaspora was Kaskazini B Distribution District (0.4 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	119	0.3	33,530	98	0.3	3,206	21	0.7
Kaskazini A	20,522	53	0.3	18,216	41	0.2	2,306	12	0.5
Kaskazini B	16,214	66	0.4	15,314	57	0.4	900	9	1.0

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 (77.3 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (21.0 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Unguja Region	119	92	77.3	25	21.0	2	1.7	0	0.0
Kaskazini A	53	42	79.2	10	18.9	1	1.9	0	0.0
Kaskazini B	66	50	75.8	15	22.7	1	1.5	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban areas of Kaskazini Unguja Region . Results show that 77.3 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 22.7 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	295	100.0	228	77.3	67	22.7
Angola	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burundi	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0
Comoro	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	7.5
Kenya	33	11.2	27	11.8	6	9.0
Lesotho	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malawi	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	15	5.1	14	6.1	1	1.5
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	2	0.7	2	0.9	0	0.0
Swaziland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Africa	22	7.5	11	4.8	11	16.4
Uganda	20	6.8	11	4.8	9	13.4
Republic of Congo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zimbabwe	4	1.4	4	1.8	0	0.0
Zambia	2	0.7	2	0.9	0	0.0
Other African Countries	5	1.7	4	1.8	1	1.5
China	4	1.4	4	1.8	0	0.0
India	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pakistan	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	65	22.0	59	25.9	6	9.0
Italy	6	2.0	6	2.6	0	0.0
Nordic Countries	7	2.4	7	3.1	0	0.0
Great Britain	71	24.1	58	25.4	13	19.4
Germany	3	1.0	3	1.3	0	0.0
Other European Countries	8	2.7	2	0.9	6	9.0
Canada	2	0.7	2	0.9	0	0.0
USA	17	5.8	8	3.5	9	13.4
Not Reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex for Kaskazini Unguja Region. The Census results show that, out of 295 persons who were reported in Kaskazini Unguja to be living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Great Britain (24.1 percent) followed by Kenya (11.2 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage

Total	295	100.0	181	61.4	114	38.6
Angola	1	0.3	1	0.6	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burundi	1	0.3	1	0.6	0	0.0
Comoro	5	1.7	4	2.2	1	0.9
Kenya	33	11.2	23	12.7	10	8.8
Lesotho	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malawi	1	0.3	1	0.6	0	0.0
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	15	5.1	10	5.5	5	4.4
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	2	0.7	2	1.1	0	0.0
Swaziland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Africa	22	7.5	19	10.5	3	2.6
Uganda	20	6.8	7	3.9	13	11.4
DRC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zimbabwe	4	1.4	1	0.6	3	2.6
Zambia	2	0.7	2	1.1	0	0.0
Other African Countries	5	1.7	2	1.1	3	2.6
China	4	1.4	2	1.1	2	1.8
India	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pakistan	1	0.3	1	0.6	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	65	22.0	27	14.9	38	33.3
Italy	6	2.0	4	2.2	2	1.8
Nordic Countries	7	2.4	5	2.8	2	1.8
Great Britain	71	24.1	52	28.7	19	16.7
Germany	3	1.0	2	1.1	1	0.9
Other European Countries	8	2.7	2	1.1	6	5.3
Canada	2	0.7	1	0.6	1	0.9
USA	17	5.8	12	6.6	5	4.4
Not Reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table 8.5 reveals that only 33.2 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	295	98	33.2
Angola	1	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0	0.0
Burundi	1	1	100.0
Comoro	5	0	0.0
Kenya	33	13	39.4
Lesotho	0	0	0.0
Malawi	1	0	0.0
Mauritius	0	0	0.0
Mozambique	15	2	13.3
Namibia	0	0	0.0
Rwanda	0	0	0.0
Seychelles	0	0	0.0
Somalia	2	1	50.0
Swaziland	0	0	0.0
South Africa	22	5	22.7
Uganda	20	1	5.0
Republic of Congo	0	0	0.0
Zimbabwe	4	4	100.0
Zambia	2	0	0.0
Other African Countries	5	5	100.0
China	4	2	50.0
India	0	0	0.0
Pakistan	1	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	65	22	33.8
Italy	6	5	83.3
Nordic Countries	7	5	71.4
Great Britain	71	23	32.4
Germany	3	0	0.0
Other European Countries	8	4	50.0
Canada	2	1	50.0
USA	17	4	23.5
Not Reported	0	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 Kaskazini Unguja Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Kaskazini Unguja Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 153,290 persons age 5 years and above, 117,464 (76.6 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (79.1 percent) than females (74.3 percent) and among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 92.7 to 70.7 percent) indicating a positive result of the Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas (83.6 percent) was significantly higher than in rural areas (76 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	153,290	74,684	78,606	117,464	59,097	58,367	76.6	79.1	74.3
5-9	25,805	12,770	13,035	12,917	6,206	6,711	50.1	48.6	51.5
10-14	22,794	11,610	11,184	21,123	10,548	10,575	92.7	90.9	94.6
15-19	19,804	9,789	10,015	18,759	9,174	9,585	94.7	93.7	95.7
20-24	16,483	7,783	8,700	15,258	7,277	7,981	92.6	93.5	91.7
25-29	12,922	5,998	6,924	11,225	5,400	5,825	86.9	90.0	84.1
30-34	10,191	4,765	5,426	8,235	4,101	4,134	80.8	86.1	76.2
35-39	9,496	4,216	5,280	7,295	3,501	3,794	76.8	83.0	71.9
40-44	8,278	3,748	4,530	6,081	3,015	3,066	73.5	80.4	67.7
45-49	8,543	3,788	4,755	6,040	3,157	2,883	70.7	83.3	60.6
50-54	5,739	3,068	2,671	3,803	2,393	1,410	66.3	78.0	52.8
55-59	3,366	1,914	1,452	2,147	1,399	748	63.8	73.1	51.5
60-64	3,357	1,800	1,557	1,756	1,137	619	52.3	63.2	39.8
65-69	1,908	1,033	875	966	639	327	50.6	61.9	37.4
70-74	2,033	1,058	975	851	531	320	41.9	50.2	32.8
75-79	955	535	420	431	296	135	45.1	55.3	32.1
80+	1,616	809	807	577	323	254	35.7	39.9	31.5

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

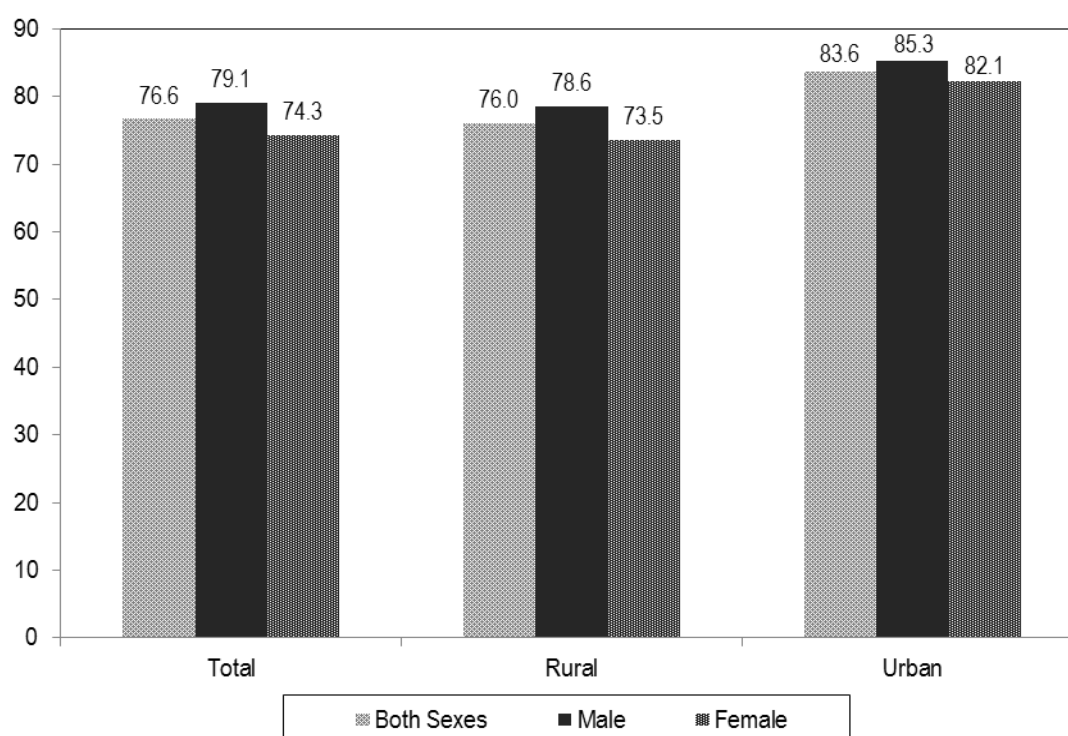
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,769	68,750	72,019	106,994	54,037	52,957	76.0	78.6	73.5
5-9	23,755	11,734	12,021	11,872	5,706	6,166	50.0	48.6	51.3
10-14	21,053	10,729	10,324	19,460	9,722	9,738	92.4	90.6	94.3
15-19	18,338	9,164	9,174	17,340	8,577	8,763	94.6	93.6	95.5
20-24	14,997	7,105	7,892	13,834	6,619	7,215	92.2	93.2	91.4
25-29	11,665	5,462	6,203	10,045	4,884	5,161	86.1	89.4	83.2
30-34	9,233	4,335	4,898	7,353	3,694	3,659	79.6	85.2	74.7
35-39	8,624	3,798	4,826	6,528	3,107	3,421	75.7	81.8	70.9
40-44	7,514	3,387	4,127	5,418	2,687	2,731	72.1	79.3	66.2
45-49	7,684	3,453	4,231	5,377	2,845	2,532	70.0	82.4	59.8
50-54	5,361	2,828	2,533	3,478	2,166	1,312	64.9	76.6	51.8
55-59	3,171	1,788	1,383	1,994	1,289	705	62.9	72.1	51.0
60-64	3,196	1,711	1,485	1,651	1,071	580	51.7	62.6	39.1
65-69	1,809	974	835	900	591	309	49.8	60.7	37.0
70-74	1,939	1,013	926	806	502	304	41.6	49.6	32.8
75-79	900	500	400	399	272	127	44.3	54.4	31.8
80+	1,530	769	761	539	305	234	35.2	39.7	30.7

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	12,521	5,934	6,587	10,470	5,060	5,410	83.6	85.3	82.1
5-9	2,050	1,036	1,014	1,045	500	545	51.0	48.3	53.7
10-14	1,741	881	860	1,663	826	837	95.5	93.8	97.3
15-19	1,466	625	841	1,419	597	822	96.8	95.5	97.7
20-24	1,486	678	808	1,424	658	766	95.8	97.1	94.8
25-29	1,257	536	721	1,180	516	664	93.9	96.3	92.1
30-34	958	430	528	882	407	475	92.1	94.7	90.0
35-39	872	418	454	767	394	373	88.0	94.3	82.2
40-44	764	361	403	663	328	335	86.8	90.9	83.1
45-49	859	335	524	663	312	351	77.2	93.1	67.0
50-54	378	240	138	325	227	98	86.0	94.6	71.0
55-59	195	126	69	153	110	43	78.5	87.3	62.3
60-64	161	89	72	105	66	39	65.2	74.2	54.2
65-69	99	59	40	66	48	18	66.7	81.4	45.0
70-74	94	45	49	45	29	16	47.9	64.4	32.7
75-79	55	35	20	32	24	8	58.2	68.6	40.0
80+	86	40	46	38	18	20	44.2	45.0	43.5

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

Percentage



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

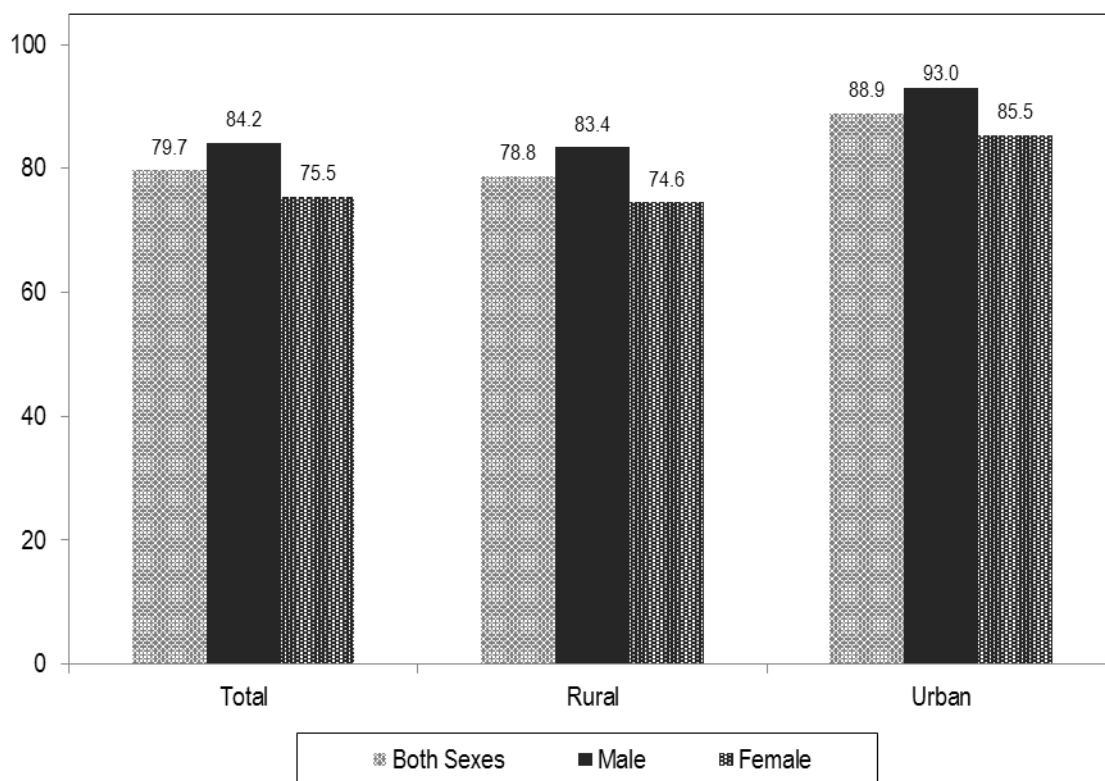
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Kaskazini Unguja Region stands at 79.7 percent and it was higher in urban areas (88.9 percent) than in rural areas (78.8 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	79.7	84.2	75.5	78.8	83.4	74.6	88.9	93.0	85.5
15–19	94.7	93.7	95.7	94.6	93.6	95.5	96.8	95.5	97.7
20–24	92.6	93.5	91.7	92.2	93.2	91.4	95.8	97.1	94.8
25–29	86.9	90.0	84.1	86.1	89.4	83.2	93.9	96.3	92.1
30–34	80.8	86.1	76.2	79.6	85.2	74.7	92.1	94.7	90.0
35–39	76.8	83.0	71.9	75.7	81.8	70.9	88.0	94.3	82.2
40–44	73.5	80.4	67.7	72.1	79.3	66.2	86.8	90.9	83.1
45–49	70.7	83.3	60.6	70.0	82.4	59.8	77.2	93.1	67.0
50–54	66.3	78.0	52.8	64.9	76.6	51.8	86.0	94.6	71.0
55–59	63.8	73.1	51.5	62.9	72.1	51.0	78.5	87.3	62.3
60–64	52.3	63.2	39.8	51.7	62.6	39.1	65.2	74.2	54.2
65–69	50.6	61.9	37.4	49.8	60.7	37.0	66.7	81.4	45.0
70–74	41.9	50.2	32.8	41.6	49.6	32.8	47.9	64.4	32.7
75–79	45.1	55.3	32.1	44.3	54.4	31.8	58.2	68.6	40.0
80+	35.7	39.9	31.5	35.2	39.7	30.7	44.2	45.0	43.5

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

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 83.6 percent in Kaskazini B District Council to 76.6 percent in Kaskazini A District Council.

