

The United Republic of Tanzania



Kusini Unguja Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

2012 Population and Housing Census

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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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Kusini Unguja Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

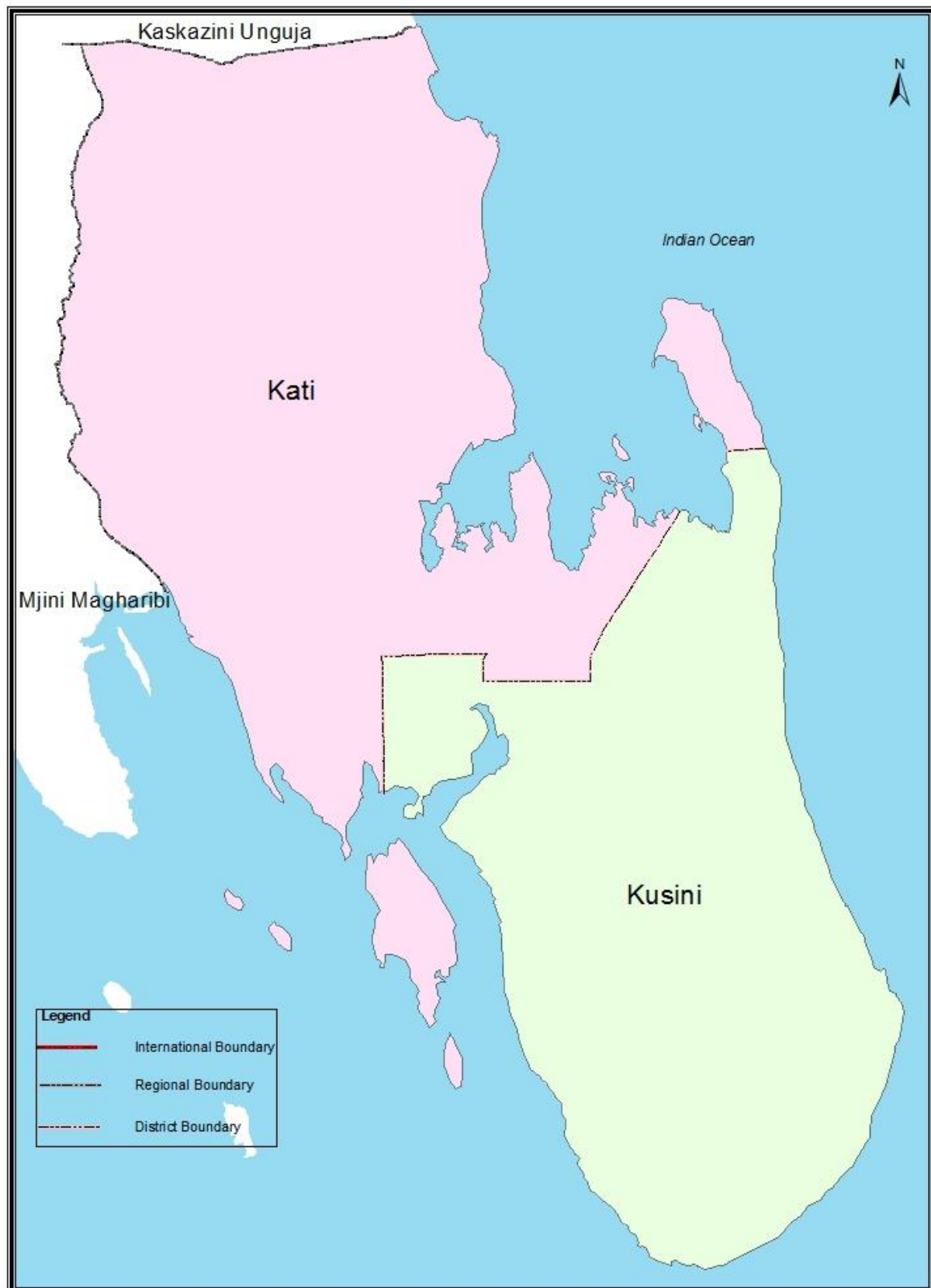
and

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

March, 2016



KUSINI UNGUJA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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

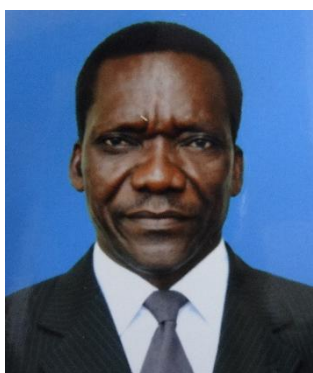
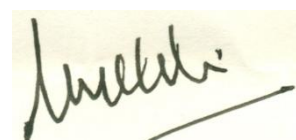
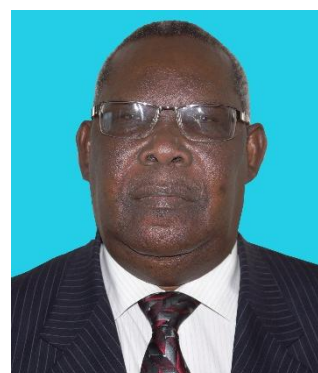
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

The Kusini 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.

Kusini Unguja Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile publication is comprised of thirteen chapters.

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Kusini Unguja had a population of 0.12 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 100. Population of Kusini Unguja is growing at a rate of 2.0 percent annually, representing an increase of about 23 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Kusini Unguja region will double in the next 34 years. Kusini Unguja population is predominantly rural with 94 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kusini Unguja was 2.0 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.9 percent and 3.8 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Kusini Unguja decreased from 2.1 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.0 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Kusini 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 strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending with 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 39 percent of the population in Kusini Unguja region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Kusini Unguja region had a total of 25,734 private households, out of which 24,008 (93 percent) were in rural areas and 1,726 (7 percent) were in urban areas. One third (34 percent) of households in Kusini Unguja region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 5.7 in 2002 Census to 6.7 in 2012. Average household size was 4.4 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.4 persons per household were slightly lower than urban households (4.1 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 8.0 compared to 3.0 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Kusini Unguja region, Sixty (60 percent) of the people were married and two percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74, and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.7 years for males and 22.0 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 27.5 years in 2002 to 25.7 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.6 years in 2002 to 22.0 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians while the majority of foreigners were from

Italy. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany and Great Britain.

Information on birth registration shows that, Seventy two (72 percent) of Kusini 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 deal with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 68 percent of all persons in Kusini Unguja region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.46) percent of the population below 18 years of age had both parents dead. In internationally and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in rural areas (6.5 percent) than urban 6.3 percent)

The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that less than one (0.6) percent of total private households in Kusini Unguja region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Kusini Unguja region has 529 diaspora among 16,039 Tanzania Zanzibar Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Great Britain (25 percent) followed by Mozambique (18 percent). On remittances, results show that 23 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 Kusini Unguja Region was 86 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (88 percent) than the rural population (85 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 89 percent and was higher in urban areas (91 percent) than in rural areas (88 percent). Adult literacy for males (92 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (91 percent). Adult literacy rates was higher in Kusini District Council (76 percent) compared with katii District (87 percent).

Generally, literacy increased from 72 percent in 2002 to 86 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 78 percent in 2002 to 89 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 81 percent in 2002 to 93 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (96 percent) than in rural areas (92 percent). Female NER (94 percent) was higher than that of males (91 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Kusini District (96.3 percent) compared with Kati District (90.7 percent). More than 100 percent (111.2 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (115.4 percent) compared to rural areas (110.9 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 58 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that four percent of population was unemployed. There was no significant difference observed with current activity where results show that 56 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 51 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Kusini Unguja resident was farming (50 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 those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by three (3) percent of Kusini Unguja region population. Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 84 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses, percentage of households living in their own houses was higher in rural areas (84 percent) compared to rural areas (82 percent). Thirty five (35) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built where 46 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority (70 percent) of households had used iron sheet as the main roofing material. Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 71 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 70 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (67 percent) of households in Kusini Unguja region had used cement as the main flooring material. Forty eight (48 percent) of all private households in

Kusini Unguja region had their houses' wall built of stones, followed by cement bricks (30 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 60 percent of the households in Kusini Unguja region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 64 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (19.2 percent had water piped into their houses, 13.1 percent piped into the yard and 31.2 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 76 compared to 63 in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Kusini Unguja region is uncommon, more than one (1.5) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel 92 percent firewood and 5 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 25 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and 66 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The percentage of households using electricity in urban areas was higher (28 percent) than rural areas (25 percent). However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 10 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, the most common type of toilet facility in Kusini Unguja Region was Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (58 percent) followed by no facility/bush/field/beach (11 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid nine (9) percent. Majority of households (70 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 of all private households were house (84 percent), followed by mobile phone (82 percent), radio (79 percent) and hand hoe (63 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 was higher in Urban than in Rural Areas.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 77 percent of all private households in Kusini Unguja region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (93 percent) while in urban areas (7 percent), 56 percent of all private households in Kusini Unguja were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not

common as only less than one percent (0.4 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Kusini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	115,588	100.0	108,496	100.0	7,092	100.0
Male	57,880	50.1	54,498	50.2	3,382	47.7
Female	57,708	49.9	53,998	49.8	3,710	52.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.0	-	1.9	-	3.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	16,579	14.3	15,557	14.3	1,022	14.4
Male	8,469	14.6	7,952	14.6	517	15.3
Female	8,110	14.1	7,605	14.1	505	13.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	44,592	38.6	41,914	38.6	2,678	37.8
Male	22,943	39.6	21,594	39.6	1,349	39.9
Female	21,649	37.5	20,320	37.6	1,329	35.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	51,370	44.4	48,302	44.5	3,068	43.3
Male	26,430	45.7	24,887	45.7	1,543	45.6
Female	24,940	43.2	23,415	43.4	1,525	41.1
Elderly Population (60+ years)	6,351	5.5	5,885	5.4	466	6.6
Male	3,105	5.4	2,896	5.3	209	6.2
Female	3,246	5.6	2,989	5.5	257	6.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	4,242	3.7	3,929	3.6	313	4.4
Male	2,075	3.6	1,938	3.6	137	4.1
Female	2,167	3.8	1,991	3.7	176	4.7
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	25,734	100.0	24,008	93.3	1,726	6.7
Male Headed Households	18,657	72.5	17,505	72.9	1,152	66.7
Female Headed Households	7,077	27.5	6,503	27.1	574	33.3
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	2.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	8.0	-	8.1	-	6.4
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	40,540	59.7	37,928	59.7	2,612	59.8
Never Married	21,605	31.8	20,264	31.9	1,341	30.7
Living Together	490	0.7	466	0.7	24	0.5
Separated	264	0.4	239	0.4	25	0.6
Divorced	3,604	5.3	3,353	5.3	251	5.7
Widowed	1,444	2.1	1,330	2.1	114	2.6
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

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

Indicator	Kusini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	114,213	98.8	107,124	98.7	7,089	100.0
Non-Tanzanians	1,375	1.2	1,372	1.3	3.0	0.0
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	80,550	71.7	74,909	71.1	5,641	80.2
Population with Birth Notification	2,923	2.6	2,787	2.6	136	1.9
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	3,337	6.5	3,142	6.5	194	6.3
Male	1,687	6.4	1,603	6.5	84	5.5
Female	1,649	6.6	1,539	6.6	110	7.2
Diaspora						
Total	529	0.5	494	0.5	35	0.5
Male	301	0.5	282	0.5	19	0.6
Female	228	0.4	212	0.4	16	0.4
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	81,886	85.5	76,606	85.3	5,280	87.7
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	60,153	88.5	56,203	88.4	3,950	90.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	22,059	97.2	20,715	97.2	1,344	98.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	39,804	95.6	37,278	95.5	2,526	97.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	18,108	92.5	16,969	92.2	1,139	95.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	21,771	111.2	20,398	110.9	1,373	115.4
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	30,036	100.0	27,835	100.0	2,201	100.0
Primary School	4,977	17.0	4,653	17.0	324	15.0
Training after Primary	115	0.4	109	0.4	6	0.3
Secondary School	24,290	80.9	22,454	80.7	1,836	83.4
Training after Secondary	210	0.7	198	0.7	12	0.5
University and Others	444	1.5	421	1.5	23	1.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	536	1.2	502	1.2	34	1.2
Professionals	583	1.3	538	1.2	45	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,598	3.5	1,469	3.4	129	4.4
Clerks	256	0.6	231	0.5	25	0.8
Small Business Managers	256	0.6	199	0.5	57	1.9
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	5,269	11.4	4,946	11.5	323	10.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	658	1.4	632	1.5	26	0.9
Crafts and Related Workers	3,630	7.9	3,104	7.2	526	17.8
Farmers	23,058	50.1	21,781	50.6	1,277	43.2
Livestock Keepers	713	1.5	689	1.6	24	0.8
Fishermen	3,273	7.1	3,157	7.3	116	3.9
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	900	2.0	829	1.9	71	2.4
Elementary Occupations	3,982	8.7	3,740	8.7	242	8.2
Others	1,274	2.8	1,218	2.8	56	1.9
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	33	0.03	33	0.03	0	0.00
Seeing	3,239	2.88	3,041	2.89	198	2.81
Hearing	2,014	1.79	1,875	1.78	139	1.97

Indicator	Kusini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Walking	1,325	1.18	1,241	1.18	84	1.19
Remembering	1,180	1.05	1,107	1.05	73	1.04
Self-Care	670	0.60	625	0.59	45	0.64
Other Disability	896	0.80	853	0.81	43	0.61
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	21,639	84.1	20,216	84.2	1,423	82.4
Living without Paying any Rent	2,881	11.2	2,693	11.2	187	10.8
Rented Privately	616	2.4	573	2.4	43	2.5
Rented by Employer	102	0.4	98	0.4	4	0.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	124	0.5	103	0.4	21	1.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	345	1.3	316	1.3	29	1.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	27	0.1	9	0	18	1
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	12,406	48.2	11,444	47.7	962	55.7
Cement Bricks	7,770	30.2	7,210	30.0	560	32.4
Sundried Bricks	386	1.5	372	1.5	14	0.8
Baked Bricks	178	0.7	154	0.6	24	1.4
Timber	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	19	0.1	19	0.1	0	0.0
Poles and Mud	4,484	17.4	4,334	18.1	150	8.7
Grass	483	1.9	468	1.9	15	0.9
Tent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	8,320	32.3	7,853	32.7	466	27.0
Non Earth	17,415	67.7	16,155	67.3	1,260	73.0
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	18,050	70.1	16,822	70.1	1,228	71.1
Grass/Leaves	6,456	25.1	6,039	25.2	417	24.2
Mud and Leaves	171	0.7	160	0.7	11	0.6
Others	1057.0	4.1	987	4.1	70	4.1
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	17,037	66.2	15,888	66.2	1,149	66.6
Electricity	6,494	25.2	6,009	25.0	485	28.1
Others	2,203	8.6	2,111	8.8	92	5.3
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	23,696	92.1	22,196	92.5	1,501	87.0
Charcoal	1,257	4.9	1,091	4.50	165	9.6
Kerosene	275	1.1	252	1.00	23	1.3
Electricity	402	1.6	373	1.60	29	1.7
Others	105	0.4	97	0.40	8	0.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	16,340	63.5	15,032	62.6	1,308	75.8
Other Protected Sources	1,554	6.0	1,433	6.0	121	7.0
Unprotected Sources	7,840	30.5	7,543	31.4	297	17.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	3,541	13.8	3,246	13.5	296	17.1

Indicator	Kusini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	185	0.7	183	0.8	2	0.1
Pit Latrine	19,240	74.8	17,863	74.4	1,376	79.7
Others	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.1
No Facility	2,760	10.7	2,709	11.3	51	3.0
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	236	0.9	235	1.0	1	0.1
Burnt	5,948	23.1	5,376	22.4	572	33.1
Roadside Dumping	39	0.2	39	0.2	0	0.0
Burying/Pit	1,547	6.0	1,423	5.9	124	7.2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	17,964	69.8	16,935	70.5	1,028	59.6
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	20,240	78.7	18,871	78.6	1,369	79.3
Mobile Phone	21,140	82.1	19,679	82.0	1,461	84.6
Hand Hoe	16,288	63.3	15,075	62.8	1,213	70.3
Television	5,009	19.5	4,630	19.3	380	22.0
Land or Farm	15,517	60.3	14,211	59.2	1,306	75.7
House	21,691	84.3	20,260	84.4	1,431	82.9
Bicycle	15,875	61.7	14,652	61.0	1,222	70.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	1,784	6.9	1,669	7.0	114	6.6
Power Tiller	102	0.4	93	0.4	9	0.5
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	91	0.4	83	0.3	8	0.5
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	78	0.3	74	0.3	4	0.2
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	2,722	10.6	2,555	10.6	167	9.7
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	44	0.2	41	0.2	3	0.2
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	183	0.7	147	0.6	36	2.1
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	16	0.1	15	0.1	1	0.1

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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 Tanzania National Ageing Policy, an elderly is an individual who is 60 years and above.

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

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Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

Birth Certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or 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 regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census.

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

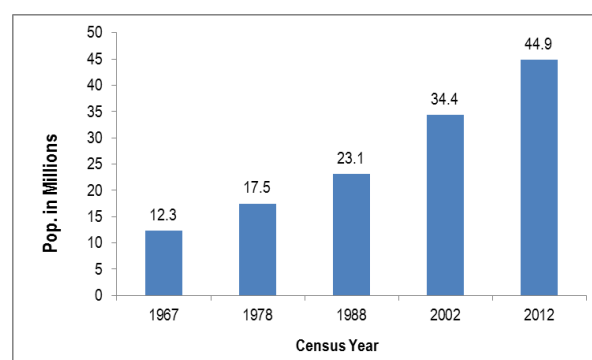
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census to be conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25th and 26th August, 2012, 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 for the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania.

Data collected by the censuses show that Tanzania's population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average 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 or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

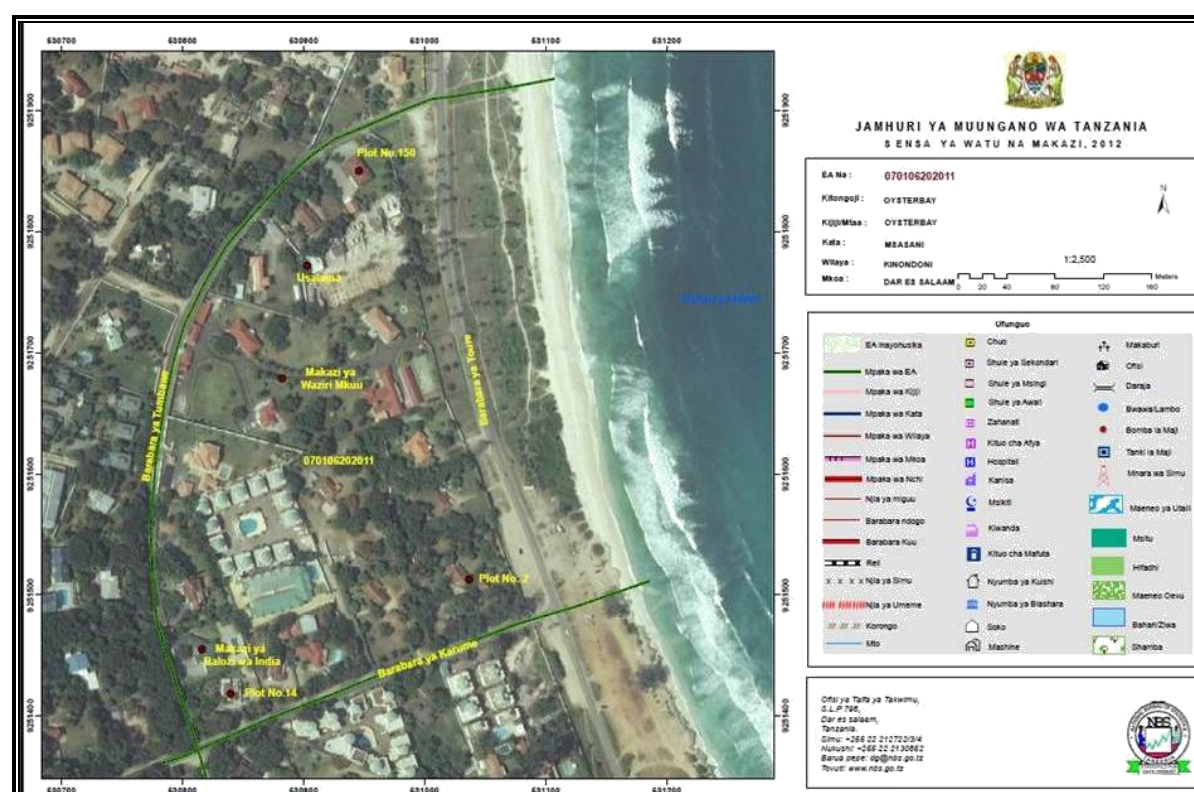
The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater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

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered 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 topics/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 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, resources were availed to regional authorities through the Regional and District Census Committees to carry out the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas.

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

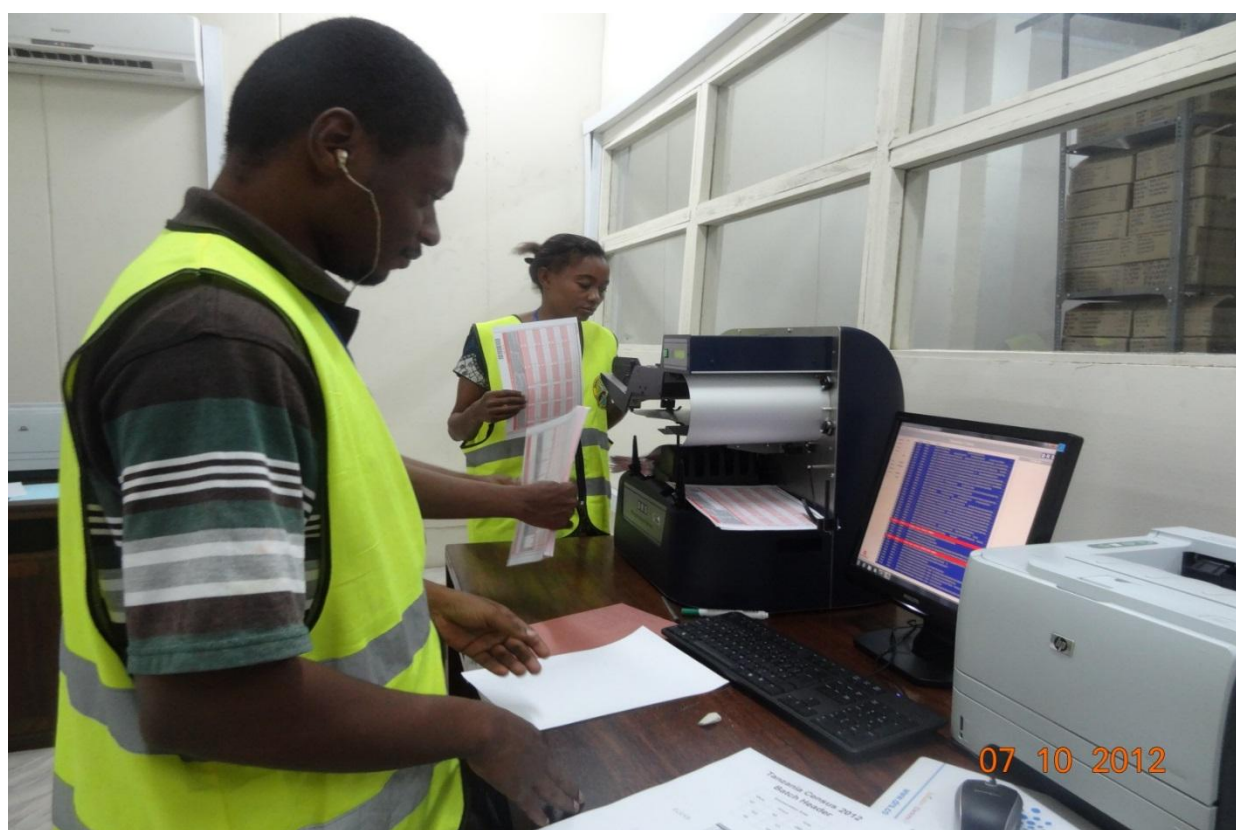
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Health Institutions/Facilities (14 people) while in urban areas, it was in Hotel and Tourist Camps (1 person).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Unguja Region	115,588	100.00	108,496	100.00	7,092	100.00
Private Households	112,359	97.21	105,321	97.07	7,038	99.24
Special Institutions	506	0.44	470	0.43	36	0.51
Inmates Institutions	78	0.07	78	0.07	-	-
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,328	2.01	2,327	2.14	1	0.01
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	65	0.06	65	0.06	-	-
Travellers/In transit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Institutions/Facilities	14	0.01	14	0.01	-	-
Educational Institutions	41	0.04	41	0.04	-	-
Orphanage Centres	26	0.02	26	0.02	-	-
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	171	0.15	154	0.14	17	0.24

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 115,588 persons in Kusini Unguja Region, 112,359 (97.2 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results shows that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households (105,321 persons) were much more than those in urban areas (7,038 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that the number of enumerated females in the private households (57,708 persons) were almost equal to that of enumerated males (57,880 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Unguja Region	115,588	100.00	57,880	100.00	57,708	100.00
Private Households	112,359	97.21	55,751	96.32	56,608	98.09
Special Institutions	506	0.44	425	0.73	81	0.14
Inmates Institutions	78	0.07	62	0.11	16	0.03
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,328	2.01	1,458	2.52	870	1.51
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	65	0.06	47	0.08	18	0.03
Travellers/In transit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Institutions/Facilities	14	0.01	5	0.01	9	0.02
Educational Institutions	41	0.04	17	0.03	24	0.04
Orphanage Centres	26	0.02	16	0.03	10	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	171	0.15	99	0.17	72	0.12

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Kusini Unguja Region in 2012 was 0.12 million. Out of that, 93.9 percent (0.11 million) were residing in rural areas and 6.1 percent (0.01 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kusini Unguja Region was 2.0 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.9 percent while in urban areas it was 3.8 percent. The average annual growth rate of Kusini Unguja Region decreased from 2.1 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.0 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Kusini 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)
	1988	2002	2012					
Total	70,313	94,244	115,588	34.0	22.6	2.1	2.0	34.0
Rural	65,165	89,379	108,496	37.2	21.4	2.3	1.9	35.8
Urban	5,148	4,865	7,092	-5.5	45.8	-0.4	3.8	18.4

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 period vary across the two districts. Kusini District recorded a higher growth rate of 2.1 percent than that observed in Kati District (2.0 percent).

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

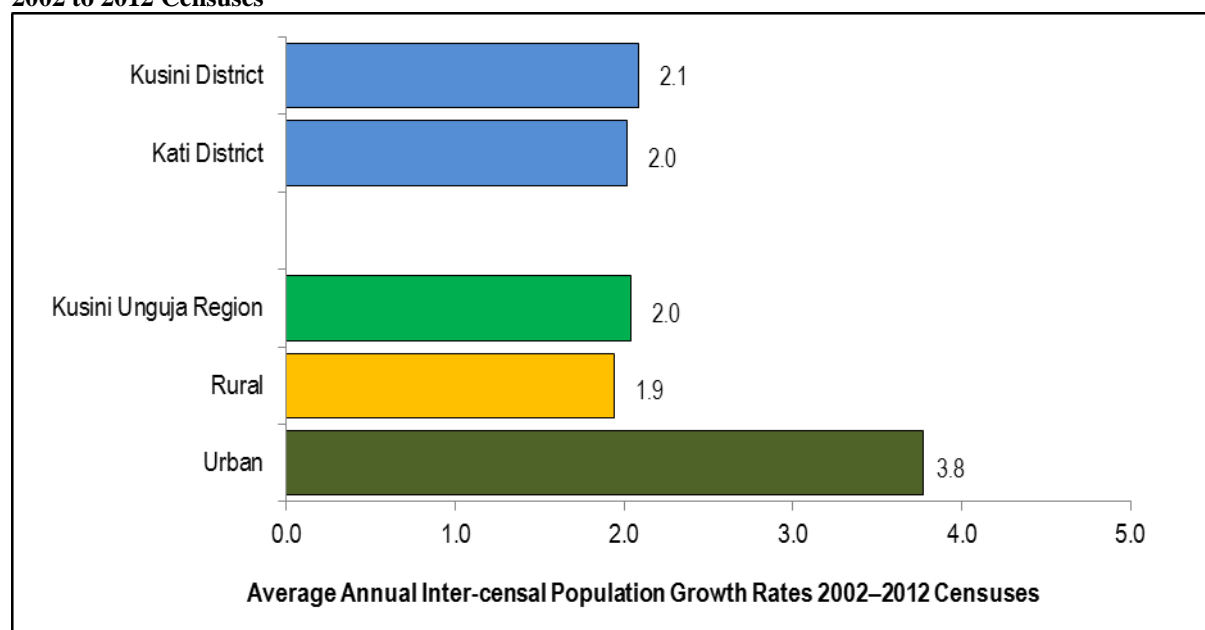


Figure 2.2 shows that the population inter-censal growth rate of Kusini Unguja Region has decreased from 3.1 percent in 1978/88 to 2.0 percent in 2002/2012.

