

The United Republic of Tanzania



Dodoma 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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Dodoma Region

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Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

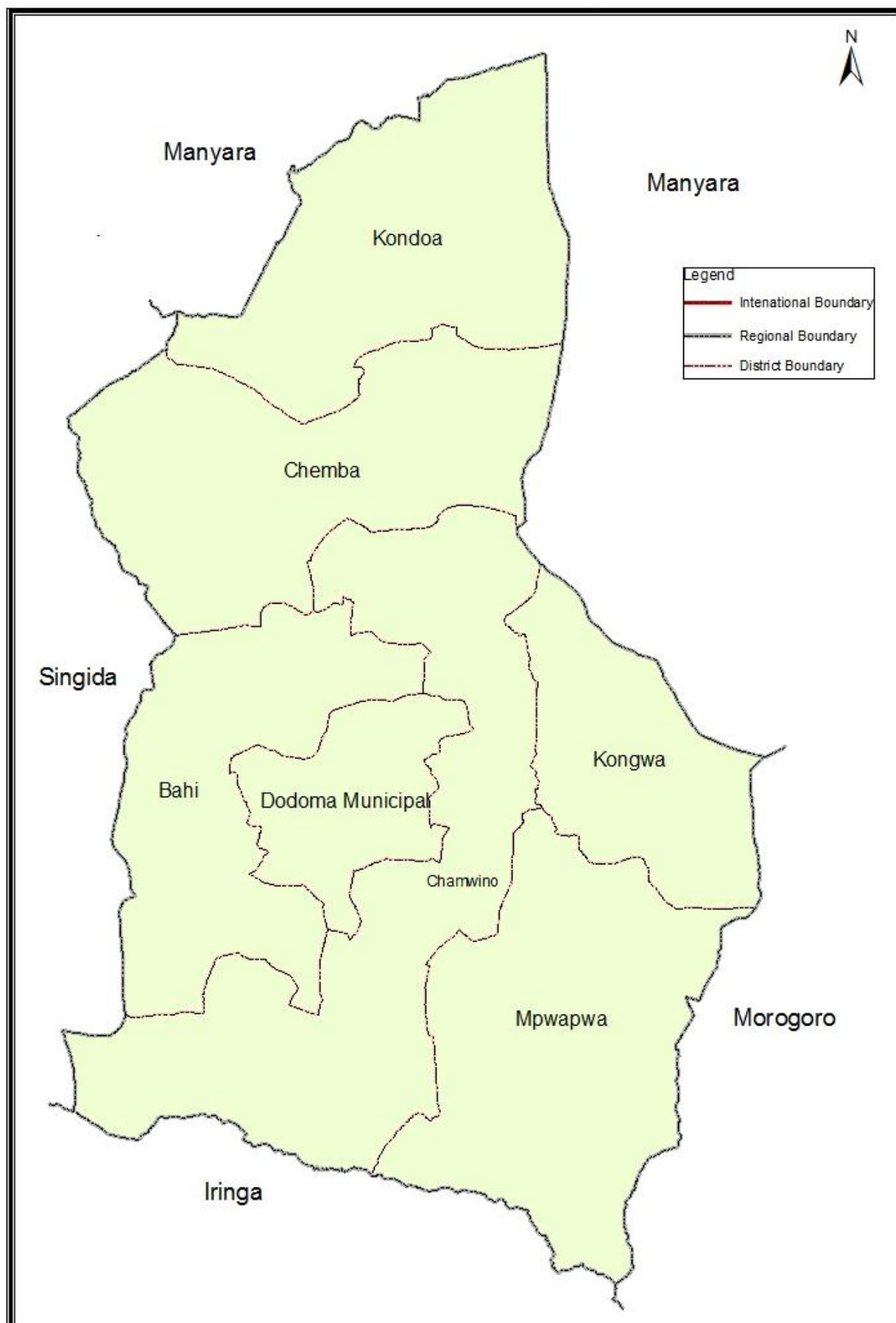
and

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

March, 2016



DODOMA 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.