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

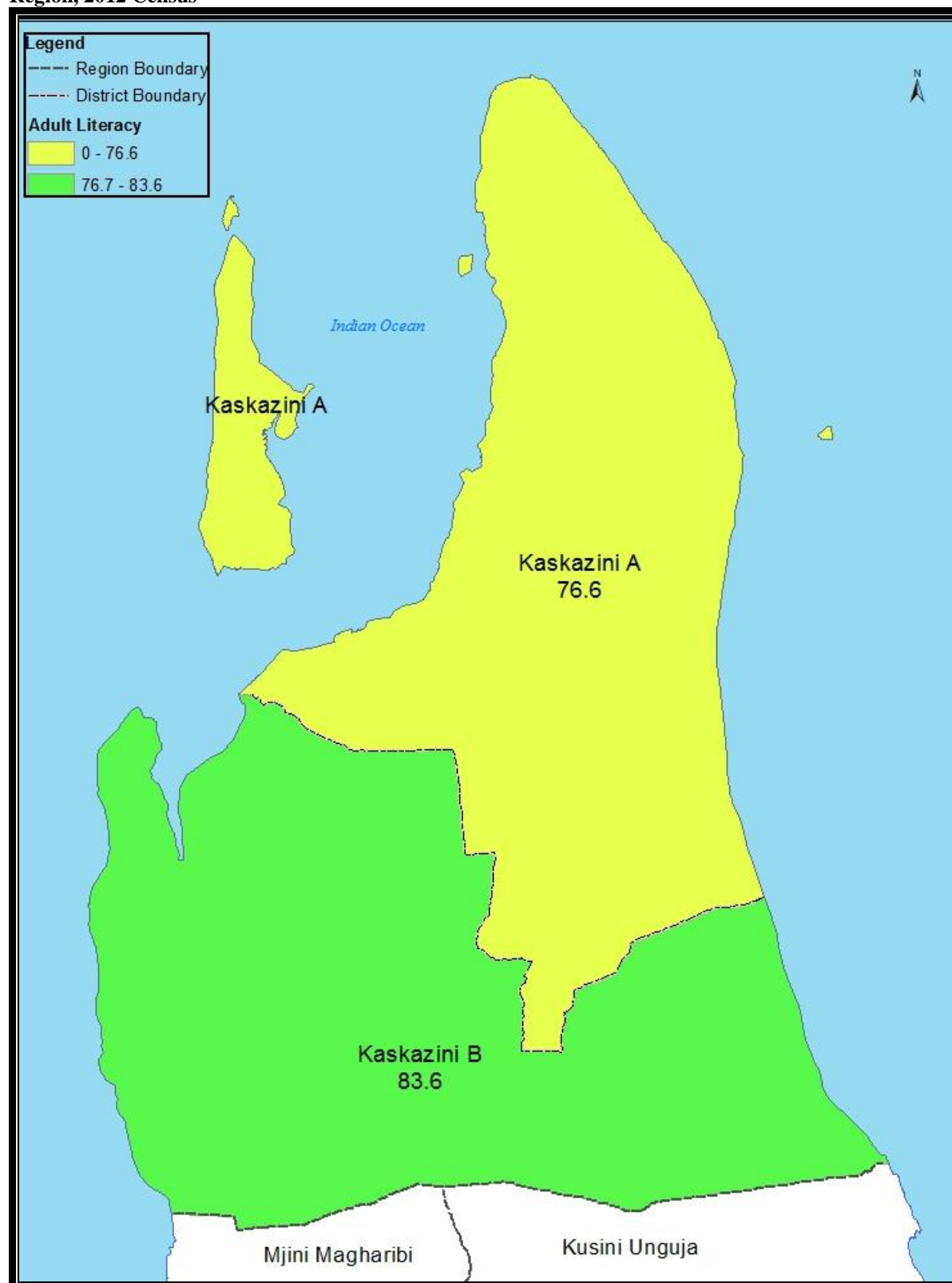


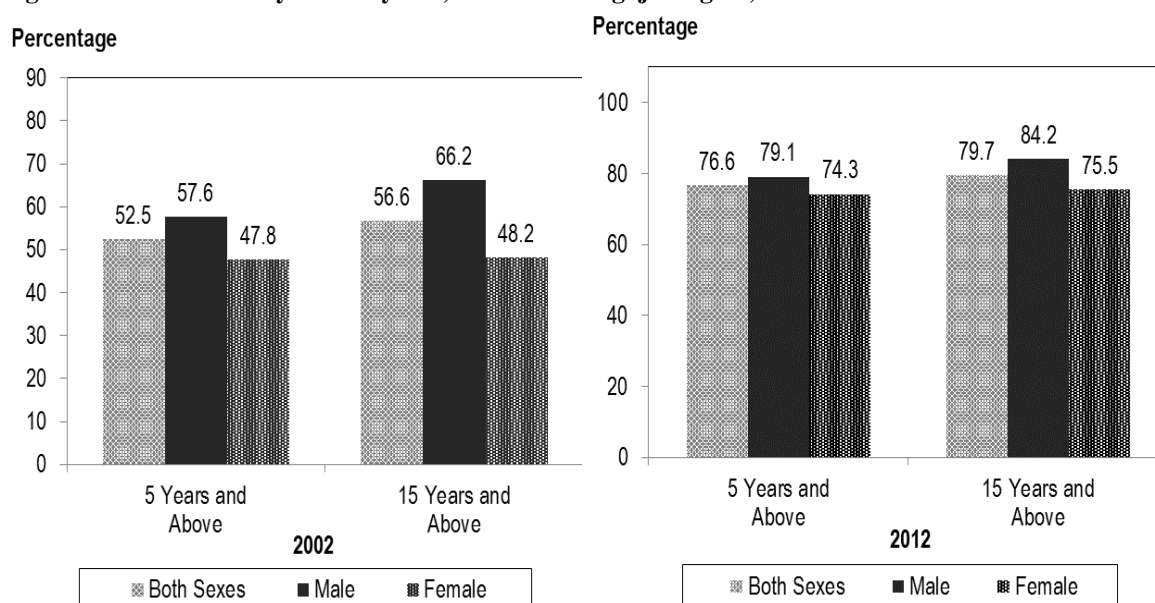
Table 9.5 shows that there has been an increase in adult literacy rates in Kaskazini B District from 67.6 percent in 2002 to 83.6 percent in 2012, and for Kaskazini A District, it increased from 49.5 percent in 2002 to 76.6 percent in 2012.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 52.5 percent to 76.6 percent for persons age 5 years and above and from 56.6 percent to 79.7 percent for persons age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 57.6 percent to 79.1 percent for males and from 47.8 percent to 74.3 percent for females.

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

District	Literate Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaskazini Unguja Region	56.6	66.2	48.2	79.7	84.2	75.5	40.7	27.1	56.6
Rural	56.3	65.9	47.9	94.7	93.7	95.7	68.2	42.1	99.8
Urban	74.1	83.5	66.6	92.6	93.5	91.7	25.0	12.0	37.8
Kaskazini A	49.5	59.6	41.2	76.6	81.9	71.9	54.7	37.3	74.6
Kaskazini B	67.6	75.7	59.8	83.6	87.0	80.3	23.7	14.9	34.2

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



9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili and English (43.7

percent) followed by those literate in Kiswahili (32.2 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Literacy Status							
Age Group	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	32.2	0.6	43.7	0.1	76.6	23.4	153,290
5-9	43.4	0.1	6.5	0.1	50.1	49.9	25,805
10-14	54.3	0.5	37.9	0.0	92.7	7.3	22,794
15-19	25.9	0.9	67.9	0.0	94.7	5.3	19,804
20-24	20.5	1.0	71.0	0.1	92.6	7.4	16,483
25-29	22.9	1.0	62.9	0.1	86.9	13.1	12,922
30-34	24.5	0.9	55.4	0.1	80.8	19.2	10,191
35-39	28.7	0.7	47.2	0.1	76.8	23.2	9,496
40-44	27.5	0.6	45.2	0.2	73.5	26.5	8,278
45-49	27.0	0.5	43.0	0.2	70.7	29.3	8,543
50-54	25.4	0.5	40.2	0.2	66.3	33.7	5,739
55-59	25.8	0.3	37.4	0.2	63.8	36.2	3,366
60-64	25.1	0.3	26.5	0.5	52.3	47.7	3,357
65-69	22.3	0.3	27.6	0.5	50.6	49.4	1,908
70-74	19.7	0.2	21.6	0.4	41.9	58.1	2,033
75-79	21.0	0.8	22.7	0.5	45.1	54.9	955
80+	19.6	0.1	15.3	0.7	35.7	64.3	1,616

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

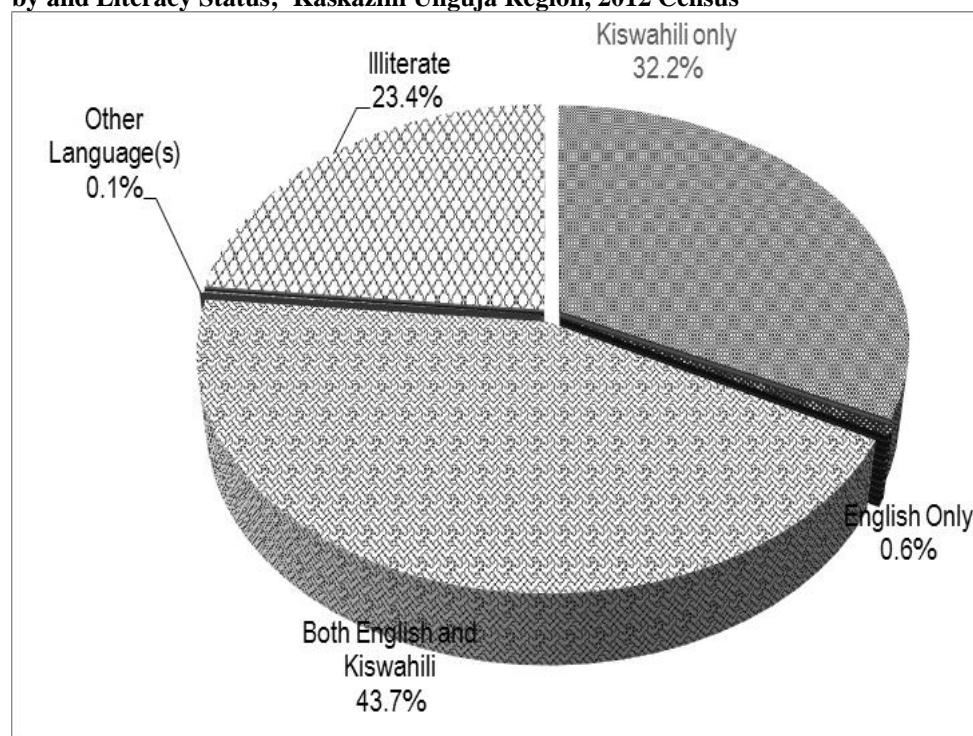


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (83.6 percent) compared to rural areas (76.0 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (79.1 percent) compared with females (74.3 percent).

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

Literacy Status							
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kaskazini Unguja Region	32.2	0.6	43.7	0.1	76.6	23.4	153,290
Male	33.6	0.7	44.7	0.1	79.1	20.9	74,684
Female	30.8	0.6	42.8	0.1	74.3	25.7	78,606
Kaskazini Unguja Rural	32.5	0.6	42.8	0.1	76.0	24.0	140,769
Male	34.0	0.7	43.8	0.1	78.6	21.4	68,750
Female	31.0	0.6	41.8	0.1	73.5	26.5	72,019
Kaskazini Unguja Urban	29.3	0.1	54.0	0.2	83.6	16.4	12,521
Male	29.7	0.1	55.3	0.2	85.3	14.7	5,934
Female	28.9	0.2	52.9	0.2	82.1	17.9	6,587

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

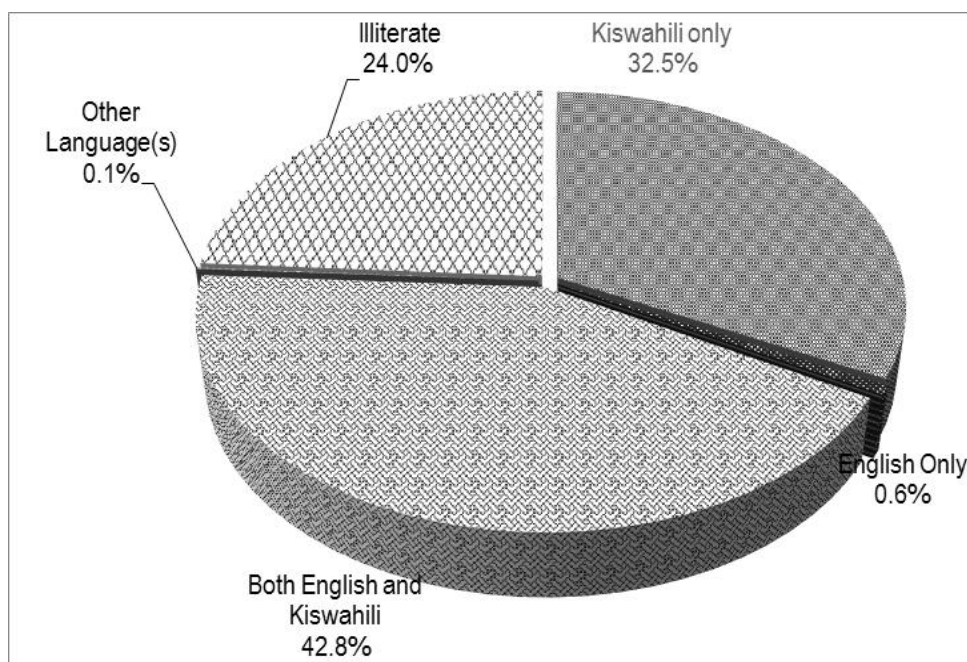
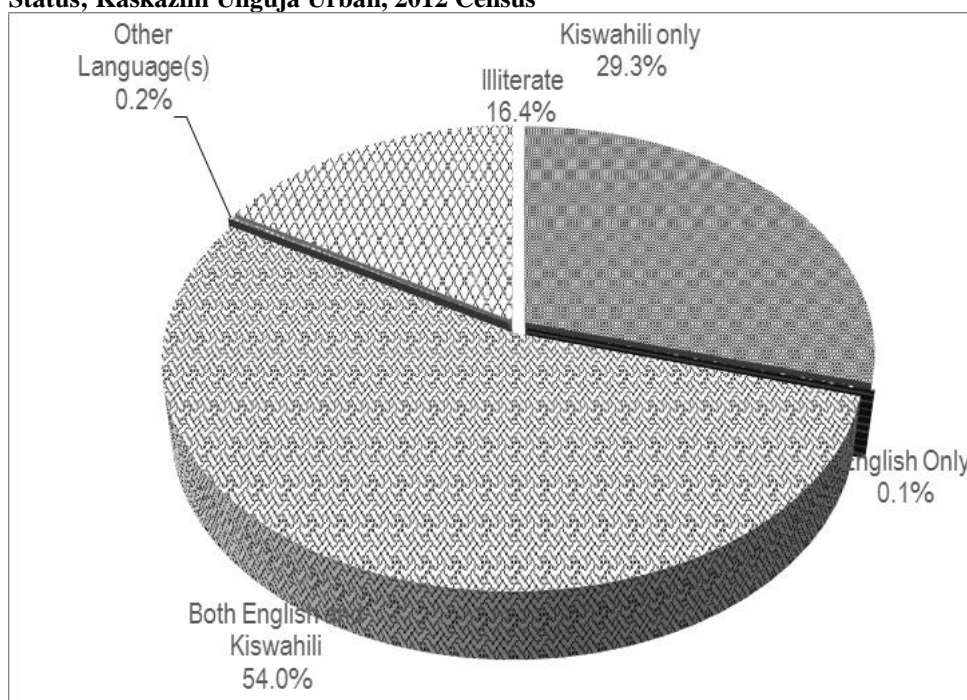


Figure 9.6: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Kaskazini Unguja Region and its district are presented in Table 9.8. The Table shows that illiteracy levels differ between districts in Kaskazini Unguja Region. The District Council with a higher illiteracy rate was Kaskazini A District (26.5 percent) followed by Kaskazini B District (19.4 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status	Total
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	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kaskazini Unguja Region	32.2	0.6	43.7	0.1	76.6	23.4	153,290
Kaskazini A	40.5	0.7	32.2	0.1	73.5	26.5	86,250
Kaskazini B	21.5	0.5	58.5	0.1	80.6	19.4	67,040