Figure 2.2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Kusini Unguja Region, 1978–2012 Censuses

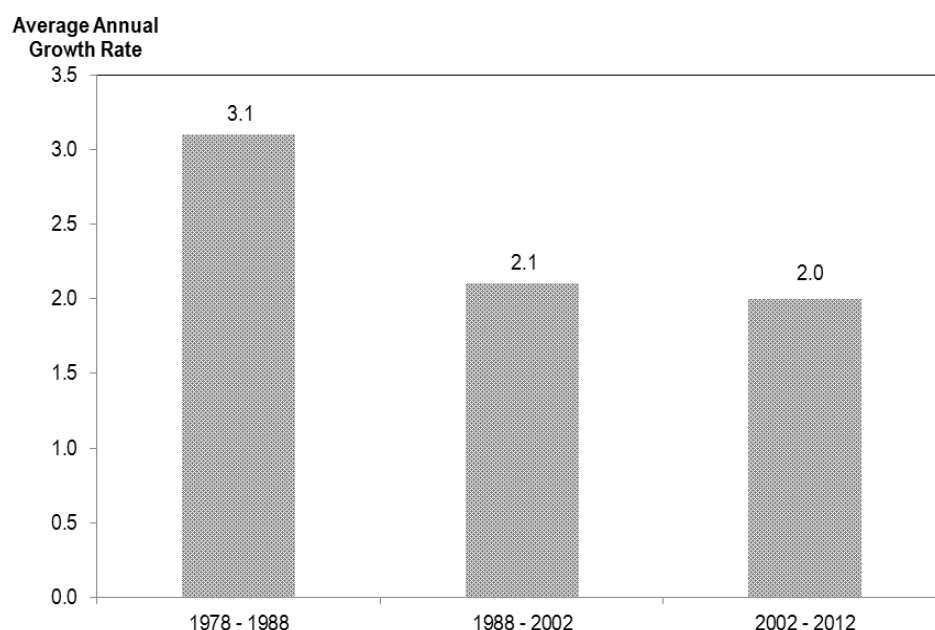


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Kusini Unguja Region increased by 22.6 percent between 2002 and 2012 Census period. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Kusini Unguja Region increased by 34.0 percent. Population increase was recorded in all the two districts in Kusini Unguja Region between 2002 and 2012 Census. largest higher population change was recorded in Kusini District (23.2 percent) while Kati District recorded a smaller change (22.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Kusini Unguja Region	70,313	94,244	115,588	34.0	22.6	2.1	2.0	33.1	34.0
Rural	65,165	89,379	108,496	37.2	21.4	2.3	1.9	30.7	35.8
Urban	5,148	4,865	7,092	- 5.5	45.8	- 0.4	3.8	-171.6	18.4
Kati	45,252	62,391	76,346	37.9	22.4	2.3	2.0	30.2	34.3
Kusini	25,061	31,853	39,242	27.1	23.2	1.7	2.1	40.5	33.2

Table 2.5 presents Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Kusini Unguja Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with a higher proportion

of population was Kati District (66.1 percent) and Kusini District had a smaller proportion of population (33.9 percent).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas (108,496 persons) was more than that of urban areas (7,092 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Kusini Unguja Region	115,588	100.0	108,496	100.0	7,092	100.0
Kati	76,346	66.1	74,462	68.6	1,884	26.6
Kusini	39,242	33.9	34,034	31.4	5,208	73.4

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban Areas in Kusini Unguja Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.08 million in 2002 to 0.10 million in 2012, an increase of 21.4 percent from the 2002 to 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.004 million in 2002 to 0.004 million in 2012, an increase of 45.8 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Kusini Unguja Region	89,379	108,496	21.4	4,865	7,092	45.8
Kati	61,426	74,462	21.2	965	1,884	95.2
Kusini	27,953	34,034	21.8	3,900	5,208	33.5

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

Age and sex characteristics of any population data are important and critical for 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 Kusini Unguja Region was 100 males for every 100 females which indicates an equality of female and male population. For Kusini Unguja rural, the sex ratio was 101 and for Kusini Unguja urban it was 91. However, the sex ratios for the population aged below 19 years, 50 to 59 years and 75 to 79 years were above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Kusini Unguja Region and for Kusini Unguja rural. On the other hand, Kusini Unguja urban sex ratios were more than 100 for population aged below 9 years and 15 to 19 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	115,588	100.0	57,880	100.0	57,708	100.0	100.3
0–4	16,579	14.3	8,469	14.6	8,110	14.1	104.4
5–9	14,264	12.3	7,316	12.6	6,948	12.0	105.3
10–14	13,749	11.9	7,158	12.4	6,591	11.4	108.6
15–19	11,785	10.2	6,039	10.4	5,746	10.0	105.1
20–24	11,657	10.1	5,661	9.8	5,996	10.4	94.4
25–29	9,947	8.6	4,810	8.3	5,137	8.9	93.6
30–34	8,186	7.1	3,997	6.9	4,189	7.3	95.4
35–39	6,877	5.9	3,287	5.7	3,590	6.2	91.6
40–44	5,823	5.0	2,800	4.8	3,023	5.2	92.6
45–49	4,632	4.0	2,291	4.0	2,341	4.1	97.9
50–54	3,616	3.1	1,830	3.2	1,786	3.1	102.5
55–59	2,122	1.8	1,117	1.9	1,005	1.7	111.1
60–64	2,109	1.8	1,030	1.8	1,079	1.9	95.5
65–69	1,236	1.1	611	1.1	625	1.1	97.8
70–74	1,364	1.2	656	1.1	708	1.2	92.7
75–79	624	0.5	343	0.6	281	0.5	122.1
80+	1,018	0.9	465	0.8	553	1.0	84.1

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	108,496	100.0	54,498	100.0	53,998	100.0	100.9
0–4	15,557	14.3	7,952	14.6	7,605	14.1	104.6
5–9	13,440	12.4	6,886	12.6	6,554	12.1	105.1
10–14	12,917	11.9	6,756	12.4	6,161	11.4	109.7
15–19	11,084	10.2	5,675	10.4	5,409	10.0	104.9
20–24	10,984	10.1	5,364	9.8	5,620	10.4	95.4
25–29	9,357	8.6	4,550	8.3	4,807	8.9	94.7
30–34	7,675	7.1	3,770	6.9	3,905	7.2	96.5
35–39	6,437	5.9	3,087	5.7	3,350	6.2	92.1
40–44	5,504	5.1	2,649	4.9	2,855	5.3	92.8
45–49	4,334	4.0	2,155	4.0	2,179	4.0	98.9
50–54	3,344	3.1	1,706	3.1	1,638	3.0	104.2
55–59	1,978	1.8	1,052	1.9	926	1.7	113.6
60–64	1,956	1.8	958	1.8	998	1.8	96.0
65–69	1,147	1.1	571	1.0	576	1.1	99.1
70–74	1,255	1.2	606	1.1	649	1.2	93.4
75–79	577	0.5	323	0.6	254	0.5	127.2
80+	950	0.9	438	0.8	512	0.9	85.5

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	7,092	100.0	3,382	100.0	3,710	100.0	91.2
0–4	1,022	14.4	517	15.3	505	13.6	102.4
5–9	824	11.6	430	12.7	394	10.6	109.1
10–14	832	11.7	402	11.9	430	11.6	93.5
15–19	701	9.9	364	10.8	337	9.1	108.0
20–24	673	9.5	297	8.8	376	10.1	79.0
25–29	590	8.3	260	7.7	330	8.9	78.8
30–34	511	7.2	227	6.7	284	7.7	79.9
35–39	440	6.2	200	5.9	240	6.5	83.3
40–44	319	4.5	151	4.5	168	4.5	89.9
45–49	298	4.2	136	4.0	162	4.4	84.0
50–54	272	3.8	124	3.7	148	4.0	83.8
55–59	144	2.0	65	1.9	79	2.1	82.3
60–64	153	2.2	72	2.1	81	2.2	88.9
65–69	89	1.3	40	1.2	49	1.3	81.6
70–74	109	1.5	50	1.5	59	1.6	84.7
75–79	47	0.7	20	0.6	27	0.7	74.1
80+	68	1.0	27	0.8	41	1.1	65.9

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Kusini 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, that the sex ratio of Kusini Unguja urban population (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

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

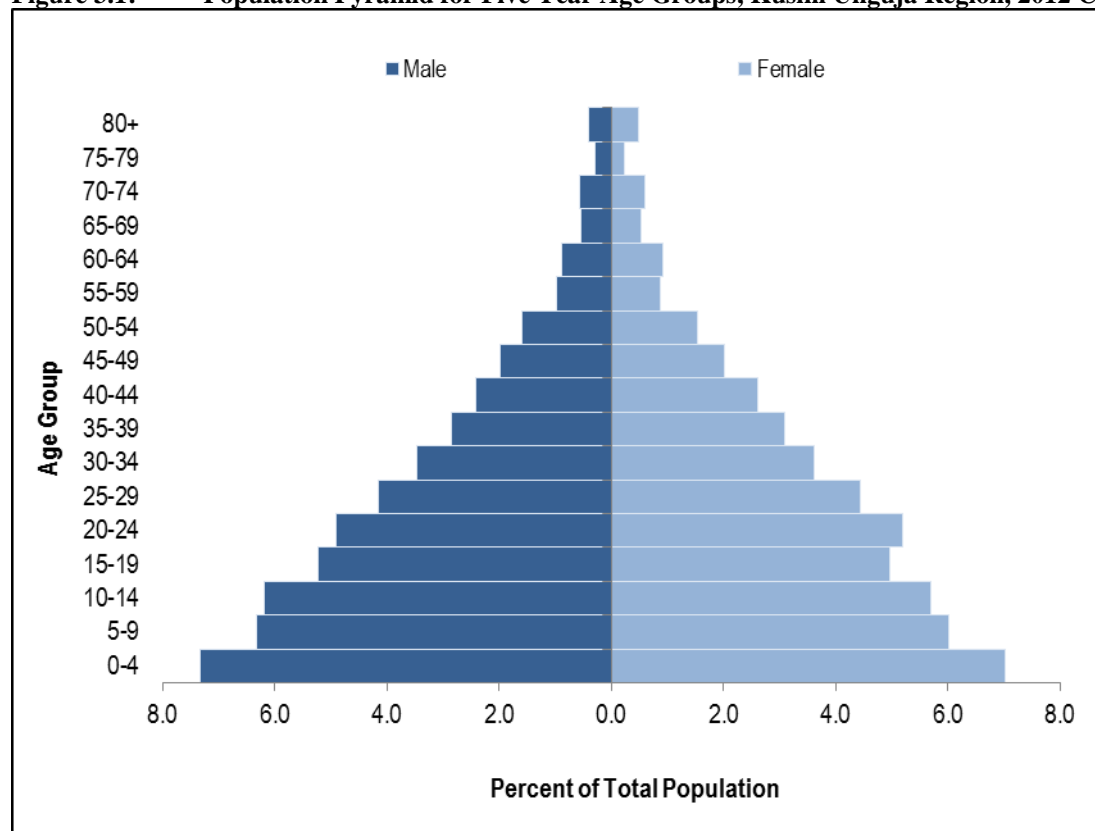


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Rural, 2012 Census

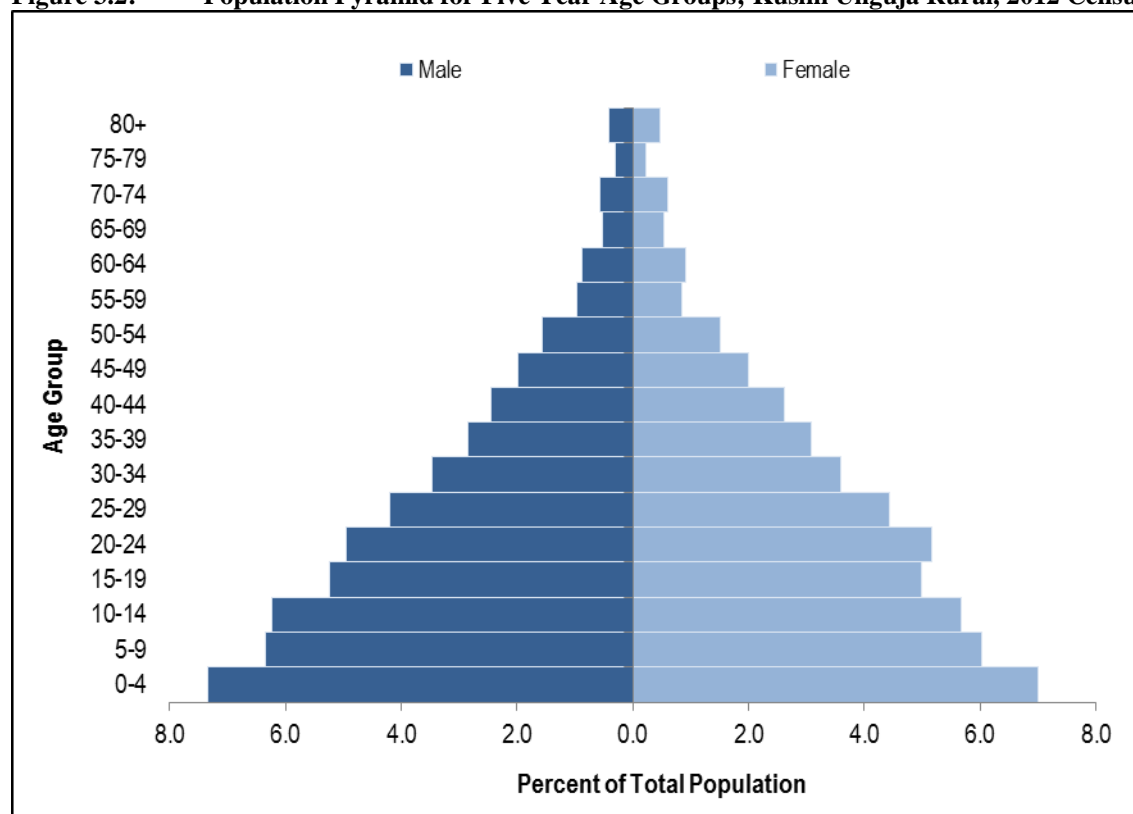
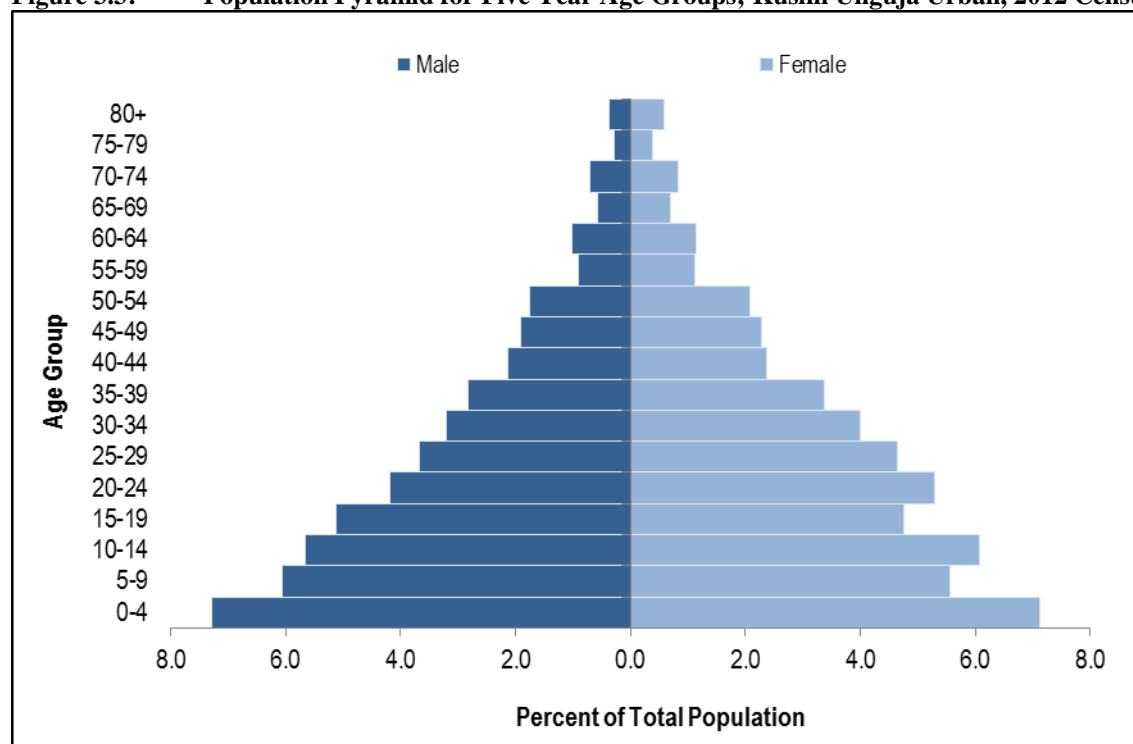


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population constituting 38.6 percent of Kusini Unguja total population below 15 years of age. The population aged 65 years and above constituted 3.7 percent

of the total population of Kusini Unguja Region (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

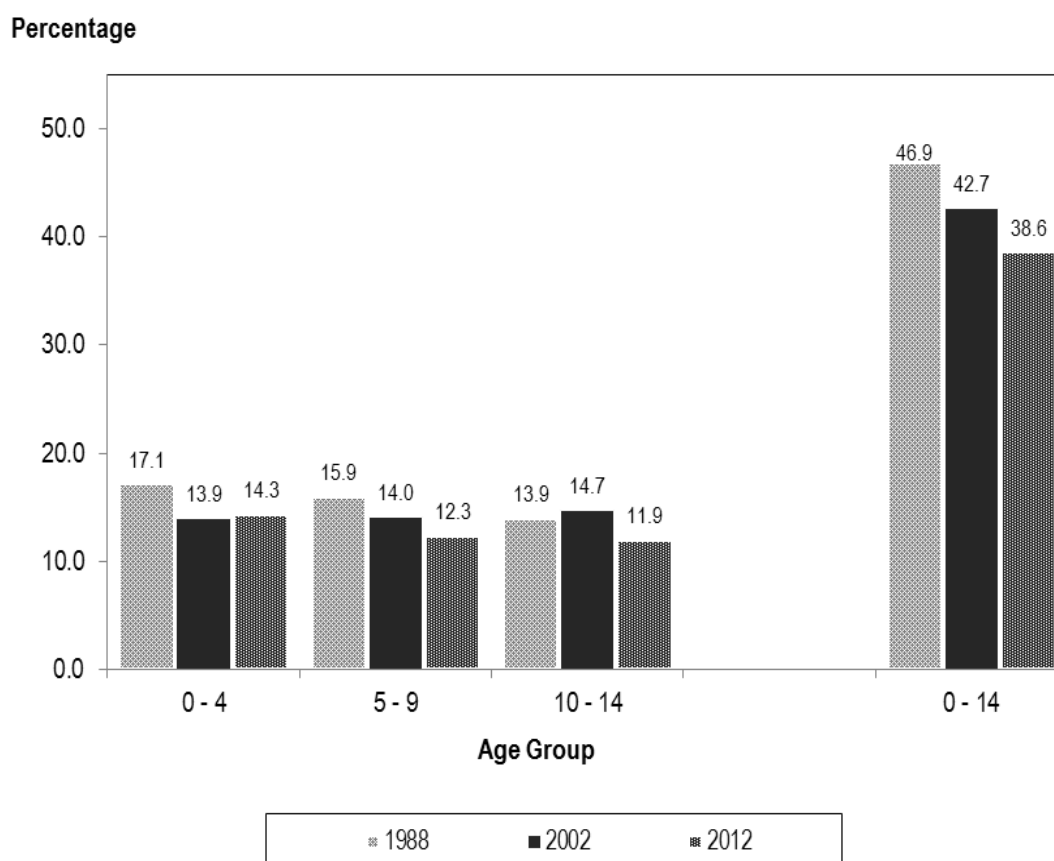
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Kusini Unguja		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	115,588	100.0	108,496	100.0	7,092	100.0
Male	57,880	50.1	54,498	50.2	3,382	47.7
Female	57,708	49.9	53,998	49.8	3,710	52.3
Children (Under 1 year)	3,476	3.0	3,268	3.0	208	2.9
Male	1,760	3.0	1,655	3.0	105	3.1
Female	1,716	3.0	1,613	3.0	103	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	16,579	14.3	15,557	14.3	1,022	14.4
Male	8,469	14.6	7,952	14.6	517	15.3
Female	8,110	14.1	7,605	14.1	505	13.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	44,592	38.6	41,914	38.6	2,678	37.8
Male	22,943	39.6	21,594	39.6	1,349	39.9
Female	21,649	37.5	20,320	37.6	1,329	35.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	51,370	44.4	48,302	44.5	3,068	43.3
Male	26,430	45.7	24,887	45.7	1,543	45.6
Female	24,940	43.2	23,415	43.4	1,525	41.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	23,442	20.3	22,068	20.3	1,374	19.4
Male	11,700	20.2	11,039	20.3	661	19.5
Female	11,742	20.3	11,029	20.4	713	19.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	43,791	37.9	41,166	37.9	2,625	37.0
Male	21,565	37.3	20,350	37.3	1,215	35.9
Female	22,226	38.5	20,816	38.5	1,410	38.0
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	19,677	17.0	18,484	17.0	1,193	16.8
Male	10,203	17.6	9,599	17.6	604	17.9
Female	9,474	16.4	8,885	16.5	589	15.9
Secondary School (14–17 years)	9,247	8.0	8,708	8.0	539	7.6
Male	4,728	8.2	4,462	8.2	266	7.9
Female	4,519	7.8	4,246	7.9	273	7.4
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	66,754	57.8	62,653	57.7	4,101	57.8
Male	32,862	56.8	30,966	56.8	1,896	56.1
Female	33,892	58.7	31,687	58.7	2,205	59.4
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	30,022	52.0	28,125	52.1	1,897	51.1
Elderly Population (60+ years)	6,351	5.5	5,885	5.4	466	6.6
Male	3,105	5.4	2,896	5.3	209	6.2
Female	3,246	5.6	2,989	5.5	257	6.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	4,242	3.7	3,929	3.6	313	4.4
Male	2,075	3.6	1,938	3.6	137	4.1
Female	2,167	3.8	1,991	3.7	176	4.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		73		73		73

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age decreased from 47 percent in 1988 Census to 43 percent in 2002 Census to 38.6 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over the 24 years period.

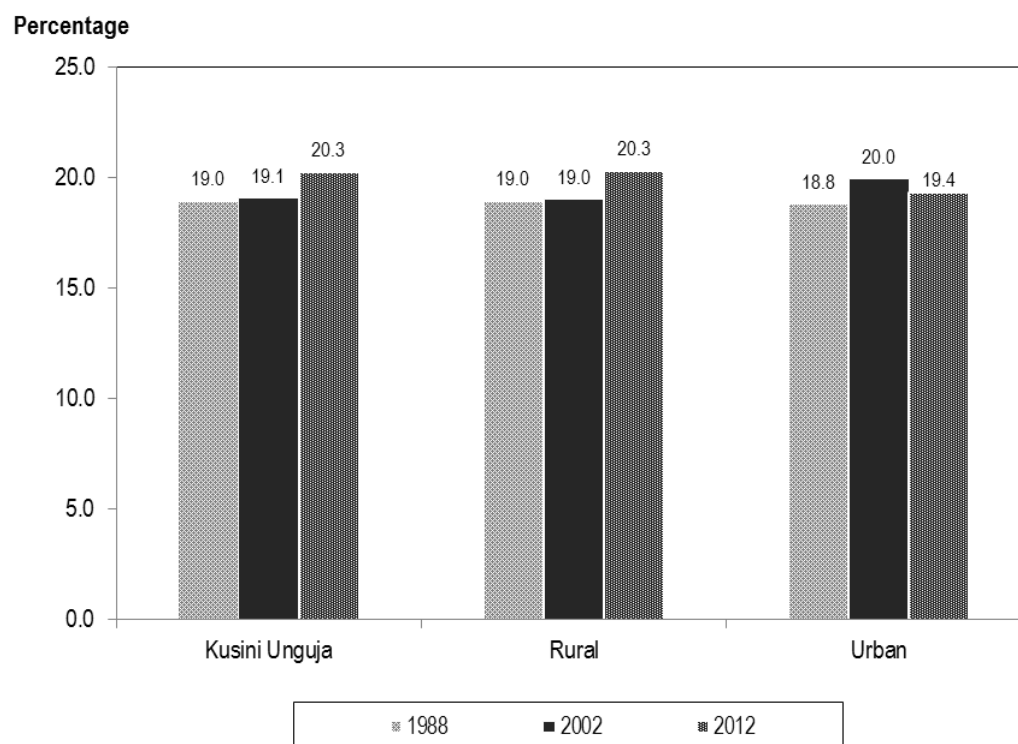
Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Kusini Unguja Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

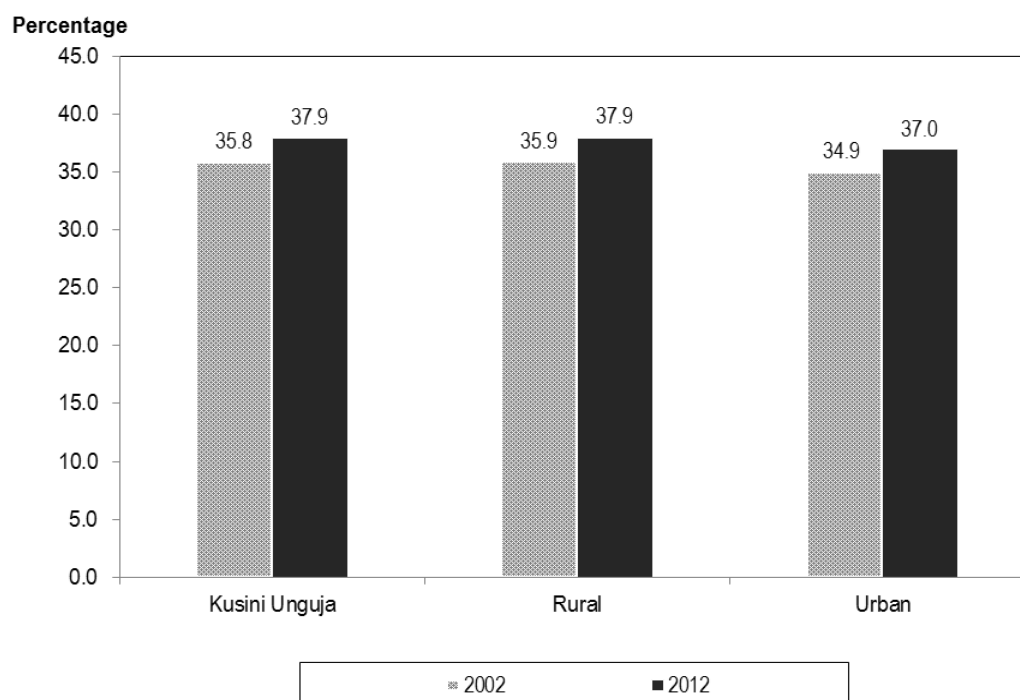
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Kusini Unguja Region, Kusini Unguja rural and Kusini Unguja urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Kusini Unguja Region increased from 19 percent in 1988 and 2002 to 20.3 percent in 2012 census. The same trend is observed in Kusini Unguja rural. However it increased from 19 percent in 1988 to 20 percent in the 2002 Census but decreased to 19.4 percent in the 2012.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons of Kusini Unguja Region aged 15-35 years increased from 36 percent in 2002 to 38 percent in 2012. The same trend is observed in Kusini Unguja rural. However, for Kusini Unguja urban, it increased from 34.9 percent to 37.0 percent between 2002 and 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

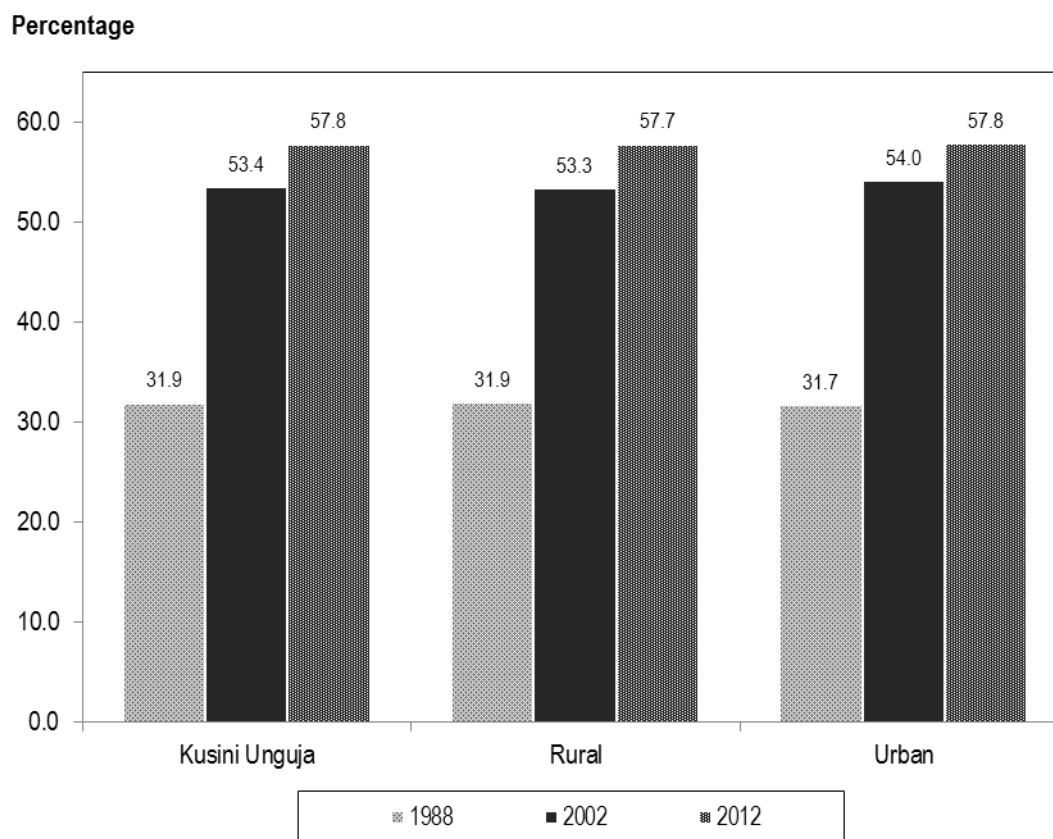
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kusini Unguja Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Kusini Unguja's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 31.9 percent in 1988 Census to 53.4 percent in 2002 and to 57.8 percent in 2012. The same trend is observed in Kusini Unguja rural and Kusini Unguja urban as shown in Figure 3.7.

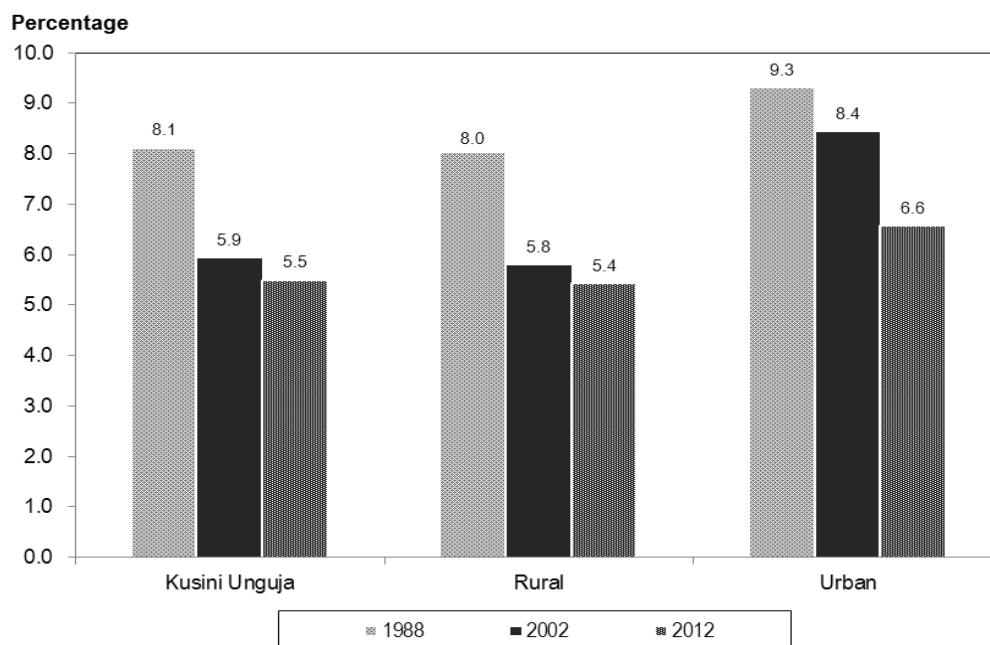
Figure 3.7: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kusini Unguja Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region decreased from eight (8) percent in 1988 to six (6) percent in 2012 Census. It decreased from eight (8) percent to five (5) percent in Kusini Unguja rural and decreased from nine (9) percent to seven (7) percent in Kusini Unguja urban (Figure 3.8).