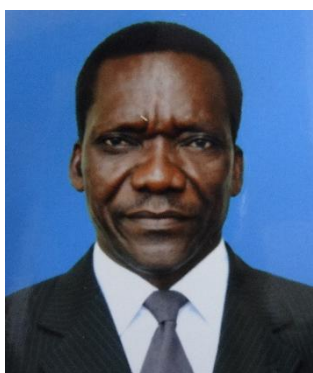
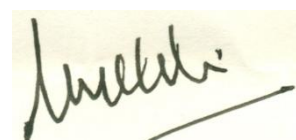
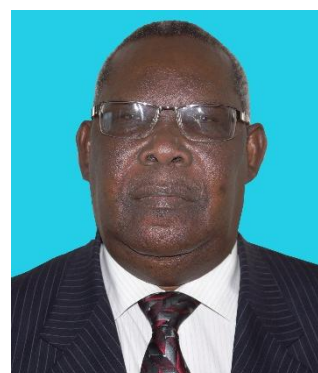
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) 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 social-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 Organizations (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 Dodoma 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 where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time. Related tables are presented in a separate publication (Detailed Statistical Tables for Dodoma Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile).

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.

Dodoma Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile publication is comprised of thirteen chapters. Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights on the history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities and highlights challenges associated with age data in most developing countries including Tanzania. Subsequently, it is observed that the 2012 PHC data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males, and more evident in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to Tanzania Mainland. Nonetheless, this may not affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are internationally recommended procedures for correcting the anomalies.

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 Dodoma had a population of 2,083,588 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 95. Population of Dodoma is growing at a rate of 2.1 percent annually, representing an increase of 23 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. This rate of increase is high even by African standards. At the current

growth, the population of Dodoma will double in the next 33 years. Dodoma population is predominantly rural with 85 percent of total population living in rural areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Dodoma region. The Chapter gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 17 years. Forty six (46) percent of the population in Dodoma region is aged below 15 years, and only five percent is aged 65 years and above. The results also depict a higher or same percentage of females compared to males in almost all age groups, except below 20 years.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Dodoma region had a total of 450,305 private households, out of which 377,320 (84 percent) were in rural areas and 72,985 (16 percent) were in urban areas. About one third (32 percent) of households in both rural and urban areas were headed by females. Average household size was 4.6 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.6 persons per household were relatively bigger than urban households (4.2 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.3 compared to 3.3 for male headed households.

Chapter Five reveals presents the marital status for Dodoma region. Fifty six (56) percent of the population were married and 3 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 60–64, 70–74 and 75–79. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 24.8 years for males and 21.1 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased from 20.9 years in 2002 to 21.1 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 25.2 years in 2002 to 24.8 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99.9 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians while the majority of foreigners were from China, India and Kenya. India and China represented a relatively large number of Asians in the region. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were USA and Italy.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only eight (8) percent of Dodoma population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was

relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 72 percent of all persons in Dodoma region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that one (1) percent of the population below 18 years of age had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the population were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in Dodoma municipal (9 percent) followed by Bahi district (8 percent) and the lowest were in Mpwapwa district (6 percent).

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that less than one percent of the total private households in Dodoma region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census. In 2012 Dodoma region had 3,129 diaspora among the reported 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas with most of them living in Kenya, United States of America, Asian countries, South Africa and Great Britain. On remittances, results show that 32 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 Dodoma region was 62 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (86 percent) than among the rural population (58 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 68 percent and was higher in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas (63 percent). Adult literacy for males (74 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (62 percent). Variation in adult literacy rates range from 46 percent in Bahi region to 77 percent in Dodoma municipal council. Comparison between 2002 and 2012 reveals an increase in levels of literacy in Dodoma region. Generally, literacy increased from 57 percent in 2002 to 62 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 63 percent in 2002 to 68 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 62 percent in 2002 to 68 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (90 percent) than in rural areas (65 percent). Female NER was slightly higher (71 percent) than that of males (65 percent). In NER was highest in Dodoma municipal and Kondoa districts (81 percent)

and lowest in Bahi district (51 percent). At least eight in every ten school age children (85 percent) were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (111 percent) compared to rural areas (81 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in Chapter Ten. Observation shows that 68 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night whereas two percent of population was unemployed. A slight difference is observed with current activity where results show that 62 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 71 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Dodoma residents was farming (72 percent) and fishing (0.2 percent). Commercial agriculture and food crops employ more persons than any other occupation in the region (70 percent), followed by trade and commerce (5 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities were defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by Dodoma region population (about two (2) percent) and albinism was the least reported type of disability (0.05 percent)