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

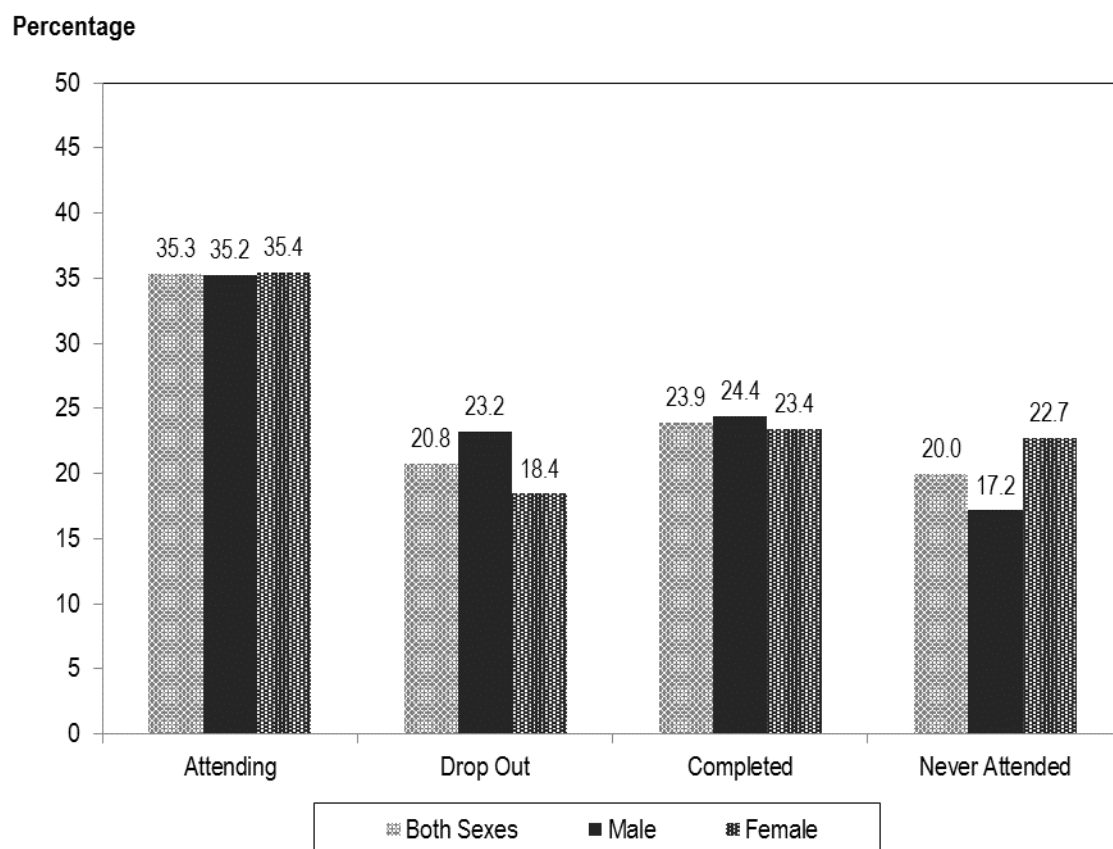
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. Twenty (20.0) percent of person aged 5 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region had never been to school. The Table further reveals that a significant difference between the sexes with more females (22.7 percent) having never been to school compared with males (17.2 percent). About 24 Distribution (23.9) percent of the population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 35.3 percent were attending and 20.8 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region, Kaskazini Unguja 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	153,290	35.3	20.8	23.9	20.0	74,684	35.2	23.2	24.4	17.2	78,606	35.4	18.4	23.4	22.7
5	5,611	47.7	0.8	0.1	51.5	2,838	46.1	1.2	0.0	52.7	2,773	49.3	0.4	0.1	50.2
6	5,306	53.2	0.6	0.1	46.2	2,662	51.7	1.1	0.0	47.2	2,644	54.7	0.1	0.1	45.2
5-6	10,917	50.3	0.7	0.1	48.9	5,500	48.8	1.1	0.0	50.1	5,417	51.9	0.3	0.1	47.8
7	5,436	67.5	0.5	0.3	31.6	2,720	66.5	0.7	0.4	32.4	2,716	68.6	0.4	0.1	30.9
8	5,012	80.8	0.7	0.2	18.3	2,368	78.8	0.7	0.2	20.2	2,644	82.6	0.7	0.2	16.6
9	4,440	89.4	0.8	0.2	9.6	2,182	87.8	1.4	0.1	10.7	2,258	91.0	0.3	0.2	8.5
10	5,153	91.7	1.6	0.3	6.3	2,582	89.5	2.3	0.3	7.8	2,571	94.0	1.0	0.2	4.9
11	3,541	94.7	1.8	0.3	3.3	1,765	93.9	2.6	0.2	3.3	1,776	95.5	0.9	0.3	3.3
12	5,631	92.5	3.6	0.4	3.4	2,936	91.2	4.9	0.4	3.5	2,695	93.9	2.2	0.5	3.4
13	4,505	90.9	5.4	0.8	3.0	2,298	88.6	7.1	0.7	3.6	2,207	93.2	3.6	0.9	2.3
7-13	33,718	86.2	2.1	0.3	11.4	16,851	84.7	2.8	0.4	12.1	16,867	87.7	1.3	0.3	10.6
14	3,964	87.3	9.0	0.9	2.8	2,029	82.9	12.9	0.8	3.4	1,935	92.0	5.0	0.9	2.2
15	4,131	79.8	14.0	2.3	3.9	2,155	74.8	18.7	2.1	4.4	1,976	85.3	8.8	2.5	3.4
16	3,930	75.1	16.9	4.7	3.3	1,897	67.8	25.0	3.7	3.5	2,033	82.0	9.3	5.6	3.0
17	3,465	67.5	19.1	10.1	3.3	1,760	62.6	25.7	8.1	3.6	1,705	72.5	12.3	12.3	2.9
14 - 17	15,490	77.8	14.6	4.3	3.3	7,841	72.5	20.3	3.5	3.7	7,649	83.3	8.8	5.1	2.9
18	4,942	53.0	23.4	18.8	4.9	2,390	49.5	31.9	13.4	5.2	2,552	56.2	15.4	23.8	4.6
19	3,336	43.1	23.7	29.2	4.0	1,587	43.4	30.4	22.4	3.7	1,749	42.8	17.5	35.4	4.3
18 - 19	8,278	49.0	23.5	23.0	4.5	3,977	47.1	31.3	17.0	4.6	4,301	50.8	16.3	28.5	4.5
20	5,044	23.3	27.1	42.2	7.5	2,352	24.8	33.1	36.0	6.1	2,692	21.9	21.8	47.6	8.7
21	2,262	21.0	25.3	48.5	5.3	1,119	22.3	29.3	44.4	4.0	1,143	19.7	21.4	52.4	6.5
22	3,811	13.3	28.7	51.2	6.8	1,752	15.4	34.1	44.7	5.8	2,059	11.5	24.1	56.7	7.8
23	2,739	10.8	27.7	54.2	7.3	1,273	11.0	33.4	49.4	6.2	1,466	10.6	22.9	58.3	8.2
24	2,627	8.1	26.1	58.8	6.9	1,287	8.9	31.3	54.2	5.5	1,340	7.4	21.1	63.2	8.3
20 - 24	16,483	16.1	27.2	49.8	6.9	7,783	17.4	32.5	44.4	5.6	8,700	15.0	22.4	54.6	8.0
25+	68,404	1.2	32.7	37.7	28.4	32,732	1.3	34.9	42.0	21.7	35,672	1.1	30.7	33.6	34.6

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status for the population aged five years and above for rural and urban areas of Kaskazini Unguja Region. The results indicate that 20.8 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 10.8 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (20.7 percent) than in urban areas (21.4 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (31.1 percent) than in the rural areas (23.3 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 36.7 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 35.2 percent of the rural population.

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

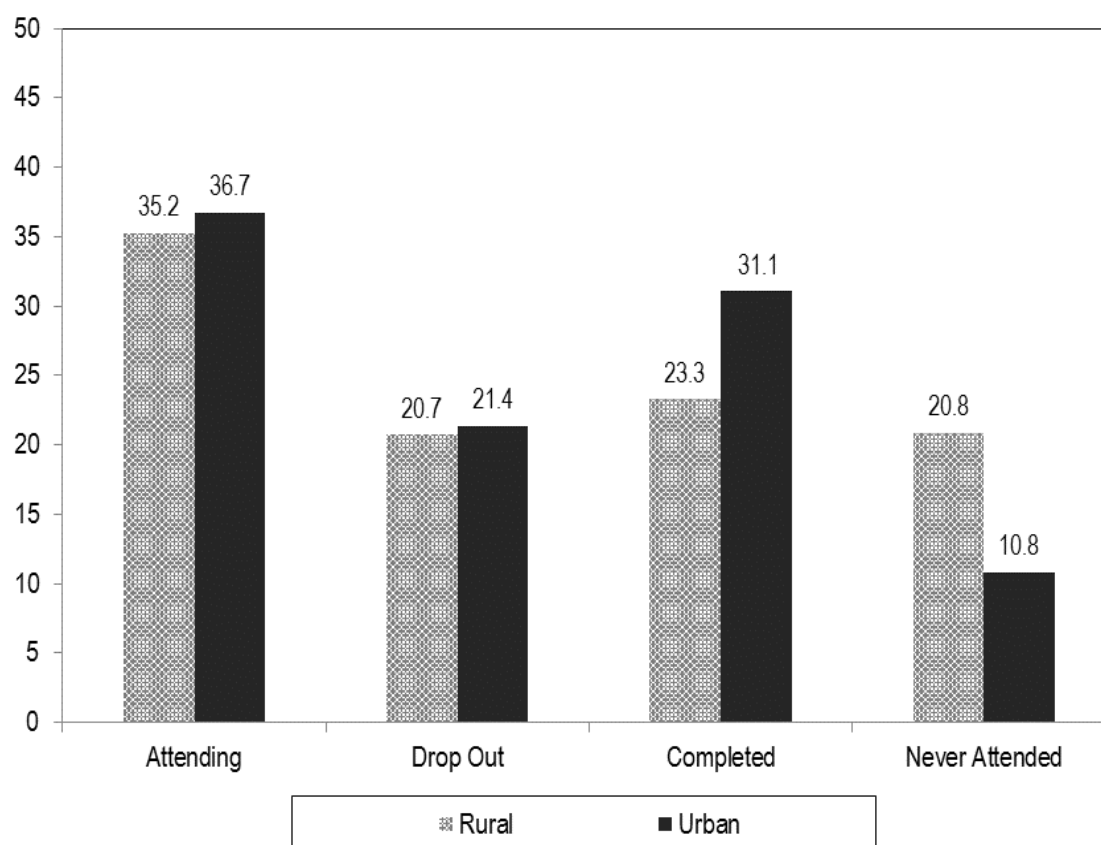
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	140,769	35.2	20.7	23.3	20.8	68,750	35.0	23.4	23.7	17.9	72,019	35.4	18.2	22.8	23.6
5	5,170	46.3	0.9	0.1	52.8	2,600	44.5	1.3	0.0	54.2	2,570	48.1	0.5	0.1	51.4
6	4,883	51.6	0.6	0.1	47.7	2,415	49.6	1.2	0.0	49.2	2,468	53.6	0.1	0.1	46.2
5-6	10,053	48.9	0.8	0.1	50.3	5,015	47.0	1.2	0.0	51.7	5,038	50.8	0.3	0.1	48.8
7	4,961	65.8	0.5	0.3	33.3	2,502	64.8	0.7	0.5	34.1	2,459	66.9	0.4	0.2	32.5
8	4,601	79.7	0.7	0.2	19.3	2,175	77.6	0.8	0.2	21.4	2,426	81.7	0.7	0.2	17.5
9	4,140	88.9	0.8	0.2	10.0	2,042	87.4	1.4	0.1	11.0	2,098	90.4	0.3	0.2	9.1
10	4,797	91.2	1.7	0.3	6.8	2,411	88.9	2.4	0.4	8.3	2,386	93.5	1.0	0.2	5.2
11	3,250	94.4	1.8	0.3	3.5	1,639	93.7	2.6	0.2	3.5	1,611	95.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
12	5,141	92.4	3.5	0.5	3.7	2,677	91.2	4.7	0.4	3.7	2,464	93.6	2.2	0.6	3.7
13	4,183	90.7	5.5	0.7	3.1	2,124	88.4	7.1	0.7	3.8	2,059	93.1	3.7	0.7	2.4
7-13	31,073	85.6	2.1	0.4	12.0	15,570	84.1	2.8	0.4	12.7	15,503	87.2	1.3	0.3	11.2
14	3,682	87.2	9.1	0.7	2.9	1,878	82.9	12.9	0.6	3.6	1,804	91.7	5.2	0.8	2.3
15	3,838	79.6	14.0	2.3	4.2	2,024	74.6	18.6	2.2	4.6	1,814	85.2	8.8	2.4	3.7
16	3,594	75.4	16.9	4.3	3.4	1,768	68.2	24.8	3.5	3.6	1,826	82.5	9.3	5.0	3.2
17	3,197	67.2	19.5	10.0	3.3	1,639	61.9	26.4	8.1	3.6	1,558	72.7	12.2	12.0	3.1
14 - 17	14,311	77.7	14.7	4.1	3.5	7,309	72.3	20.4	3.4	3.9	7,002	83.4	8.7	4.8	3.1
18	4,609	53.2	23.3	18.6	5.0	2,251	49.2	32.0	13.6	5.2	2,358	57.0	15.0	23.3	4.8
19	3,100	43.0	23.6	29.3	4.1	1,482	42.7	30.6	22.9	3.8	1,618	43.3	17.2	35.1	4.4
18 - 19	7,709	49.1	23.4	22.9	4.6	3,733	46.6	31.4	17.3	4.6	3,976	51.4	15.9	28.1	4.7
20	4,660	23.3	27.1	41.8	7.7	2,199	25.0	33.4	35.4	6.3	2,461	21.9	21.5	47.6	9.0
21	2,022	21.1	26.2	47.0	5.7	981	23.0	30.5	42.1	4.4	1,041	19.2	22.2	51.7	6.9
22	3,490	12.9	28.9	51.0	7.2	1,620	14.4	34.4	45.2	5.9	1,870	11.6	24.1	56.0	8.3
23	2,465	10.2	27.7	54.6	7.5	1,153	10.8	33.0	49.9	6.4	1,312	9.7	23.0	58.8	8.5
24	2,360	7.9	26.2	58.4	7.5	1,152	8.5	31.7	53.7	6.1	1,208	7.3	20.9	62.9	8.9
20 - 24	14,997	16.0	27.3	49.4	7.3	7,105	17.3	32.9	43.9	5.9	7,892	14.8	22.4	54.3	8.5
25+	62,626	1.2	32.6	36.5	29.7	30,018	1.3	35.2	40.7	22.8	32,608	1.0	30.3	32.7	36.0

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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	12,521	36.7	21.4	31.1	10.8	5,934	37.4	21.5	32.5	8.7	6,587	36.2	21.2	29.8	12.8
5	441	63.5	0.0	0.0	36.5	238	63.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	203	64.0	0.0	0.0	36.0
6	423	70.7	0.0	0.0	29.3	247	71.7	0.0	0.0	28.3	176	69.3	0.0	0.0	30.7
5-6	864	67.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	485	67.4	0.0	0.0	32.6	379	66.5	0.0	0.0	33.5
7	475	85.5	0.2	0.0	14.3	218	86.2	0.5	0.0	13.3	257	84.8	0.0	0.0	15.2
8	411	92.9	0.2	0.0	6.8	193	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	218	92.7	0.5	0.0	6.9
9	300	96.0	0.7	0.0	3.3	140	92.9	1.4	0.0	5.7	160	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.3
10	356	98.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	171	97.7	0.6	0.0	1.8	185	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
11	291	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.7	126	96.8	2.4	0.0	0.8	165	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
12	490	93.9	5.1	0.2	0.8	259	91.5	6.9	0.4	1.2	231	96.5	3.0	0.0	0.4
13	322	92.9	4.3	1.6	1.2	174	91.4	6.9	0.0	1.7	148	94.6	1.4	3.4	0.7
7-13	2,645	93.4	1.9	0.2	4.5	1,281	92.3	2.9	0.1	4.7	1,364	94.4	0.9	0.4	4.3
14	282	88.7	8.2	2.5	0.7	151	82.8	13.2	3.3	0.7	131	95.4	2.3	1.5	0.8
15	293	82.6	14.0	2.4	1.0	131	77.9	19.8	0.8	1.5	162	86.4	9.3	3.7	0.6
16	336	72.0	17.0	8.9	2.1	129	62.8	28.7	6.2	2.3	207	77.8	9.7	10.6	1.9
17	268	70.9	14.9	11.9	2.2	121	71.9	16.5	8.3	3.3	147	70.1	13.6	15.0	1.4
14 - 17	1,179	78.4	13.7	6.4	1.5	532	74.2	19.4	4.5	1.9	647	81.8	9.0	8.0	1.2
18	333	50.2	24.6	21.6	3.6	139	54.7	29.5	10.1	5.8	194	46.9	21.1	29.9	2.1
19	236	44.5	24.6	28.4	2.5	105	53.3	28.6	15.2	2.9	131	37.4	21.4	38.9	2.3
18 - 19	569	47.8	24.6	24.4	3.2	244	54.1	29.1	12.3	4.5	325	43.1	21.2	33.5	2.2
20	384	22.1	26.8	46.4	4.7	153	22.9	28.8	45.1	3.3	231	21.6	25.5	47.2	5.6
21	240	20.0	17.9	60.4	1.7	138	16.7	21.0	60.9	1.4	102	24.5	13.7	59.8	2.0
22	321	17.4	26.5	53.3	2.8	132	27.3	30.3	38.6	3.8	189	10.6	23.8	63.5	2.1
23	274	16.4	28.5	50.0	5.1	120	13.3	37.5	45.0	4.2	154	18.8	21.4	53.9	5.8
24	267	10.5	25.5	62.2	1.9	135	12.6	28.1	58.5	0.7	132	8.3	22.7	65.9	3.0
20 - 24	1,486	17.6	25.4	53.6	3.4	678	18.7	28.9	49.7	2.7	808	16.7	22.4	56.9	4.0
25+	5,778	1.6	33.7	49.7	15.0	2,714	2.0	32.0	56.5	9.5	3,064	1.2	35.2	43.6	19.9

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

Percentage



Attendance status by district councils for Kaskazini Unguja Region is presented in Table 9.12. It shows that attendance status differ between districts in Kaskazini Unguja Region. The district council with highest higher attendance rate was Kaskazini A District Council (36.0 percent) followed by Kaskazini B District Council (34.5 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	153,290	35.3	20.8	23.9	20.0	74,684	35.2	23.2	24.4	17.2	78,606	35.4	18.4	23.4	22.7
Kaskazini A District	86,250	36.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	41,531	35.9	22.6	22.7	18.7	44,719	36.0	17.7	21.2	25.1
Kaskazini B District	67,040	34.5	21.7	26.4	17.4	33,153	34.3	24.0	26.5	15.2	33,887	34.7	19.5	26.3	19.5

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in Net Enrolment Rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 65.9 percent in the 2002 Census to 86.2 percent in 2012 Census, an improvement being more pronounced among females (from 67.1 to 87.7 percent) compared with males (from 64.8 to 84.7 percent). The urban NER increased from 78.5 percent in 2002 to 93.4 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 65.7 to 85.6 percent respectively.