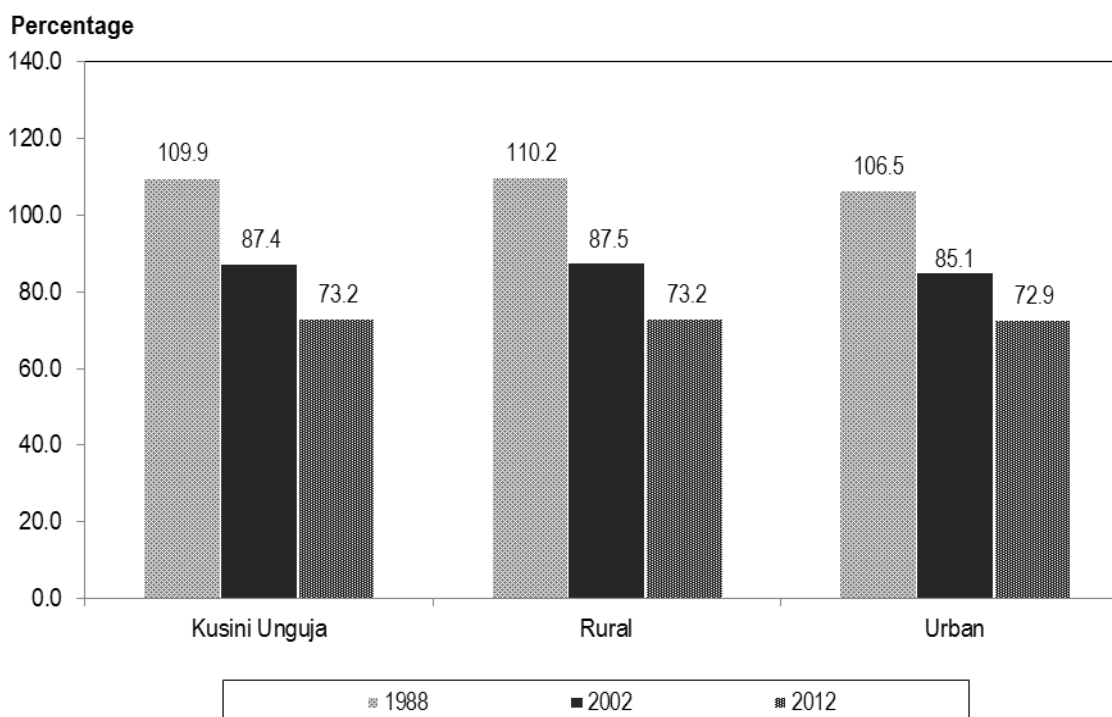
Figure 3.8: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kusini Unguja Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Kusini Unguja age dependency ratio was 110 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 110 persons in age groups 0–14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Kusini 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 99.2 percent of all households (25,947) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Kusini Unguja Region had a total of 25,734 private households. Ninety three (93.3) percent of the private households (24,008 households) were in rural areas and seven (6.7) percent (1,726 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Seventy two (72.5) percent and 27.5 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Sex of Head of Household and Rural-Urban Areas; Kusini 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	25,734	18,657	72.5	7,077	27.5	24,008	93.3	17,505	93.8	6,503	91.9	1,726	6.7	1,152	6.2	574	8.1	
< 10	11	5	45.5	6	54.5	10	90.9	5	100.0	5	83.3	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	16.7	
10-14	30	20	66.7	10	33.3	28	93.3	19	95.0	9	90.0	2	6.7	1	5.0	1	10.0	
15-19	182	134	73.6	48	26.4	170	93.4	126	94.0	44	91.7	12	6.6	8	6.0	4	8.3	
20-24	1,293	1,005	77.7	288	22.3	1,209	93.5	948	94.3	261	90.6	84	6.5	57	5.7	27	9.4	
25-29	2,890	2,320	80.3	570	19.7	2,711	93.8	2,185	94.2	526	92.3	179	6.2	135	5.8	44	7.7	
30-34	3,523	2,763	78.4	760	21.6	3,276	93.0	2,584	93.5	692	91.1	247	7.0	179	6.5	68	8.9	
35-39	3,417	2,606	76.3	811	23.7	3,199	93.6	2,443	93.7	756	93.2	218	6.4	163	6.3	55	6.8	
40-44	3,229	2,379	73.7	850	26.3	3,046	94.3	2,252	94.7	794	93.4	183	5.7	127	5.3	56	6.6	
45-49	2,838	2,027	71.4	811	28.6	2,656	93.6	1,906	94.0	750	92.5	182	6.4	121	6.0	61	7.5	
50-54	2,365	1,630	68.9	735	31.1	2,187	92.5	1,518	93.1	669	91.0	178	7.5	112	6.9	66	9.0	
55-59	1,401	1,003	71.6	398	28.4	1,304	93.1	944	94.1	360	90.5	97	6.9	59	5.9	38	9.5	
60-64	1,483	919	62.0	564	38.0	1,374	92.7	855	93.0	519	92.0	109	7.3	64	7.0	45	8.0	
65-69	891	557	62.5	334	37.5	825	92.6	520	93.4	305	91.3	66	7.4	37	6.6	29	8.7	
70-74	1,022	592	57.9	430	42.1	939	91.9	548	92.6	391	90.9	83	8.1	44	7.4	39	9.1	
75-79	466	306	65.7	160	34.3	430	92.3	288	94.1	142	88.8	36	7.7	18	5.9	18	11.3	
80+	693	391	56.4	302	43.6	644	92.9	364	93.1	280	92.7	49	7.1	27	6.9	22	7.3	

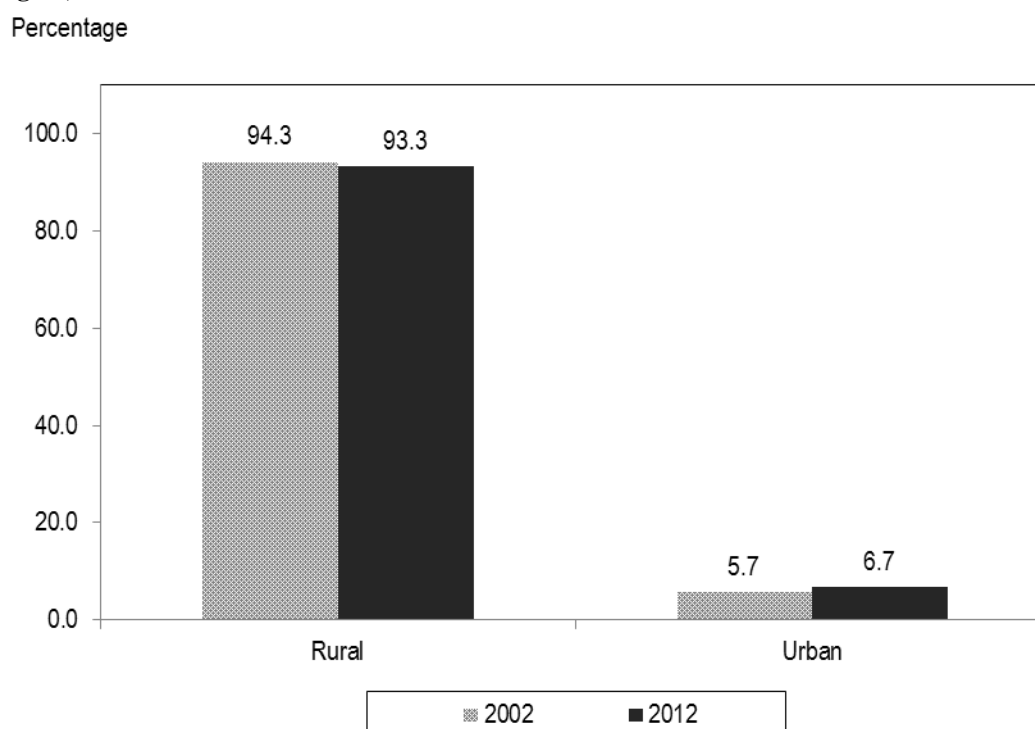
Table 4.2 reveals that Kati District, being the district with a bigger share of the population, had 64.9 percent of the total number of private households in Kusini Unguja Region followed by Kusini District (35.1 percent). The district with a higher number of private households in rural areas was Kati (97.5 percent) than that recorded in Kusini District (85.5 percent), while in urban areas, the high number of private households was in Kusini District (15 percent).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	100.0	24,008	93.3	1,726	6.7
Kati	16,707	64.9	16,286	97.5	421	2.5
Kusini	9,027	35.1	7,722	85.5	1,305	14.5

Figure 4.1 shows a slight increase in urban households in Kusini Unguja from 5.7 percent in 2002 to 6.7 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is slight decrease in rural households from 94.3 percent to 93.3 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; Kusini 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 shows that the average household size for Kusini Unguja in the 2012 PHC was 5.0 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 4.6 persons in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.4 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.1 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts which were 4.2 persons and 4.5 persons in Kusini and Kati Districts respectively.

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

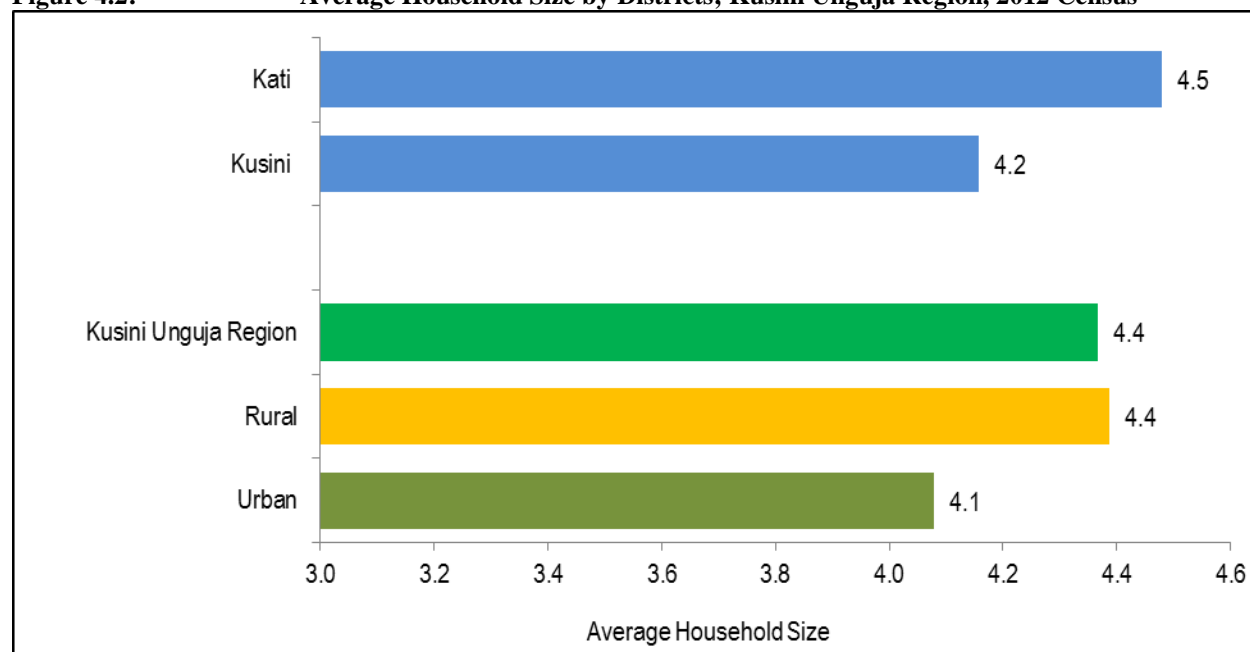


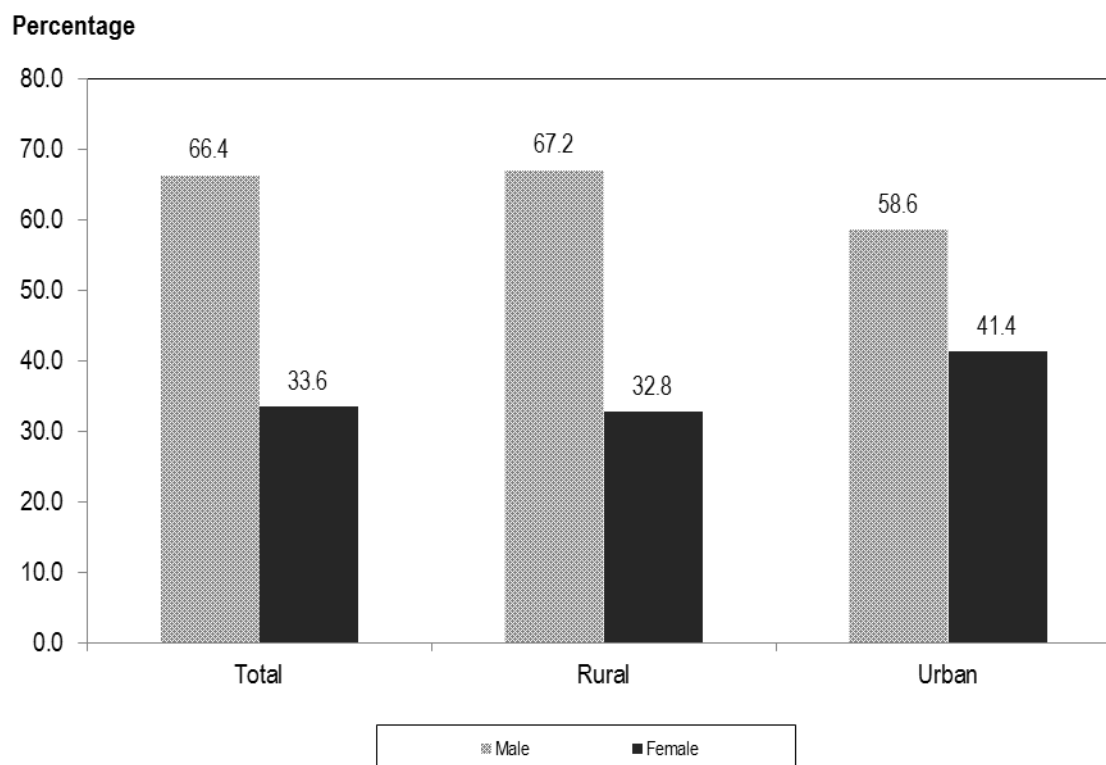
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kusini Unguja Region	92,062	183,156	19,992	36,736	4.6	5.0
Rural	87,197	168,023	18,852	33,530	4.6	5.0
Urban	4,865	15,133	1,140	3,206	4.3	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 Kusini Unguja were headed by males and a thirty four (33.6 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households decreased from 69.9 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 66.4 percent in 2012, while the percentage of female headed households increased slightly from 30.1 percent in 2002 Census to 33.6 percent in 2012 (Table 4.4).

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kusini Unguja Region	69.9	30.1	66.4	33.6
Rural	70.4	29.6	67.2	32.8
Urban	62.1	37.9	58.6	41.4

The average household size for female headed households is almost three times that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed households was 8.0 compared with 3.0 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	18,657	7,077	4.4	3.0	8.0
Rural	24,008	17,505	6,503	4.4	3.0	8.1
Urban	1,726	1,152	574	4.1	2.9	6.4
Kati	16,707	12,369	4,338	4.5	3.0	8.6
Kusini	9,027	6,288	2,739	4.2	2.9	7.0

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

Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is 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.

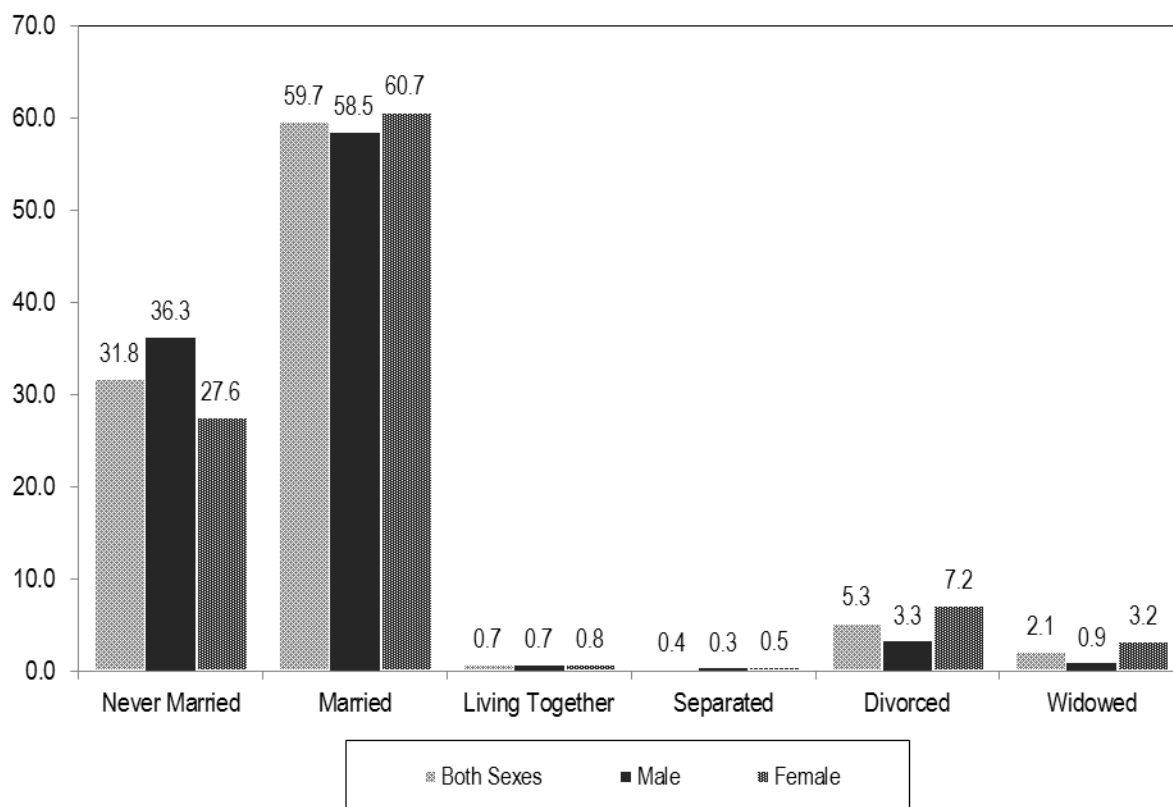
Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, and place of residence for Kusini Unguja Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 31.8 percent of the people in Kusini Unguja Region aged 15 years and above had never married, 88.7 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 59.7 percent of the people were married, and 2.1 percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 88.7 percent for persons aged 15–19 to 10.3 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	67,947	31.8	59.7	0.7	5.3	0.4	2.1
15-19	11,647	88.7	11.2	0.0	0.1	-	-
20-24	11,036	54.9	41.8	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	9,188	26.2	69.6	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.0
30-34	7,623	12.9	80.0	0.6	6.0	0.4	0.1
35-39	6,570	7.6	84.3	0.8	6.6	0.5	0.1
40-44	5,603	6.2	85.6	0.5	6.1	0.5	1.0
45-49	4,473	3.9	84.0	0.5	8.5	0.7	2.4
50-54	3,501	5.4	79.5	0.6	9.9	1.1	3.5
55-59	2,058	6.4	74.0	2.1	11.5	1.0	5.0
60-64	2,067	7.9	70.4	1.1	13.4	1.1	6.0
65-69	1,215	5.0	67.4	3.0	14.4	0.6	9.6
70-74	1,348	8.0	59.5	1.9	14.8	0.8	15.0
75-79	621	7.1	48.3	0.3	14.0	0.8	29.5
80+	997	10.3	35.8	0.2	12.3	1.0	40.3

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

Percentage



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas by five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (36.3 percent) was higher than that of females (27.6 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3.2 percent) was three times as much as that of males (0.9 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	32,894	36.3	58.5	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.9
15-19	5,974	92.4	7.5	-	0.1	-	-
20-24	5,263	68.9	27.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.1
25-29	4,280	34.5	61.2	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.1
30-34	3,607	15.8	78.0	0.5	5.1	0.5	0.1
35-39	3,068	9.1	84.7	0.9	4.8	0.4	0.2
40-44	2,639	6.6	87.9	0.6	3.5	0.3	1.1
45-49	2,189	3.5	89.6	0.9	4.1	0.6	1.4
50-54	1,760	3.4	89.1	0.6	4.1	0.9	1.9
55-59	1,075	3.6	88.0	0.9	4.6	1.0	1.9
60-64	998	4.3	88.1	0.7	5.0	0.4	1.5
65-69	601	2.0	86.4	1.3	7.3	0.2	2.8
70-74	648	2.2	86.4	0.8	5.1	0.6	4.9
75-79	340	3.5	74.1	0.3	10.0	0.3	11.8
80+	452	6.4	68.8	0.4	6.6	1.3	16.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	35,053	27.6	60.7	0.8	7.2	0.5	3.2
15-19	5,673	84.9	14.9	0.1	0.1	-	-
20-24	5,773	42.2	54.9	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.1
25-29	4,908	18.9	76.9	1.4	2.7	0.2	-
30-34	4,016	10.3	81.8	0.6	6.8	0.4	0.1
35-39	3,502	6.3	84.0	0.7	8.2	0.6	0.1
40-44	2,964	5.9	83.5	0.4	8.5	0.7	0.9
45-49	2,284	4.3	78.5	0.2	12.8	0.7	3.3
50-54	1,741	7.5	69.8	0.5	15.7	1.3	5.2
55-59	983	9.5	58.7	3.4	19.1	1.0	8.3
60-64	1,069	11.2	54.0	1.5	21.3	1.7	10.3
65-69	614	8.0	48.9	4.6	21.3	1.0	16.3
70-74	700	13.4	34.6	3.0	23.7	1.0	24.3
75-79	281	11.4	17.1	0.4	18.9	1.4	50.9
80+	545	13.6	8.4	-	17.1	0.7	60.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	63,580	31.9	59.7	0.7	5.3	0.4	2.1
15–19	10,947	88.7	11.2	0.0	0.1	-	-
20–24	10,368	55.0	41.8	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.1
25–29	8,615	26.0	69.8	1.8	2.2	0.2	0.0
30–34	7,120	12.8	80.0	0.6	6.0	0.4	0.1
35–39	6,132	7.6	84.2	0.8	6.6	0.5	0.1
40–44	5,291	6.3	85.6	0.5	6.1	0.4	0.9
45–49	4,177	4.0	84.0	0.6	8.5	0.6	2.4
50–54	3,231	5.2	79.7	0.6	9.8	1.1	3.6
55–59	1,915	6.5	74.2	2.0	11.3	0.8	5.1
60–64	1,915	7.8	70.7	1.1	13.4	0.9	6.1
65–69	1,126	5.1	67.4	3.1	14.4	0.6	9.4
70–74	1,239	7.8	60.0	1.9	14.8	0.9	14.5
75–79	574	7.0	48.4	0.3	13.8	0.9	29.6
80+	930	10.3	36.2	0.2	12.6	0.9	39.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	30,902	36.3	58.4	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.9
15–19	5,610	92.4	7.6	-	0.1	-	-
20–24	4,971	68.9	27.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.1
25–29	4,035	34.3	61.4	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.1
30–34	3,387	16.0	77.7	0.5	5.2	0.5	0.1
35–39	2,870	9.0	84.7	0.9	4.8	0.4	0.2
40–44	2,495	6.7	87.9	0.6	3.5	0.3	0.9
45–49	2,055	3.5	89.6	0.9	4.1	0.6	1.3
50–54	1,638	3.2	89.0	0.6	4.2	1.0	2.0
55–59	1,010	3.8	88.0	0.9	4.6	1.0	1.8
60–64	927	4.3	87.8	0.8	5.2	0.3	1.6
65–69	561	2.1	86.1	1.4	7.5	0.2	2.7
70–74	598	2.0	86.6	0.5	5.4	0.7	4.8
75–79	320	3.4	73.1	0.3	10.6	0.3	12.2
80+	425	6.4	68.9	0.5	6.6	1.2	16.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	32,678	27.7	60.8	0.8	7.1	0.4	3.2
15–19	5,337	84.8	15.0	0.1	0.1	-	-
20–24	5,397	42.2	54.9	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.1
25–29	4,580	18.7	77.1	1.4	2.6	0.2	-
30–34	3,733	10.0	82.1	0.6	6.8	0.4	0.1
35–39	3,262	6.5	83.8	0.8	8.2	0.6	0.1
40–44	2,796	6.0	83.5	0.5	8.5	0.6	0.9
45–49	2,122	4.4	78.5	0.2	12.8	0.7	3.4
50–54	1,593	7.3	70.1	0.5	15.6	1.3	5.1
55–59	905	9.6	58.8	3.2	18.9	0.7	8.8
60–64	988	11.1	54.7	1.4	21.2	1.4	10.2
65–69	565	8.0	48.8	4.8	21.2	1.1	16.1
70–74	641	13.3	35.3	3.3	23.6	1.1	23.6
75–79	254	11.4	17.3	0.4	17.7	1.6	51.6
80+	505	13.7	8.7	-	17.6	0.6	59.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	4,367	30.7	59.8	0.5	5.7	0.6	2.6
15–19	700	89.3	10.7	-	-	-	-
20–24	668	54.0	42.7	-	3.1	-	0.1
25–29	573	28.8	66.8	1.2	3.0	0.2	-
30–34	503	13.5	80.1	0.6	5.8	-	-
35–39	438	7.3	85.8	0.2	6.2	0.5	-
40–44	312	4.5	85.6	0.3	6.1	1.3	2.2
45–49	296	3.4	84.1	-	9.1	1.4	2.0
50–54	270	7.4	77.8	0.7	10.0	0.7	3.3
55–59	143	4.9	71.3	3.5	14.0	3.5	2.8
60–64	152	8.6	67.1	1.3	13.8	3.3	5.9
65–69	89	4.5	67.4	1.1	14.6	-	12.4
70–74	109	10.1	53.2	1.8	14.7	-	20.2
75–79	47	8.5	46.8	-	17.0	-	27.7
80+	67	10.4	29.9	-	9.0	3.0	47.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,992	35.5	59.8	0.5	2.8	0.2	1.2
15–19	364	92.9	7.1	-	-	-	-
20–24	292	68.2	27.7	-	3.8	-	0.3
25–29	245	38.8	58.4	1.6	1.2	-	-
30–34	220	12.7	82.3	0.5	4.5	-	-
35–39	198	11.1	84.3	-	4.5	-	-
40–44	144	4.2	88.2	0.7	2.8	-	4.2
45–49	134	3.0	90.3	-	3.7	0.7	2.2
50–54	122	5.7	90.2	0.8	2.5	-	0.8
55–59	65	1.5	87.7	1.5	4.6	1.5	3.1
60–64	71	4.2	91.5	-	2.8	1.4	-
65–69	40	-	90.0	-	5.0	-	5.0
70–74	50	4.0	84.0	4.0	2.0	-	6.0
75–79	20	5.0	90.0	-	-	-	5.0
80+	27	7.4	66.7	-	7.4	3.7	14.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,375	26.7	59.8	0.6	8.3	0.9	3.8
15–19	336	85.4	14.6	-	-	-	-
20–24	376	43.1	54.3	-	2.7	-	-
25–29	328	21.3	73.2	0.9	4.3	0.3	-
30–34	283	14.1	78.4	0.7	6.7	-	-
35–39	240	4.2	87.1	0.4	7.5	0.8	-
40–44	168	4.8	83.3	-	8.9	2.4	0.6
45–49	162	3.7	79.0	-	13.6	1.9	1.9
50–54	148	8.8	67.6	0.7	16.2	1.4	5.4
55–59	78	7.7	57.7	5.1	21.8	5.1	2.6
60–64	81	12.3	45.7	2.5	23.5	4.9	11.1
65–69	49	8.2	49.0	2.0	22.4	-	18.4
70–74	59	15.3	27.1	-	25.4	-	32.2
75–79	27	11.1	14.8	-	29.6	-	44.4
80+	40	12.5	5.0	-	10.0	2.5	70.0

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married show that the proportion is higher in Kati District (32.5 percent) than in Kusini District (30.4 percent). For the married category, the proportion was higher in Kusini District (60.7 percent) than in Kati District (59.1 percent). The proportion for the separated was less than one percent for both districts and that of widowed category was approximately two (2) percent for both districts. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was slightly higher in Kati District (0.8 percent) than in Kusini District (0.5 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Kusini Unguja Region	67,947	31.8	59.7	0.7	0.4	5.3	2.1
Rural	63,580	31.9	59.7	0.7	0.4	5.3	2.1
Urban	4,367	30.7	59.8	0.5	0.6	5.7	2.6
Kati	44,484	32.5	59.1	0.8	0.5	5.0	2.0
Kusini	23,463	30.4	60.7	0.5	0.2	5.8	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 results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.6 years 2002 to 22.0 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 27.5 years in 2002 Census to 25.7 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 21.6 to 22.1 years and that of males decreased from 27.3 to 25.5 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.6 to 22.0 years and that of males decreased from 27.5 to 25.7 years.

Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
Age (Years)

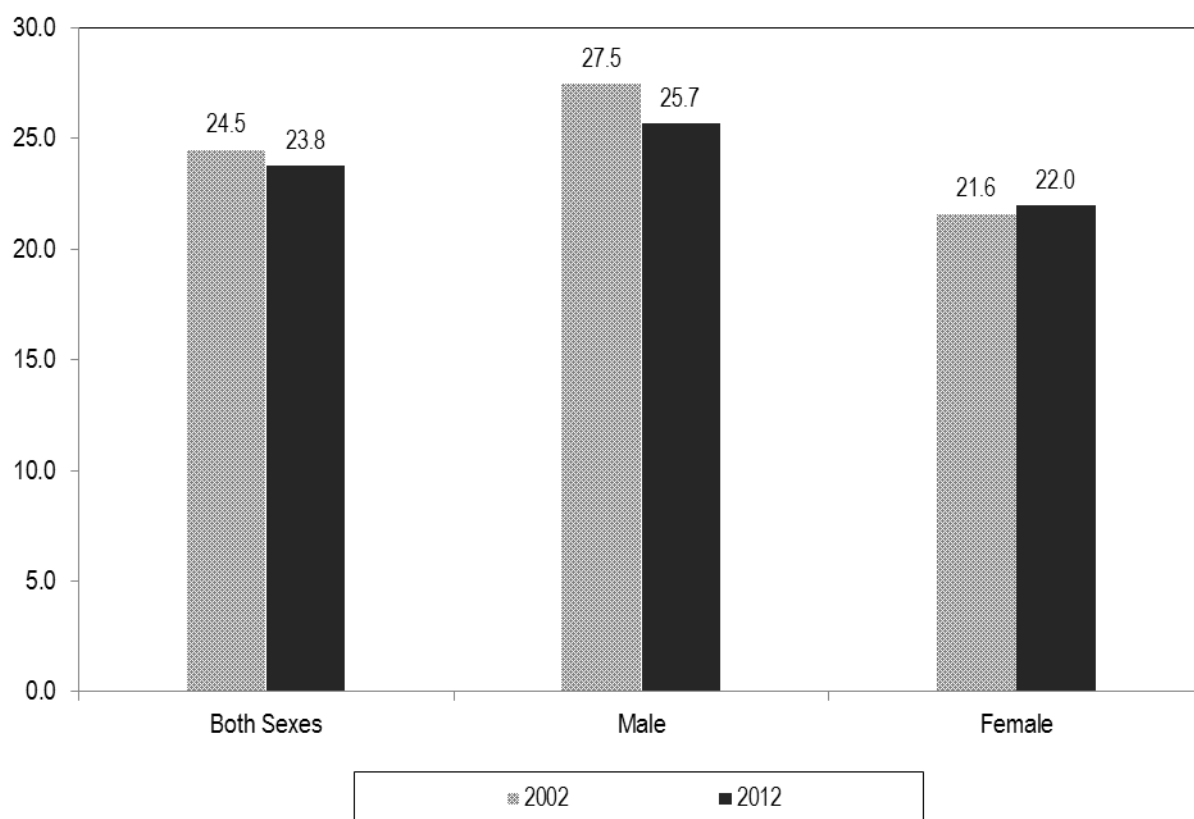
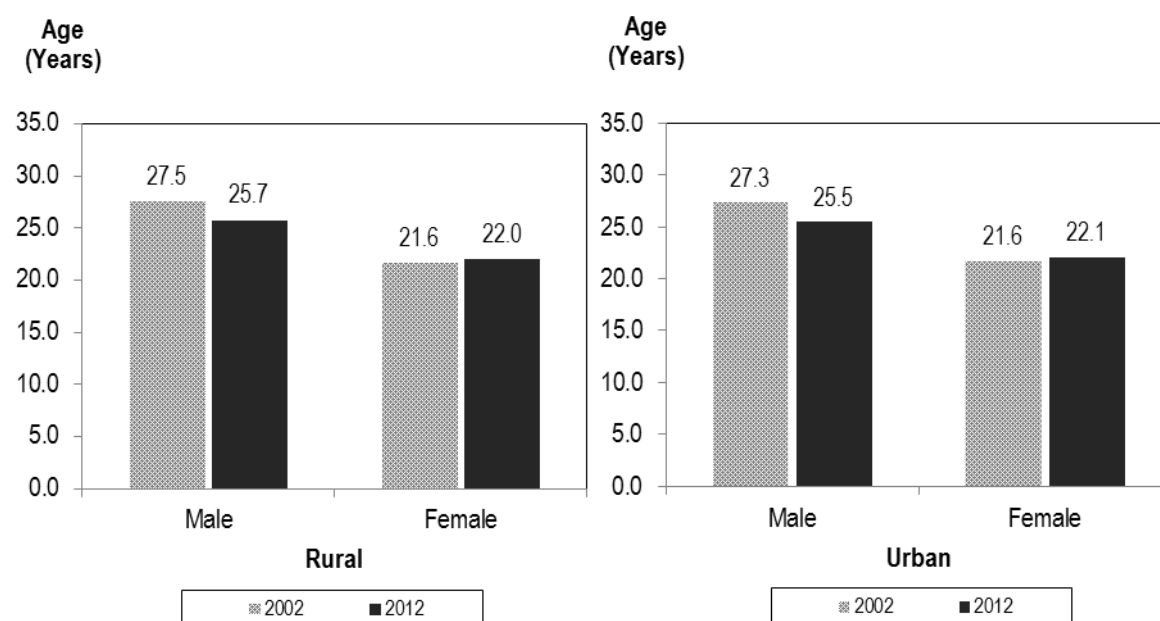