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, three quarters of the population were living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 50 percent compared to 93 percent in rural areas. Thirty one (31) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority (59 percent) of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC results also show that, 62 percent of all private households had used modern material (61.6 percent iron sheets tiles, concrete and asbestos (less than one percent each)) as the main roofing material. Usage of modern material was comparatively high in urban areas whereby 95 percent of all households had modern roofs compared to 55 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that 77 percent of the total households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material and only 22 percent used cement. Sixty six (66) percent of all private households in Dodoma region had their houses' wall built of sundried or baked bricks (46.5 and 19.4 percent

respectively). Other commonly used wall materials were poles and mud (22 percent) and cement bricks (10 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 65 percent of the households in Dodoma region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall, 44 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (10.7 percent had water piped into their houses, 6.5 percent piped into yard and 26.7 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 93 percent compared to 34 percent in rural areas. In rural areas the main source of drinking water was unprotected dug wells (36 percent).

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in the region was very low even in urban areas with only one percent of households using that source of energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel (80.8 percent used firewood and 16.5 percent used charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. With regard to source of energy for lighting, 51 percent of all households used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (47 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps (41 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 43 percent in 2002 to 48 percent in 2012.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned most of the private households (35.2 percent) used pit latrines with soil slabs (not washable) and pit latrine without slab/open pit (34.8 percent) while 9.1 percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Thirty eight (38) percent of households reported burying or use of pits as the most common type of refuse disposal and only two (2) percent of households reported that household refuse was regularly collected.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show that house and hand hoe was the most commonly owned asset by household (86 percent), followed by land or farm (83 percent) and radio (51 percent). Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected information 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 Dodoma's private households. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 84 percent of all private households in Dodoma region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season. Agriculture is also an economic activity even in urban areas where eight (8) percent of urban households reported

engagement in agriculture in 2011/12 season. Likewise, 44 percent of all private households in Dodoma region were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common with less than one percent of all private households (0.3 percent) engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Dodoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,083,588	100	1,762,394	100	321,194	100
Male	1,014,974	48.7	860,516	48.8	154,458	48.1
Female	1,068,614	51.3	901,878	51.2	166,736	51.9
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.1	-	1.8	-	4.1
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	332,936	16	295,035	16.7	37,901	11.8
Male	166,280	16.4	147,203	17.1	19,077	12.4
Female	166,656	15.6	147,832	16.4	18,824	11.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	948,359	45.5	835,785	47.4	112,574	35
Male	476,803	47	421,362	49	55,441	35.9
Female	471,556	44.1	414,423	46	57,133	34.3
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,069,415	51.3	933,143	52.9	136,272	42.4
Male	540,050	53.2	473,979	55.1	66,071	42.8
Female	529,365	49.5	459,164	50.9	70,201	42.1
Elderly Population (60+ years)	139,363	6.7	122,990	7	16,373	5.1
Male	63,863	6.3	56,090	6.5	7,773	5
Female	75,500	7.1	66,900	7.4	8,600	5.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	101,427	4.9	90,419	5.1	11,008	3.4
Male	45,966	4.5	40,941	4.8	5,025	3.3
Female	55,461	5.2	49,478	5.5	5,983	3.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	450,305	100.0	377,320	83.8	72,985	16.2
Male Headed Households	305,156	67.8	256,167	67.9	48,989	67.1
Female Headed Households	145,149	32.2	121,153	32.1	23,996	32.9
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.6	-	4.6	-	4.2
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.3	-	3.3	-	3.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.3	-	7.4	-	6.7
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	620,491	55.9	530,430	58.1	90,061	45.7
Never Married	335,935	30.2	255,962	28.0	79,973	40.6