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

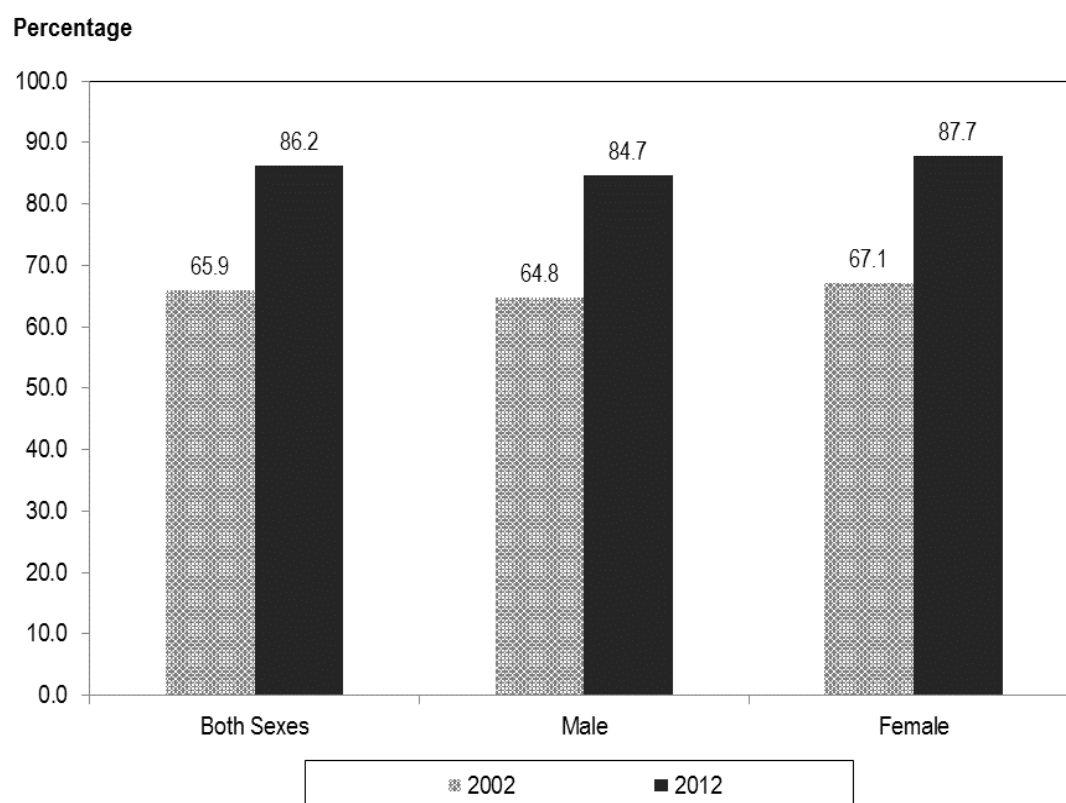
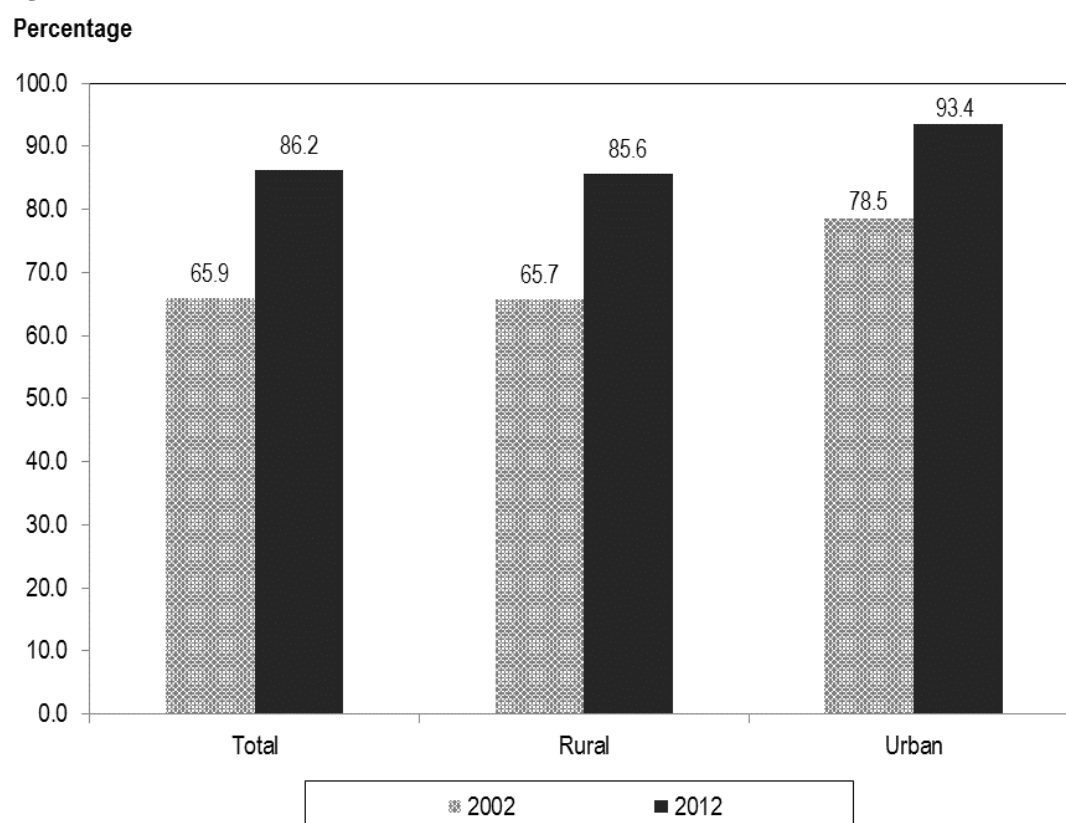


Figure 9.10:

Primary School Net Enrolment



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. It is evident that 110.3 percent of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The GER was higher in urban areas (114.8 percent) than in rural areas (109.9 percent). The differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas were negligibly small.

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

Percentage

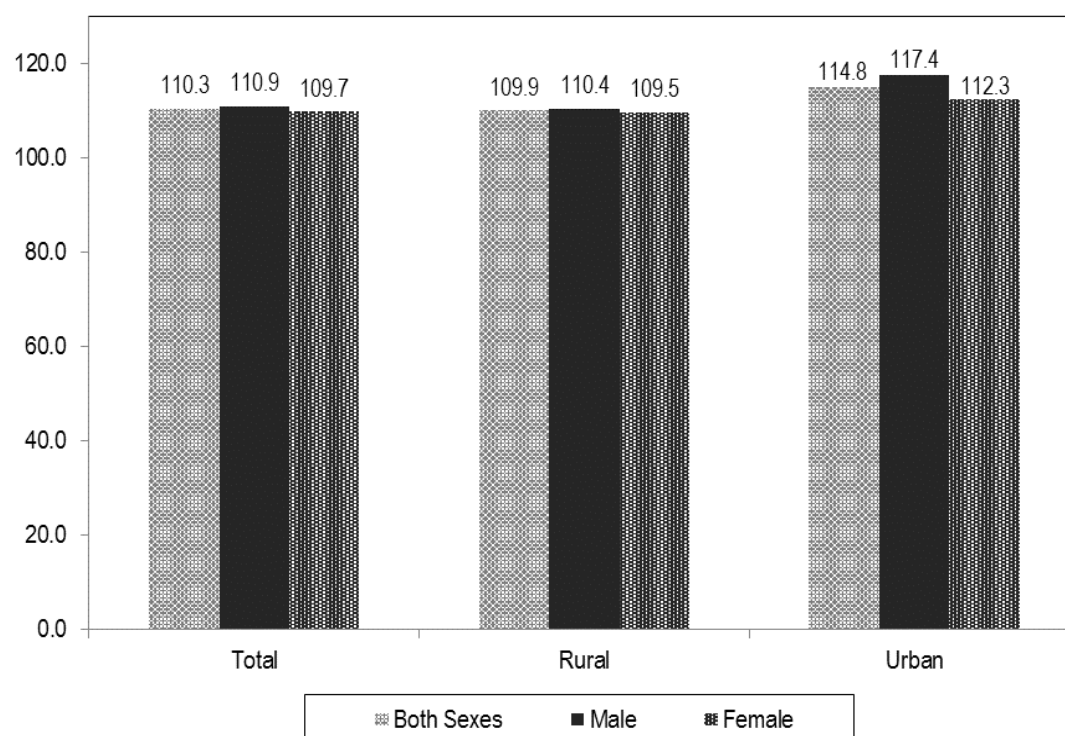
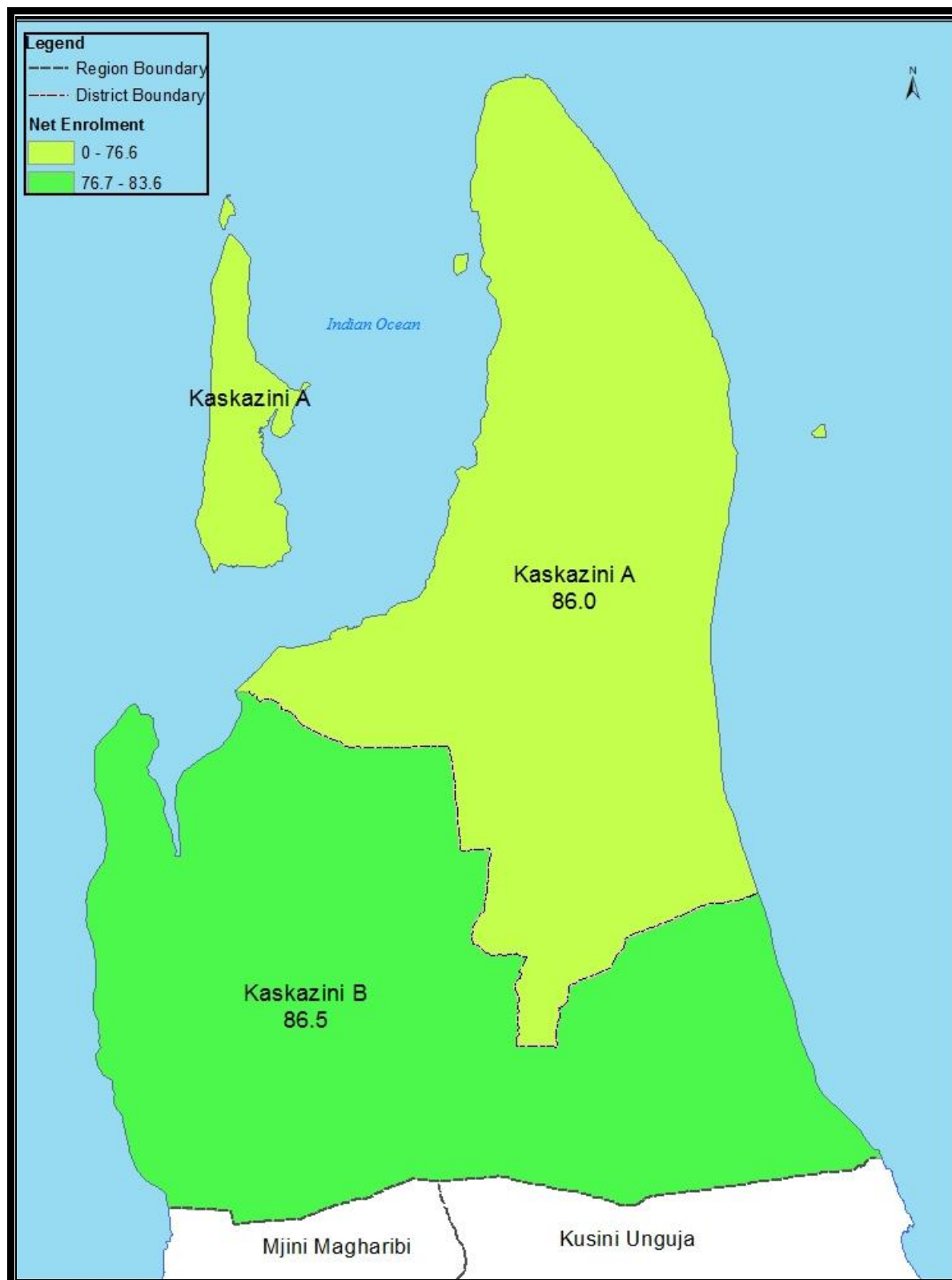


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district in Kaskazini Unguja Region. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 86.5 percent in Kaskazini B District to 86.0 percent in Kaskazini A District Council.

Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaskazini Unguja Region	86.2	84.7	87.7	85.6	84.1	87.2	93.4	92.3	94.4
Kaskazini A	86.0	84.4	87.5	85.2	83.6	86.8	93.7	92.7	94.6
Kaskazini B	86.5	85.0	88.0	86.1	84.7	87.6	92.9	91.6	94.1

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

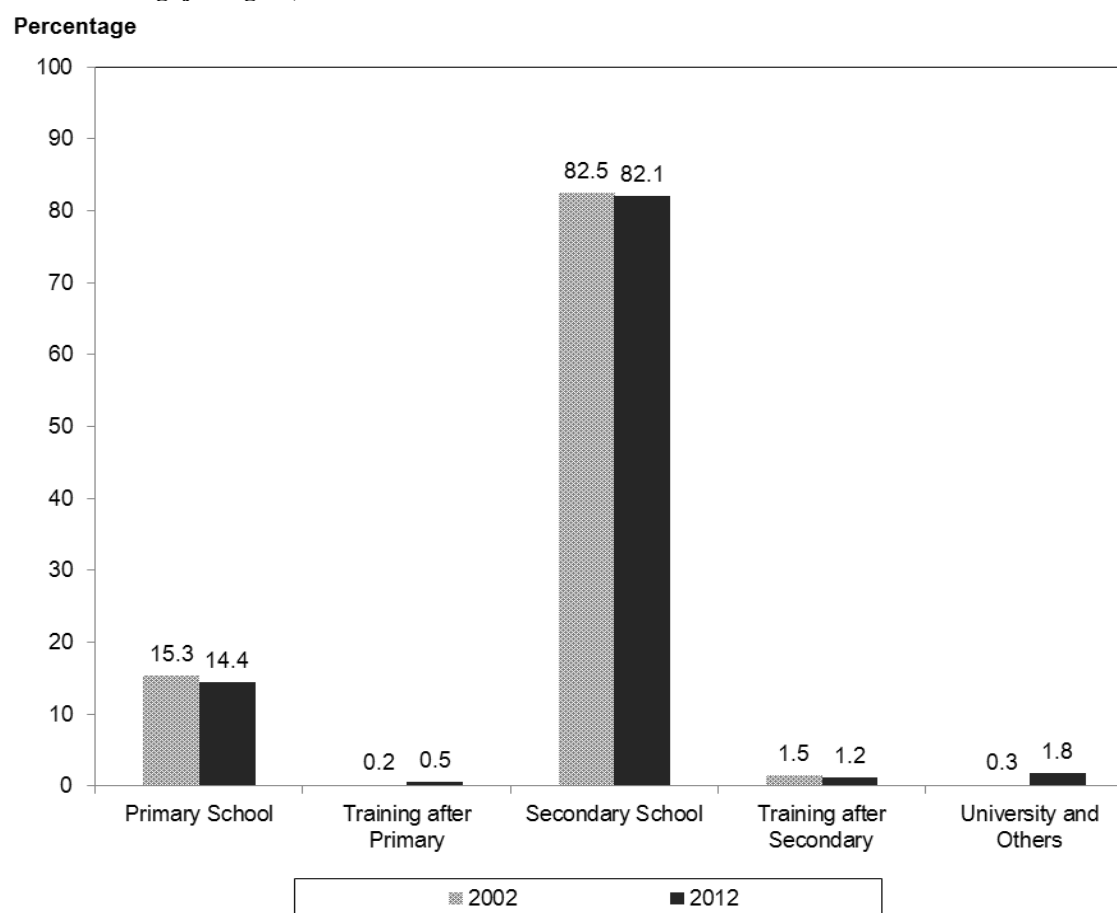
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 36,642 persons who attained any level of education, 18,228 (49.7 percent) were males and 18,414 (50.3 percent) were females. Secondary education was the most dominant level of education attained 82.1 percent, followed by primary education (14.4 percent), and lastly, university and others (1.8 percent). The results also show that more females had attained secondary education (84.3 percent) compared with males (79.8 percent). However, at University and other level, the number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	36,642	18,228	18,414	100	100	100
Primary School	5,279	2,935	2,344	14.4	16.1	12.7
Training after Primary	192	93	99	0.5	0.5	0.5
Secondary School	30,071	14,553	15,518	82.1	79.8	84.3
Training after Secondary	426	233	193	1.2	1.3	1.0
University and Others	674	414	260	1.8	2.3	1.4

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education decreased from 82.45 percent to 82.1 percent, while university and other levels increased from 0.33 percent to 1.8 percent. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 60,396 (47.4 percent), out of 127,484 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior