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

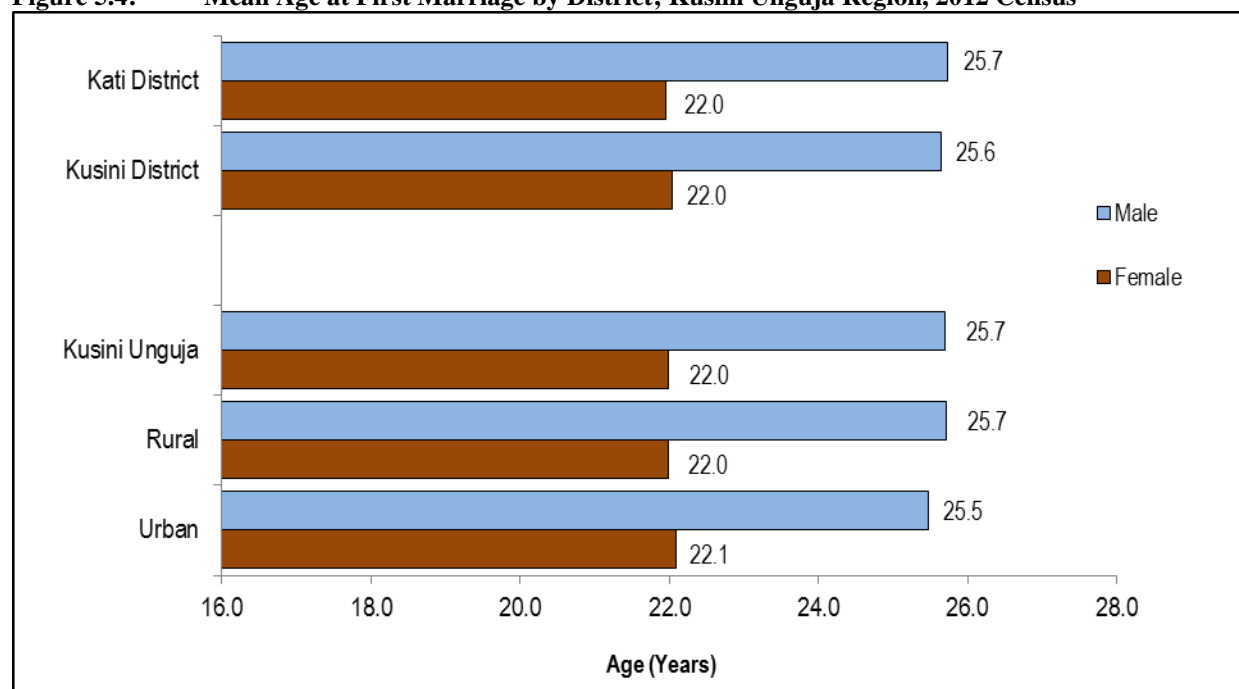


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Kati District had slightly higher mean age at first marriage for males (25.7 years) than Kusini District (25.6 years). The mean age at first marriage for females was the same in both districts (22.0 years).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kusini Unguja Region	24.5	23.8	27.5	25.7	21.6	22.0
Rural	24.5	23.8	27.5	25.7	21.6	22.0
Urban	24.1	23.6	27.3	25.5	21.6	22.1
Kati	24.6	23.8	27.6	25.7	21.5	22.0
Kusini	24.3	23.8	27.3	25.6	21.8	22.0

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Kusini 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 was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from Italy. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany and Great Britain.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	115,588	57,880	57,708	100.00	108,496	54,498	53,998	100.00	7,092	3,382	3,710	100.00
Tanzania	114,213	57,202	57,011	98.81	107,124	53,821	53,303	98.74	7,089	3,381	3,708	99.96
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	1	1	0	0.001	1	1	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	39	25	14	0.034	39	25	14	0.036	0	0	0	0.000
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	2	2	0	0.002	2	2	0	0.002	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	14	9	5	0.012	14	9	5	0.013	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	37	14	23	0.032	37	14	23	0.034	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	1	0	1	0.001	1	0	1	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	7	4	3	0.006	7	4	3	0.006	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	8	6	2	0.007	8	6	2	0.007	0	0	0	0.000
Uganda	11	6	5	0.010	11	6	5	0.010	0	0	0	0.000
DRC	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zimbabwe	3	1	2	0.003	3	1	2	0.003	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	1	0	1	0.001	1	0	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	6	3	3	0.005	6	3	3	0.006	0	0	0	0.000
China	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
India	4	4	0	0.003	4	4	0	0.004	0	0	0	0.000
Pakistan	12	10	2	0.010	12	10	2	0.011	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	17	10	7	0.015	17	10	7	0.016	0	0	0	0.000
Italy	376	199	177	0.325	376	199	177	0.347	0	0	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	98	41	57	0.085	98	41	57	0.090	0	0	0	0.000

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Great Britain	156	70	86	0.135	156	70	86	0.144	0	0	0	0.000
Germany	198	87	111	0.171	195	86	109	0.180	3	1	2	0.042
Other European Countries	329	154	175	0.285	329	154	175	0.303	0	0	0	0.000
Canada	16	7	9	0.014	16	7	9	0.015	0	0	0	0.000
USA	31	21	10	0.027	31	21	10	0.029	0	0	0	0.000
Dual Citizenship	8	4	4	0.007	8	4	4	0.007	0	0	0	0.000

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 seventy two (71.7) percent of Kusini Unguja population had birth certificates while 2.6 percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. About twenty four (23.7) percent did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kusini 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	71.7	73.4	70.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	23.7	21.5	25.8	2.0	2.4	1.7
0 - 4	79.6	80.0	79.2	7.7	7.5	7.9	12.1	11.9	12.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 - 9	83.6	84.3	82.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	12.2	11.6	12.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
10 - 14	85.8	86.2	85.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	11.0	10.7	11.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
15 - 19	84.8	85.0	84.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.5	12.3	12.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
20 - 24	80.3	80.7	79.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	16.8	15.6	17.9	1.8	2.3	1.4
25 - 29	71.0	72.6	69.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	25.0	22.5	27.1	2.7	3.7	1.8
30 - 34	66.2	67.0	65.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	29.3	27.4	31.0	3.2	4.5	2.0
35 - 39	61.8	62.3	61.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	33.7	31.5	35.7	3.3	5.0	1.8
40 - 44	57.9	59.7	56.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	37.5	34.6	40.1	3.7	4.7	2.7
45 - 49	54.7	57.7	51.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	40.7	36.8	44.5	3.4	4.4	2.4
50 - 54	44.5	52.1	36.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	50.3	42.0	58.8	4.3	5.0	3.5
55 - 59	35.3	42.9	27.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	58.3	50.4	66.8	5.1	5.2	4.9
60 - 64	29.5	39.7	19.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	63.9	54.1	73.1	5.4	5.0	5.8
65 - 69	26.0	36.8	15.5	1.6	2.2	1.0	68.1	56.7	79.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
70 - 74	19.8	25.6	14.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	73.6	67.1	79.6	5.3	6.0	4.6
75 - 79	16.7	19.7	13.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	77.0	74.1	80.4	5.6	5.3	6.0
80+	14.2	18.1	11.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	80.2	75.2	84.4	4.6	5.3	4.0

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Kusini Unguja urban areas (80.2 percent) was higher than that of Kusini Unguja rural areas (71.1 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kusini 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	71.1	72.9	69.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	24.2	22.0	26.3	2.1	2.5	1.7
0 - 4	78.9	79.3	78.5	7.9	7.7	8.2	12.6	12.5	12.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 - 9	83.0	83.7	82.2	3.5	3.3	3.6	12.7	12.1	13.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
10 - 14	85.3	85.8	84.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	11.5	11.1	11.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
15 - 19	84.3	84.5	84.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	13.0	12.8	13.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
20 - 24	79.6	80.1	79.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	17.4	16.3	18.5	1.9	2.3	1.4
25 - 29	70.3	72.1	68.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	25.6	22.9	27.9	2.8	3.7	1.9
30 - 34	65.2	66.0	64.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	30.1	28.2	31.8	3.3	4.7	2.1
35 - 39	60.8	61.5	60.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	34.7	32.4	36.8	3.3	5.0	1.8
40 - 44	57.3	59.1	55.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	38.2	35.2	40.8	3.7	4.7	2.8
45 - 49	54.3	57.3	51.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	41.3	37.3	45.2	3.3	4.4	2.3
50 - 54	43.8	51.4	36.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	51.0	42.7	59.6	4.3	5.1	3.5
55 - 59	34.9	42.6	26.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	58.6	50.8	67.4	5.1	5.1	5.0
60 - 64	29.2	39.4	19.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	64.1	54.2	73.5	5.5	5.3	5.8
65 - 69	26.1	37.1	15.2	1.4	2.1	0.7	67.9	56.3	79.3	4.6	4.5	4.8
70 - 74	19.4	24.9	14.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	74.1	67.9	79.9	5.4	6.0	4.8
75 - 79	16.6	18.8	13.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	77.2	74.7	80.3	5.7	5.6	5.9
80+	14.5	18.4	11.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	79.9	74.6	84.4	4.8	5.6	4.2

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	80.2	82.3	78.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	16.3	13.5	18.8	1.6	2.1	1.2
0 - 4	90.8	91.1	90.5	4.5	5.2	3.8	4.3	3.5	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
5 - 9	93.4	94.2	92.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	4.5	3.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	93.8	93.8	93.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	4.2	4.0	4.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
15 - 19	93.1	92.9	93.5	0.9	0.5	1.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	1.4	1.9	0.9
20 - 24	90.9	92.1	89.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	7.0	4.8	8.8	1.3	2.1	0.8
25 - 29	81.3	80.8	81.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	16.1	14.7	17.1	2.3	4.5	0.6
30 - 34	80.1	82.7	78.1	1.2	0.5	1.8	17.3	14.1	19.8	1.4	2.7	0.4
35 - 39	76.0	74.2	77.5	1.8	2.5	1.3	19.2	18.2	20.0	3.0	5.1	1.3
40 - 44	69.2	70.1	68.5	1.6	2.1	1.2	26.0	22.9	28.6	3.2	4.9	1.8
45 - 49	60.8	62.7	59.3	2.7	3.7	1.9	32.4	29.1	35.2	4.1	4.5	3.7
50 - 54	52.2	61.5	44.6	1.9	2.5	1.4	42.2	32.8	50.0	3.7	3.3	4.1
55 - 59	40.6	47.7	34.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	53.1	44.6	60.3	4.9	6.2	3.8
60 - 64	32.2	43.7	22.2	2.6	1.4	3.7	61.2	53.5	67.9	3.9	1.4	6.2
65 - 69	24.7	32.5	18.4	3.4	2.5	4.1	70.8	62.5	77.6	1.1	2.5	0.0
70 - 74	24.8	34.0	16.9	3.7	2.0	5.1	67.9	58.0	76.3	3.7	6.0	1.7
75 - 79	19.1	35.0	7.4	2.1	0.0	3.7	74.5	65.0	81.5	4.3	0.0	7.4
80+	10.4	14.8	7.5	3.0	0.0	5.0	85.1	85.2	85.0	1.5	0.0	2.5

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Kusini Unguja Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the high level of population in possession of birth certificates was Kusini District Council (80.7 percent) followed by Kati District Council (67.2 percent).

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

District/Council	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kusini Unguja Region	71.7	73.4	70.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	23.7	21.5	25.8	2.0	2.4	1.7
Kati	67.2	68.8	65.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	27.5	25.5	29.5	2.2	2.6	1.8
Kusini	80.7	82.9	78.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.9	13.3	18.5	1.7	2.1	1.4

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 67.7 percent of all persons in Kusini Unguja Region and 94 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	112,359	76,095	67.7	4,417	3.9	17,836	15.9	14,012	12.5
< 1	3,467	3,415	98.5	14	0.4	34	1.0	5	0.1
1-4	13,065	12,662	96.9	75	0.6	289	2.2	39	0.3
5-9	14,199	13,469	94.9	172	1.2	509	3.6	49	0.3
10-14	13,681	12,431	90.9	319	2.3	831	6.1	99	0.7
15-19	11,647	9,790	84.1	391	3.4	1,347	11.6	118	1.0
20-24	11,036	8,342	75.6	520	4.7	1,863	16.9	310	2.8
25-29	9,188	5,851	63.7	624	6.8	2,199	23.9	514	5.6
30-34	7,623	3,926	51.5	621	8.1	2,400	31.5	677	8.9
35-39	6,570	2,721	41.4	566	8.6	2,252	34.3	1,032	15.7
40-44	5,603	1,665	29.7	382	6.8	2,181	38.9	1,376	24.6
45-49	4,473	936	20.9	346	7.7	1,682	37.6	1,509	33.7
50-54	3,501	435	12.4	202	5.8	1,087	31.0	1,777	50.8
55-59	2,058	188	9.1	81	3.9	528	25.7	1,261	61.3
60-64	2,067	118	5.7	38	1.8	334	16.2	1,576	76.2
65+	4,181	145	3.5	65	1.6	300	7.2	3,671	87.8
Total (Age 0-17)	51,140	47,803	93.5	780	1.5	2,324	4.5	233	0.5

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	55,751	38,252	68.6	2,099	3.8	8,739	15.7	6,662	11.9
<1	1,756	1,737	98.9	3	0.2	13	0.7	2	0.1
1-4	6,693	6,494	97.0	41	0.6	138	2.1	21	0.3
5-9	7,284	6,926	95.1	79	1.1	260	3.6	18	0.2
10-14	7,124	6,513	91.4	146	2.0	417	5.9	48	0.7
15-19	5,974	4,984	83.4	194	3.2	724	12.1	72	1.2
20-24	5,263	4,036	76.7	210	4.0	891	16.9	126	2.4
25-29	4,280	2,717	63.5	291	6.8	1,055	24.6	217	5.1
30-34	3,607	1,837	50.9	312	8.6	1,139	31.6	319	8.8
35-39	3,068	1,303	42.5	250	8.1	1,058	34.5	456	14.9
40-44	2,639	822	31.1	201	7.6	1,017	38.5	599	22.7
45-49	2,189	467	21.3	169	7.7	872	39.8	681	31.1
50-54	1,760	231	13.1	109	6.2	551	31.3	869	49.4
55-59	1,075	94	8.7	51	4.7	297	27.6	634	59.0
60-64	998	46	4.6	19	1.9	174	17.4	759	76.1
65+	2,041	44	2.2	24	1.2	133	6.5	1,840	90.2
Total (Age 0-17)	26,316	24,629	93.6	367	1.4	1,209	4.6	111	0.4

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	56,608	37,843	66.9	2,318	4.1	9,097	16.1	7,350	13.0
<1	1,711	1,678	98.1	10	0.6	21	1.2	2	0.1
1-4	6,372	6,168	96.8	35	0.5	151	2.4	18	0.3
5-9	6,915	6,543	94.6	92	1.3	249	3.6	30	0.4
10-14	6,557	5,918	90.3	174	2.7	414	6.3	51	0.8
15-19	5,673	4,806	84.7	197	3.5	623	11.0	46	0.8
20-24	5,773	4,306	74.6	310	5.4	972	16.8	185	3.2
25-29	4,908	3,134	63.9	333	6.8	1,144	23.3	297	6.1
30-34	4,016	2,089	52.0	308	7.7	1,261	31.4	358	8.9
35-39	3,502	1,417	40.5	316	9.0	1,193	34.1	576	16.4
40-44	2,964	843	28.4	181	6.1	1,164	39.3	777	26.2
45-49	2,284	469	20.5	178	7.8	810	35.5	827	36.2
50-54	1,741	204	11.7	93	5.3	536	30.8	908	52.2
55-59	983	94	9.6	30	3.1	232	23.6	627	63.8
60-64	1,069	72	6.7	20	1.9	160	15.0	817	76.4
65+	2,140	101	4.7	41	1.9	168	7.9	1,831	85.6
Total (Age 0-17)	24,824	23,175	93.4	413	1.7	1,114	4.5	122	0.5

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Kusini Unguja Region by district and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that the survival of both parents was slightly higher in rural areas (67.8 percent) than in urban areas (66.5 percent). highest higher proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Kati District(68.8 percent) than that observed in Kusini District (65.6 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than four times (15.9 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.9 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was higher in Kusini District Council (13.6 percent) than in Kati District Council (11.9 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kusini 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
Kusini Unguja Region	112,359	76,095	67.7	4,417	3.9	17,836	15.9	14,012	12.5
Rural	105,321	71,416	67.8	4,150	3.9	16,768	15.9	12,987	12.3
Urban	7,038	4,679	66.5	267	3.8	1,068	15.2	1,025	14.6
Kati	74,834	51,471	68.8	2,984	4.0	11,480	15.3	8,900	11.9
Kusini	37,525	24,624	65.6	1,433	3.8	6,356	16.9	5,112	13.6

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kusini 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
Kusini Unguja Region	55,751	38,252	68.6	2,099	3.8	8,739	15.7	6,662	11.9
Rural	52,414	35,954	68.6	1,984	3.8	8,256	15.8	6,220	11.9
Urban	3,337	2,297	68.8	115	3.4	482	14.4	442	13.2
Kati	37,424	25,989	69.4	1,419	3.8	5,699	15.2	4,317	11.5
Kusini	18,327	12,262	66.9	680	3.7	3,040	16.6	2,345	12.8

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kusini 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
Kusini Unguja Region	56,608	37,843	66.9	2,318	4.1	9,097	16.1	7,350	13.0
Rural	52,907	35,462	67.0	2,167	4.1	8,512	16.1	6,767	12.8
Urban	3,701	2,381	64.3	151	4.1	585	15.8	583	15.8
Kati	37,410	25,482	68.1	1,565	4.2	5,781	15.5	4,583	12.3
Kusini	19,198	12,362	64.4	753	3.9	3,316	17.3	2,767	14.4

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kusini 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
Kusini Unguja Region	105,321	71,416	67.8	4,150	3.9	16,768	15.9	12,987	12.3
Male	52,414	35,954	68.6	1,984	3.8	8,256	15.8	6,220	11.9
Female	52,907	35,462	67.0	2,167	4.1	8,512	16.1	6,767	12.8
Kati	72,986	50,138	68.7	2,903	4.0	11,225	15.4	8,721	11.9
Kusini	32,335	21,278	65.8	1,247	3.9	5,544	17.1	4,266	13.2

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Kusini 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
Kusini Unguja Region	7,038	4,679	66.5	267	3.8	1,068	15.2	1,025	14.6
Male	3,337	2,297	68.8	115	3.4	482	14.4	442	13.2
Female	3,701	2,381	64.3	151	4.1	585	15.8	583	15.8
Kati	1,848	1,333	72.1	81	4.4	255	13.8	179	9.7
Kusini	5,190	3,346	64.5	186	3.6	813	15.7	846	16.3

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

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	112,359	76,095	67.7	4,417	3.9	17,836	15.9	14,012	12.5
< 1	3,467	3,415	98.5	14	0.4	34	1.0	5	0.1
1-4	13,065	12,662	96.9	75	0.6	289	2.2	39	0.3
5-9	14,199	13,469	94.9	172	1.2	509	3.6	49	0.3
10-14	13,681	12,431	90.9	319	2.3	831	6.1	99	0.7
15-19	11,647	9,790	84.1	391	3.4	1,347	11.6	118	1.0
20-24	11,036	8,342	75.6	520	4.7	1,863	16.9	310	2.8
25+	45,264	15,984	35.3	2,925	6.5	12,963	28.6	13,392	29.6

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	55,751	38,252	68.6	2,099	3.8	8,739	15.7	6,662	11.9
< 1	1,756	1,737	98.9	3	0.2	13	0.7	2	0.1
1-4	6,693	6,494	97.0	41	0.6	138	2.1	21	0.3
5-9	7,284	6,926	95.1	79	1.1	260	3.6	18	0.2
10-14	7,124	6,513	91.4	146	2.0	417	5.9	48	0.7
15-19	5,974	4,984	83.4	194	3.2	724	12.1	72	1.2
20-24	5,263	4,036	76.7	210	4.0	891	16.9	126	2.4
25+	21,657	7,561	34.9	1,426	6.6	6,296	29.1	6,374	29.4

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	56,608	37,843	66.9	2,318	4.1	9,097	16.1	7,350	13.0
< 1	1,711	1,678	98.1	10	0.6	21	1.2	2	0.1
1-4	6,372	6,168	96.8	35	0.5	151	2.4	18	0.3
5-9	6,915	6,543	94.6	92	1.3	249	3.6	30	0.4
10-14	6,557	5,918	90.3	174	2.7	414	6.3	51	0.8
15-19	5,673	4,806	84.7	197	3.5	623	11.0	46	0.8
20-24	5,773	4,306	74.6	310	5.4	972	16.8	185	3.2
25+	23,607	8,423	35.7	1,499	6.3	6,667	28.2	7,017	29.7

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	105,321	71,416	67.8	4,150	3.9	16,768	15.9	12,987	12.3
< 1	3,260	3,212	98.5	12	0.4	32	1.0	5	0.2
1-4	12,254	11,876	96.9	73	0.6	270	2.2	35	0.3
5-9	13,378	12,689	94.8	168	1.3	475	3.6	46	0.3
10-14	12,849	11,670	90.8	301	2.3	785	6.1	92	0.7
15-19	10,947	9,186	83.9	371	3.4	1,278	11.7	112	1.0
20-24	10,368	7,829	75.5	483	4.7	1,759	17.0	297	2.9
25+	42,265	14,953	35.4	2,742	6.5	12,170	28.8	12,400	29.3

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kusini 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	7,038	4,679	66.5	267	3.8	1,068	15.2	1,025	14.6
< 1	207	203	98.1	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
1-4	811	786	96.9	2	0.2	19	2.3	4	0.5
5-9	821	780	95.0	4	0.5	34	4.1	3	0.4
10-14	832	761	91.5	18	2.2	46	5.5	7	0.8
15-19	700	605	86.4	20	2.9	69	9.9	6	0.9
20-24	668	513	76.8	37	5.5	105	15.7	13	1.9
25+	2,999	1,031	34.4	184	6.1	793	26.4	992	33.1

7.3 Orphans in Kusini 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 shows the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.46 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of them were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes 6.64 percent for female and 6.41 percent for male.

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

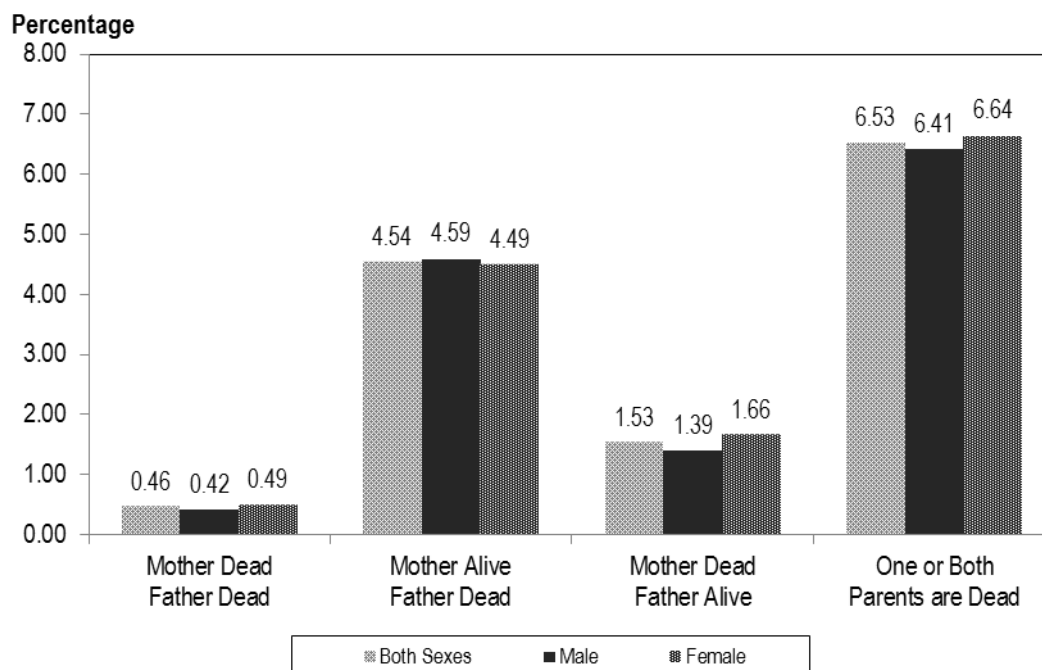


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were higher in Kusini District (7.7 percent) than Kati District (6.0 percent).

Generally, in Kusini Unguja Region, there were slightly more child orphans in rural areas (6.5 percent) than in urban areas (6.3 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Kusini 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
Kusini Unguja Region	51,140	26,316	24,824	1.5	1.4	1.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.5	6.4	6.6
Rural	48,079	24,777	23,302	1.5	1.4	1.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Urban	3,061	1,539	1,522	1.3	0.8	1.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	6.3	5.5	7.2
Kati	34,925	17,865	17,060	1.5	1.2	1.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.0	5.7	6.3
Kusini	16,215	8,451	7,764	1.5	1.7	1.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.7	7.9	7.3

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 household member of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the Census, the name of the country in which that particular person lived and if that particular household received 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 (0.6) percent of total private households in Kusini 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 (0.9 percent) than in rural areas (0.6 percent). Kati District had a higher proportion of households with diaspora (0.7 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	155	0.6	24,008	139	0.6	1,726	16	0.9
Kati	16,707	116	0.7	16,286	109	0.7	421	7	1.7
Kusini	9,027	39	0.4	7,722	30	0.4	1,305	9	0.7

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in Table 8.2. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (74.2 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (21.9 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Unguja Region	155	115	74.2	34	21.9	6	3.9	0	0.0
Kati	116	85	73.3	26	22.4	5	4.3	0	0.0
Kusini	39	30	76.9	8	20.5	1	2.6	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons originating from rural and urban areas of Kusini Unguja Region living outside Tanzania. Results show that 93.4 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 6.6 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	529	100.0	494	93.4	35	6.6
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burundi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Comoro	2	0.4	2	0.4	0	0.0
Kenya	27	5.1	23	4.7	4	11.4
Lesotho	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malawi	6	1.1	6	1.2	0	0.0
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	94	17.8	85	17.2	9	25.7
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	2.9
Swaziland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Africa	17	3.2	11	2.2	6	17.1
Uganda	3	0.6	3	0.6	0	0.0
Republic of Congo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zimbabwe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zambia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other African Countries	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
China	14	2.6	11	2.2	3	8.6
India	4	0.8	4	0.8	0	0.0
Pakistan	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0

Other Asian Countries	160	30.2	160	32.4	0	0.0
Italy	3	0.6	3	0.6	0	0.0
Nordic Countries	3	0.6	3	0.6	0	0.0
Great Britain	132	25.0	127	25.7	5	14.3
Germany	7	1.3	5	1.0	2	5.7
Other European Countries	29	5.5	26	5.3	3	8.6
Canada	8	1.5	7	1.4	1	2.9
USA	16	3.0	15	3.0	1	2.9
Not Reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Kusini Unguja Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 529 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Great Britain (25 percent) followed by Mozambique (18 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	529	100.0	301	56.9	228	43.1
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burundi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Comoro	2	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.4
Kenya	27	5.1	12	4.0	15	6.6
Lesotho	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malawi	6	1.1	4	1.3	2	0.9
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mozambique	94	17.8	57	18.9	37	16.2
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0
Swaziland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Africa	17	3.2	9	3.0	8	3.5
Uganda	3	0.6	3	1.0	0	0.0
DRC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zimbabwe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zambia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other African Countries	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4
China	14	2.6	8	2.7	6	2.6
India	4	0.8	0	0.0	4	1.8
Pakistan	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	160	30.2	85	28.2	75	32.9
Italy	3	0.6	3	1.0	0	0.0
Nordic Countries	3	0.6	2	0.7	1	0.4

Great Britain	132	25.0	83	27.6	49	21.5
Germany	7	1.3	4	1.3	3	1.3
Other European Countries	29	5.5	15	5.0	14	6.1
Canada	8	1.5	5	1.7	3	1.3
USA	16	3.0	8	2.7	8	3.5
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. The table reveals that only 23.4 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	529	124	23.4
Angola	0	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0	0.0
Burundi	0	0	0.0
Comoro	2	1	50.0
Kenya	27	3	11.1
Lesotho	0	0	0.0
Malawi	6	0	0.0
Mauritius	0	0	0.0
Mozambique	94	5	5.3
Namibia	0	0	0.0
Rwanda	1	0	0.0
Seychelles	0	0	0.0
Somalia	1	0	0.0
Swaziland	0	0	0.0
South Africa	17	4	23.5
Uganda	3	0	0.0
Republic of Congo	0	0	0.0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0.0
Zambia	0	0	0.0
Other African Countries	1	1	100.0
China	14	2	14.3
India	4	0	0.0
Pakistan	1	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	160	46	28.8
Italy	3	0	0.0
Nordic Countries	3	0	0.0
Great Britain	132	40	30.3
Germany	7	2	28.6
Other European Countries	29	10	34.5
Canada	8	3	37.5
USA	16	7	43.8
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 of 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 Kusini Unguja Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 95,827 persons age 5 years and above, 81,886 (85.5 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (87.5 percent) than females (83.4 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 96.7 to 89.2 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas (87.7 percent) was significantly higher than that in rural areas (85.3 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; Kusini 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	95,827	47,302	48,525	81,886	41,412	40,474	85.5	87.5	83.4
5-9	14,199	7,284	6,915	8,509	4,260	4,249	59.9	58.5	61.4
10-14	13,681	7,124	6,557	13,224	6,834	6,390	96.7	95.9	97.5
15-19	11,647	5,974	5,673	11,379	5,827	5,552	97.7	97.5	97.9
20-24	11,036	5,263	5,773	10,680	5,104	5,576	96.8	97.0	96.6
25-29	9,188	4,280	4,908	8,674	4,079	4,595	94.4	95.3	93.6
30-34	7,623	3,607	4,016	7,111	3,385	3,726	93.3	93.8	92.8
35-39	6,570	3,068	3,502	6,029	2,870	3,159	91.8	93.5	90.2
40-44	5,603	2,639	2,964	5,073	2,462	2,611	90.5	93.3	88.1
45-49	4,473	2,189	2,284	3,992	2,077	1,915	89.2	94.9	83.8
50-54	3,501	1,760	1,741	2,750	1,563	1,187	78.5	88.8	68.2
55-59	2,058	1,075	983	1,501	937	564	72.9	87.2	57.4
60-64	2,067	998	1,069	1,214	776	438	58.7	77.8	41.0
65-69	1,215	601	614	658	451	207	54.2	75.0	33.7
70-74	1,348	648	700	573	404	169	42.5	62.3	24.1
75-79	621	340	281	242	190	52	39.0	55.9	18.5
80+	997	452	545	277	193	84	27.8	42.7	15.4