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

Indicator	Dodoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Living Together	69,447	6.3	55,136	6.0	14,311	7.3
Separated	14,079	1.3	11,885	1.3	2,194	1.1
Divorced	32,577	2.9	27,168	3.0	5,409	2.7
Widowed	38,300	3.4	33,052	3.6	5,248	2.7
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	2,082,858	99.96	1,762,077	99.98	320,781	99.87
Non-Tanzanians	730	0.04	317	0.02	413	0.13
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	166,520	8.1	66,755	3.8	99,765	32.3
Population with Birth Notification	91,621	4.5	81,636	4.7	9,985	3.2
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	73,712	7.0	61,467	6.6	12,245	9.1
Male	37,201	7.0	31,535	6.7	5,666	8.7
Female	36,510	7.0	29,932	6.6	6,579	9.5
Diaspora						
Total	5,778	0.3	2,606	0.1	3,172	1.0
Male	2,873	0.3	1,225	0.1	1,648	1.1
Female	2,905	0.3	1,381	0.2	1,524	0.9
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,065,952	61.9	833,402	57.5	232,550	85.8
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	749,380	67.5	574,570	62.9	174,810	88.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	272,748	77.1	203,107	72.5	69,641	94.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	485,627	74.6	365,397	70.0	120,230	93.0
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	287,040	67.7	240,290	64.6	46,750	90.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	359,430	84.8	301,804	81.1	57,626	111.1
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	564,780	100.0	438,773	100.0	126,007	100.0
Primary School	494,842	87.6	408,165	93.0	86,677	68.8
Training after Primary	3,247	0.6	2,316	0.5	931	0.7
Secondary School	53,866	9.5	24,488	5.6	29,378	23.3
Training after Secondary	3,773	0.7	1,491	0.3	2,282	1.8
University and Others	9,052	1.6	2,313	0.5	6,739	5.3
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	8,709	1.0	5,987	0.8	2,722	2.3
Professionals	9,024	1.1	4,424	0.6	4,599	3.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	25,183	3.0	17,679	2.4	7,505	6.3
Clerks	5,766	0.7	3,147	0.4	2,619	2.2
Small Business Managers	5,500	0.6	2,652	0.4	2,848	2.4
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	45,374	5.3	20,084	2.7	25,290	21.2
Street Vendors and Related Workers	14,540	1.7	6,106	0.8	8,434	7.1
Crafts and Related Workers	28,240	3.3	15,439	2.1	12,801	10.7
Farmers	609,382	71.5	576,880	78.7	32,502	27.2
Livestock Keepers	19,749	2.3	18,681	2.5	1,067	0.9
Fishermen	1,653	0.2	1,405	0.2	249	0.2

Indicator	Dodoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	4,478	0.5	1,022	0.1	3,456	2.9
Elementary Occupations	41,280	4.8	30,599	4.2	10,682	8.9
Others	31,392	3.7	26,960	3.7	4,431	3.7
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,034	0.05	829	0.05	205	0.07
Seeing	41985	2.05	37008	2.12	4977	1.61
Hearing	22512	1.10	20442	1.17	2070	0.67
Walking	23124	1.13	20593	1.18	2531	0.82
Remembering	17759	0.87	15870	0.91	1889	0.61
Self-Care	16006	0.78	14489	0.83	1517	0.49
Other Disability	7980	0.39	7199	0.41	781	0.25
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	385,700	85.7	349,321	92.6	36,379	49.8
Living without Paying any Rent	14,670	3.3	11,648	3.1	3,021	4.1
Rented Privately	42,072	9.3	12,032	3.2	30,040	41.2
Rented by Employer	2,417	0.5	1,489	0.4	929	1.3
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,284	0.3	631	0.2	653	0.9
Owned by Employer (Free)	3,507	0.8	1,864	0.5	1,643	2.3
Owned by Employer (Rent)	655	0.1	336	0.1	320	0.4
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	1,727	0.4	1,071	0.3	656	0.9
Cement Bricks	45,012	10.0	11,329	3.0	33,684	46.2
Sundried Bricks	209,393	46.5	180,500	47.8	28,893	39.6
Baked Bricks	87,551	19.4	80,359	21.3	7,192	9.9
Timber	251	0.1	235	0.1	15	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	904	0.2	789	0.2	115	0.2
Poles and Mud	100,225	22.3	97,934	26.0	2,290	3.1
Grass	4,999	1.1	4,869	1.3	130	0.2
Tent	243	0.1	234	0.1	9	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	344,543	76.5	323,485	85.7	21,058	28.9
Non Earth	105,760	23.5	53,835	14.3	51,926	71.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	277,288	61.6	208,214	55.2	69,074	94.6
Grass/Leaves	21,610	4.8	20,831	5.5	779	1.1
Mud and Leaves	148,108	32.9	145,944	38.7	2,164	3.0
Others	3299.0	0.7	2,331	0.6	969	1.3
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	231,458	51.4	198,579	52.6	32,880	45.1
Electricity	57,263	12.7	22,217	5.9	35,047	48.0
Others	161,584	35.9	156,525	41.5	5,058	6.9