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

to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 67,088 people (52.6 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 6,780 persons (5.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 28.4 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 15.8 and three (3.1) 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	127,484	47.4	5.3	15.8	28.4	3.1
10–14	22,794	2.0	1.2	5.0	89.4	2.4
15–19	19,804	14.4	6.0	12.0	64.6	2.9
20–24	16,483	40.4	14.1	26.6	18.2	0.7
25–29	12,922	60.3	13.1	25.8	-	0.8
30–34	10,191	72.9	4.7	21.6	-	0.8
35–39	9,496	76.0	2.6	20.9	-	0.5
40–44	8,278	80.9	1.4	16.9	-	0.8
45–49	8,543	81.5	1.7	14.7	-	2.2
50–54	5,739	84.3	1.7	12.1	-	1.9
55–59	3,365	83.6	2.2	11.5	-	2.8
60–64	3,357	78.2	1.8	12.1	-	8.0
65–69	1,908	75.4	2.1	12.1	-	10.4
70–74	2,033	63.5	1.4	12.2	-	22.9
75–79	955	66.4	1.9	13.6	-	18.3
80 +	1,616	44.3	-	-	-	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. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (47.5 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (46.3 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (6.4 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (5.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	117,014	47.5	5.2	15.7	28.5	3.1
10–14	21,053	1.9	1.3	5.1	89.2	2.5
15–19	18,338	14.5	6.0	11.9	64.7	3.0
20–24	14,997	40.3	13.9	26.8	18.2	0.8
25–29	11,665	60.5	13.0	25.6	-	0.8
30–34	9,233	73.3	4.6	21.3	-	0.8
35–39	8,624	76.4	2.4	20.8	-	0.5
40–44	7,514	81.1	1.3	16.8	-	0.8
45–49	7,684	82.4	1.6	14.1	-	1.9
50–54	5,361	84.3	1.7	12.1	-	1.9
55–59	3,171	83.6	2.2	11.7	-	2.5
60–64	3,196	78.4	1.7	12.0	-	8.0
65–69	1,809	76.1	1.8	11.7	-	10.4
70–74	1,939	63.9	1.4	11.8	-	22.9
75–79	900	67.6	2.0	14.0	-	16.6
80 +	1,530	45.6	-	-	-	54.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	10,470	46.3	6.4	17.7	26.6	3.0
10–14	1,741	2.2	0.5	3.7	92.0	1.7
15–19	1,466	13.8	6.8	13.4	63.2	2.8
20–24	1,486	41.0	15.3	25.4	17.6	0.5
25–29	1,257	57.9	14.2	27.6	-	0.2
30–34	958	69.4	5.0	24.9	-	0.7
35–39	872	71.6	5.0	22.4	-	1.0
40–44	764	78.5	3.0	17.3	-	1.2
45–49	859	73.1	2.1	19.6	-	5.4
50–54	378	84.1	1.6	12.4	-	1.9
55–59	194	82.0	1.5	8.2	-	8.2
60–64	161	73.3	5.0	14.3	-	7.5
65–69	99	61.6	7.1	21.2	-	10.1
70–74	94	55.3	-	22.3	-	22.3
75–79	55	47.3	-	7.3	-	45.5
80 +	86	20.9	-	-	-	79.1

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (57.7 percent) were employed compared with females (37.6 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
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Total	61,913	57.7	7.7	2.7	28.8	3.1
10–14	11,610	2.9	2.1	4.2	87.5	3.4
15–19	9,789	19.6	8.7	5.1	62.1	4.5
20–24	7,783	53.2	21.4	4.0	20.5	1.0
25–29	5,998	78.7	18.0	2.4	-	1.0
30–34	4,765	90.3	7.6	1.1	-	1.0
35–39	4,216	94.8	3.9	0.9	-	0.5
40–44	3,748	97.1	2.1	0.2	-	0.6
45–49	3,788	96.6	2.0	0.6	-	0.8
50–54	3,068	95.8	2.3	0.7	-	1.1
55–59	1,913	94.6	2.7	0.3	-	2.5
60–64	1,800	90.1	2.7	1.3	-	5.9
65–69	1,033	86.9	3.6	2.4	-	7.1
70–74	1,058	80.2	1.7	2.1	-	16.1
75–79	535	78.1	3.4	3.9	-	14.6
80 +	809	59.6	-	-	-	40.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	65,571	37.6	3.1	28.2	28.0	3.1
10–14	11,184	1.0	0.3	5.8	91.4	1.4
15–19	10,015	9.4	3.4	18.7	67.1	1.4
20–24	8,700	28.9	7.5	46.9	16.1	0.6
25–29	6,924	44.3	8.9	46.1	-	0.6
30–34	5,426	57.6	2.0	39.7	-	0.6
35–39	5,280	61.0	1.6	36.9	-	0.5
40–44	4,530	67.5	0.9	30.6	-	1.0
45–49	4,755	69.4	1.4	25.8	-	3.4
50–54	2,671	71.0	0.9	25.2	-	2.8
55–59	1,452	69.1	1.4	26.2	-	3.2
60–64	1,557	64.4	0.8	24.6	-	10.3
65–69	875	61.7	0.3	23.5	-	14.4
70–74	975	45.5	1.0	23.2	-	30.3
75–79	420	51.4	-	25.7	-	22.9
80 +	807	29.0	-	-	-	71.0

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region. Results revealed that Kaskazini B District had a lower proportion (45.1 percent) of employed persons than Kaskazini A District (49.1 percent).

The proportion of unemployed persons in Kaskazini B District was about six (5.6) percent and Kaskazini A D Distribution istrict was five (5.1) percent. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was 3.5 percent of the population in Kaskazini A District and 2.6 percent in Kaskazini B District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kaskazini Unguja Region	127,484	47.4	5.3	15.8	28.4	3.1
Rural	117,014	47.5	5.2	15.7	28.5	3.1
Urban	10,470	46.3	6.4	17.7	26.6	3.0
Male	61,913	57.7	7.7	2.7	28.8	3.1
Female	65,571	37.6	3.1	28.2	28.0	3.1
Kaskazini A	71,668	49.1	5.1	13.1	29.1	3.5
Kaskazini B	55,816	45.1	5.6	19.3	27.4	2.6

10.3 Current Economic Activity

Current economic activity is defined as the activities performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services 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 127,484 persons aged 10 years and above, 59,418 (46.6 percent) were employed while the remaining did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 27.7 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region were full- time students, 17 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 5.6 percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	127,484	46.6	5.6	17.0	27.7	3.1
10–14	22,794	2.0	1.2	7.1	87.3	2.4
15–19	19,804	14.1	6.4	13.4	63.2	2.9
20–24	16,483	40.1	14.4	27.5	17.3	0.8
25–29	12,922	59.5	13.5	26.2	-	0.7
30–34	10,191	71.2	5.4	22.7	-	0.8
35–39	9,496	74.5	2.9	22.0	-	0.6
40–44	8,278	79.8	1.9	17.6	-	0.7
45–49	8,543	80.2	2.0	15.8	-	2.0
50–54	5,739	82.7	1.9	13.4	-	2.0
55–59	3,365	81.9	2.6	12.5	-	3.0
60–64	3,357	76.8	2.1	13.1	-	8.0
65–69	1,908	73.7	2.5	12.4	-	11.4
70–74	2,033	61.2	1.6	12.9	-	24.2
75–79	955	66.8	1.4	14.2	-	17.8
80 +	1,616	43.5	-	-	-	56.5

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 (46.7 percent) than in urban areas (45.5 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban area (6.8 percent) than that in rural areas (5.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	117,014	46.7	5.5	16.9	27.8	3.1
10–14	21,053	2.1	1.3	7.3	86.9	2.5
15–19	18,338	14.2	6.3	13.4	63.2	2.9
20–24	14,997	40.0	14.2	27.7	17.4	0.8
25–29	11,665	59.9	13.4	25.9	-	0.8
30–34	9,233	71.4	5.4	22.4	-	0.8
35–39	8,624	74.9	2.7	21.9	-	0.5
40–44	7,514	80.1	1.7	17.6	-	0.7
45–49	7,684	81.1	2.0	15.3	-	1.6
50–54	5,361	82.7	1.9	13.5	-	2.0
55–59	3,171	81.9	2.7	12.8	-	2.6
60–64	3,196	77.3	1.9	12.9	-	7.9
65–69	1,809	74.4	2.3	11.9	-	11.4
70–74	1,939	61.5	1.7	12.5	-	24.3
75–79	900	67.9	1.4	14.7	-	16.1
80 +	1,530	44.6	-	-	-	55.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	10,470	45.5	6.8	18.3	26.4	3.0
10–14	1,741	1.7	0.7	4.5	91.4	1.7
15–19	1,466	13.2	7.2	14.0	62.9	2.8
20–24	1,486	40.8	15.8	26.2	16.6	0.5
25–29	1,257	55.9	15.0	28.8	-	0.2
30–34	958	68.9	5.3	25.1	-	0.7
35–39	872	70.6	5.4	22.6	-	1.5
40–44	764	77.4	3.8	17.8	-	0.9
45–49	859	72.8	1.7	20.0	-	5.4
50–54	378	83.3	2.1	12.4	-	2.1
55–59	194	80.4	2.1	8.8	-	8.8
60–64	161	67.7	6.2	16.1	-	9.9
65–69	99	60.6	7.1	21.2	-	11.1
70–74	94	55.3	-	22.3	-	22.3
75–79	55	47.3	-	7.3	-	45.5
80 +	86	20.9	-	-	-	77.9

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (57.4 percent) compared with females 36.5 percent. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (8 percent) than that of female (3.4 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	61,913	57.4	8.0	3.3	28.2	3.1
10–14	11,610	3.0	2.1	5.5	85.9	3.4
15–19	9,789	19.3	9.2	6.3	60.9	4.4
20–24	7,783	53.2	22.1	4.3	19.4	1.1
25–29	5,998	78.4	18.3	2.4	-	1.0
30–34	4,765	89.6	8.1	1.5	-	0.9
35–39	4,216	94.8	3.9	0.9	-	0.5
40–44	3,748	96.3	2.5	0.5	-	0.7
45–49	3,788	96.3	2.2	1.0	-	0.4
50–54	3,068	94.9	2.8	0.9	-	1.5
55–59	1,913	93.3	3.5	0.5	-	2.7
60–64	1,800	89.5	2.9	1.8	-	5.8
65–69	1,033	84.4	4.4	2.4	-	8.8
70–74	1,058	78.9	1.7	2.9	-	16.4
75–79	535	80.2	1.3	3.9	-	14.6
80 +	809	58.7	-	-	-	41.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	65,571	36.5	3.4	29.9	27.2	3.1
10–14	11,184	1.0	0.3	8.6	88.7	1.4
15–19	10,015	9.2	3.6	20.4	65.4	1.4
20–24	8,700	28.3	7.5	48.3	15.4	0.4
25–29	6,924	43.2	9.4	46.9	-	0.5
30–34	5,426	55.0	3.0	41.3	-	0.7
35–39	5,280	58.4	2.2	38.8	-	0.7
40–44	4,530	66.1	1.4	31.7	-	0.8
45–49	4,755	67.4	1.8	27.5	-	3.2
50–54	2,671	68.8	0.9	27.8	-	2.5
55–59	1,452	66.9	1.4	28.4	-	3.2
60–64	1,557	62.1	1.2	26.1	-	10.5
65–69	875	61.0	0.3	24.1	-	14.4
70–74	975	42.1	1.4	23.8	-	32.7
75–79	420	49.8	1.4	27.1	-	21.7
80 +	807	28.1	-	-	-	71.7

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district is presented in Table 10.12. The Results revealed that 48.4 percent of persons aged 10 years and above in Kaskazini A District were employed while 44.3 percent of persons in Kaskazini Distribution B were employed.

The proportion of unemployed persons in Kaskazini A District (5.5 percent) is slightly lower than that of Kaskazini B District (5.8 percent). The proportion of persons in Kaskazini A District who were full-time students constituted 28.6 percent and those in Kaskazini B were 26.5 percent. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was 3.5 percent of the population in Kaskazini A District and 2.6 percent in Kaskazini B District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kaskazini Unguja Region	127,484	46.6	5.6	17.0	27.7	3.1
Rural	117,014	46.7	5.5	16.9	27.8	3.1
Urban	10,470	45.5	6.8	18.3	26.4	3.0
Male	61,913	57.4	8.0	3.3	28.2	3.1
Female	65,571	36.5	3.4	29.9	27.2	3.1
Kaskazini A	71,668	48.4	5.5	13.9	28.6	3.5
Kaskazini B	55,816	44.3	5.8	20.9	26.5	2.6

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own Distribution agriculture (55.5 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (26.4 percent) and Employee category (15.5 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.1 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	59,418	0.4	15.5	26.4	55.5	2.0	0.1	0.1
10–14	461	-	6.3	20.6	23.2	49.7	-	-
15–19	2,802	-	5.6	34.2	54.5	4.7	0.4	0.6
20–24	6,602	0.3	15.9	31.5	49.0	2.5	0.7	0.1
25–29	7,691	0.2	21.3	29.4	47.3	1.6	0.1	0.1
30–34	7,254	0.6	22.6	26.1	48.4	2.1	0.1	0.0
35–39	7,076	0.4	17.4	27.9	52.4	1.8	0.0	0.2
40–44	6,606	0.4	13.6	26.1	58.6	1.2	-	0.1
45–49	6,855	0.4	15.6	23.7	59.2	1.0	0.1	0.1
50–54	4,747	0.3	16.6	22.5	59.8	0.7	-	0.1
55–59	2,755	0.4	15.7	22.6	60.1	0.7	0.4	-
60–64	2,579	0.7	6.7	22.2	70.3	0.1	-	-
65–69	1,406	-	4.6	17.3	76.7	1.6	-	-
70–74	1,245	-	2.9	21.8	73.2	2.2	-	-
75–79	637	-	2.7	22.1	74.4	0.9	-	-
80 +	703	0.6	1.1	18.8	75.5	3.8	-	-

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Kaskazini Unguja Region	59,418	0.4	15.5	26.4	55.5	2.0	0.1	0.1
Rural	54,655	0.3	13.9	24.9	58.8	1.9	0.1	0.1
Urban	4,763	1.0	34.4	43.2	17.1	3.7	0.4	0.2
Male	35,517	0.4	19.1	33.3	46.0	1.1	0.1	0.1
Female	23,902	0.2	10.3	16.1	69.6	3.5	0.2	0.1
Kaskazini	34,702	0.3	15.8	30.9	50.1	2.5	0.2	0.1
Kaskazini B	24,716	0.4	15.2	19.9	63.1	1.4	0.0	0.1

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population Kaskazini Unguja (49.3 percent) while Small Business Managers constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.5 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Total	59,418	1.4	1.9	3.8	0.8	0.5	9.2	1.9	4.8	49.3	0.8	11.0	0.8	12.1	1.4	0.4
10-14	461	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.7	0.7	48.2	1.7	21.0	-	19.1	4.8	-
15-19	2,802	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	4.6	2.5	5.5	51.7	1.1	18.2	0.1	11.2	4.0	0.3
20-24	6,602	0.7	0.7	2.7	1.1	0.4	12.1	2.4	6.8	42.7	1.8	12.8	1.0	12.4	1.4	0.8
25-29	7,691	1.8	1.9	5.2	0.7	0.5	12.6	2.8	7.9	40.8	1.5	9.8	1.3	11.8	0.9	0.4
30-34	7,254	1.0	3.9	5.5	0.6	0.6	12.0	1.9	5.5	42.0	0.6	11.8	0.9	11.8	1.4	0.4
35-39	7,076	1.5	2.1	4.1	0.9	0.7	11.7	1.6	5.3	45.1	0.4	10.9	1.4	12.4	1.6	0.3
40-44	6,606	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.0	0.4	8.9	2.2	3.5	53.3	0.7	10.8	0.5	11.4	1.4	0.2
45-49	6,855	1.9	2.2	4.0	1.1	0.4	8.8	1.7	3.9	51.6	0.3	10.6	0.5	11.9	0.8	0.4
50-54	4,747	2.8	2.2	5.7	0.6	1.5	5.6	1.1	3.4	53.1	0.4	9.9	0.8	11.4	1.2	0.2
55-59	2,755	2.0	3.1	5.3	0.7	0.2	4.6	1.2	3.3	54.6	0.9	9.3	0.5	13.2	0.8	0.2
60-64	2,579	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.7	2.7	65.2	0.5	9.4	0.5	11.7	0.9	0.3
65-69	1,406	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.4	5.0	0.9	1.5	67.8	0.6	6.0	-	13.7	0.8	-
70-74	1,245	0.6	0.8	2.6	0.5	-	2.8	1.5	1.5	64.3	-	8.8	-	14.1	2.0	0.4
75-79	637	-	0.2	3.0	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.3	-	66.2	0.8	11.0	-	13.2	2.0	-
80+	703	1.8	-	0.7	-	-	2.8	1.3	2.1	69.4	0.4	6.7	-	13.4	1.3	-