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

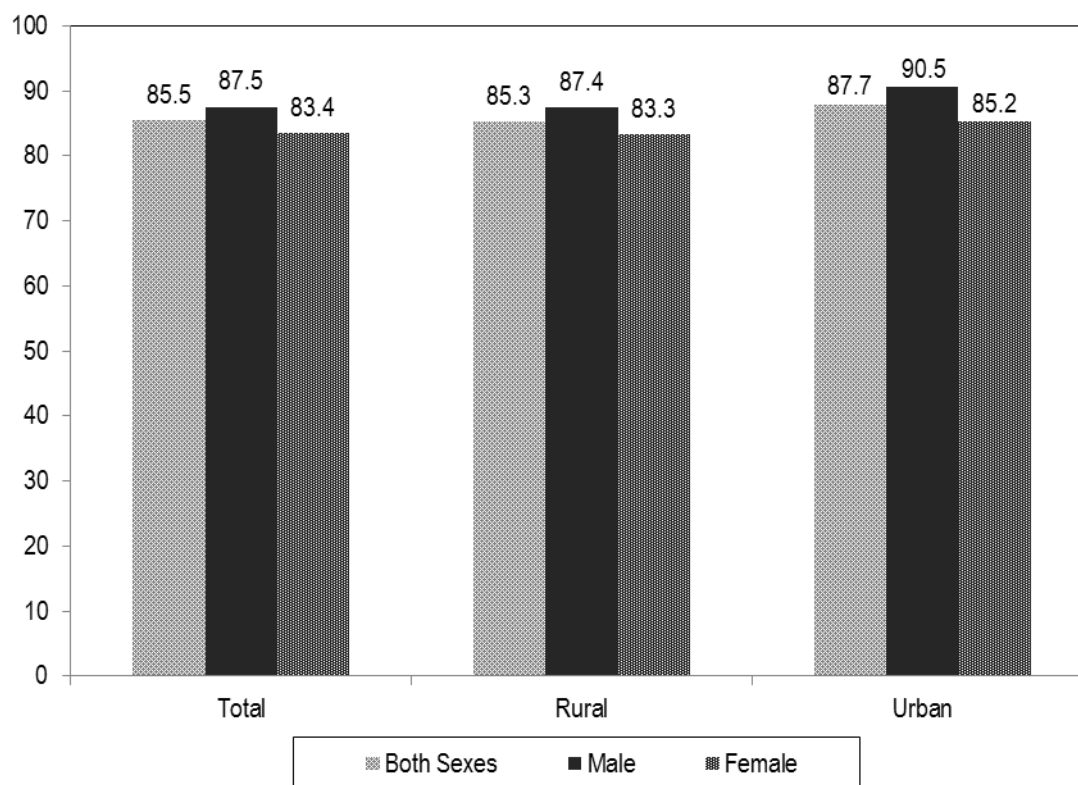
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	89,807	44,480	45,327	76,606	38,857	37,749	85.3	87.4	83.3
5-9	13,378	6,856	6,522	7,991	3,986	4,005	59.7	58.1	61.4
10-14	12,849	6,722	6,127	12,412	6,443	5,969	96.6	95.8	97.4
15-19	10,947	5,610	5,337	10,692	5,467	5,225	97.7	97.5	97.9
20-24	10,368	4,971	5,397	10,023	4,817	5,206	96.7	96.9	96.5
25-29	8,615	4,035	4,580	8,121	3,838	4,283	94.3	95.1	93.5
30-34	7,120	3,387	3,733	6,630	3,174	3,456	93.1	93.7	92.6
35-39	6,132	2,870	3,262	5,604	2,676	2,928	91.4	93.2	89.8
40-44	5,291	2,495	2,796	4,777	2,322	2,455	90.3	93.1	87.8
45-49	4,177	2,055	2,122	3,715	1,947	1,768	88.9	94.7	83.3
50-54	3,231	1,638	1,593	2,532	1,450	1,082	78.4	88.5	67.9
55-59	1,915	1,010	905	1,394	880	514	72.8	87.1	56.8
60-64	1,915	927	988	1,116	717	399	58.3	77.3	40.4
65-69	1,126	561	565	602	418	184	53.5	74.5	32.6
70-74	1,239	598	641	523	369	154	42.2	61.7	24.0
75-79	574	320	254	219	174	45	38.2	54.4	17.7
80+	930	425	505	255	179	76	27.4	42.1	15.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	6020	2822	3198	5280	2555	2725	87.7	90.5	85.2
5-9	821	428	393	518	274	244	63.1	64.0	62.1
10-14	832	402	430	812	391	421	97.6	97.3	97.9
15-19	700	364	336	687	360	327	98.1	98.9	97.3
20-24	668	292	376	657	287	370	98.4	98.3	98.4
25-29	573	245	328	553	241	312	96.5	98.4	95.1
30-34	503	220	283	481	211	270	95.6	95.9	95.4
35-39	438	198	240	425	194	231	97.0	98.0	96.3
40-44	312	144	168	296	140	156	94.9	97.2	92.9
45-49	296	134	162	277	130	147	93.6	97.0	90.7
50-54	270	122	148	218	113	105	80.7	92.6	70.9
55-59	143	65	78	107	57	50	74.8	87.7	64.1
60-64	152	71	81	98	59	39	64.5	83.1	48.1
65-69	89	40	49	56	33	23	62.9	82.5	46.9
70-74	109	50	59	50	35	15	45.9	70.0	25.4
75-79	47	20	27	23	16	7	48.9	80.0	25.9
80+	67	27	40	22	14	8	32.8	51.9	20.0

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

Percentage



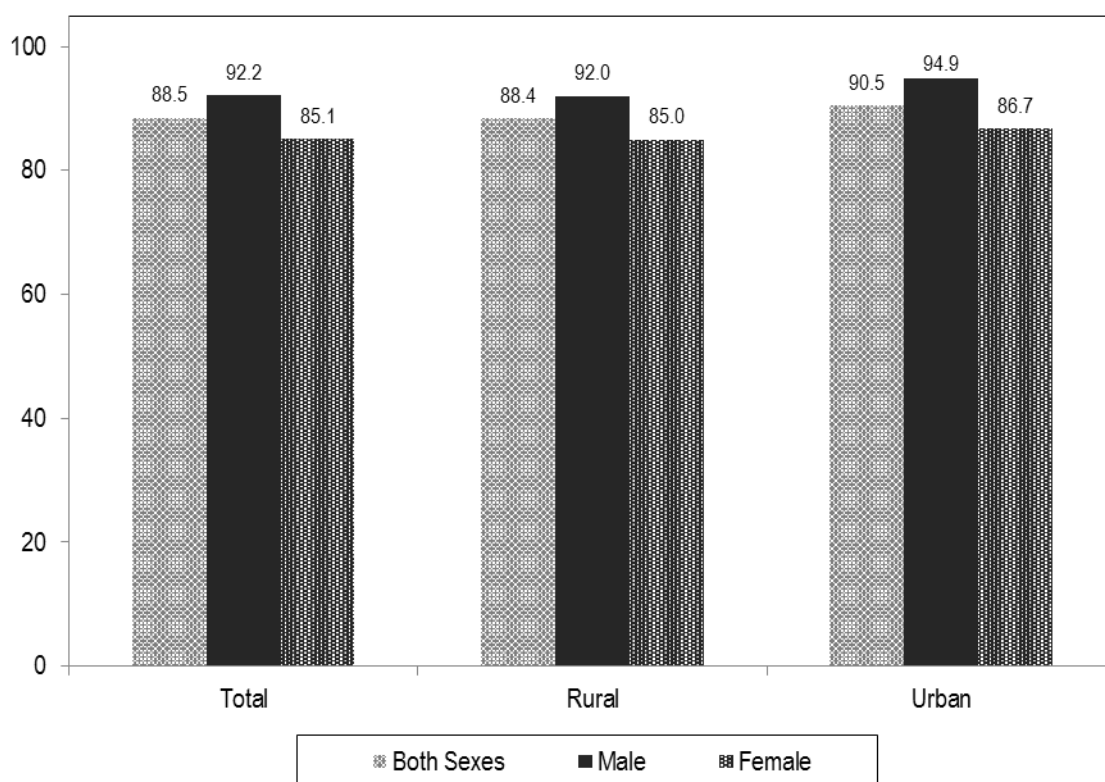
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Kusini Unguja Region stands at 88.5 percent and it was higher in urban areas (90.5 percent) than in rural areas (88.4 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

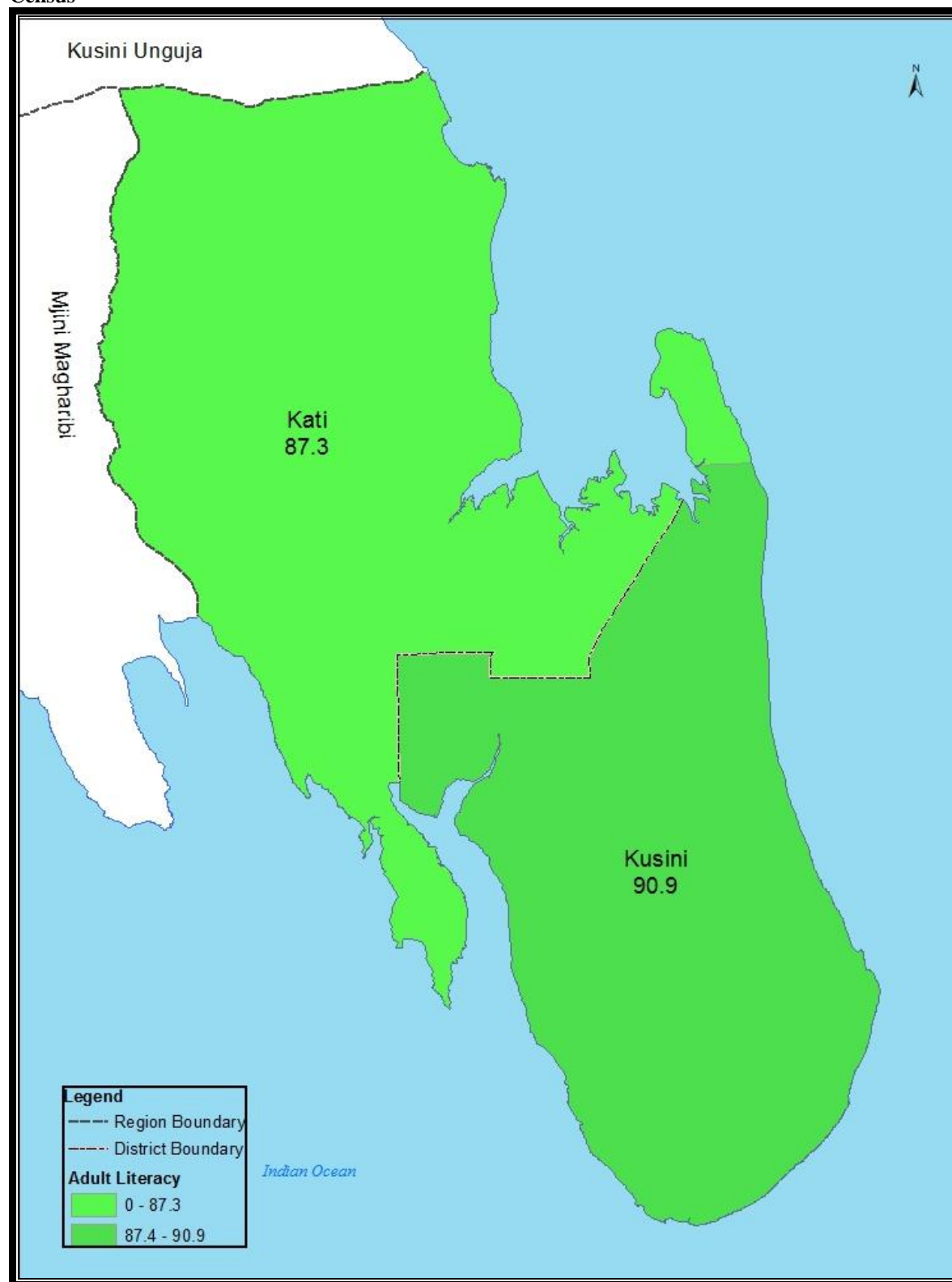
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	88.5	92.2	85.1	88.4	92.0	85.0	90.5	94.9	86.7
15–19	97.7	97.5	97.9	97.7	97.5	97.9	98.1	98.9	97.3
20–24	96.8	97.0	96.6	96.7	96.9	96.5	98.4	98.3	98.4
25–29	94.4	95.3	93.6	94.3	95.1	93.5	96.5	98.4	95.1
30–34	93.3	93.8	92.8	93.1	93.7	92.6	95.6	95.9	95.4
35–39	91.8	93.5	90.2	91.4	93.2	89.8	97.0	98.0	96.3
40–44	90.5	93.3	88.1	90.3	93.1	87.8	94.9	97.2	92.9
45–49	89.2	94.9	83.8	88.9	94.7	83.3	93.6	97.0	90.7
50–54	78.5	88.8	68.2	78.4	88.5	67.9	80.7	92.6	70.9
55–59	72.9	87.2	57.4	72.8	87.1	56.8	74.8	87.7	64.1
60–64	58.7	77.8	41.0	58.3	77.3	40.4	64.5	83.1	48.1
65–69	54.2	75.0	33.7	53.5	74.5	32.6	62.9	82.5	46.9
70–74	42.5	62.3	24.1	42.2	61.7	24.0	45.9	70.0	25.4
75–79	39.0	55.9	18.5	38.2	54.4	17.7	48.9	80.0	25.9
80+	27.8	42.7	15.4	27.4	42.1	15.0	32.8	51.9	20.0

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 90.9 percent in Kusini District Council to 87.3 percent in Kati District Council (Map 9.1).

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



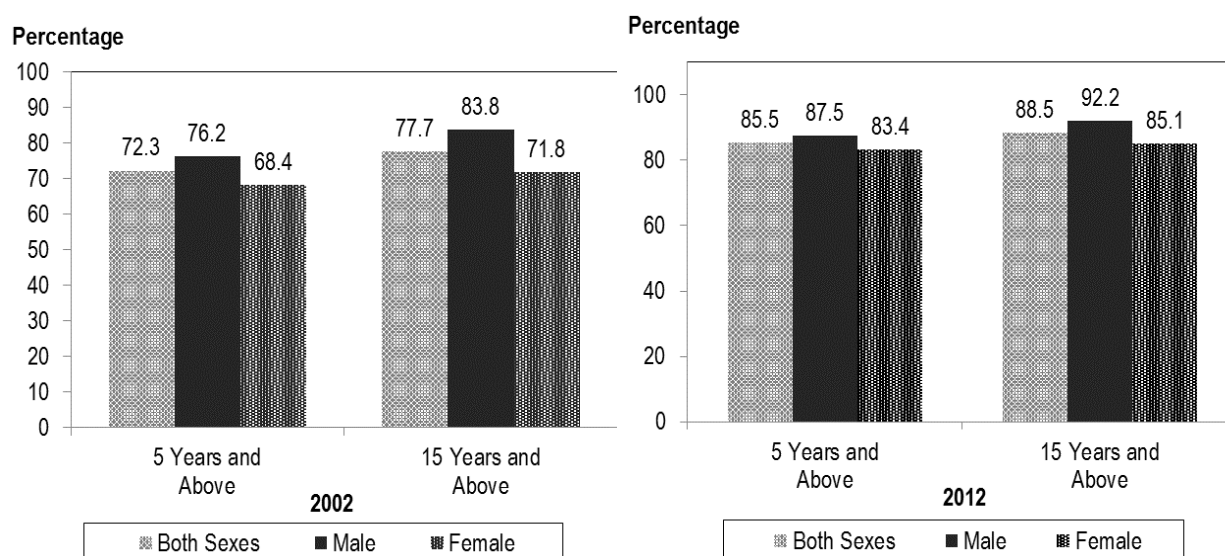
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Kusini District from 79.7 percent in 2002 to 90.9 percent in 2012. Regarding Kati District, it increased from 76.6 percent in 2002 to 87.3 percent in 2012.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 72.3 percent to 85.5 percent for persons age 5 years and above, and from 77.7 percent to 88.5 percent for persons age 15 years and above. The same figure also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 76.2 percent to 87.5 percent for males and from 68.4 percent to 83.4 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literate Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kusini Unguja Region	77.7	83.8	71.8	88.5	92.2	85.1	14.0	10.0	18.6
Rural	77.3	83.4	71.4	97.7	97.5	97.9	26.4	17.0	37.0
Urban	83.8	91.0	77.7	96.8	97.0	96.6	15.5	6.5	24.3
Kati	76.6	82.7	70.4	87.3	91.0	83.7	13.9	10.1	18.8
Kusini	79.7	86.0	74.3	90.9	94.5	87.8	14.0	9.9	18.1

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Kusini 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 (62.3 percent) followed by those literate in Kiswahili only (22.7 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	22.7	0.2	62.3	0.2	85.5	14.5	95,827
5-9	51.8	0.1	8.0	0.0	59.9	40.1	14,199
10-14	40.2	0.3	56.1	0.0	96.7	3.3	13,681
15-19	9.5	0.3	87.8	0.1	97.7	2.3	11,647
20-24	9.4	0.3	86.9	0.2	96.8	3.2	11,036
25-29	11.7	0.3	82.2	0.2	94.4	5.6	9,188
30-34	13.7	0.2	79.1	0.2	93.3	6.7	7,623
35-39	15.7	0.3	75.6	0.2	91.8	8.2	6,570
40-44	15.6	0.2	74.5	0.2	90.5	9.5	5,603
45-49	13.7	0.4	75.0	0.2	89.2	10.8	4,473
50-54	15.6	0.2	62.4	0.3	78.5	21.5	3,501
55-59	19.2	0.1	53.4	0.2	72.9	27.1	2,058
60-64	19.3	0.2	38.9	0.3	58.7	41.3	2,067
65-69	20.6	0.2	32.2	1.2	54.2	45.8	1,215
70-74	18.8	0.2	21.4	2.0	42.5	57.5	1,348
75-79	19.6	0.0	17.7	1.6	39.0	61.0	621
80+	16.1	0.0	9.6	2.0	27.8	72.2	997

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

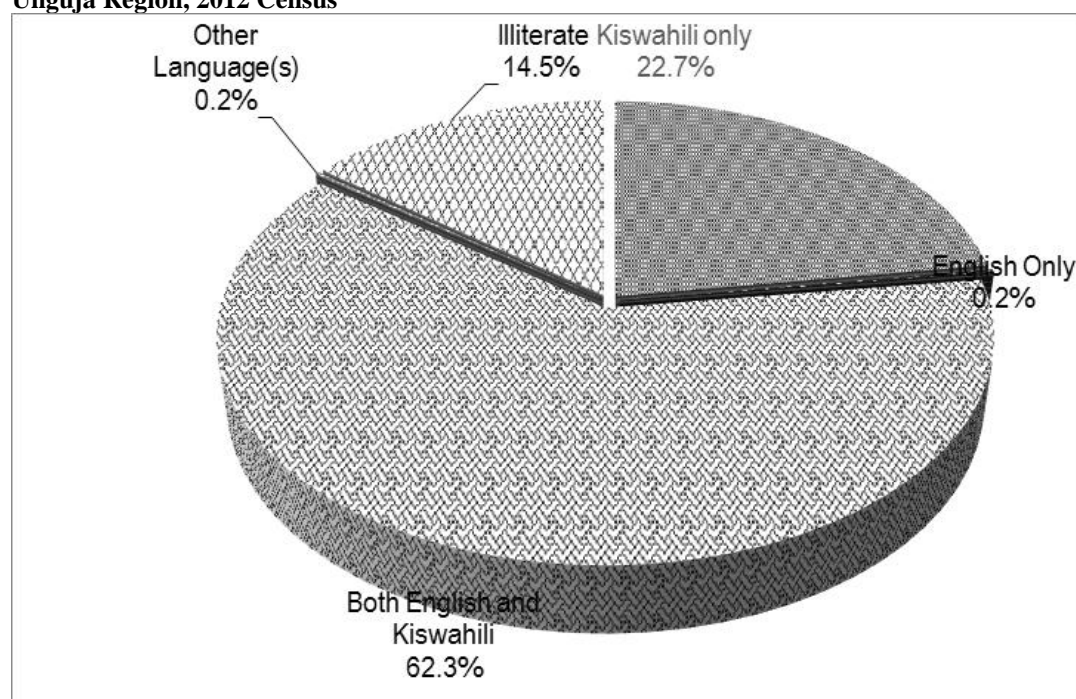


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (87.7 percent) compared to rural areas (85.3 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (87.5 percent) compared with females (83.4 percent).

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

Literacy Status, Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census							
District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kusini Unguja Region	22.7	0.2	62.3	0.2	85.5	14.5	95,827
Male	23.5	0.3	63.6	0.2	87.5	12.5	47,302
Female	22.0	0.2	61.0	0.2	83.4	16.6	48,525
Kusini Unguja Rural	22.4	0.3	62.4	0.2	85.3	14.7	89,807
Male	23.2	0.3	63.6	0.2	87.4	12.6	44,480
Female	21.7	0.3	61.1	0.2	83.3	16.7	45,327
Kusini Unguja Urban	26.7	0.0	60.9	0.1	87.7	12.3	6,020
Male	27.7	0.0	62.7	0.1	90.5	9.5	2,822
Female	25.8	0.1	59.3	0.1	85.2	14.8	3,198

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

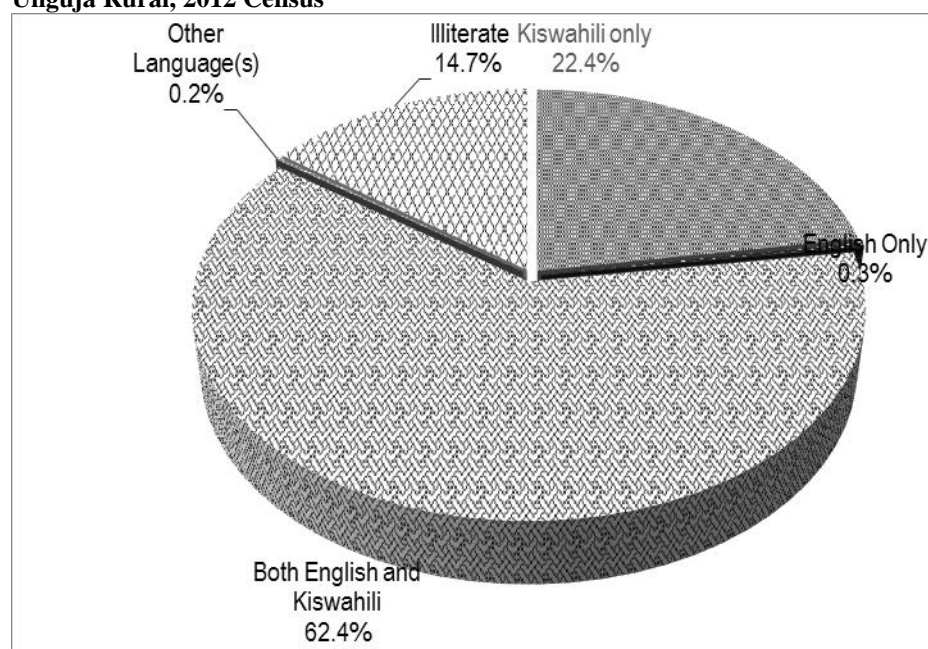
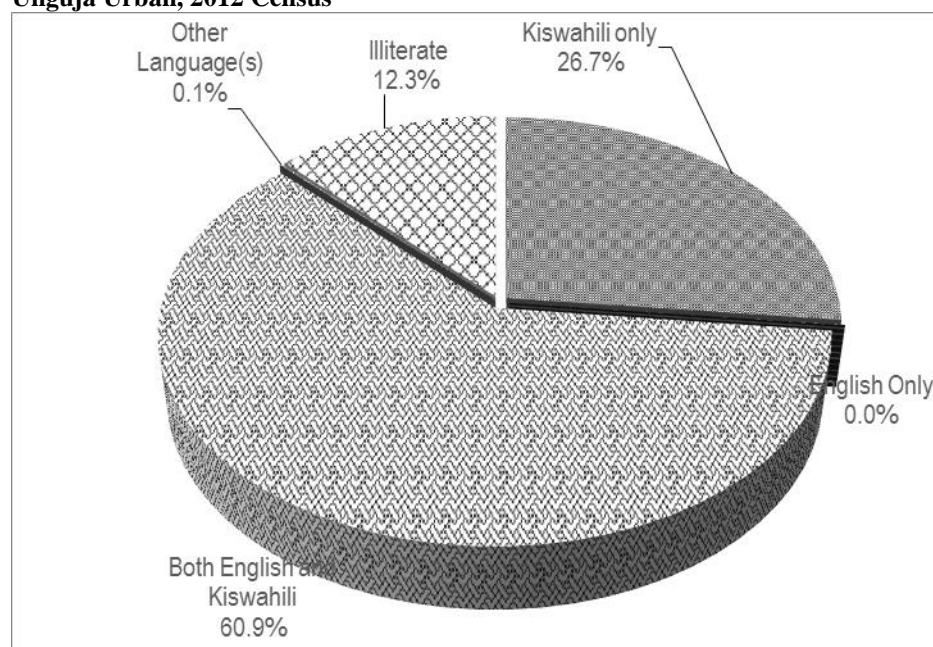


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kusini Unguja Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Kusini Unguja and districts are presented in Table 9.8. The table reveal that illiteracy levels differ between districts in Kusini Unguja Region. The district council with highest higher illiteracy rate was Kati District Council (16.0 percent) followed by Kusini District Council (11.6 percent).

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

Status, Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census							
District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kusini Unguja Region	22.7	0.2	62.3	0.2	85.5	14.5	95,827
Kati	20.5	0.3	63.1	0.2	84.0	16.0	63,613
Kusini	27.1	0.2	60.7	0.3	88.4	11.6	32,214

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

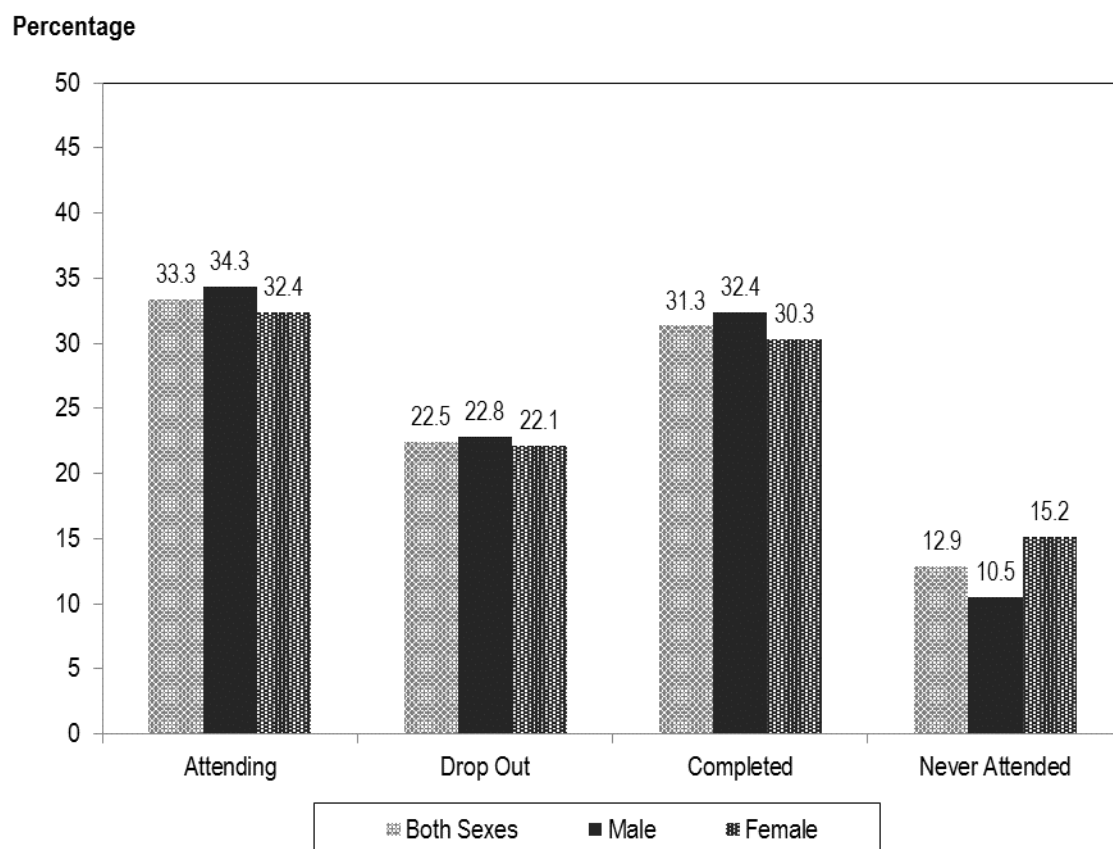
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, 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. About thirteen (12.9) percent of people in Kusini Unguja Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (15.2 percent) having never been to school compared with males (10.5 percent). Thirty one (31.3) percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 33.3 percent were attending and 22.5 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region, Kusini 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	95,827	33.3	22.5	31.3	12.9	47,302	34.3	22.8	32.4	10.5	48,525	32.4	22.1	30.3	15.2
5	2,974	44.7	0.1	0.0	55.2	1,586	44.3	0.1	0.1	55.5	1,388	45.0	0.1	0.0	54.8
6	2,868	60.6	0.2	0.0	39.1	1,433	58.3	0.2	0.1	41.5	1,435	62.9	0.3	0.0	36.8
5-6	5,842	52.5	0.2	0.0	47.3	3,019	50.9	0.2	0.1	48.8	2,823	54.1	0.2	0.0	45.7
7	2,945	79.0	0.2	0.2	20.6	1,490	76.2	0.3	0.2	23.3	1,455	81.9	0.1	0.1	17.8
8	2,701	90.9	0.5	0.1	8.6	1,370	89.4	0.9	0.1	9.6	1,331	92.4	0.1	0.0	7.5
9	2,711	95.7	0.6	0.1	3.6	1,405	94.6	0.7	0.2	4.5	1,306	96.9	0.4	0.0	2.7
10	2,841	95.5	1.1	0.1	3.3	1,473	94.6	1.4	0.1	3.9	1,368	96.4	0.7	0.1	2.8
11	2,172	96.6	1.2	0.5	1.7	1,115	95.8	1.8	0.4	2.0	1,057	97.4	0.7	0.5	1.4
12	3,314	95.9	2.5	0.3	1.3	1,737	95.2	3.3	0.2	1.3	1,577	96.7	1.6	0.4	1.3
13	2,901	94.5	3.7	0.5	1.3	1,567	93.4	4.7	0.4	1.5	1,334	95.9	2.5	0.5	1.1
7-13	19,585	92.5	1.4	0.2	5.9	10,157	91.2	2.0	0.3	6.5	9,428	93.8	0.9	0.2	5.1
14	2,453	90.9	7.3	0.8	1.1	1,232	88.8	9.1	1.1	1.1	1,221	93.0	5.4	0.6	1.1
15	2,254	85.5	10.5	2.2	1.8	1,191	82.4	13.4	2.4	1.8	1,063	89.1	7.2	1.9	1.8
16	2,289	79.2	12.9	6.5	1.4	1,141	75.6	16.6	6.5	1.3	1,148	82.8	9.3	6.4	1.4
17	2,185	66.2	19.0	13.1	1.6	1,127	63.7	22.2	12.6	1.5	1,058	68.9	15.6	13.7	1.8
14 - 17	9,181	80.8	12.3	5.5	1.4	4,691	77.9	15.2	5.5	1.4	4,490	83.8	9.2	5.5	1.5
18	2,785	48.7	22.5	26.7	2.0	1,440	47.6	25.6	25.1	1.7	1,345	50.0	19.2	28.5	2.4
19	2,134	28.9	25.5	43.6	2.0	1,075	30.9	28.6	38.4	2.1	1,059	26.9	22.5	48.8	1.8
18 - 19	4,919	40.1	23.8	34.0	2.0	2,515	40.4	26.9	30.8	1.9	2,404	39.8	20.6	37.4	2.1
20	3,209	15.6	27.4	53.5	3.6	1,562	17.9	31.1	48.5	2.5	1,647	13.3	23.9	58.2	4.6
21	1,583	10.0	27.9	60.1	2.0	783	12.0	31.0	54.4	2.6	800	8.0	24.9	65.6	1.5
22	2,492	8.1	26.1	62.4	3.3	1,167	10.1	29.0	58.3	2.7	1,325	6.4	23.6	66.0	3.9
23	1,943	5.6	27.3	63.8	3.3	887	6.8	30.1	60.2	2.9	1,056	4.6	25.0	66.8	3.6
24	1,809	3.8	29.2	64.1	2.9	864	4.9	29.3	62.4	3.5	945	2.9	29.2	65.6	2.3
20 - 24	11,036	9.4	27.5	60.0	3.1	5,263	11.3	30.2	55.8	2.8	5,773	7.7	25.0	63.8	3.4
25+	45,264	0.8	35.1	46.8	17.3	21,657	0.8	35.2	52.3	11.8	23,607	0.8	35.1	41.8	22.3

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status for the population aged five (5) years and above for rural and urban areas. The results indicate that 13.0 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 10.1 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (22.7 percent) than in urban areas (19.1 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (36.6 percent) than in the rural areas (31.0 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 34.2 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 33.3 percent in the rural areas.