Indicator	Dodoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	363,793	80.8	346,511	91.8	17,282	23.7
Charcoal	74,366	16.5	24,746	6.56	49,620	68.0
Kerosene	4,221	0.9	2,034	0.54	2,187	3.0
Electricity	4,725	1.0	1,603	0.42	3,122	4.3
Others	3,200	0.7	2,426	0.64	776	1.1
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	197,218	43.8	129,450	34.3	67,768	92.9
Other Protected Sources	70,586	15.7	68,629	18.2	1,958	2.7
Unprotected Sources	182,500	40.5	179,241	47.5	3,259	4.5
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	49,767	11.1	12,784	3.4	36,983	50.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	3,710	0.8	2,068	0.5	1,642	2.2
Pit Latrine	354,784	78.8	321,332	85.2	33,450	45.8
Others	1,184	0.3	1,102	0.3	82	0.1
No Facility	40,861	9.1	40,032	10.6	829	1.1
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	14,781	3.3	1,086	0.3	13,695	18.8
Burnt	91,774	20.4	72,930	19.3	18,843	25.8
Roadside Dumping	4,717	1.0	4,186	1.1	530	0.7
Burying/Pit	172,647	38.3	141,035	37.4	31,612	43.3
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	166,386	36.9	158,082	41.9	8,304	11.4
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	231,804	51.5	181,897	48.2	49,908	68.4
Mobile Phone	220,944	49.1	161,357	42.8	59,588	81.6
Hand Hoe	388,904	86.4	346,583	91.9	42,320	58.0
Television	39,767	8.8	10,503	2.8	29,264	40.1
Land or Farm	374,641	83.2	343,668	91.1	30,974	42.4
House	387,111	86.0	349,765	92.7	37,346	51.2
Bicycle	181,547	40.3	155,224	41.1	26,324	36.1
Motorcycle or Vespa	18,642	4.1	12,765	3.4	5,877	8.1
Power Tiller	4,436	1.0	3,575	0.9	861	1.2
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	66,154	14.7	54,912	14.6	11,242	15.4
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	7,086	1.6	3,756	1.0	3,330	4.6
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	119	0.0	76	0.0	43	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	1,860	0.4	668	0.2	1,192	1.6
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	4,889	1.1	1,507	0.4	3,382	4.6
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	2,277	0.5	1,042	0.3	1,235	1.7

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quality Assurance is 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 consists of people living in areas legally recognized (gazetted) as urban and all areas recognized by Local Government Authorities as urban (Countries differ in their definitions of urban, although it is fairly common

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside the 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 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 was 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 term financial security which can be used as “social safety nets” especially at older ages.

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

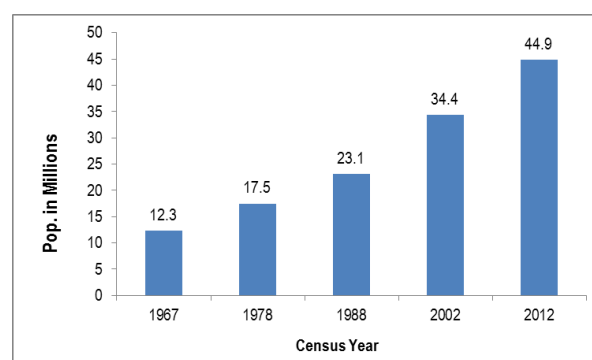
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions 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 Marital Status, Citizenship, Survival of Parents, Place of Residence, Economic Activity, Fertility, Diaspora, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires used during the census include the questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and

environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All the 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012 Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of

prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas was vested upon the Regional and District Census Committees using resources that were availed to them through the regional authorities. the