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District and Main Occupation; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja	59,418	1.4	1.9	3.8	0.8	0.5	9.2	1.9	4.8	49.3	0.8	11.0	0.8	12.1	1.4	0.4
Rural	54,655	1.3	1.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	7.8	1.6	4.2	52.0	0.9	11.1	0.8	12.5	1.1	0.4
Urban	4,763	2.8	2.8	7.1	1.7	2.3	25.1	5.2	11.3	18.7	0.4	9.7	1.1	7.4	4.1	0.2
Male	35,517	1.7	2.0	3.4	0.8	0.7	10.6	1.7	6.0	41.5	1.2	17.2	1.3	10.2	1.3	0.3
Female	23,902	1.0	1.8	4.3	0.7	0.3	7.0	2.0	3.1	60.9	0.2	1.8	0.0	14.8	1.4	0.5
Kaskazini A	34,702	1.6	2.3	4.2	0.8	0.7	9.4	2.3	5.0	40.1	0.6	13.9	0.7	16.3	1.5	0.5
Kaskazini B	24,716	1.1	1.4	3.2	0.8	0.2	8.8	1.2	4.6	62.2	1.2	7.0	0.9	6.1	1.2	0.2

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (57.8 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related' (12.0 percent) and Raw Food Sales (3.9 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons included Electricity Gas and Steam (0.2 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	59,418	57.8	12.0	0.8	3.1	0.2	0.9	2.6	3.9	1.7	1.2	3.8	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.4	0.5	1.7	2.1
10–14	461	56.4	24.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	5.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.6
15–19	2,802	56.0	19.5	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.9	2.4	3.7	2.7	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.0
20–24	6,602	51.4	14.8	1.2	4.2	0.0	1.3	3.8	4.6	2.0	1.2	6.4	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.0
25–29	7,691	48.3	11.3	1.0	5.0	0.5	1.5	3.9	4.7	1.6	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.6	4.5	4.2	0.5	1.8	2.3
30–34	7,254	48.8	12.3	0.7	3.6	0.3	0.7	3.4	4.4	1.0	1.4	4.8	0.3	0.4	5.7	7.7	0.7	1.8	1.8
35–39	7,076	53.6	11.0	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.7	2.7	4.9	2.3	1.5	4.7	0.6	0.5	4.7	4.2	0.3	2.0	2.0
40–44	6,606	61.8	12.5	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	3.8	2.2	0.9	3.9	0.2	0.4	3.1	2.4	0.4	0.7	2.0
45–49	6,855	61.0	11.1	0.6	2.8	0.4	0.9	2.8	3.7	1.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.8	3.7	3.0	0.6	1.2	1.9
50–54	4,747	63.3	10.2	1.0	2.3	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	3.0	4.3	1.2	1.7	2.3
55–59	2,755	64.0	10.2	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.4	3.3	4.8	0.7	1.3	2.9
60–64	2,579	74.8	10.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2
65–69	1,406	78.6	7.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.2
70–74	1,245	74.3	11.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.8
75–79	637	76.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.7
80+	703	80.9	7.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.7

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Age 10 Years and above by District and Main Industry; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	59,418	57.8	12.0	0.8	3.1	0.2	0.9	2.6	3.9	1.7	1.2	3.8	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.4	0.5	1.7	2.1
Rural	54,655	61.0	12.2	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.7	2.3	3.4	1.6	1.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	3.2	3.3	0.5	1.6	2.0
Urban	4,763	20.8	10.3	1.9	7.9	0.8	3.1	5.6	10.2	3.4	2.2	15.3	0.8	1.0	5.1	4.2	0.9	3.3	3.0
Male	35,517	48.3	18.1	1.1	3.5	0.3	1.1	3.7	4.3	2.0	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.6	4.9	2.7	0.5	0.6	2.4
Female	23,902	71.9	3.0	0.4	2.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.3	1.3	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	4.3	0.6	3.3	1.6
Kaskazini A	34,702	52.9	14.8	0.9	3.3	0.3	1.2	2.6	3.9	1.8	1.4	4.8	0.4	0.6	3.2	3.8	0.5	2.0	1.7
Kaskazini B	24,716	64.6	8.1	0.6	3.0	0.2	0.5	2.6	3.9	1.6	1.1	2.5	0.3	0.3	3.5	2.8	0.5	1.3	2.6

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 in Kaskazini Unguja Region. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2.03 percent) and Albinism (0.02 percent) was the least type of disability reported.

Table 11. 1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	34	0.02	3,723	2.03	2,058	1.12	1,526	0.83	1,346	0.73	1,052	0.57	16	0.01
Kaskazini A	24	0.02	2,313	2.3	1,264	1.2	985	1.0	796	0.8	600	0.6	9	0.0
Kaskazini B	10	0.01	1,410	1.7	794	1.0	541	0.7	550	0.7	452	0.6	7	0.0

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 households with a population of 183,156 enumerated in Kaskazini Unguja Region, 34 people (0.02 percent) had albinism. Majority of the albinos 23 were males and 11 were females. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups.

Table 11. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	34	0.02	23	0.03	11	0.01	183,156	89,626	93,530
0 – 4	5	0.02	2	0.01	3	0.02	29,866	14,942	14,924
5 – 9	2	0.01	2	0.02	0	0.00	25,805	12,770	13,035
10 – 14	4	0.02	4	0.03	0	0.00	22,794	11,610	11,184
15 – 19	5	0.03	4	0.04	1	0.01	19,804	9,789	10,015
20 – 24	6	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.03	16,483	7,783	8,700
25 – 29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12,922	5,998	6,924
30 – 34	3	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.04	10,191	4,765	5,426
35 – 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,496	4,216	5,280
40 – 44	1	0.01	1	0.03	0	0.00	8,278	3,748	4,530
45 – 49	1	0.01	1	0.03	0	0.00	8,543	3,788	4,755
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,739	3,068	2,671
55 – 59	1	0.03	1	0.05	0	0.00	3,366	1,914	1,452
60 – 64	3	0.09	2	0.11	1	0.06	3,357	1,800	1,557
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,908	1,033	875
70 – 74	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.10	2,033	1,058	975
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	955	535	420
80+	2	0.12	2	0.25	0	0.00	1,616	809	807

Table 11. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	29	0.02	19	0.02	10	0.01	168,023	82,400	85,623
0 – 4	4	0.01	2	0.01	2	0.01	27,254	13,650	13,604
5 – 9	2	0.01	2	0.02	0	0.00	23,755	11,734	12,021
10 – 14	4	0.02	4	0.04	0	0.00	21,053	10,729	10,324
15 – 19	4	0.02	3	0.03	1	0.01	18,338	9,164	9,174
20 – 24	5	0.03	2	0.03	3	0.04	14,997	7,105	7,892
25 – 29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,665	5,462	6,203
30 – 34	2	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.04	9,233	4,335	4,898
35 – 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,624	3,798	4,826
40 – 44	1	0.01	1	0.03	0	0.00	7,514	3,387	4,127
45 – 49	1	0.01	1	0.03	0	0.00	7,684	3,453	4,231
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,361	2,828	2,533
55 – 59	1	0.03	1	0.06	0	0.00	3,171	1,788	1,383
60 – 64	2	0.06	1	0.06	1	0.07	3,196	1,711	1,485
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,809	974	835
70 – 74	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.11	1,939	1,013	926
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	900	500	400
80+	2	0.13	2	0.26	0	0.00	1,530	769	761

Table 11. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5	0.03	4	0.06	1	0.01	15,133	7,226	7,907
0 – 4	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.08	2,612	1,292	1,320
5 – 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,050	1,036	1,014
10 – 14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,741	881	860
15 – 19	1	0.07	1	0.16	0	0.00	1,466	625	841
20 – 24	1	0.07	1	0.15	0	0.00	1,486	678	808
25 – 29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,257	536	721
30 – 34	1	0.10	1	0.23	0	0.00	958	430	528
35 – 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	872	418	454
40 – 44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	764	361	403
45 – 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	859	335	524
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	378	240	138
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	195	126	69
60 – 64	1	0.62	1	1.12	0	0.00	161	89	72
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	99	59	40
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	94	45	49
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	55	35	20
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	86	40	46

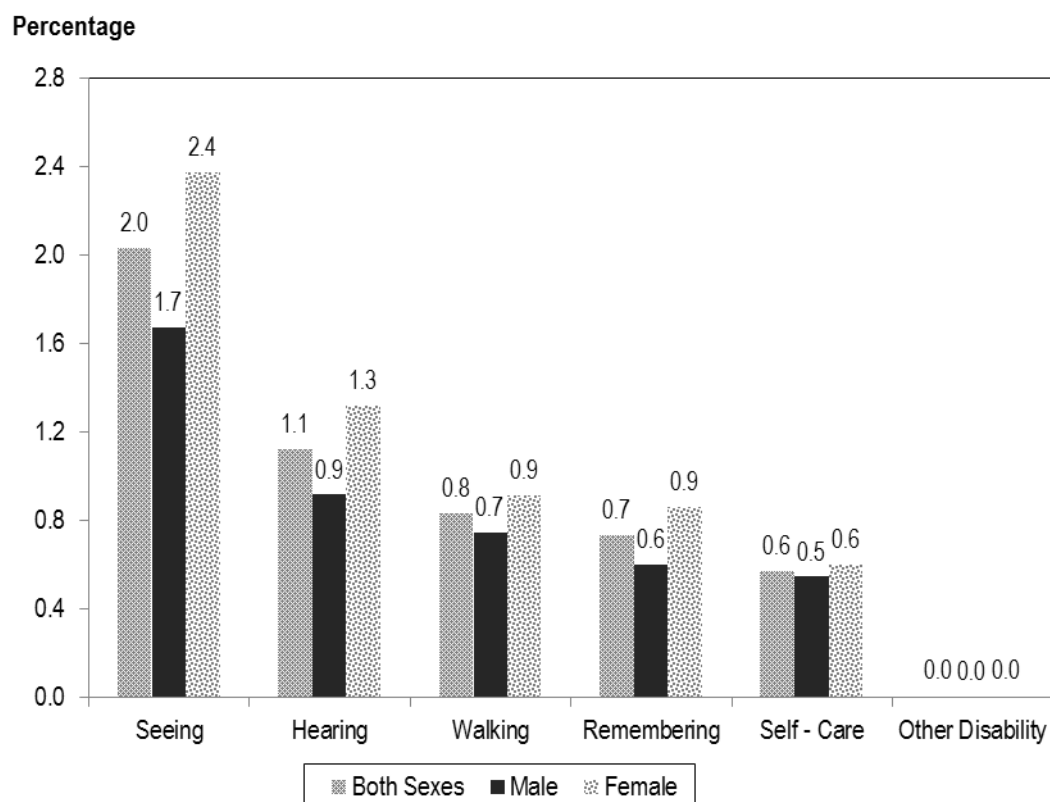
11.3 Persons with disability

Table 11.5 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (2.03 percent), followed by difficulties in hearing (1.1 percent) and difficulty in walking (0.8 percent). In general, there was no pronounced difference between males and females although percentage of female population with disabilities was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results further revealed that percentage of people with disabilities was considerably higher among older persons compared with young persons. For instance, percentage of population with difficulty in seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to 17.4 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Such marked differences can be observed in all disability categories.

Table 11. 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0
10 – 19	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0
40 – 49	4.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.2	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.0
50 – 59	6.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	8.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.0
60 – 69	11.1	3.2	4.4	2.5	1.2	0.0	9.8	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.1	0.0	12.5	3.8	5.4	3.0	1.4	0.1
70+	17.4	7.0	9.1	5.0	3.2	0.0	17.8	5.8	8.2	4.4	2.1	0.0	17.0	8.3	10.1	5.8	4.4	0.0

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census



Tables 11.6 and 11.7 show the percentage distribution of the population with disabilities by age groups, and sex and place of residence in Kaskazini Unguja Region. The tables show that there were no marked differences between rural and urban population, even though the percentage of population with disabilities is higher in rural than urban areas.

Table 11. 6: Percentage Distribution Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0
10 – 19	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0
40 – 49	4.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.0
50 – 59	6.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	8.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.6	0.0
60 – 69	11.0	3.3	4.4	2.5	1.3	0.0	9.7	2.9	3.6	2.0	1.1	0.0	12.6	3.9	5.4	3.1	1.5	0.1
70+	17.8	7.1	9.2	5.2	3.3	0.0	18.3	5.8	8.2	4.5	2.2	0.0	17.2	8.4	10.3	5.9	4.6	0.0

Table 11. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
0–9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
10–19	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
20–29	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
30–39	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
40–49	4.1	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.0
50–59	6.8	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	11.1	1.9	4.8	1.4	1.4	0.0
60–69	11.9	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	12.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	11.6	1.8	5.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
70+	10.6	5.5	7.7	2.6	0.9	0.0	9.2	5.0	8.3	2.5	0.8	0.0	12.2	6.1	7.0	2.6	0.9	0.0

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator of household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household, legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built, building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services, including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, availability of toilet facilities, mode of 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 90.1 percent of private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned households was higher in rural (91.8 percent) than in urban areas (72.1 percent).

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Area and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Kaskazini Unguja 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)
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	90.1	5.0	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.3
Rural	33,530	91.8	4.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.3
Urban	3,206	72.1	10.2	9.3	2.4	3.7	1.2	1.0

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (59 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 13 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age of	Total	Owned by	Living	Rented	Rented	Rented by	Owned	Owned by
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head of Household	Household	without Paying any Rent	Privately	by Employer	Government at Subsidized Rent	by Employer (Free)	Employer (Rent)	
Total	36,736	90.1	5.0	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.3
Below 15	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	172	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0
20 – 24	1,577	3.8	6.4	11.7	17.0	19.4	4.4	6.8
25 – 29	3,408	8.3	14.5	23.6	28.7	25.5	16.7	17.8
30 – 34	4,143	10.6	16.8	18.8	20.9	23.5	11.4	18.6
35 – 39	4,487	12.3	11.5	13.8	8.7	14.8	7.6	8.5
40 – 44	4,505	12.5	10.2	10.5	7.0	4.6	15.1	13.6
45 – 49	5,455	15.4	10.0	7.8	10.0	4.6	12.2	18.6
50 – 54	3,792	10.5	8.4	5.8	4.3	5.6	17.5	11.9
55 – 59	2,162	6.2	3.1	3.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.7
60 – 64	2,463	7.0	4.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.4
65+	4,566	13.0	12.7	1.1	1.3	2.0	4.6	0.0
Total Age Groups	36,736	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About seventy one (70.7) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 13.2 percent of households had title deeds. However, 18 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with 12.9 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Kaskazini Unguja Region	33,097	13.2	0.5	0.7	12.8	0.7	1.3	70.7
Rural	30,784	12.9	0.5	0.7	13.3	0.5	1.3	70.9
Urban	2,313	18.0	0.6	1.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	68.7

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 68.3 percent of private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (28.8 percent). Ninety (90) percent of the households in urban areas used modern materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 68 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. About 78 percent of private households in Kaskazini A District used modern roofing materials while 60 percent of households in Kaskazini B had their dwellings covered with modern roofing materials.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Kaskazini Unguja 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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	68.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	28.8	1.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	33,530	66.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	30.6	1.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	3,206	83.1	1.1	3.6	2.2	9.2	0.5	0.0	0.1
Kaskazini A	20,522	77.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	20.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Kaskazini B	16,214	57.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	38.9	1.6	0.0	0.1

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 55.4 percent of the total private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region used cement as the main flooring material, followed by earth or sand (44.1 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (81.6 percent), followed by earth or sand (17.4 percent). On the other hand, 52.9 percent of the rural households used cement as the main flooring material followed by earth or sand (46.7 percent).

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

District	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	55.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.1	0.1
Rural	33,530	52.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	46.7	0.1
Urban	3,206	81.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.4	0.1
Kaskazini A	20,522	55.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.4	0.1
Kaskazini B	16,214	55.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.8	0.1

12.6 Wall Materials

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 57.4 percent of all private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region had their walls built of cement bricks. Other materials used for building walls were poles and mud (19.6 percent) and stones 15.1 percent. The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement bricks (72.7 percent) as wall materials followed by stone (18.1 percent), while in rural areas, the main wall materials used were cement bricks (55.9 percent) followed by poles and mud (21 percent) and stones (14.8 percent)

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

District	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	15.1	57.4	4.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	19.6	1.5	0.0
Rural	33,530	14.8	55.9	5.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	21.0	1.6	0.0
Urban	3,206	18.1	72.7	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.7	0.1
Kaskazini A	20,522	23.5	54.4	6.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	12.0	1.5	0.1
Kaskazini B	16,214	4.5	61.2	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	29.3	1.6	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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 12.6 show that 58 percent of the households in Kaskazini Unguja Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 27.9 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 13 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping was almost the same in urban and rural areas (5 percent each).