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

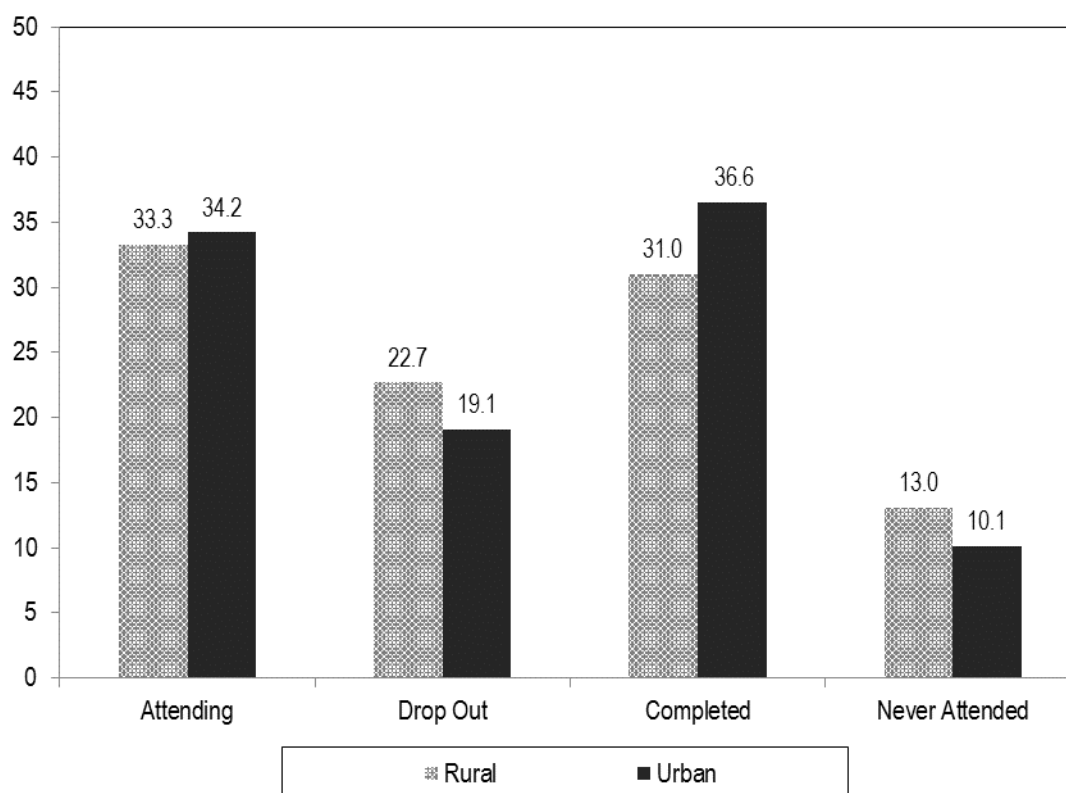
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	89,807	33.3	22.7	31.0	13.0	44,480	34.1	23.1	32.0	10.7	45,327	32.5	22.2	30.0	15.3
5	2,813	44.4	0.1	0.0	55.4	1,511	43.8	0.1	0.1	56.0	1,302	45.1	0.2	0.0	54.8
6	2,715	59.9	0.3	0.0	39.8	1,352	57.2	0.2	0.1	42.5	1,363	62.6	0.3	0.0	37.1
5-6	5,528	52.0	0.2	0.0	47.7	2,863	50.2	0.2	0.1	49.6	2,665	54.0	0.2	0.0	45.7
7	2,771	78.6	0.2	0.1	21.0	1,396	75.9	0.3	0.1	23.7	1,375	81.5	0.1	0.1	18.3
8	2,537	90.7	0.5	0.0	8.8	1,280	89.2	0.9	0.1	9.8	1,257	92.1	0.1	0.0	7.8
9	2,542	95.6	0.6	0.1	3.7	1,317	94.3	0.8	0.2	4.7	1,225	96.9	0.4	0.0	2.7
10	2,671	95.2	1.1	0.1	3.5	1,394	94.3	1.5	0.1	4.0	1,277	96.2	0.7	0.2	3.0
11	2,032	96.6	1.3	0.4	1.7	1,052	95.6	1.9	0.5	2.0	980	97.6	0.7	0.4	1.3
12	3,111	95.8	2.6	0.3	1.3	1,635	95.0	3.4	0.2	1.3	1,476	96.6	1.8	0.3	1.3
13	2,731	94.4	3.8	0.5	1.4	1,481	93.3	4.7	0.5	1.5	1,250	95.6	2.6	0.6	1.2
7-13	18,395	92.2	1.5	0.2	6.0	9,555	91.0	2.0	0.3	6.7	8,840	93.6	0.9	0.2	5.3
14	2,304	90.6	7.4	0.9	1.1	1,160	88.4	9.4	1.1	1.1	1,144	92.8	5.4	0.6	1.1
15	2,112	85.0	11.0	2.2	1.8	1,109	81.4	14.1	2.6	1.9	1,003	89.0	7.6	1.8	1.6
16	2,168	78.8	13.3	6.5	1.4	1,085	74.8	17.1	6.7	1.4	1,083	82.8	9.5	6.2	1.5
17	2,058	65.9	19.2	13.2	1.7	1,071	63.3	22.8	12.4	1.5	987	68.7	15.4	14.1	1.8
14 - 17	8,642	80.4	12.6	5.5	1.5	4,425	77.2	15.7	5.6	1.5	4,217	83.7	9.3	5.5	1.5
18	2,615	48.1	22.9	27.0	2.1	1,341	46.7	26.2	25.3	1.9	1,274	49.5	19.4	28.7	2.4
19	1,994	28.1	26.1	43.8	2.0	1,004	30.1	29.2	38.5	2.2	990	26.1	23.0	49.1	1.8
18 - 19	4,609	39.4	24.3	34.2	2.1	2,345	39.6	27.5	31.0	2.0	2,264	39.3	21.0	37.6	2.1
20	3,006	15.1	27.6	53.7	3.6	1,462	17.1	31.3	49.0	2.5	1,544	13.1	24.2	58.0	4.7
21	1,493	9.6	28.1	60.2	2.1	745	11.5	31.3	54.5	2.7	748	7.6	25.0	65.9	1.5
22	2,357	8.1	26.2	62.2	3.5	1,117	10.1	29.0	58.2	2.7	1,240	6.4	23.7	65.7	4.2
23	1,804	5.4	27.7	63.4	3.4	830	6.4	30.8	59.8	3.0	974	4.6	25.1	66.5	3.8
24	1,708	3.9	29.6	63.6	2.9	817	4.8	29.4	62.4	3.4	891	3.0	29.7	64.8	2.5
20 - 24	10,368	9.2	27.7	59.9	3.2	4,971	10.9	30.4	55.9	2.8	5,397	7.6	25.3	63.5	3.6
25+	42,265	0.8	35.5	46.2	17.5	20,321	0.8	35.6	51.5	12.1	21,944	0.8	35.4	41.3	22.6

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kusini 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	6,020	34.2	19.1	36.6	10.1	2,822	37.5	17.9	37.8	6.9	3,198	31.3	20.2	35.5	13.0
5	161	49.1	0.0	0.0	50.9	75	54.7	0.0	0.0	45.3	86	44.2	0.0	0.0	55.8
6	153	72.5	0.0	0.0	27.5	81	75.3	0.0	0.0	24.7	72	69.4	0.0	0.0	30.6
5-6	314	60.5	0.0	0.0	39.5	156	65.4	0.0	0.0	34.6	158	55.7	0.0	0.0	44.3
7	174	85.6	0.0	0.6	13.8	94	81.9	0.0	1.1	17.0	80	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
8	164	94.5	0.0	0.6	4.9	90	92.2	0.0	1.1	6.7	74	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
9	169	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	88	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	81	97.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
10	170	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	79	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	91	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	140	97.1	0.0	0.7	2.1	63	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	77	96.1	0.0	1.3	2.6
12	203	98.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	102	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	101	98.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
13	170	97.1	2.4	0.0	0.6	86	94.2	4.7	0.0	1.2	84	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7-13	1,190	95.7	0.5	0.3	3.4	602	94.4	1.0	0.3	4.3	588	97.1	0.0	0.3	2.6
14	149	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	72	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	77	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0
15	142	93.0	3.5	1.4	2.1	82	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	60	90.0	1.7	3.3	5.0
16	121	86.8	6.6	6.6	0.0	56	91.1	7.1	1.8	0.0	65	83.1	6.2	10.8	0.0
17	127	71.7	15.0	11.8	1.6	56	71.4	10.7	16.1	1.8	71	71.8	18.3	8.5	1.4
14 - 17	539	87.2	7.2	4.6	0.9	266	89.5	6.4	3.8	0.4	273	85.0	8.1	5.5	1.5
18	170	58.8	17.1	22.9	1.2	99	59.6	18.2	22.2	0.0	71	57.7	15.5	23.9	2.8
19	140	40.7	17.1	40.7	1.4	71	42.3	19.7	36.6	1.4	69	39.1	14.5	44.9	1.4
18 - 19	310	50.6	17.1	31.0	1.3	170	52.4	18.8	28.2	0.6	140	48.6	15.0	34.3	2.1
20	203	22.7	24.1	50.7	2.5	100	30.0	28.0	40.0	2.0	103	15.5	20.4	61.2	2.9
21	90	16.7	24.4	57.8	1.1	38	21.1	26.3	52.6	0.0	52	13.5	23.1	61.5	1.9
22	135	8.1	24.4	66.7	0.7	50	10.0	28.0	60.0	2.0	85	7.1	22.4	70.6	0.0
23	139	7.9	22.3	68.3	1.4	57	12.3	19.3	66.7	1.8	82	4.9	24.4	69.5	1.2
24	101	3.0	23.8	71.3	2.0	47	6.4	27.7	61.7	4.3	54	0.0	20.4	79.6	0.0
20 - 24	668	12.9	23.8	61.7	1.6	292	18.2	26.0	53.8	2.1	376	8.8	22.1	67.8	1.3
25+	2,999	0.6	29.8	55.5	14.1	1,336	0.6	27.9	63.5	7.9	1,663	0.5	31.3	49.0	19.1

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

Percentage



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It shows that attendance status differ between districts in Kusini Unguja Region. The district council with highest higher attendance rate was Kati District Council (33.5 percent) than that recorded in Kusini District Council (33.0 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Kusini Unguja Region	95,827	33.3	22.5	31.3	12.9	47,302	34.3	22.8	32.4	10.5	48,525	32.4	22.1	30.3	15.2
Kati	63,613	33.5	23.1	28.8	14.6	31,721	33.7	24.5	29.4	12.3	31,892	33.3	21.7	28.2	16.9
Kusini	32,214	33.0	21.2	36.4	9.4	15,581	35.6	19.3	38.3	6.8	16,633	30.6	22.9	34.5	11.9

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 aged 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 80.7 percent in the 2002 Census to 92.5 percent in 2012 Census, an improvement being more pronounced among females (from 66.5 to 93.8 percent) compared with males (from 65.9 to 91.2 percent). The urban NER increased from 84.4 percent in 2002 to 95.7 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 80.5 to 92.2 percent respectively.

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

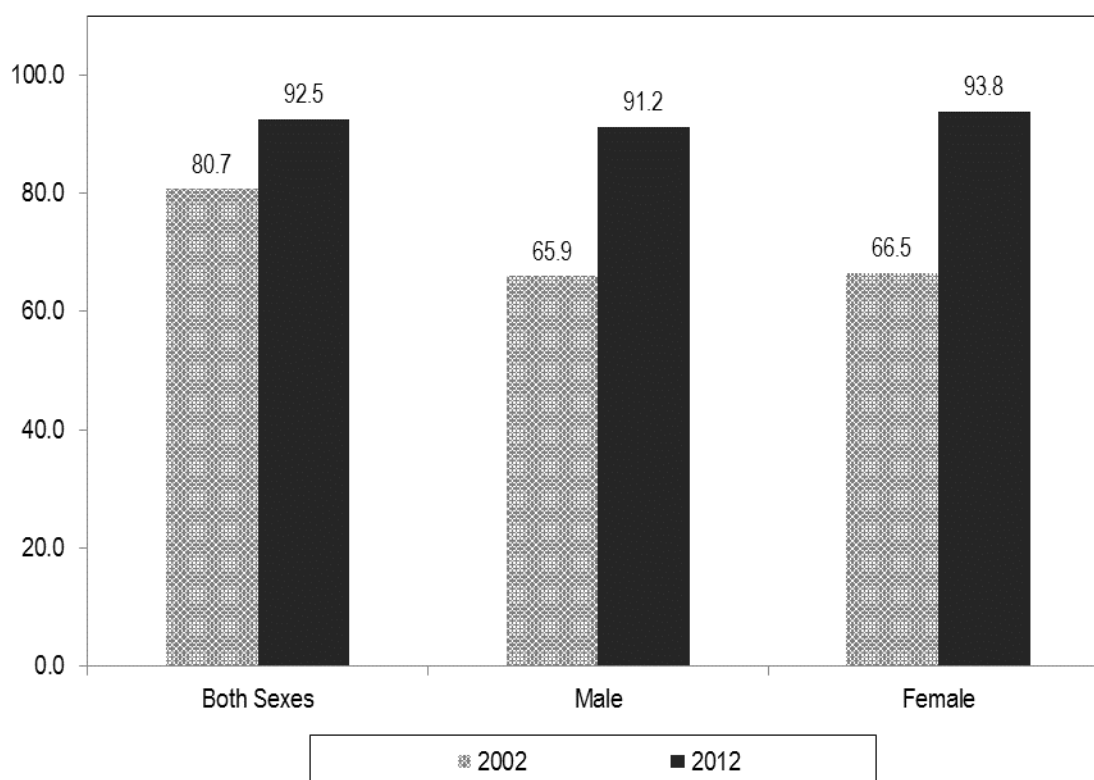
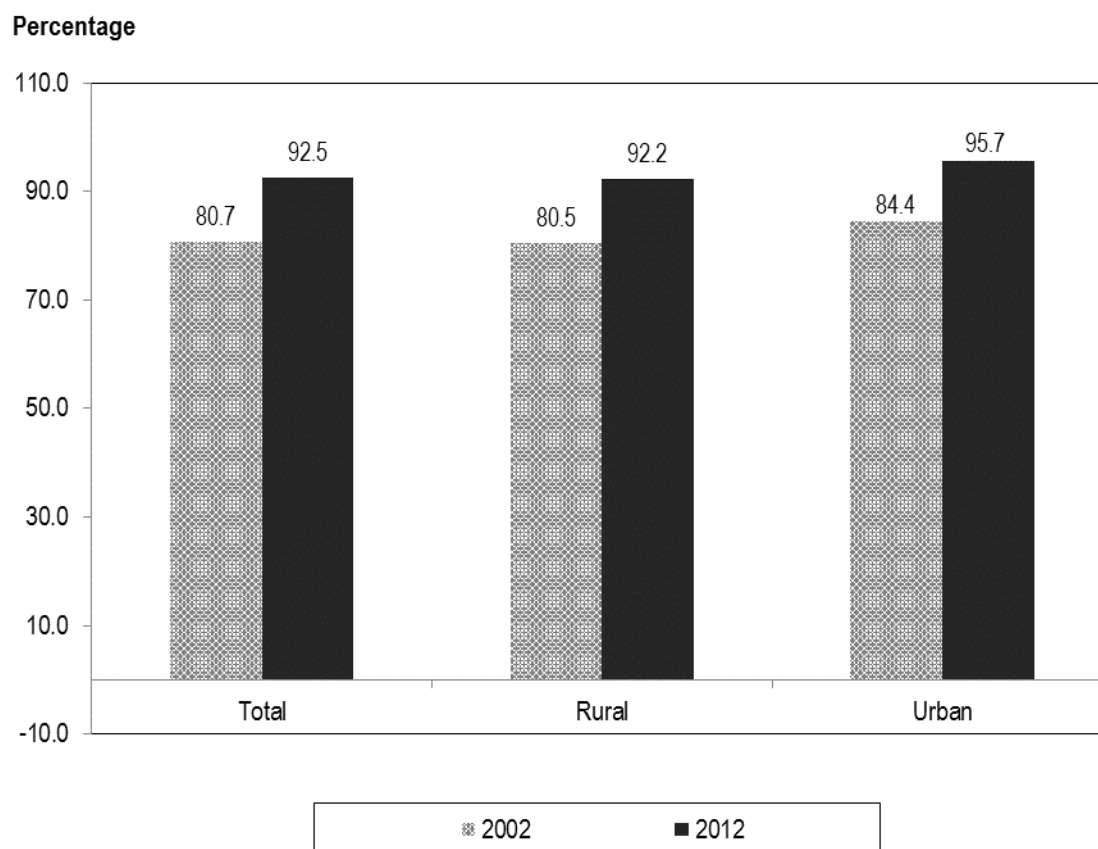


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. The 2012 PHC showed that 111.2 percent of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The GER was higher in urban areas (115.4 percent) than in rural areas (110.9 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

Percentage

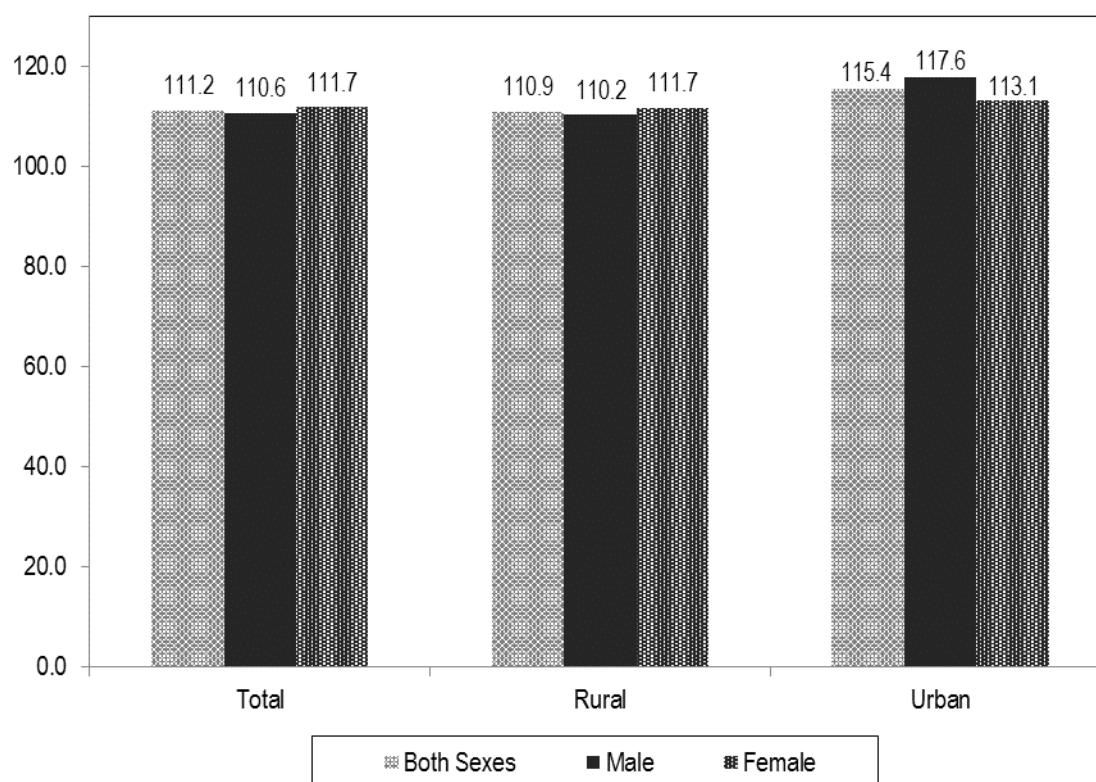
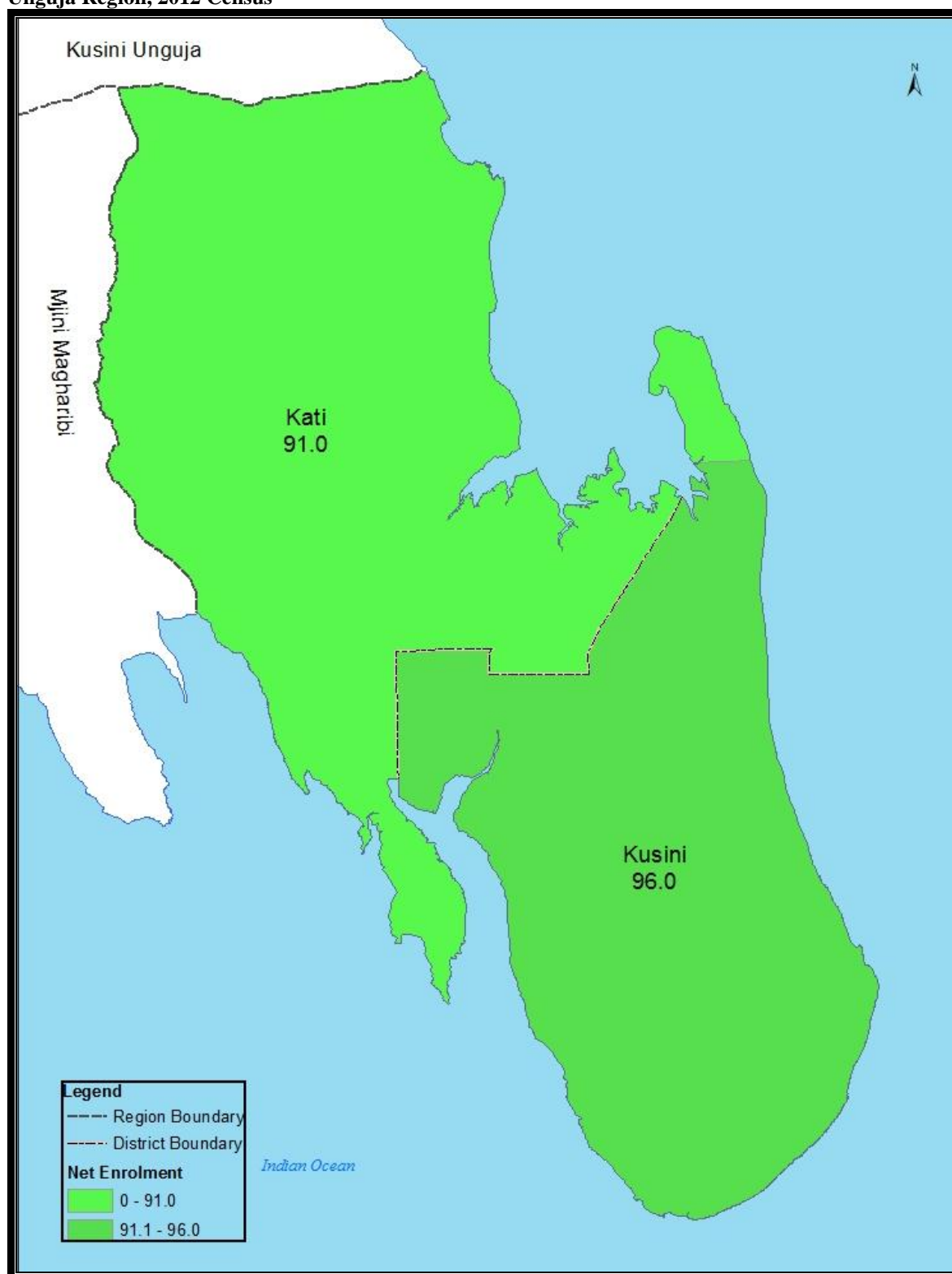


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 96.3 percent in Kusini District Council to 90.7 percent in Kati District Council.

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

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kusini Unguja Region	92.5	91.2	93.8	92.2	91.0	93.6	95.7	94.4	97.1
Kati	90.7	89.1	92.4	90.7	89.1	92.4	91.5	87.8	94.7
Kusini	96.3	95.8	96.8	96.2	95.7	96.6	97.3	96.5	98.1

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

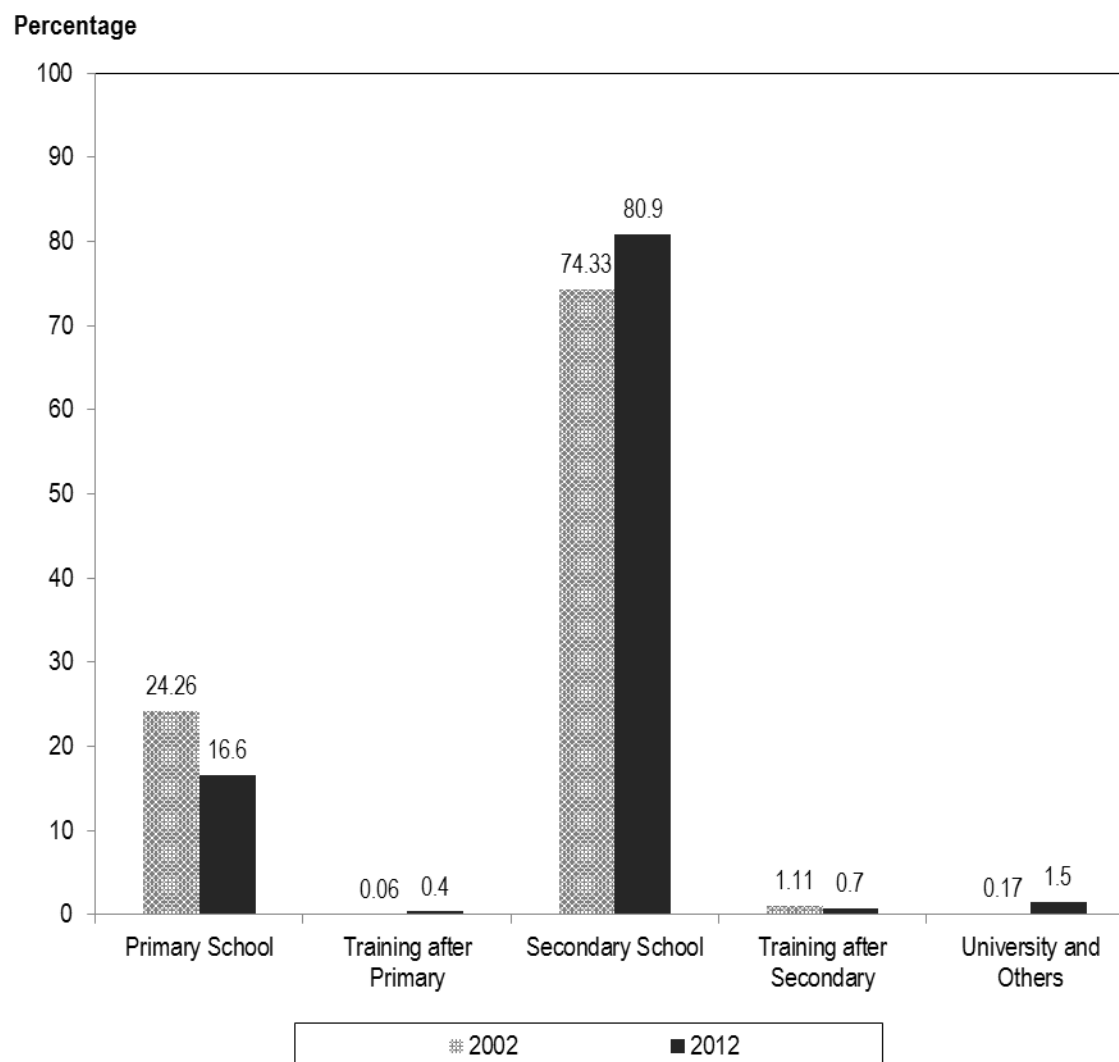
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 30,036 persons who attained any level of education, 15,314 (51.0 percent) were males and 14,722 (49.0 percent) were females. Secondary education was the most dominant level with about 80.9 percent, followed by primary education (18.7 percent), university and others (1.5 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (83.6 percent) compared with males (78.3 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	30,036	15,314	14,722	100	100	100
Primary School	4,977	2,868	2,109	16.6	18.7	14.3
Training after Primary	115	59	56	0.4	0.4	0.4
Secondary School	24,290	11,989	12,301	80.9	78.3	83.6
Training after Secondary	210	114	96	0.7	0.7	0.7
University and Others	444	284	160	1.5	1.9	1.1

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 74.33 percent to 80.9 percent and from 0.17 percent to 1.5 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Kusini 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 is perceived as any activity in which the respondent had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census night for the production of goods and services.

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 46,971 (57.5 percent), out of 81,628 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 34,657 people (42.5 percent) aged 10 years and above did

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

not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 2,854 persons (3.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 25.4 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 11.2 and 2.4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	81,628	57.5	3.5	11.2	25.4	2.4
10–14	13,681	2.1	0.5	2.9	93.3	1.3
15–19	11,647	23.9	5.3	9.7	59.4	1.7
20–24	11,036	61.1	9.4	19.4	9.4	0.7
25–29	9,188	75.4	6.7	17.4	-	0.5
30–34	7,623	81.6	2.9	14.8	-	0.6
35–39	6,570	85.1	1.4	12.9	-	0.6
40–44	5,603	86.8	1.4	11.2	-	0.6
45–49	4,473	89.9	0.8	8.4	-	0.8
50–54	3,501	90.4	0.9	7.4	-	1.3
55–59	2,058	89.4	1.0	7.4	-	2.1
60–64	2,067	84.0	0.6	9.8	-	5.6
65–69	1,215	79.6	0.3	8.6	-	11.5
70–74	1,348	72.3	1.3	8.2	-	18.3
75–79	621	66.7	0.8	6.1	-	26.6
80 +	997	44.5	-	-	-	55.5

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban areas. The results revealed that the proportion of employed persons in rural areas was slightly higher (57.5 percentage) than that of employed persons in urban areas (58.1 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in rural areas (3.6 percent) compared with those found in urban areas (2.3 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	76,429	57.5	3.6	11.1	25.4	2.4
10–14	12,849	1.9	0.5	3.0	93.3	1.3
15–19	10,947	24.0	5.4	9.8	59.0	1.7
20–24	10,368	61.2	9.6	19.3	9.3	0.7
25–29	8,615	75.6	6.7	17.3	-	0.5
30–34	7,120	81.7	3.0	14.6	-	0.7
35–39	6,132	85.2	1.4	12.8	-	0.6
40–44	5,291	86.9	1.5	11.0	-	0.6
45–49	4,177	90.2	0.9	8.1	-	0.8
50–54	3,231	90.4	0.8	7.3	-	1.4
55–59	1,915	89.3	0.9	7.5	-	2.1
60–64	1,915	83.9	0.7	9.7	-	5.7
65–69	1,126	79.0	0.4	8.5	-	12.1
70–74	1,239	72.1	1.4	7.7	-	18.9
75–79	574	66.6	0.9	5.4	-	27.4
80 +	930	44.6	-	-	-	55.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	5,199	58.1	2.3	12.3	25.1	2.1
10–14	832	5.0	0.1	1.0	92.5	1.3
15–19	700	22.4	2.7	8.1	66.0	0.7
20–24	668	59.3	6.3	21.9	11.1	1.3
25–29	573	73.1	6.3	19.5	-	1.0
30–34	503	79.7	2.0	18.1	-	0.2
35–39	438	84.0	1.1	14.8	-	-
40–44	312	85.3	1.0	13.8	-	-
45–49	296	85.8	0.3	12.8	-	1.0
50–54	270	89.6	1.1	8.5	-	0.7
55–59	143	90.2	1.4	5.6	-	2.8
60–64	152	84.9	-	11.2	-	3.9
65–69	89	86.5	-	9.0	-	4.5
70–74	109	75.2	-	12.8	-	11.9
75–79	47	68.1	-	14.9	-	17.0
80 +	67	43.3	-	-	-	56.7

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (65.4 percent) were employed compared with females (50.0 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	40,018	65.4	4.3	1.7	26.5	2.1
10–14	7,124	2.7	0.7	2.6	92.6	1.5
15–19	5,974	29.6	7.4	3.3	57.4	2.2
20–24	5,263	72.9	12.9	2.5	10.9	0.9
25–29	4,280	91.1	7.1	1.1	-	0.7
30–34	3,607	95.9	3.0	0.7	-	0.5
35–39	3,068	97.3	1.4	1.0	-	0.3
40–44	2,639	97.3	1.2	0.8	-	0.6
45–49	2,189	97.9	1.0	0.4	-	0.7
50–54	1,760	98.4	0.9	0.1	-	0.6
55–59	1,075	97.0	0.6	1.5	-	0.8
60–64	998	94.7	0.7	0.8	-	3.7
65–69	601	91.8	0.3	1.0	-	6.7
70–74	648	83.8	1.9	1.1	-	13.4
75–79	340	77.4	1.5	0.3	-	20.9
80 +	452	56.6	-	-	-	43.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	41,610	50.0	2.7	20.3	24.3	2.7
10–14	6,557	1.4	0.2	3.3	94.1	1.1
15–19	5,673	17.8	3.0	16.5	61.6	1.2
20–24	5,773	50.3	6.2	34.9	8.0	0.5
25–29	4,908	61.7	6.4	31.6	-	0.3
30–34	4,016	68.8	2.9	27.5	-	0.8
35–39	3,502	74.5	1.5	23.3	-	0.8
40–44	2,964	77.4	1.7	20.4	-	0.5
45–49	2,284	82.3	0.7	16.1	-	0.9
50–54	1,741	82.3	0.8	14.8	-	2.1
55–59	983	81.2	1.4	13.8	-	3.6
60–64	1,069	74.0	0.6	18.1	-	7.2
65–69	614	67.8	0.3	16.0	-	16.3
70–74	700	61.7	0.7	14.7	-	22.9
75–79	281	53.4	-	13.2	-	33.1
80 +	545	34.5	-	-	-	65.5

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region. Results revealed that Kati District had lowest lower proportion (54.7 percent) of employed persons.