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

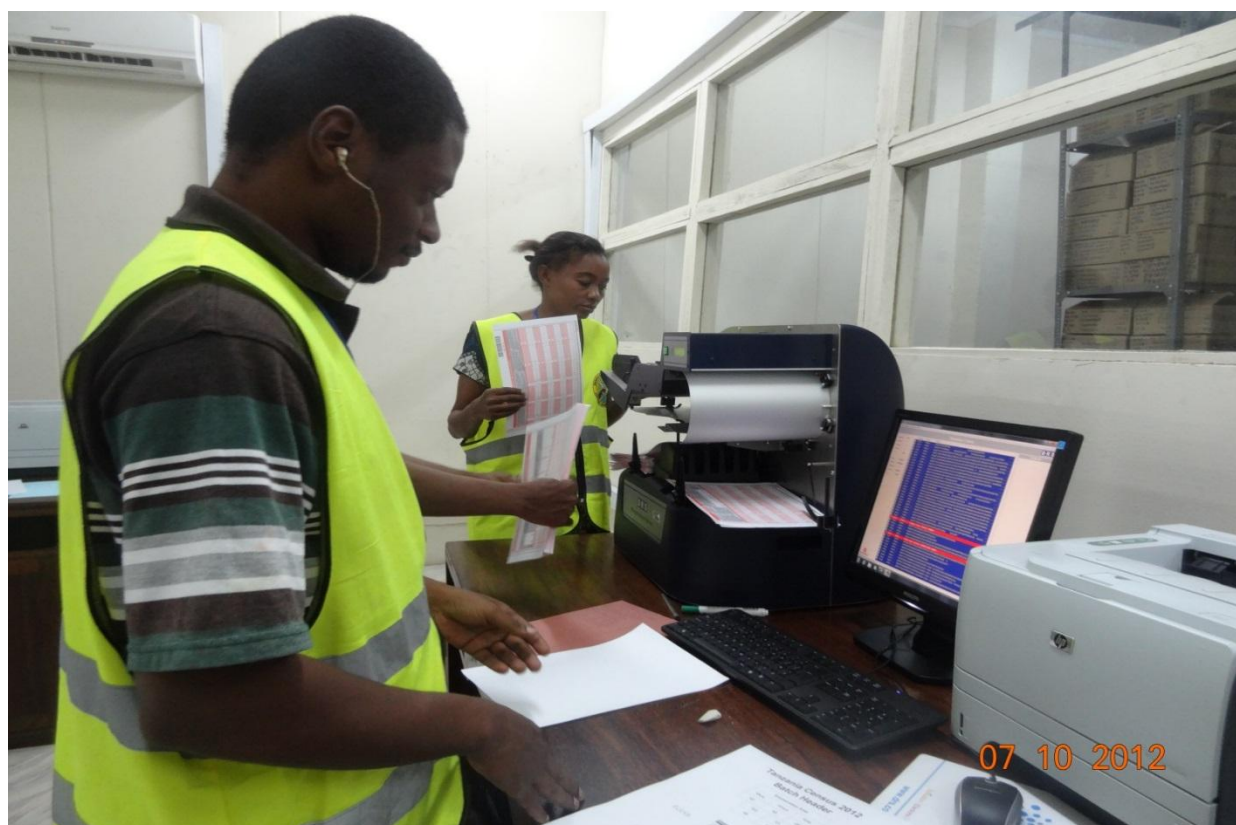
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

A population is a source of labour for 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 refugee camp (3 people) while in Urban Areas, it was homeless people (91 population). From the Table, it can be noted that in Dodoma Urban there were no refugee camps.