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

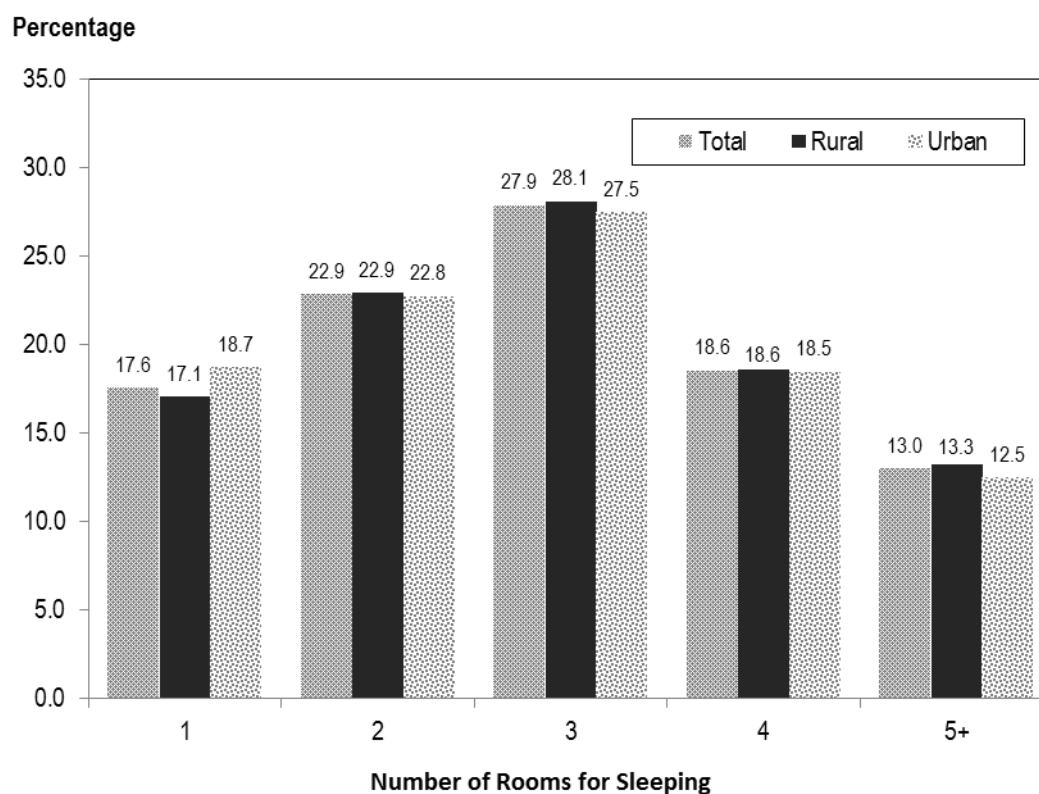


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Kaskazini Unguja Region	5.0	36,736	16.5	41.2	29.7	7.9	4.7	2.5
Male headed household	3.7	24,401	14.2	40.0	31.8	8.8	5.3	2.5
Female headed household	7.6	12,335	20.9	43.5	25.6	6.3	3.6	2.3
Rural	5.0	33,530	16.0	41.8	30.1	7.6	4.4	2.5
Urban	4.7	3,206	21.1	34.5	25.4	11.5	7.5	2.6
Kaskazini A	5.0	20,522	16.1	40.3	30.4	8.5	4.6	2.5
Kaskazini B	5.0	16,214	16.9	42.3	28.8	7.2	4.8	2.4

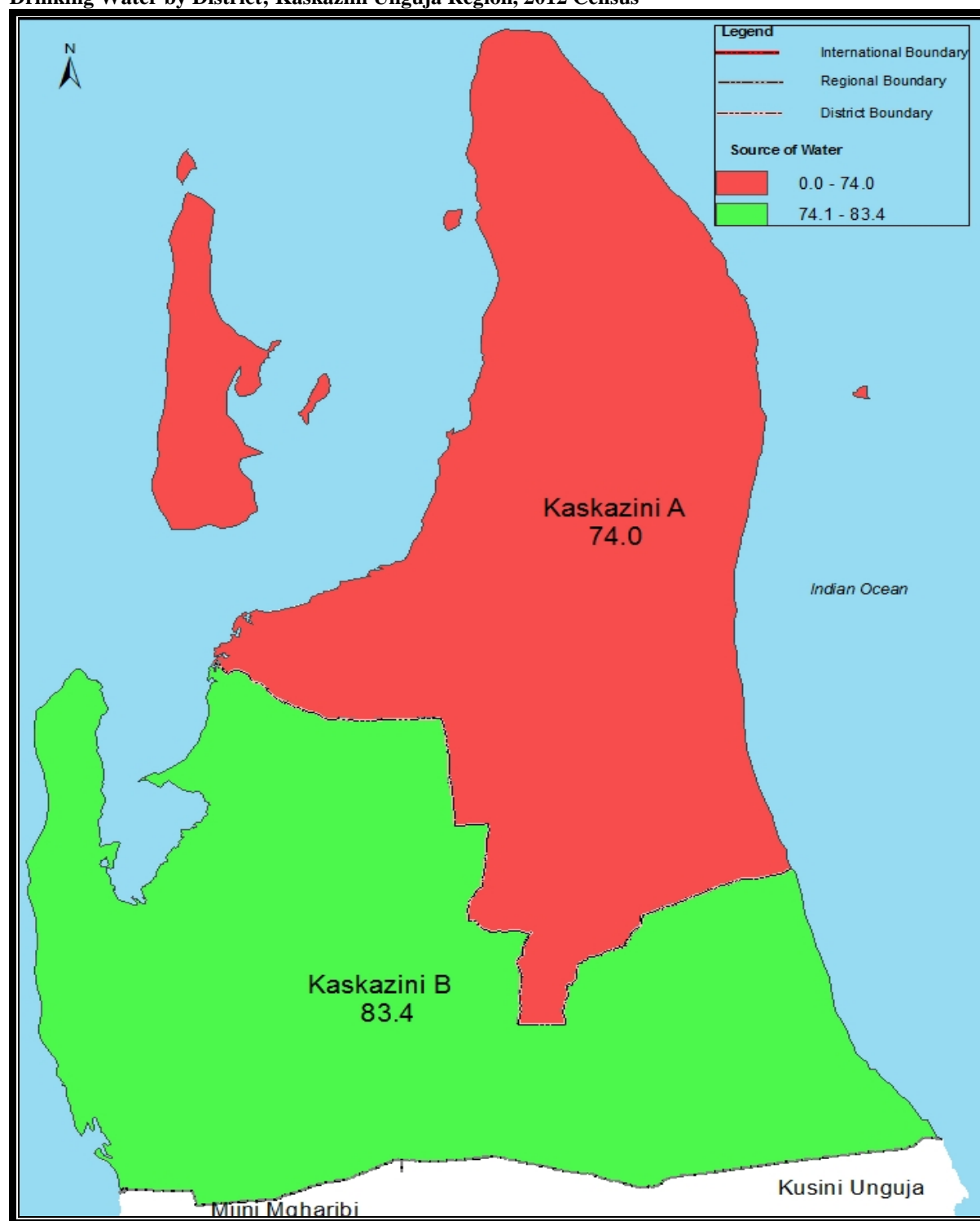
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 78 percent of private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region used piped water as their main source of drinking water, (22 percent had water piped into their houses, 16 percent piped into the yard and 40 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 98 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 80.7 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentages by districts, and households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. It is important to note that the percentages of households using piped water were above 50 percent in all Districts in Kaskazini Unguja Region.

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

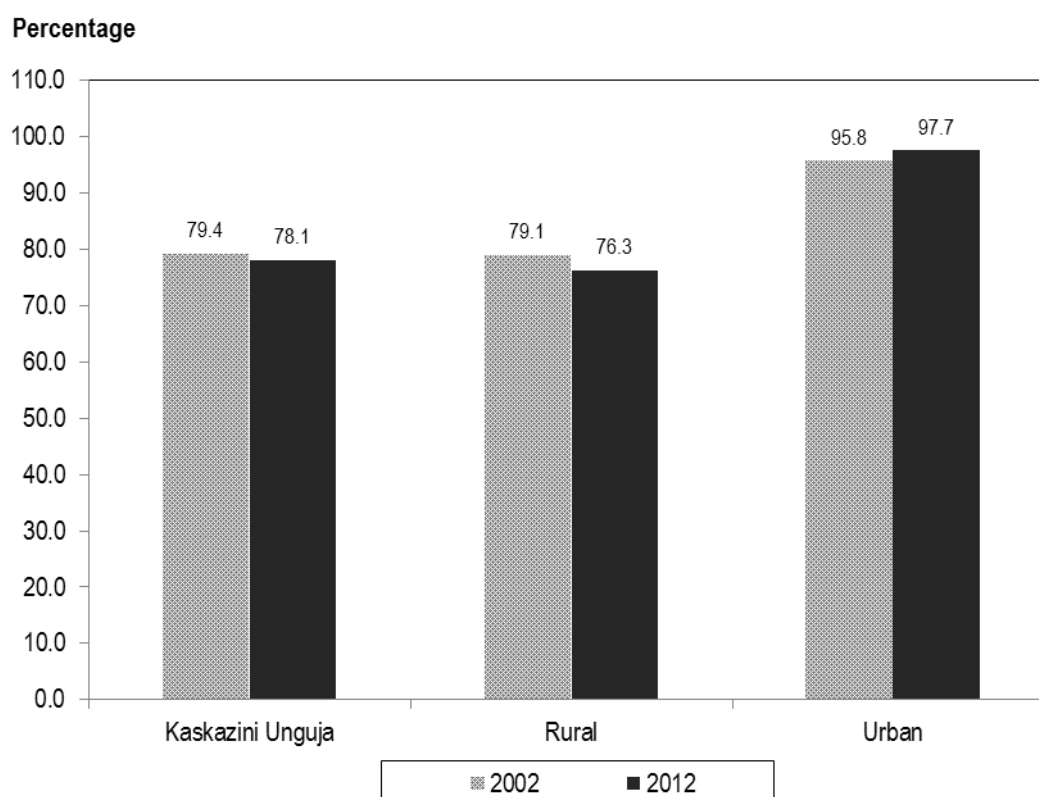
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Kaskazini Unguja	36,736	22.1	15.8	40.2	0.7	1.8	0.1	80.7	16.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	19.2
Male headed	24,401	22.7	15.5	39.7	0.7	1.9	0.0	80.5	16.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	19.4
Female headed	12,335	20.9	16.5	41.4	0.6	1.7	0.2	81.3	15.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	18.8
Rural	33,530	21.3	16.1	38.9	0.7	2.0	0.1	79.1	17.6	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	21.0
Urban	3,206	30.8	12.9	53.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	98.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.7
Kaskazini A	20,522	20.6	16.0	37.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	76.6	20.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	23.3
Kaskazini B	16,214	23.9	15.6	43.8	1.0	1.5	0.1	85.9	10.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	14.0

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



Overall, 78.1 percent of private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Kaskazini Unguja urban areas (97.7 percent) than in rural areas (76.3 percent). The percentage for Kaskazini Unguja urban households increased from 95.8 percent in 2002 to 97.7 percent in 2012.

Figure12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.9 Source of Energy

The 2012 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected was meant to assess availability of modern sources of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas).

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The use of modern sources of energy for cooking in Kaskazini Unguja Region was very low. Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by area and main source of energy for cooking. The results indicate that the use of modern source of energy for cooking was low even in urban areas (5.3 percent). Most households (96 percent) in Kaskazini Unguja Region reported using wood fuel (91 percent firewood and five percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Kaskazini Unguja 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		
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.9	91.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male headed household	24,401	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	5.3	90.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Female headed household	12,335	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.1	92.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rural	33,530	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.5	93.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	3,206	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	5.0	0.1	19.3	69.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
Kaskazini A	20,522	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.8	90.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kaskazini B	16,214	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.0	92.4	0.1	0.0	0.1

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by rural and urban areas and main source of energy for lighting. It indicates that, 78 percent of all households in Kaskazini Unguja Region used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main source of energy for lighting. Only 14.5 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by acetylene (4.5) percent. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps), followed by electricity (38 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (80 percent), followed by electricity (12 percent).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	14.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.2	72.6	1.0	1.1	1.0

District	Main Source of Energy for lighting												
	Total	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
Male headed household	24,401	15.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.6	70.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
Female headed household	12,335	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.6	76.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
Rural	33,530	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.0	75.1	0.9	1.2	1.0
Urban	3,206	38.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.2	45.8	2.2	0.3	1.2
Kaskazini A	20,522	15.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.8	72.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Kaskazini B	16,214	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.8	73.0	0.9	1.0	1.0

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across Districts (Map 12.2). Kaskazini A District had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (15 percent) and Kaskazini B District (14 percent)

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

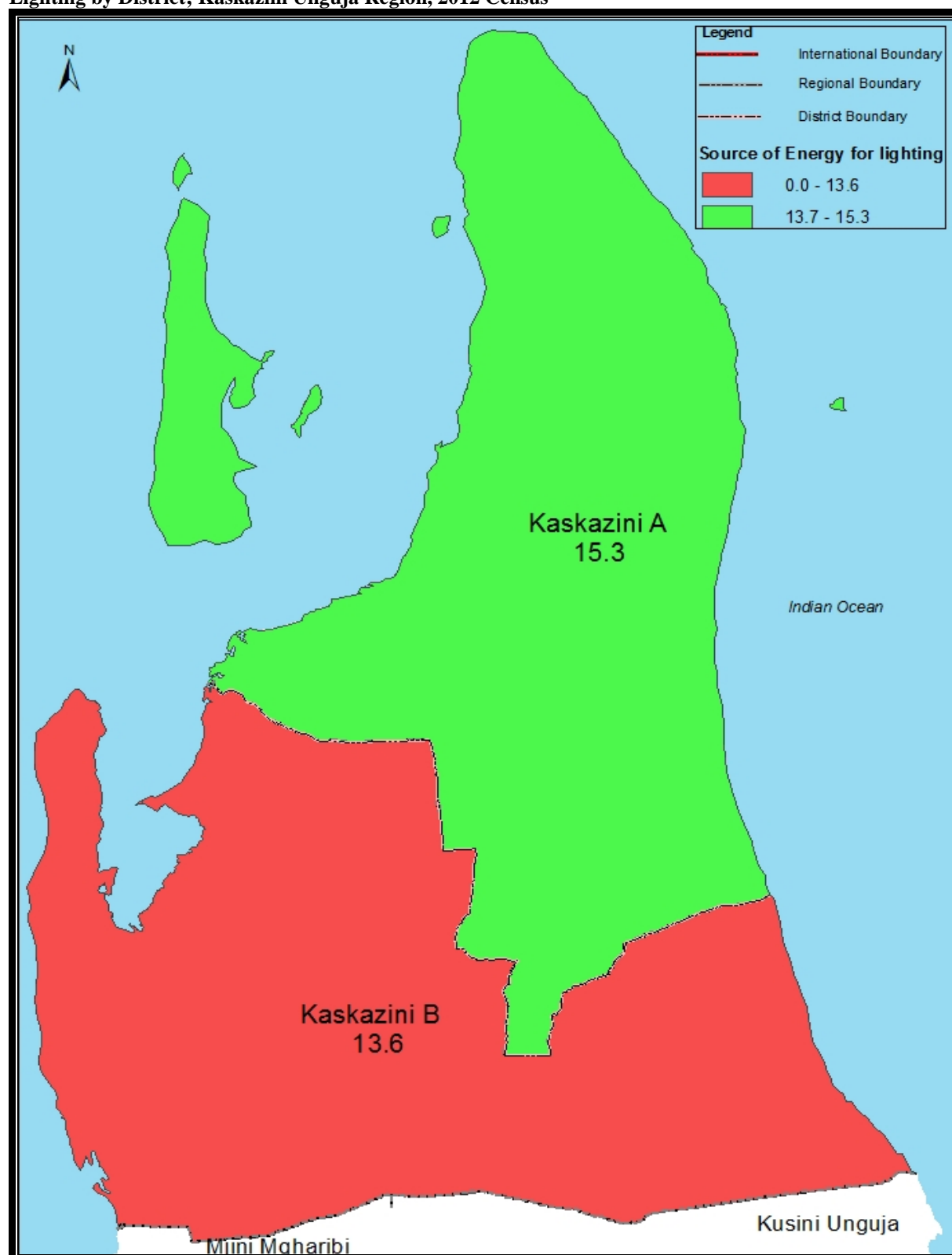
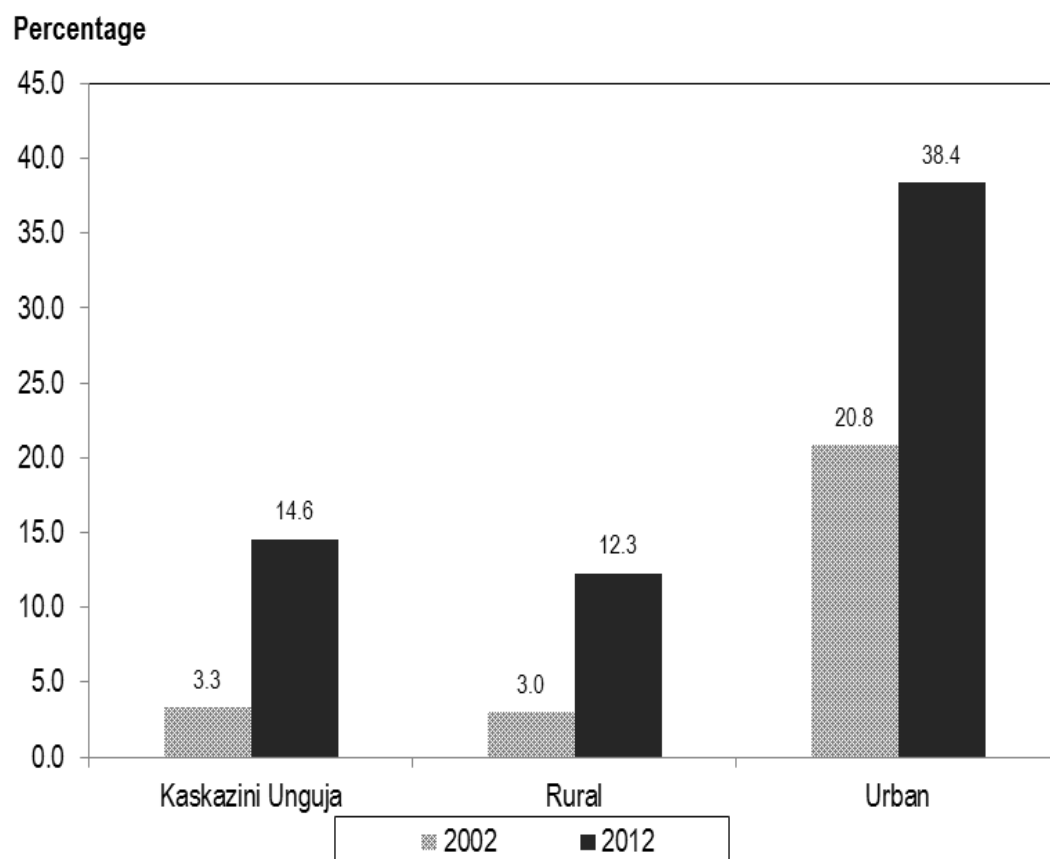


Figure 12.3 indicates that 14.6 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (38.4 percent) than rural households (12.3 percent).