The proportion percent of unemployed persons in Kati District was four (4.2) percent and Kusini District was two (2.2) percent. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was about three (2.6) percent of the population in Kati District and two (2.0) percent in Kusini District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kusini Unguja Region	81,628	57.5	3.5	11.2	25.4	2.4
Rural	76,429	57.5	3.6	11.1	25.4	2.4
Urban	5,199	58.1	2.3	12.3	25.1	2.1
Male	40,018	65.4	4.3	1.7	26.5	2.1
Female	41,610	50.0	2.7	20.3	24.3	2.7
Kati	53,862	54.7	4.2	12.4	26.1	2.6
Kusini	27,766	63.0	2.2	8.9	24.0	2.0

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 (56.4 percent) were employed while the remaining 43.6 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 24.6 percent of the population, 12.6 percent were home maintenance workers and 2.6 percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for 3.8 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	81,628	56.4	3.8	12.6	24.6	2.6
10–14	13,681	1.9	0.7	5.3	90.6	1.4
15–19	11,647	23.1	5.8	11.8	57.4	1.9
20–24	11,036	60.2	9.4	20.5	9.1	0.7
25–29	9,188	73.9	7.1	18.4	-	0.7
30–34	7,623	79.7	3.2	16.3	-	0.9
35–39	6,570	83.7	1.8	13.9	-	0.6
40–44	5,603	85.1	2.1	12.1	-	0.7
45–49	4,473	88.2	1.3	9.5	-	0.9
50–54	3,501	89.3	1.1	8.1	-	1.5
55–59	2,058	88.3	1.2	8.3	-	2.2
60–64	2,067	81.8	1.4	10.7	-	6.2
65–69	1,215	77.4	0.8	10.0	-	11.8
70–74	1,348	69.5	1.6	9.6	-	19.2
75–79	621	65.4	1.1	6.6	-	27.1
80 +	997	43.5	-	-	-	56.6

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was slightly higher in urban areas (56.8 percent) than those in rural areas (56.4 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in rural area (3.9 percent) than that in urban (2.5 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	76,429	56.4	3.9	12.5	24.6	2.6
10–14	12,849	1.9	0.7	5.5	90.4	1.4
15–19	10,947	23.2	6.0	11.9	56.9	2.0
20–24	10,368	60.4	9.5	20.4	9.0	0.6
25–29	8,615	74.0	7.2	18.3	-	0.6
30–34	7,120	79.8	3.2	16.1	-	0.9
35–39	6,132	83.7	1.9	13.8	-	0.6
40–44	5,291	85.1	2.2	12.0	-	0.7
45–49	4,177	88.5	1.4	9.2	-	0.9
50–54	3,231	89.2	1.1	8.0	-	1.6
55–59	1,915	88.2	1.2	8.5	-	2.1
60–64	1,915	81.5	1.5	10.7	-	6.4
65–69	1,126	76.7	0.8	10.1	-	12.3
70–74	1,239	69.2	1.8	9.3	-	19.8
75–79	574	65.2	1.2	5.9	-	27.9
80 +	930	43.8	-	-	-	56.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	5,199	56.8	2.5	13.1	25.3	2.3
10–14	832	1.7	0.2	2.5	94.1	1.4
15–19	700	20.9	2.9	9.9	65.7	0.7
20–24	668	57.3	7.0	23.5	10.5	1.5
25–29	573	72.6	6.5	19.7	-	1.2
30–34	503	79.3	2.2	18.3	-	0.2
35–39	438	84.0	0.9	15.1	-	-
40–44	312	84.3	1.3	13.8	-	0.6
45–49	296	84.5	0.3	14.2	-	1.0
50–54	270	89.6	1.1	8.5	-	0.7
55–59	143	90.2	1.4	5.6	-	2.8
60–64	152	84.9	-	11.2	-	3.9
65–69	89	85.4	1.1	9.0	-	4.5
70–74	109	73.4	-	13.8	-	12.8
75–79	47	68.1	-	14.9	-	17.0
80 +	67	40.3	-	-	-	59.7

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (64.7 percent) compared with females (48.4 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4.8 percent) than that of females (2.9 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	40,018	64.7	4.8	2.3	25.8	2.3
10–14	7,124	2.4	1.2	4.4	90.5	1.6
15–19	5,974	28.7	8.6	4.3	55.9	2.5
20–24	5,263	72.6	13.1	2.9	10.5	0.9
25–29	4,280	90.5	7.4	1.2	-	0.8
30–34	3,607	95.3	3.3	0.7	-	0.7
35–39	3,068	96.7	1.7	1.2	-	0.4
40–44	2,639	96.2	2.2	1.0	-	0.6
45–49	2,189	97.0	1.5	0.6	-	0.8
50–54	1,760	97.9	1.0	0.3	-	0.7
55–59	1,075	96.3	1.2	1.4	-	1.1
60–64	998	92.7	1.3	1.3	-	4.7
65–69	601	89.9	1.2	0.8	-	8.2
70–74	648	80.6	2.2	2.3	-	15.0
75–79	340	75.9	2.1	0.3	-	21.8
80 +	452	55.3	-	-	-	44.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	41,610	48.4	2.9	22.4	23.5	2.9
10–14	6,557	1.4	0.2	6.3	90.8	1.3
15–19	5,673	17.2	2.8	19.7	59.0	1.3
20–24	5,773	49.0	5.9	36.6	7.9	0.5
25–29	4,908	59.4	6.9	33.3	-	0.5
30–34	4,016	65.8	3.0	30.2	-	1.0
35–39	3,502	72.3	2.0	25.0	-	0.8
40–44	2,964	75.2	2.1	21.9	-	0.8
45–49	2,284	79.8	1.1	18.1	-	1.0
50–54	1,741	80.5	1.3	15.9	-	2.4
55–59	983	79.7	1.2	15.8	-	3.4
60–64	1,069	71.5	1.5	19.5	-	7.7
65–69	614	65.1	0.5	19.2	-	15.1
70–74	700	59.3	1.1	16.6	-	23.1
75–79	281	52.7	-	14.2	-	33.1
80 +	545	33.8	-	-	-	66.4

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. Results revealed that 62.2 percent of Kusini District population aged 10 years and above were employed and 53.4 percent of persons aged 10 years and above in Kati District were employed.

The proportion of unemployed persons in Kati District was 4.6 percent and two 2 percent in Kusini districts while persons who were full-time students the proportion was 25 percent of the population in Kati District and 24 percent in Kusini District. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was three (3) percent of the population in Kati District and two (2.3) percent in Kusini District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kusini Unguja Region	81,628	56.4	3.8	12.6	24.6	2.6
Rural	76,429	56.4	3.9	12.5	24.6	2.6
Urban	5,199	56.8	2.5	13.1	25.3	2.3
Male	40,018	64.7	4.8	2.3	25.8	2.3
Female	41,610	48.4	2.9	22.4	23.5	2.9
Kati	53,862	53.4	4.6	14.0	25.2	2.8
Kusini	27,766	62.2	2.3	9.8	23.5	2.1

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (51.0 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (30.2 percent) and employee (16.5 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	46,025	0.4	16.5	30.2	51.0	1.7	0.1	0.1
10–14	262	-	5.7	20.6	24.8	46.2	-	3.1
15–19	2,691	0.2	10.0	35.7	50.6	3.3	0.1	0.1
20–24	6,648	0.4	13.1	36.3	47.7	2.0	0.5	-
25–29	6,787	0.3	18.6	34.4	44.4	2.0	0.1	0.1
30–34	6,077	0.3	24.5	32.4	41.8	0.9	0.1	0.1
35–39	5,498	0.3	19.4	31.1	48.1	1.0	0.0	-
40–44	4,766	0.4	15.7	31.0	51.7	1.2	-	0.1
45–49	3,947	0.4	19.1	25.6	53.6	1.2	0.1	-
50–54	3,125	0.6	17.1	21.4	59.9	0.9	0.1	-
55–59	1,819	0.7	15.7	20.5	61.7	1.3	0.1	-
60–64	1,690	0.9	7.8	20.7	69.3	1.2	-	-
65–69	940	-	8.2	23.0	67.9	0.7	-	0.2
70–74	937	0.2	4.4	21.3	72.1	1.9	-	-
75–79	406	-	4.7	16.3	79.1	-	-	-
80 +	433	-	3.2	21.2	72.7	2.3	-	0.5

Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Rural-Urban Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Kusini Unguja Region	46,025	0.4	16.5	30.2	51.0	1.7	0.1	0.1
Rural	43,071	0.4	16.5	29.5	51.7	1.7	0.1	0.1
Urban	2,954	0.2	16.6	39.6	41.8	1.7	0.1	-
Male	25,901	0.4	20.2	31.7	46.8	0.7	0.1	0.1

Female	20,123	0.3	11.6	28.2	56.5	3.1	0.1	0.1
Kati	28,747	0.4	17.4	27.0	53.1	1.9	0.1	0.1
Kusini	17,278	0.2	15.0	35.5	47.6	1.5	0.1	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 Kusini Unguja people (50.1 percent) while Small Business Managers and Clerks categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.6 percent each).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Kusini 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	46,025	1.2	1.3	3.5	0.6	0.6	11.4	1.4	7.9	50.1	1.5	7.1	2.0	8.7	2.8	0.1
10-14	262	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	4.2	6.9	45.8	5.7	8.8	-	11.8	8.8	-
15-19	2,691	-	-	-	0.0	0.8	8.8	2.0	8.2	48.4	3.1	9.1	1.4	12.6	5.5	0.1
20-24	6,648	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	11.7	1.7	10.9	45.4	2.4	8.9	2.0	10.5	3.2	0.0
25-29	6,787	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.7	0.6	15.9	1.3	8.7	42.3	1.9	7.0	2.8	11.0	2.3	0.1
30-34	6,077	1.6	2.1	5.5	0.5	1.0	15.6	1.8	8.8	41.4	1.6	7.3	2.1	7.8	2.8	0.1
35-39	5,498	1.4	1.4	4.7	0.7	0.6	11.9	1.2	8.8	47.5	1.1	7.3	2.7	7.7	2.8	0.1
40-44	4,766	1.2	1.0	3.5	0.6	0.7	11.3	1.4	7.2	51.3	1.4	7.2	2.7	7.7	2.7	0.1
45-49	3,947	1.2	2.0	4.6	0.9	1.0	11.0	1.4	6.9	53.0	0.9	6.6	1.4	6.7	2.4	-
50-54	3,125	1.4	2.5	6.4	0.8	0.3	7.5	1.1	4.8	58.3	0.9	6.5	1.2	6.6	1.5	0.1
55-59	1,819	1.6	2.4	4.0	0.5	0.1	6.2	1.3	5.9	61.4	0.9	5.1	1.0	7.5	2.2	-
60-64	1,690	1.9	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	4.7	1.1	3.5	71.1	0.4	4.5	0.4	6.4	2.5	0.2
65-69	940	2.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	6.0	0.4	3.8	69.7	0.7	6.4	-	7.6	1.3	0.2
70-74	937	1.3	-	1.1	-	0.6	4.8	0.9	5.0	71.9	0.4	3.9	-	7.7	2.2	-
75-79	406	2.0	0.5	1.2	-	-	4.9	0.7	3.9	71.9	0.7	3.2	2.7	5.9	2.5	-
80+	433	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	-	6.5	1.2	6.7	73.7	0.5	2.3	-	4.2	1.6	-

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Rural-Urban Residence, Sex and Main Occupation; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Kusini Unguja Region	46,025	1.2	1.3	3.5	0.6	0.6	11.4	1.4	7.9	50.1	1.5	7.1	2.0	8.7	2.8	0.1
Rural	43,071	1.2	1.2	3.4	0.5	0.5	11.5	1.5	7.2	50.6	1.6	7.3	1.9	8.7	2.8	0.1
Urban	2,954	1.2	1.5	4.4	0.8	1.9	10.9	0.9	17.8	43.2	0.8	3.9	2.4	8.2	1.9	0.0
Male	25,901	1.5	1.3	3.1	0.6	0.6	10.2	1.1	7.0	45.8	2.4	11.1	3.4	9.3	2.7	0.1
Female	20,123	0.7	1.2	3.9	0.5	0.5	13.1	1.9	9.0	55.7	0.4	2.1	0.2	7.8	2.9	0.1
Kati	28,747	1.2	1.0	3.7	0.6	0.3	9.9	1.8	6.8	50.1	2.2	6.1	2.0	10.4	3.7	0.1
Kusini	17,278	1.2	1.7	3.0	0.4	1.0	14.0	0.8	9.8	50.2	0.4	8.8	1.8	5.7	1.2	0.0

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (55.8 percent) than any other industry, followed by Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related (9.0 percent) and Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food) (5.6 percent). The industries 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; Kusini 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	46,025	55.8	9.0	0.9	4.8	0.2	0.5	2.6	5.6	2.1	2.3	4.4	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.0	0.6	2.3	1.8
10–14	262	50.8	9.9	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.8	1.9	6.9	3.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	6.5
15–19	2,691	56.7	12.2	1.7	4.6	0.0	0.5	3.0	5.1	2.3	2.5	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8
20–24	6,648	51.8	11.6	1.3	7.6	0.1	0.4	2.8	5.6	2.1	3.1	6.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.6
25–29	6,787	49.7	8.9	1.1	5.6	0.3	0.7	3.5	6.9	1.9	3.4	6.5	0.4	0.6	3.0	2.8	0.2	2.6	1.9
30–34	6,077	46.5	9.4	0.7	5.2	0.2	0.6	3.4	6.4	2.0	2.7	6.3	0.4	0.4	5.4	6.2	0.6	2.2	1.5
35–39	5,498	52.6	8.6	0.9	4.8	0.5	0.5	2.9	6.2	2.0	2.9	4.1	0.3	0.2	4.7	4.0	0.7	1.9	2.0
40–44	4,766	56.7	9.0	1.2	4.3	0.1	0.6	2.1	5.6	2.9	2.6	3.3	0.2	0.7	4.5	2.6	0.6	1.7	1.3
45–49	3,947	57.7	8.0	0.7	3.5	0.2	1.0	2.7	6.0	1.4	1.4	3.7	0.4	0.7	4.1	3.9	1.4	1.9	1.3
50–54	3,125	62.1	7.9	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	4.1	1.8	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.9	4.0	4.7	1.8	2.0	0.9
55–59	1,819	66.1	7.3	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	4.3	2.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.7	2.6	4.6	1.2	1.1	2.1
60–64	1,690	76.1	5.4	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
65–69	940	73.3	8.2	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.4	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.1
70–74	937	76.0	4.8	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	4.4	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.0
75–79	406	80.5	4.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0
80+	433	77.4	2.8	0.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.3

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by District, Rural-Urban Residence, Sex and Main Industry; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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 Administratio n and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Kusini Unguja Region	46,025	55.8	9.0	0.9	4.8	0.2	0.5	2.6	5.6	2.1	2.3	4.4	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.0	0.6	2.3	1.8
Rural	43,071	56.4	9.3	1.0	4.2	0.2	0.6	2.5	5.7	1.9	2.2	4.5	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.0	0.6	2.4	1.7
Urban	2,954	47.2	4.8	0.7	14.7	0.2	0.3	3.2	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	0.5	0.4	4.4	3.4	0.9	1.0	2.6
Male	25,901	51.8	13.7	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.7	4.0	4.3	2.2	3.9	3.9	0.5	0.4	4.9	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.7
Female	20,123	60.8	3.0	0.5	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	7.3	1.8	0.3	5.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	3.7	0.6	4.4	1.9
Kati	28,747	57.0	8.9	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.6	3.0	4.8	2.2	2.3	3.1	0.3	0.6	3.4	3.3	0.5	3.0	1.8
Kusini	17,278	53.6	9.1	0.7	6.8	0.2	0.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.3	6.5	0.3	0.4	3.2	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.7

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

In Tanzania the first attempt to collect disability statistics through Census was in the 2002 PHC whereby two questions on disability were included in the census questionnaire. The first question asked if any member of the household had any disability. If the answer to that question was “Yes”, the respondent was asked to state the type of disability. These questions were too general and they captured severe cases of disability only. More research and information is now available on how to collect more comprehensive disability statistics through a census or 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 Kusini Unguja Region. Difficult in seeing was the most common type of disability (2.9 percent) and Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least type of disability reported.

Table 11. 1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and District; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Unguja Region	33	0.03	3,239	2.9	2,014	1.8	1,325	1.2	1,180	1.1	670	0.6	896	0.8
Kati District	27	0.04	2,187	2.9	1,250	1.7	869	1.2	836	1.1	482	0.6	592	0.8
Kusini District	6	0.02	1,052	2.8	764	2.0	456	1.2	344	0.9	188	0.5	304	0.8

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 112,359 enumerated in Kusini Unguja Region, 33 people (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the albinos (18) were males and the rest (15) 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	33	0.03	18	0.03	15	0.03	112,359	55,751	56,608
0 – 4	6	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.04	16,532	8,449	8,083
5 – 9	7	0.05	4	0.05	3	0.04	14,199	7,284	6,915
10 – 14	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	13,681	7,124	6,557
15 – 19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,647	5,974	5,673
20 – 24	5	0.05	2	0.04	3	0.05	11,036	5,263	5,773
25 – 29	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	9,188	4,280	4,908
30 – 34	3	0.04	2	0.06	1	0.02	7,623	3,607	4,016
35 – 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,570	3,068	3,502
40 – 44	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.03	5,603	2,639	2,964
45 – 49	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.04	4,473	2,189	2,284
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,501	1,760	1,741
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,058	1,075	983
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,067	998	1,069
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,215	601	614
70 – 74	2	0.15	1	0.15	1	0.14	1,348	648	700
75 – 79	1	0.16	1	0.29	0	0.00	621	340	281
80+	2	0.20	2	0.44	0	0.00	997	452	545

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	33	0.03	18	0.03	15	0.03	105,321	52,414	52,907
0 – 4	6	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.04	15,514	7,934	7,580
5 – 9	7	0.05	4	0.06	3	0.05	13,378	6,856	6,522
10 – 14	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	12,849	6,722	6,127
15 – 19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10,947	5,610	5,337
20 – 24	5	0.05	2	0.04	3	0.06	10,368	4,971	5,397
25 – 29	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	8,615	4,035	4,580
30 – 34	3	0.04	2	0.06	1	0.03	7,120	3,387	3,733
35 – 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,132	2,870	3,262
40 – 44	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.04	5,291	2,495	2,796
45 – 49	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.05	4,177	2,055	2,122
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,231	1,638	1,593
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,915	1,010	905
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,915	927	988
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,126	561	565
70 – 74	2	0.16	1	0.17	1	0.16	1,239	598	641
75 – 79	1	0.17	1	0.31	0	0.00	574	320	254
80+	2	0.22	2	0.47	0	0.00	930	425	505

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,038	3,337	3,701
0 – 4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,018	515	503
5 – 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	821	428	393
10 – 14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	832	402	430
15 – 19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	700	364	336
20 – 24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	668	292	376
25 – 29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	573	245	328
30 – 34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	503	220	283
35 – 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	438	198	240
40 – 44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	312	144	168
45 – 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	296	134	162
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	270	122	148
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	143	65	78
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	152	71	81
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	89	40	49
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	109	50	59
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	47	20	27
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	67	27	40

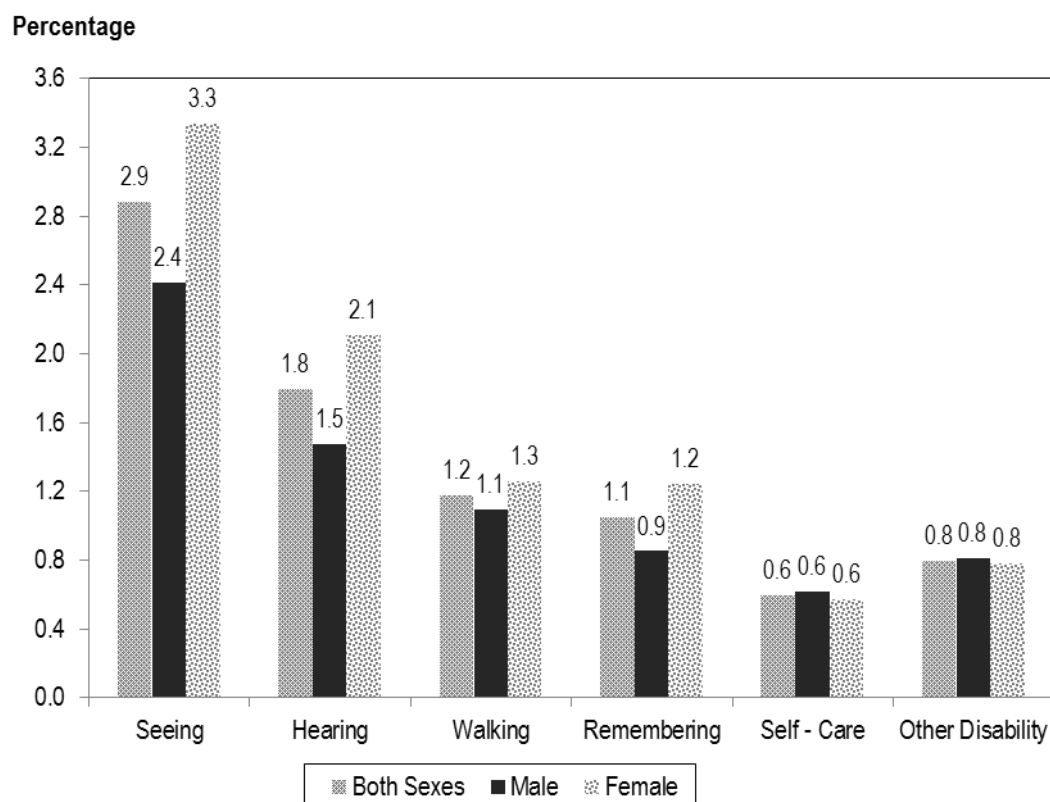
11.3 Persons with disability (Ten year age groups)

Table 11.5 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of persons with disabilities by age and sex and type of disability for Kusini Unguja Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (2.9 percent), followed by difficulty in hearing (1.8 percent) and difficulty in walking (1.2 percent). In general, there was no pronounced difference between males and females although the proportion of female population with disabilities was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the proportion of people with disabilities was considerably higher among older persons compared with young persons. For instance, the percentage of population with difficulty in seeing ranges between 0.3 percent among population below 10 years and 26.4 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; Kusini 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	2.9	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	3.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8
0 – 9	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6
10 – 19	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9
20 – 29	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
30 – 39	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.8
40 – 49	5.9	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	4.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	7.6	2.8	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.8
50 – 59	10.1	2.7	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.9	8.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.7	11.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	0.7	1.1
60 – 69	15.1	4.8	5.4	4.1	1.2	0.9	12.6	3.6	4.3	2.9	1.0	0.7	17.4	5.8	6.4	5.2	1.4	1.1
70+	26.4	10.3	15.2	8.9	5.2	1.8	25.7	9.8	13.3	6.7	4.5	1.5	27.0	10.7	17.0	11.1	5.8	2.1

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



Tables 11.6 and 11.7 show the percentage distribution of the population with disabilities by ten year age groups, sex, rural and urban areas. 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 of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Kusini 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	2.9	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8
0 – 9	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6
10 – 19	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8
20 – 29	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
30 – 39	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.5	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.8
40 – 49	5.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	4.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	7.6	2.7	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.7
50 – 59	10.2	2.6	2.7	2.2	0.5	0.9	8.4	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.8	12.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.8	1.1
60 – 69	15.1	4.9	5.4	4.1	1.2	1.0	12.6	3.8	4.3	3.0	1.0	0.7	17.5	6.1	6.5	5.2	1.5	1.2
70+	26.5	10.2	15.5	9.2	5.4	1.9	25.8	9.7	13.6	6.9	4.7	1.6	27.2	10.6	17.3	11.4	6.1	2.2

Table 11. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Kusini 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	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	3.2	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.8
0–9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.2
10–19	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.2
20–29	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
30–39	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8
40–49	5.8	3.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	3.6	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.1	7.6	4.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	1.2
50–59	8.2	3.1	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.7	8.0	1.1	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.4	4.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.3
60–69	14.5	2.5	4.6	3.7	0.8	0.4	12.6	1.8	4.5	1.8	0.9	0.0	16.2	3.1	4.6	5.4	0.8	0.8
70+	24.2	11.7	11.7	5.8	2.2	0.9	23.7	11.3	9.3	4.1	2.1	1.0	24.6	11.9	13.5	7.1	2.4	0.8

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 84.1 percent of private households in Kusini Unguja Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned households was higher in rural (84.2 percent) than in urban areas (82.4 percent).

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Kusini 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)
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	84.1	11.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.1
Rural	24,008	84.2	11.2	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0
Urban	1,726	82.4	10.8	2.5	0.2	1.2	1.7	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 (61 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 12.8 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age and Tenure Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	25,734	84.1	11.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.1
Below 15	22	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	167	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
20 – 24	1,250	4.0	9.8	10.1	2.0	12.9	7.8	18.5
25 – 29	2,902	9.9	16.4	26.6	24.5	29.0	14.5	11.1
30 – 34	3,534	13.0	16.7	19.8	19.6	23.4	20.6	25.9
35 – 39	3,498	13.6	13.7	13.0	15.7	8.1	15.1	11.1
40 – 44	3,241	12.8	11.7	9.7	6.9	12.1	13.0	3.7
45 – 49	2,829	11.4	9.3	8.1	6.9	7.3	9.9	3.7
50 – 54	2,362	9.7	6.8	5.5	13.7	3.2	6.7	0.0
55 – 59	1,472	6.2	3.1	1.6	4.9	4.0	2.6	11.1
60 – 64	1,440	6.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.4
65+	3,018	12.8	7.5	3.2	5.9	0.0	3.5	7.4
Total Age Groups	25,734	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Legal Right over the 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 thirty five (34.8) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 12.9 percent of households had title deed. However, 19.7 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with 12 percent found 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Kusini Unguja Region	21,639	12.9	1.4	2.9	45.8	0.9	1.4	34.8
Rural	20,216	12.4	1.4	3.0	44.3	0.9	1.5	36.4
Urban	1,423	19.7	0.4	0.4	67.7	0.8	0.4	10.7

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 70.1 percent of private households in Kusini Unguja Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (25.1 percent). Seventy five (75) percent of the households in urban areas used modern materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 74 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed between districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials was 79 percent in Kusini District and 72 percent in Kati District.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit
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	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	70.1	2.8	0.6	0.7	25.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Rural	24,008	70.1	3.0	0.4	0.7	25.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
Urban	1,726	71.1	0.5	3.2	0.3	24.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kati District	16,707	68.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	27.6	0.7	0.1	0.0
Kusini District	9,027	73.0	4.6	0.6	0.8	20.4	0.6	0.0	0.0

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 66.7 percent of the total private households in Kusini Unguja Region used cement as the main flooring material, followed by earth or sand (32.3 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (71.6 percent), followed by earth or sand (27 percent). On the other hand, 66.4 percent of the rural households used cement as the main flooring material followed by earth or sand (32.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/ Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Kusini Unguja	25,734	66.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.3	0.0
Rural	24,008	66.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.7	0.0
Urban	1,726	71.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	27.0	0.0
Kati District	16,707	64.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	34.2	0.0
Kusini District	9,027	70.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.9	0.0

12.6 Walls Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 48.2 percent of all private households in Kusini Unguja Region had their houses walls built of stones. Other materials used for building walls were cement bricks (30.2 percent) and poles and mud (17.4 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used stone (55.7 percent) as wall materials followed by cement bricks (32.4 percent), while in rural areas, the main wall materials used were stones (47.7 percent) followed by cement bricks (30 percent) and poles and mud (18.1 percent)

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

Unguja Region, 2012 Census										
District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								Grass	Canvass
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud		
Kusini Unguja	25,734	48.2	30.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	17.4	1.9	0.0
Rural	24,008	47.7	30.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	18.1	1.9	0.0
Urban	1,726	55.7	32.4	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.9	0.0
Kati District	16,707	35.2	38.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	22.0	1.9	0.0
Kusini District	9,027	72.3	15.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	9.0	1.8	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is 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 60 percent of the households in Kusini Unguja region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 28.1 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 12 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping was higher in rural areas (18.8 percent) than in urban areas (14.3 percent).