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dodoma Region	2,083,588	100.00	1,762,394	100.00	321,194	100.00
Private Households	2,050,672	98.42	1,742,274	98.86	308,398	96.02
Special Institutions	4,039	0.19	3,433	0.19	606	0.19
Inmates Institutions	1,951	0.09	156	0.01	1,795	0.56
Hotel and Tourist Camps	3,022	0.15	343	0.02	2,679	0.83
Refugee Camps	3	0.00	3	0.00	0	0
Homeless People	406	0.02	315	0.02	91	0.03
Travellers/In transit	710	0.03	241	0.01	469	0.15
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,077	0.10	221	0.01	1,856	0.58
Education/AI Institutions	3,713	0.18	512	0.03	3,201	1.00
Orphan/Age Centres	407	0.02	259	0.01	148	0.05
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	16,588	0.80	14,637	0.83	1,951	0.61

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 2,083,588 persons in Dodoma Region, 2,050,672 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless persons.

Moreover, in private households, female population was larger (1,054,488 persons) than male population (996,184 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,068,614 persons) compared to males population (1,014,974 persons).

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dodoma Region	2,083,588	100.00	1,014,974	100.00	1,068,614	100.00
Private Households	2,050,672	98.42	996,184	98.15	1,054,488	98.68
Special Institutions	4,039	0.19	2,877	0.28	1,162	0.11
Inmates Institutions	1,951	0.09	1,861	0.18	90	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	3,022	0.15	2,214	0.22	808	0.08
Refugee Camps	3	0.00	3	0.00	0	0.00
Homeless People	406	0.02	275	0.03	131	0.01
Travellers/In transit	710	0.03	558	0.05	152	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,077	0.10	732	0.07	1,345	0.13
Education/AI Institutions	3,713	0.18	1,756	0.17	1,957	0.18
Orphan/Age Centres	407	0.02	188	0.02	219	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	16,588	0.80	8,326	0.82	8,262	0.77

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Dodoma Region in 2012 was about 2 million. Out of that, 84.6 percent (1.7 million) were residing in rural areas and 15.4 percent (0.3 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Dodoma was 2.1 percent while the growth rate of the rural population was 1.8 percent and that of the urban population was 4.1 percent. The average annual growth rate of Dodoma declined from 2.2 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.1 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Dodoma 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					
Dodoma Region	1,235,328	1,692,025	2,083,588	37.0	23.1	2.2	2.1	33.3
Rural	1,104,137	1,478,782	1,762,394	33.9	19.2	2.1	1.8	39.5
Urban	131,191	213,243	321,194	62.5	50.6	3.5	4.1	16.9

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 period vary across Districts ranging from 2 percent recorded in Chemba District to 8.6 percent recorded in Dodoma Municipal.