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



2.10 Type of Toilet Facility

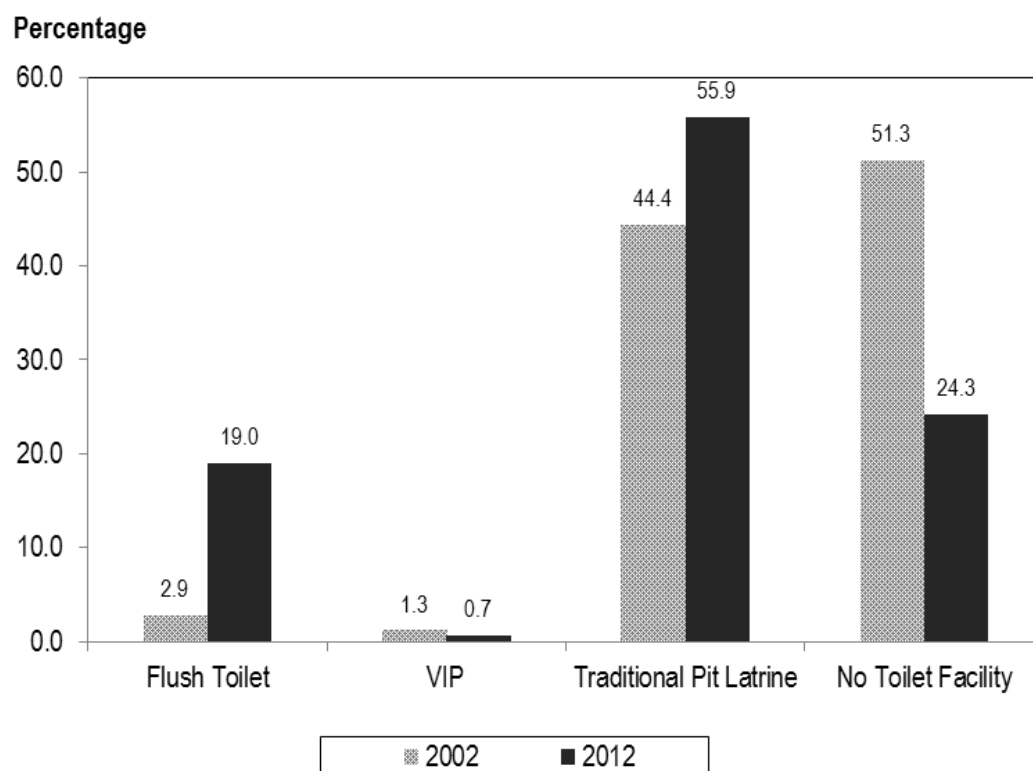
Table 12.11 presents information collected by area and type of toilet facility used. The table shows that the most common type of toilet facility in Kaskazini Unguja Region was Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid (33.9 percent) followed by no facility/bush/field/beach (24.3 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid (11.2 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Toilet Facility; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Region	Main Type of Toilet Facility														
	Improved Toilet Facilities								Non-Improved Toilet Facilities						
	Total	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
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	2.0	2.9	11.5	0.7	33.9	11.2	0.1	62.3	2.7	6.6	4.2	0.0	24.3	37.8
Male headed household	24,401	2.0	3.2	12.0	0.8	34.5	11.1	0.1	63.7	3.0	6.7	4.1	0.0	22.7	36.5
Female headed household	12,335	2.0	2.4	10.4	0.6	32.6	11.3	0.1	59.4	2.1	6.6	4.5	-	27.4	40.6
Rural	33,530	1.5	2.5	10.8	0.7	33.5	11.5	0.1	60.6	2.2	6.9	4.3	0.0	25.9	39.3
Urban	3,206	6.3	6.9	18.0	0.6	37.5	7.6	0.2	77.1	7.6	4.3	3.6	-	7.5	23.0
Kaskazini A	20,522	2.2	2.6	10.0	0.9	38.2	13.2	0.1	67.2	1.6	4.3	3.3	0.0	23.6	32.8
Kaskazini B	16,214	1.6	3.3	13.4	0.5	28.5	8.6	0.1	56.0	4.0	9.6	5.3	0.0	25.1	44.0

Figure 12.4 shows the percentage of households by type of toilet facility. The figure shows use of no toilet facility in Kaskazini Unguja Region has decreased from 51.3 percent in 2002 to 24.3 percent in 2012 while households using traditional pit latrine increased from 44.4 to 55.9 percent and flush toilets increased from three (2.9) percent to 19 percent in the same period.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

The percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 66.1 percent of the private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the commonly used method of refuse disposal followed by burnt (26.6 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 3.7 percent of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal.

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

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	0.5	0.1	26.6	0.4	6.3	66.1
Male headed household	24,401	0.6	0.1	26.9	0.4	6.7	65.3
Female headed household	12,335	0.4	0.1	25.9	0.4	5.6	67.5
Rural	33,530	0.2	0.0	26.5	0.3	6.0	66.9
Urban	3,206	3.7	1.3	27.0	1.7	9.0	57.3
Kaskazini A	20,522	0.9	0.2	20.1	0.7	5.4	72.8
Kaskazini B	16,214	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.1	7.5	57.5

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that house was the most owned asset and was owned by 86.9 percent of all private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region, followed by radio (69.4 percent), hand hoe (66.7 percent) and mobile phone (64.9 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons were 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 (71.6 percent) than female headed households (51.5 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 75.5 percent of male headed households compared with 57.3 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 42.8 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (23.5 percent) compared with male headed households (52.5 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	69.4	0.9	64.9	42.8	1.6	3.4
Male headed household	24,401	75.5	1.0	71.6	52.5	1.9	4.2
Female headed household	12,335	57.3	0.7	51.5	23.5	1.1	1.9
Rural	33,530	69.7	0.8	63.6	43.9	1.6	3.4
Urban	3,206	66.4	1.4	78.5	30.9	2.4	3.8
Kaskazini A	20,522	66.4	1.1	62.5	38.9	1.5	3.1
Kaskazini B	16,214	73.2	0.6	67.9	47.7	1.8	3.9

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	0.1	0.1	9.0	5.5	6.6	1.3
Male headed household	24,401	0.1	0.1	10.3	6.2	7.6	1.6
Female headed household	12,335	0.0	0.1	6.3	4.0	4.6	0.8
Rural	33,530	0.1	0.1	7.6	4.6	6.6	1.0
Urban	3,206	0.1	0.2	23.3	15.2	6.4	4.0
Kaskazini A	20,522	0.1	0.1	7.9	4.8	5.1	1.0
Kaskazini B	16,214	0.1	0.1	10.4	6.3	8.4	1.7

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	5.5	0.7	1.4	0.1
Male headed household	24,401	6.4	0.9	1.4	0.1
Female headed household	12,335	3.7	0.3	1.3	0.1
Rural	33,530	4.7	0.5	1.3	0.1
Urban	3,206	14.0	2.6	2.4	0.2
Kaskazini A	20,522	5.0	0.7	0.6	0.1
Kaskazini B	16,214	6.3	0.6	2.3	0.1

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	0.5	66.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	86.9	48.8
Male headed household	24,401	0.5	68.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	88.1	50.2
Female headed household	12,335	0.4	63.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	84.7	46.0
Rural	33,530	0.5	69.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	88.6	51.5
Urban	3,206	0.3	34.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	70.1	19.9
Kaskazini A	20,522	0.4	55.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	87.0	56.6
Kaskazini B	16,214	0.6	80.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	86.9	38.8

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 the available security funds are likely to be more socially secured than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, about nine (8.8) percent of all households in Kaskazini Unguja Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) was the most popular social security scheme with seven (7.2) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of its household registered in that scheme.

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Kaskazini Unguja Region	8.8	0.5	7.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Rural	8.4	0.4	6.87	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Urban	13.2	1.5	10.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8
Kaskazini A	8.2	0.5	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Kaskazini B	9.6	0.5	7.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Information collected primarily aimed at determining the number of households involved in farming of major crops (such as maize, paddy, cassava and bananas), livestock keeping (including cattle, goats, and sheep), poultry and fish farming. Planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector are expected to use the information obtained from the Census to plan and conduct surveys aimed at improving the prevailing conditions in agricultural households in the country.

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

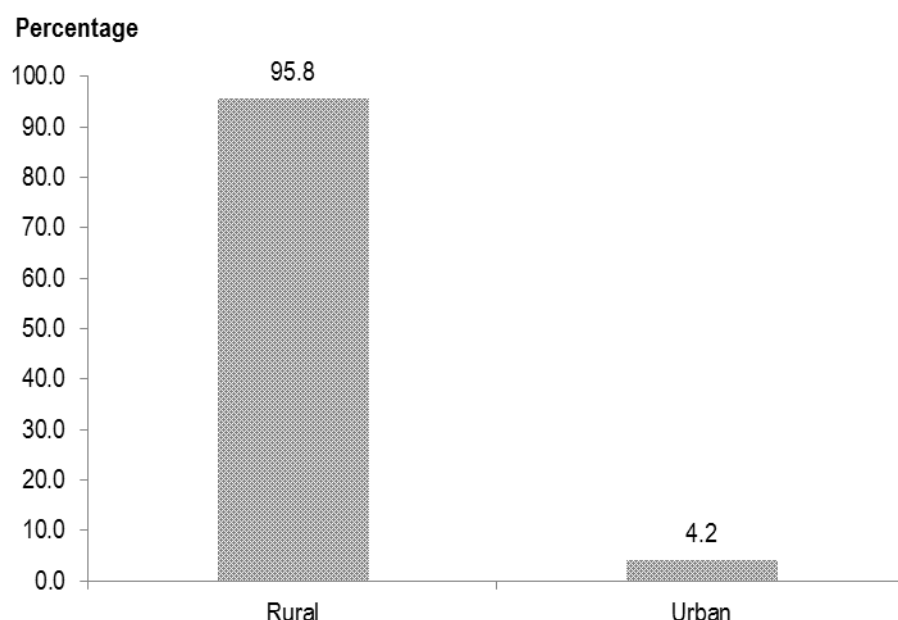
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 21,327 out of 36,736 households (equivalent to 58 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Kaskazini A District (11,204 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby four percent of households (896) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

Furthermore, the table revealed that Kaskazini B District had 62.4 percent of its households involved in agriculture while Kaskazini A District had 54.6 percent of its households.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	21,327	58.1	95.8	4.2
Kaskazini A	20,522	11,204	54.6	96.0	4.0
Kaskazini B	16,214	10,123	62.4	95.6	4.4

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



Cassava is the main staple food for most households in Kaskazini Unguja Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (19,354 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Unguja Households	36,736	33,530	3,206
Engaged in Agriculture	21,327	20,431	896
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	9,628	9,301	327
Household Grows Paddy	13,543	13,038	505
Household Grows Cassava	19,354	18,560	794
Household Grows Banana	14,379	13,889	490
Household Grows Other Crops	13,054	12,554	500

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 Kaskazini Unguja 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 36,736 households in Kaskazini Unguja, 35.7 percent (13,121 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 12,613 households (96.1 percent) were in rural areas and 508 households (3.9 percent) were in urban.

Furthermore, it was noted that Kaskazini B District had 39.9 percent of its households involved in keeping livestock while Kaskazini A District had 32.4 percent of its households.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	13,121	35.7	96.1	3.9
Kaskazini A	20,522	6,644	32.4	95.9	4.1
Kaskazini B	16,214	6,477	39.9	96.3	3.7

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

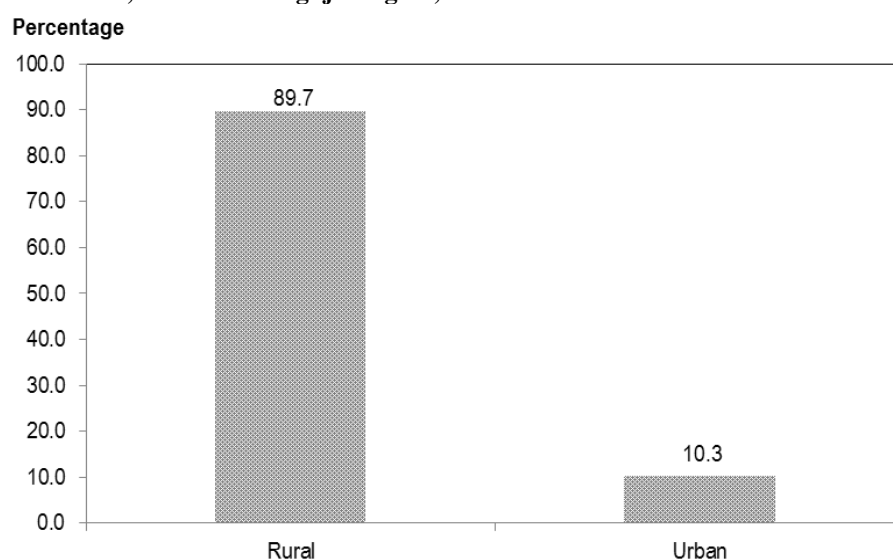


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was found that the majority of Kaskazini Unguja households (12,060 households) were raising poultry.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Unguja Households	36,736	33,530	3,206
Engaged in Raising Livestock	13,121	12,613	508
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	3,951	3,853	98
Goats	2,403	2,324	79
Sheep	46	44	2
Poultry	12,060	11,608	452

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, Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Kaskazini Unguja Region had a total of 24,975 cattle, out of which 23,104 cattle (93 percent) were kept in male headed households and 1,871 (7 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kaskazini Unguja Region	24,975	10,394	273	114,045	23,104	8,515	249	91,846	1,871	1,879	24	22,199
Kaskazini A	5,293	5,728	180	52,928	4,751	4,821	171	41,948	542	907	9	10,980
Kaskazini B	19,682	4,666	93	61,117	18,353	3,694	78	49,898	1,329	972	15	11,219

Table 13.6 presents the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the poultry (109,469 poultry) kept in Kaskazini Unguja are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in cattle, goats and sheep.

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

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kaskazini Unguja Region	24,975	10,394	273	114,045	24,558	10,019	250	109,469	417	375	23	4,576
Kaskazini A	5,293	5,728	180	52,928	5,041	5,485	157	50,821	252	243	23	2,107
Kaskazini B	19,682	4,666	93	61,117	19,517	4,534	93	58,648	165	132	-	2,469

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 36,736 households in Kaskazini Unguja, only 130 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 86.9 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 13.1 percent were in urban areas.

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



District	Total Number of Households	Households involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Unguja Region	36,736	130	0.4	86.9	13.1
Kaskazini A	20,522	63	0.3	79.4	20.6
Kaskazini B	16,214	67	0.4	94.0	6.0

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- Population Reference Bureau, 2012. *2012 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA
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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES		MARITAL STATUS	CITIZENSHIP	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	BIRTH CERTIFICATE					
11A)	Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA.	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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--



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

--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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 Non improved cooking fuel		Have electricity Have no electricity							
<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>										
Improved source															
Non improved source															

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																						
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING												
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2				
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <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>		

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																				
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				Males <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																												
	M	F																																			
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?																																					
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1st HH Member</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 50%;">6th HH Member</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>7th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>8th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>9th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>10th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	1 st HH Member	1	2	6 th HH Member	1	2	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			Total <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>						
1 st HH Member	1	2	6 th HH Member	1	2																																
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																																		
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Day	Month	DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																																
	Day	Month																																			
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED																																					
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																																				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1st HH Member</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 50%;">6th HH Member</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>7th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>8th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>9th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td>10th HH Member</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	1 st HH Member	1	2	6 th HH Member	1	2	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: 20%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Day	Month	DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE		
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																					
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">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; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></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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