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

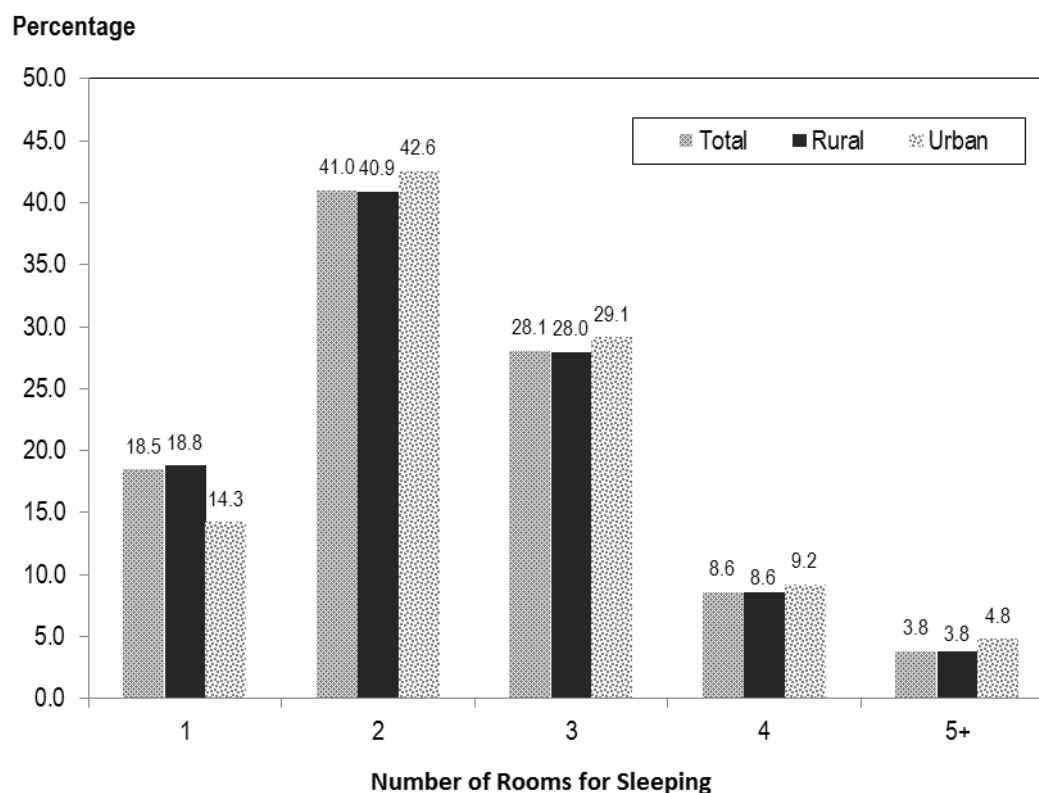


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Kusini Unguja Region	4.4	25,734	18.5	41.0	28.1	8.6	3.8	2.4
Male headed household	3.0	18,657	18.0	39.9	28.8	9.1	4.2	2.4
Female headed household	8.0	7,077	19.9	44.0	26.1	7.2	2.8	2.3
Rural	4.4	24,008	18.8	40.9	28.0	8.6	3.8	2.4
Urban	4.1	1,726	14.3	42.6	29.1	9.2	4.8	2.5
Kati District	4.5	16,707	19.6	40.7	27.4	8.4	3.8	2.4
Kusini District	4.2	9,027	16.5	41.5	29.2	9.0	3.9	2.4

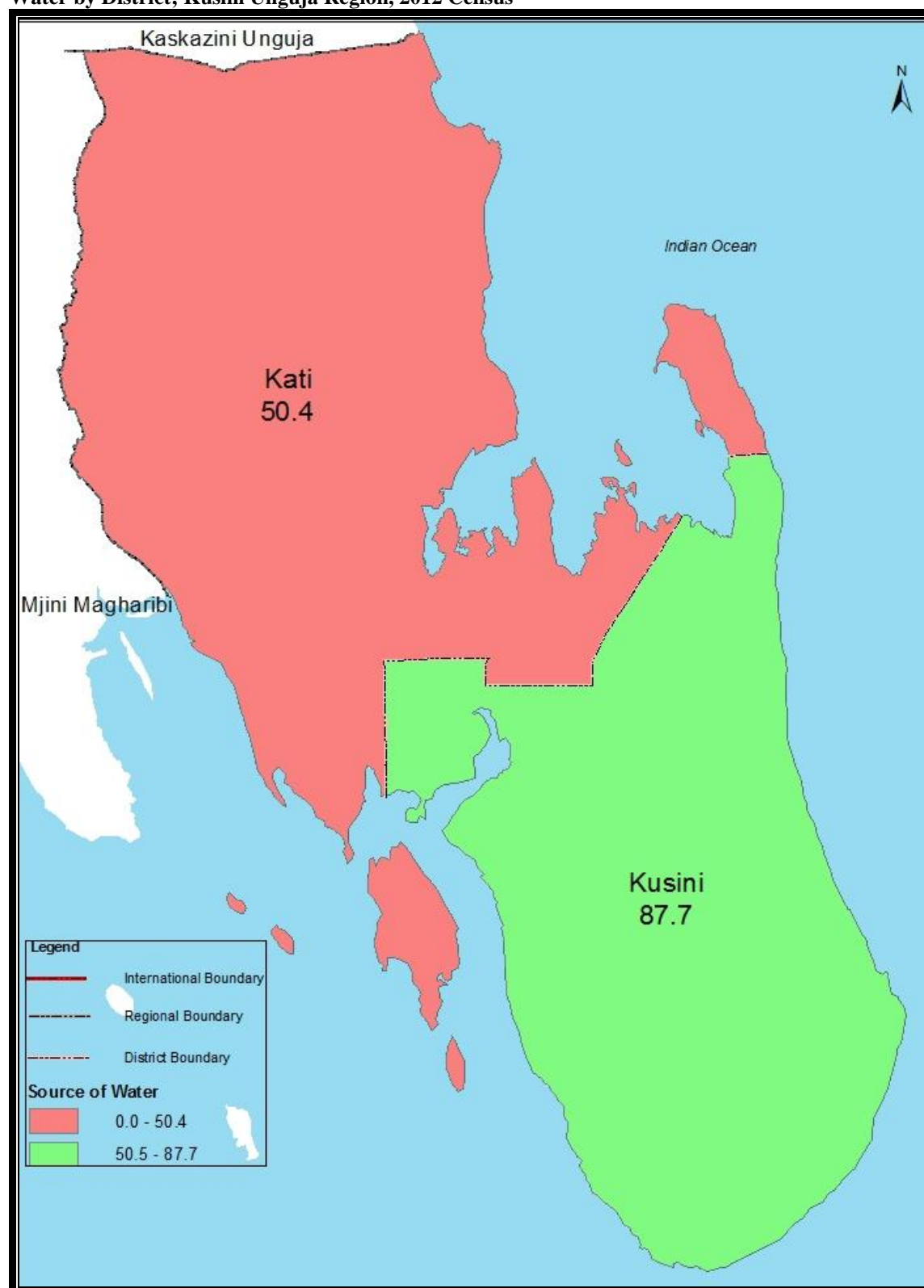
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, 64 percent of private households in Kusini Unguja Region used piped water as their main source of drinking water, (19.2 percent had water piped into their houses, 13.1 percent piped into the yard and 31.2 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 76 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 63 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentages of 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 Kusini Unguja Region.

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

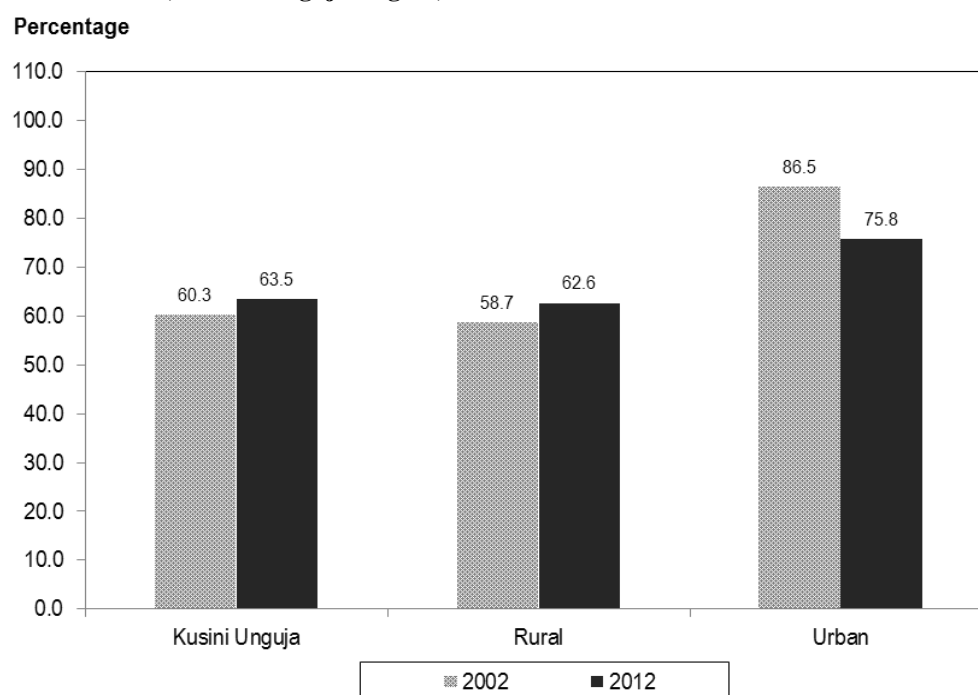
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Kusini Unguja	25,734	19.2	13.1	31.2	2.1	3.8	0.0	69.4	27.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.1	30.6
Male headed	18,657	19.1	12.9	30.6	1.9	3.8	0.0	68.3	28.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	31.6
Female headed	7,077	19.4	13.6	32.9	2.5	3.8	0.0	72.2	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	27.8
Rural	24,008	19.1	13.2	30.4	2.0	3.8	0.0	68.5	28.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.1	31.6
Urban	1,726	21.3	11.7	42.8	2.8	3.8	0.0	82.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	17.6
Kati District	16,707	12.3	13.1	25.0	2.1	4.3	0.0	56.8	38.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	43.1
Kusini District	9,027	31.9	13.0	42.8	2.0	2.9	0.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4

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



Overall, 64 percent of private households in Kusini 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 Kusini Unguja urban areas (75.8 percent) than in rural areas (62.6 percent). The percentage for Kusini Unguja urban households decreased from 86.5 percent in 2002 to 75.8 percent in 2012.

Figure12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Kusini 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 Kusini 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 (1.7) percent. Most households (97 percent) in Kusini Unguja Region reported using wood fuel (92 percent firewood and five (5) percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.9	92.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male headed household	18,657	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.1	91.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Female headed household	7,077	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.3	93.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural	24,008	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.5	92.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Urban	1,726	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	9.6	87.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kati District	16,707	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.1	93.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kusini District	9,027	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.3	90.1	0.2	0.0	0.3

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 66 percent of all households in Kusini Unguja Region used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting. Only 25 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (4 percent). In urban areas, kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) was the main source of energy for lighting by 67 percent of households, followed by electricity (28 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (66 percent), followed by electricity (25 percent).

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

District/Council	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
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	24.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.3	56.9	1.1	0.5	4.0
Male headed household	18,657	26.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.4	54.0	1.1	0.4	4.6
Female headed household	7,077	19.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	9.1	64.4	0.8	0.5	2.6
Rural	24,008	24.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	8.9	57.2	1.1	0.5	4.1
Urban	1,726	27.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	14.7	51.9	1.0	0.3	2.5
Kati District	16,707	21.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	6.4	63.0	0.9	0.3	3.5
Kusini District	9,027	30.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	14.7	45.5	1.3	0.7	5.0

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across Districts (Map 12.2). Kusini District had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (31 percent) and Kati District (22 percent).

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

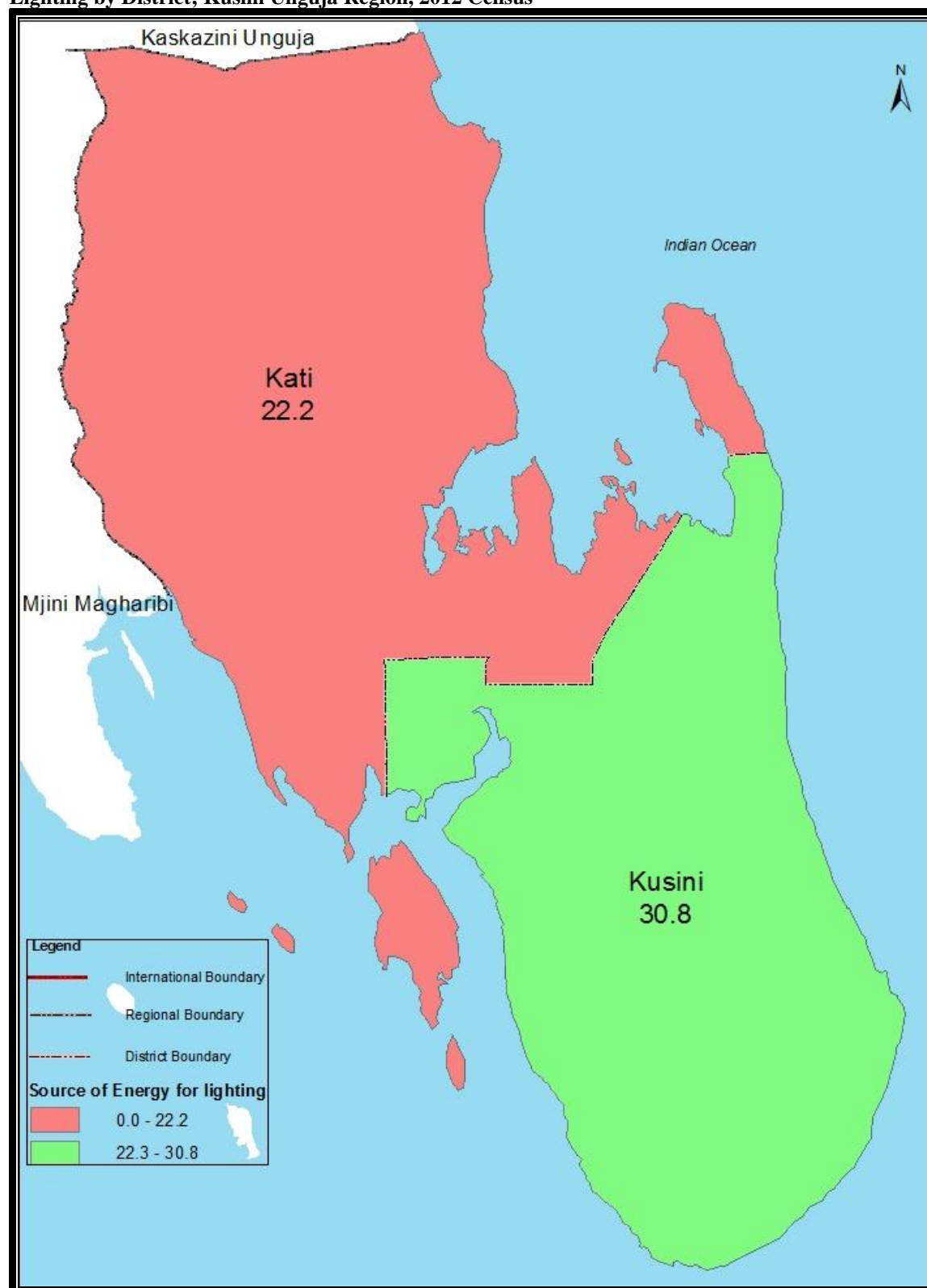
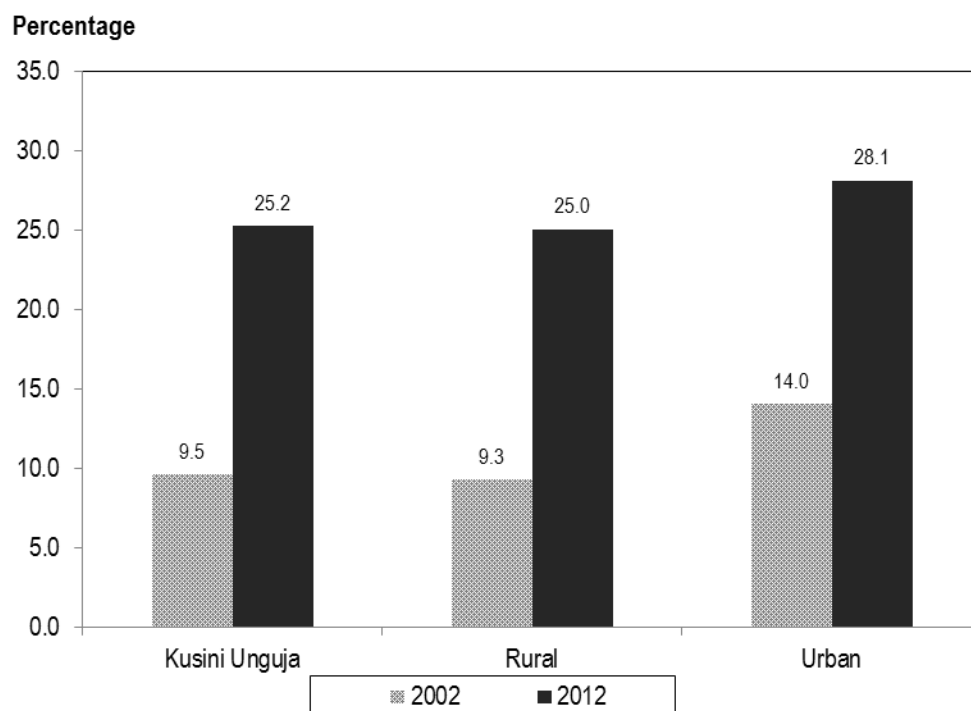


Figure 12.3 indicate that 25.2 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There were more households in urban areas that reported using electricity (28.1 percent) than rural households (25 percent).

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



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

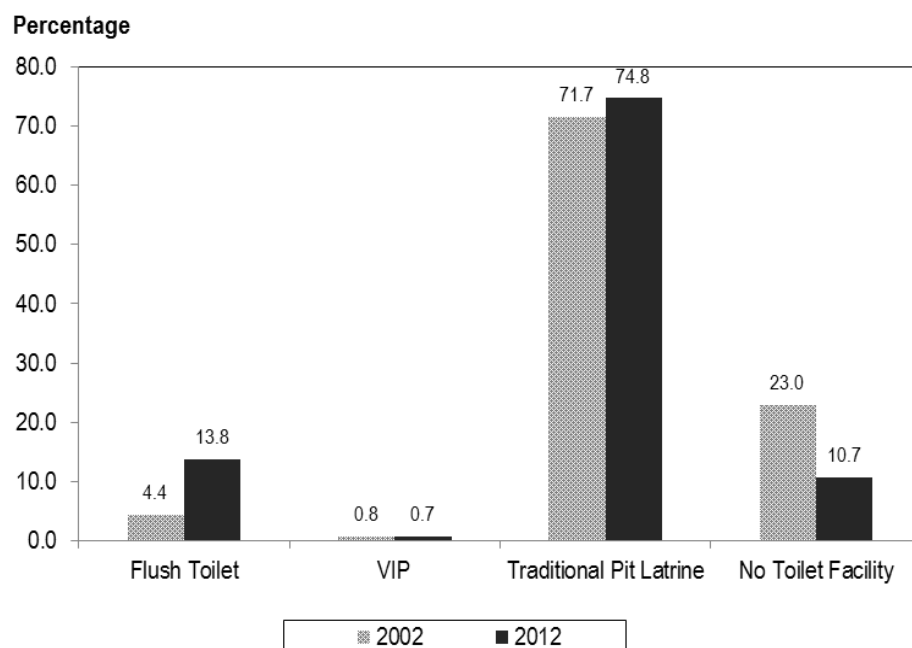
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents information collected by area and type of toilet facility used. The table shows that the most common type of toilet facility in Kusini Unguja Region was Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (58.1 percent) followed by no facility/bush/field/beach (10.7 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (8.8 percent).

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities							Improved Toilet Facilities						
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.8	2.6	9.3	0.7	58.1	8.8	0.0	80.3	1.1	5.2	2.6	-	10.7	19.6
Male headed household	18,657	0.9	2.8	9.7	0.7	58.4	8.9	0.0	81.4	1.1	5.0	2.6	-	9.8	18.5
Female headed household	7,077	0.8	2	8.0	0.7	57.5	8.6	0.1	77.7	1.1	5.6	2.5	-	13.1	22.3
Rural	24,008	0.8	2.7	8.9	0.8	57.6	8.8	0.0	79.6	1.1	5.3	2.7	-	11.3	20.4
Urban	1,726	1.2	1.6	13.6	0.1	66.0	9.6	0.1	92.2	0.8	3.3	0.9	-	3.0	8.0
Kati District	16,707	0.7	3.2	10.1	0.9	51.8	10.6	0.0	77.3	0.9	7.3	3.7	-	10.7	22.6
Kusini District	9,027	1.1	1.4	7.8	0.4	69.9	5.6	0.0	86.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	-	10.7	13.9

Figure 12.4 shows the percentage of households by type of toilet facility. The data show that of the no toilet facility category in Kusini Unguja Region has decreased from 23 percent in 2002 to 10.7 percent in 2012 while households using traditional pit latrine increased from 71.7 to 74.8 percent and flush toilets increased from four (4.4) percent to 13.8 percent in the same period.

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Kusini 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 69.8 percent of the private households in Kusini Unguja Region reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the commonly used method of refuse disposal followed by burnt (23.1 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where less than one (0.1) percent of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.0	0.9	23.1	0.2	6.0	69.8
Male headed household	18,657	0.0	0.7	22.7	0.2	6.4	70.1
Female headed household	7,077	0.1	1.5	24.1	0.1	5.1	69.1
Rural	24,008	0.0	0.9	22.4	0.2	5.9	70.5
Urban	1,726	0.1	-	33.1	-	7.2	59.6
Kati District	16,707	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.2	6.1	71.8
Kusini District	9,027	0.1	2.5	25.3	0.1	5.9	66.1

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 84.3

percent of all private households in Kusini Unguja Region, followed by mobile phone (82.1 percent), radio (78.7 percent) and hand hoe (63.3 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 iron was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (86.4 percent) than female headed households (70.9 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 82 percent of male headed households compared with 69.8 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 61.7 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (38.2 percent) compared with male headed households (70.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Kusini Unguja	25,734	78.7	0.5	82.1	61.7	2.4	6.9
Male headed household	18,657	82.0	0.5	86.4	70.6	2.8	8.0
Female headed household	7,077	69.8	0.3	70.9	38.2	1.5	4.1
Rural	24,008	78.6	0.5	82.0	61.0	2.4	7.0
Urban	1,726	79.3	0.6	84.6	70.8	2.8	6.6
Kati District	16,707	78.3	0.4	80.9	60.4	2.1	7.1
Kusini District	9,027	79.2	0.6	84.5	64.1	3.0	6.6

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.1	0.1	19.5	9.2	9.6	3.0
Male headed household	18,657	0.2	0.1	21.9	10.1	10.2	3.3
Female headed household	7,077	0.1	0.0	13.0	7.0	8.1	2.4
Rural	24,008	0.1	0.1	19.3	9.0	9.4	2.9
Urban	1,726	0.2	0.1	22.0	12.6	12.7	4.4
Kati District	16,707	0.1	0.1	18.3	8.4	10.1	2.8
Kusini District	9,027	0.2	0.1	21.7	10.6	8.8	3.4

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Kusini Unguja	25,734	12.2	1.3	4.7	0.2
Male headed household	18,657	13.5	1.5	5.0	0.2
Female headed household	7,077	8.6	0.9	3.9	0.2
Rural	24,008	12.0	1.3	4.7	0.2
Urban	1,726	14.5	1.6	4.9	0.3
Kati District	16,707	11.1	1.1	6.0	0.3
Kusini District	9,027	14.1	1.7	2.3	0.0

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Kusini Unguja	25,734	0.4	63.3	2.3	0.2	0.4	84.3	60.3
Male headed household	18,657	0.5	65.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	85.2	62.3
Female headed household	7,077	0.2	57.3	1.4	0.2	0.3	81.8	54.9
Rural	24,008	0.4	62.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	84.4	59.2
Urban	1,726	0.5	70.3	2.2	0.5	0.3	82.9	75.7
Kati District	16,707	0.4	71.9	2.3	0.3	0.6	83.5	53.4
Kusini District	9,027	0.4	47.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	85.8	73.1

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 13.7 percent of all households in Kusini 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 10.6 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of its households registered in that scheme.

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Kusini Unguja	13.7	0.7	10.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.0
Rural	13.7	0.6	10.64	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.0
Urban	13.7	2.1	9.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.6
Kati District	13.1	0.8	10.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.6
Kusini District	14.8	0.6	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.8

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used 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

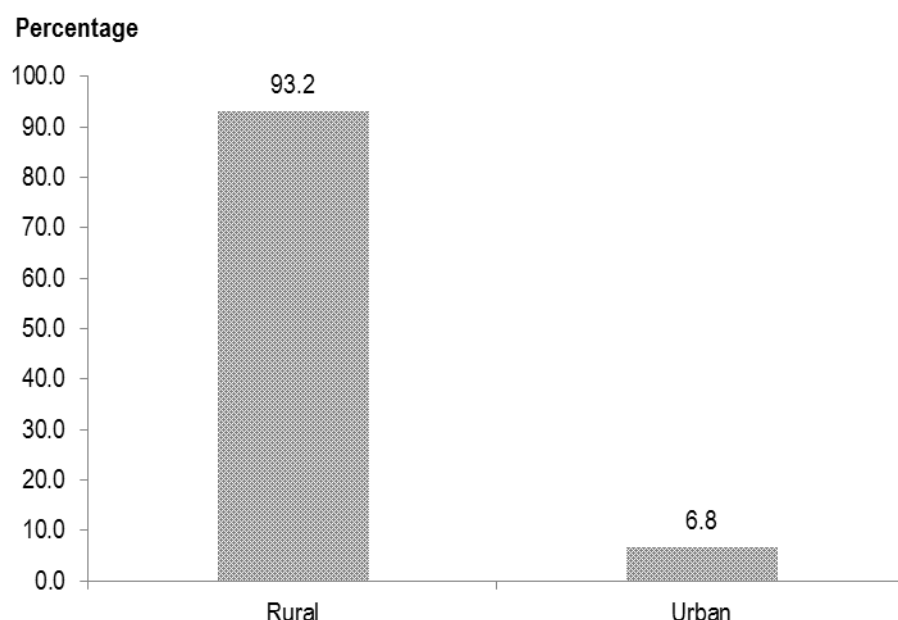
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the type of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 19,798 out of 25,734 households (equivalent to 76.9 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Kati District Council (13,105 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby nine percent of households (1,339 household) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

Furthermore the table revealed that Kati District had 78.4 percent of its households involved in agriculture while Kusini District had 74.1 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	19,798	76.9	93.2	6.8
Kati	16,707	13,105	78.4	98.2	1.8
Kusini	9,027	6,693	74.1	83.5	16.5

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



Cassava is the main staple food for most households in Kusini Unguja Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (17,409 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Unguja Households	25,734	24,008	1,726
Engaged in Agriculture	19,798	18,459	1,339
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	7,570	7,150	420
Household Grows Paddy	5,397	5,312	85
Household Grows Cassava	17,409	16,204	1,205
Household Grows Banana	15,883	14,693	1,190
Household Grows Other Crops	15,514	14,389	1,125

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 Kusini 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 25,734 households in Kusini Unguja Region, 59 percent (9,858 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 13,549 households (93.3 percent) were in rural and 975 households (6.7 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that Kati District had 59 percent of its households involved in keeping livestock while Kusini District had 51.7 percent of its households.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	14,524	56.4	93.3	6.7
Kati	16,707	9,858	59.0	97.8	2.2
Kusini	9,027	4,666	51.7	83.7	16.3

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

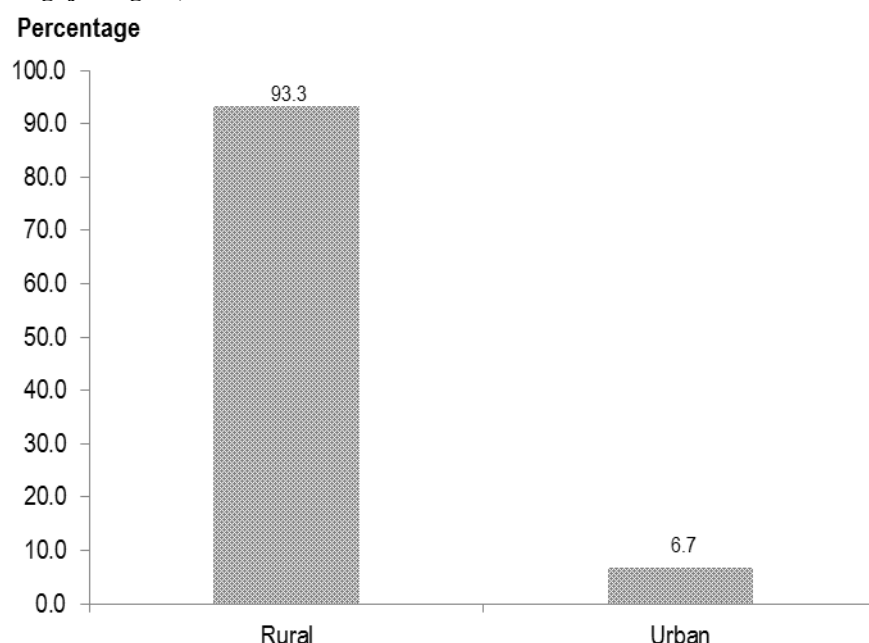


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was found that the majority of Kusini Unguja Region households (12,857 households) were raising poultry.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Unguja Households	25,734	24,008	1,726
Engaged in Raising Livestock	14,524	13,549	975
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	5,547	5,205	342
Goats	4,126	3,716	410
Sheep	47	45	2
Poultry	12,857	12,023	834

Note:

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by district and male or female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Kusini Unguja Region had a total of 23,805 cattle, out of which 20,884 cattle (88 percent) were kept in male headed households and 2,921 (22 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kusini Unguja Region	23,805	18,190	221	150,167	20,884	14,240	199	118,930	2,921	3,950	22	31,237
Kati	18,580	11,003	208	110,640	16,120	8,561	191	88,080	2,460	2,442	17	22,560
Kusini	5,225	7,187	13	39,527	4,764	5,679	8	30,850	461	1,508	5	8,677

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the sheep (219 sheep) kept in Kusini Unguja are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in cattle, goats and poultry.

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

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kusini Unguja Region	23,805	18,190	221	150,167	22,376	16,828	219	142,177	1,429	1,362	2	7,990
Kati	18,580	11,003	208	110,640	18,148	10,840	208	108,076	432	163	-	2,564
Kusini	5,225	7,187	13	39,527	4,228	5,988	11	34,101	997	1,199	2	5,426

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 25,734 households in Kusini Unguja Region, only 104 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 95.2 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 4.8 percent were in urban areas.

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



District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Kusini Unguja Region	25,734	104	0.4	95.2	4.8
Kati	16,707	65	0.4	98.5	1.5
Kusini	9,027	39	0.4	89.7	10.3

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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?		What is current marital status of [NAME]?	[NAME] is a citizen of which country?	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live?	Where do you spend most of your time during a day?	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification?	
	READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	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	WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA.	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	Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4	
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED					
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate Spinal beifida Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1	2	1 2 3 4 5					
2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5					
3	1	2	1 2 3 4 5					
4	1	2	1 2 3 4 5					
5	1	2	1 2 3 4 5					
6	1	2	1 2 3 4 5					
7	1	2	1 2 3 4 5					

C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE									
No.	LITERACY			EDUCATION ATTAINMENT				LEVEL OF EDUCATION	
	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5			Are you/Is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NEVER ATTENDED' SKIP TO SECTION D				What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	
(01)		(17)				(18)			(19)
1		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
3		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
4		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
5		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
6		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
7		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
8		<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> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> </table>			Cattle	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Goats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Sheeps	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Poultry	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
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Maize	1	2																																																				
Paddy	1	2																																																				
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Banana	1	2																																																				
Other Crops	1	2																																																				
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Poultry	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>																																																	

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)		
	Yes No		Cleft Palate	Spinal befidia	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis				
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	
	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 WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	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 WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	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? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household? IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)? 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	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(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"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

[illegible]

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

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																	
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																							
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55		Which of the following crops did the household grow?			Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57		How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"		Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																								
(53)		(54)			(55)		(56)		(57)																								
<div></div>		<div></div>			<div></div>		Cattle <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Goats Sheep Poultry																						<div></div>				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th></th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Yes		No	Maize	1		2	Paddy	1		2	Cassava	1		2	Banana	1		2		Other Crops	1		2
			Yes						No																								
Maize	1		2																														
Paddy	1		2																														
Cassava	1		2																														
Banana	1		2																														
Other Crops	1		2																														

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