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

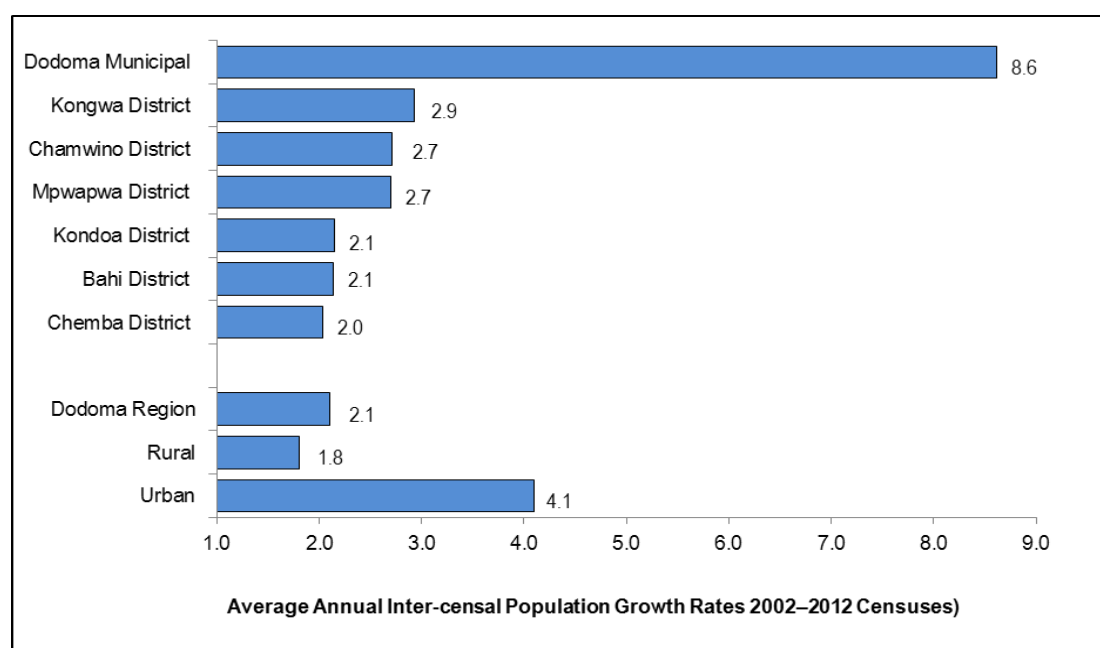
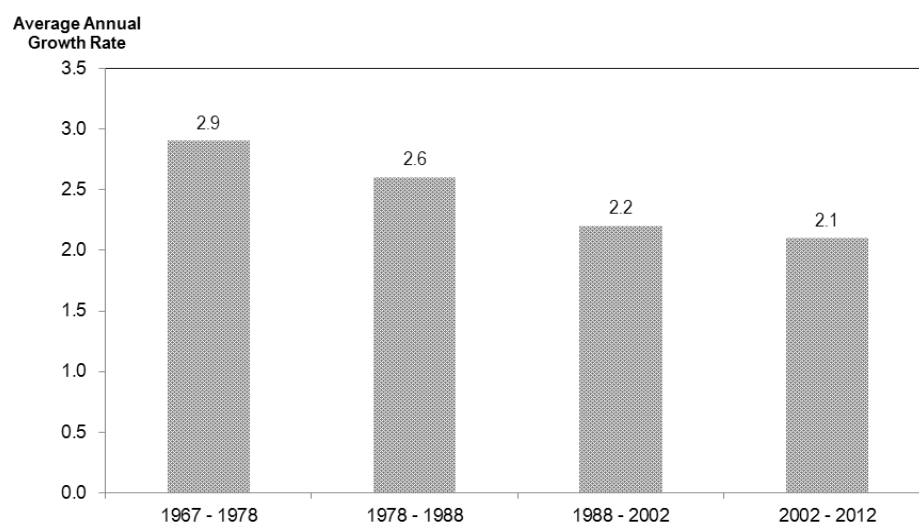


Figure 2.2 shows that the Dodoma population growth rate has declined from 2.9 percent in 1967 to 2.1 percent in 2012.

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



The total population of Dodoma has increased by 23.1 percent from 2002 Census to 2012 (Table 2.4). During the respective ten-year period a population increase was recorded in all districts with Chamwino District and Dodoma Municipal Council recording the largest population change with 27 percent each while the smallest population change was recorded in Kondoa District (14.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size		Percentage Change	Growth Rate per annum	Doubling Time (years)
	2002	2012	2002-2012	2002-2012	2002-2012
Dodoma Region	1,692,025	2,083,588	23.1	2.1	33.3
Rural	1,478,782	1,762,394	19.2	1.8	39.5
Urban	213,243	321,194	50.6	4.1	16.9
Kondoa	235,815	269,704	14.4	1.3	51.6
Mpwapwa	253,602	305,056	20.3	1.8	37.5
Kongwa	248,656	309,973	24.7	2.2	31.4
Chamwino	259,885	330,543	27.2	2.4	28.8
Dodoma Municipal	322,811	410,956	27.3	2.4	28.7
Bahi	178,981	221,645	23.8	2.1	32.4
Chemba	192,275	235,711	22.6	2.0	34.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Chamwino, Bahi and Chemba are new districts; that is Bahi and Chamwino were making up Former Dodoma Rural district and Chemba was part of Kondoa district.

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations in the District population. Dodoma Municipal Council with the population of 410,956 has 20 percent of the Dodoma population while Bahi District with a population of 221,645 has the smallest proportion of 11 percent.

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas (1,762,394 persons) was more than five times that of urban areas (321,194 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Dodoma Region	2,083,588	100.0	1,762,394	100.0	321,194	100.0
Kondoa	269,704	12.9	242,321	13.7	27,383	8.5
Mpwapwa	305,056	14.6	278,455	15.8	26,601	8.3
Kongwa	309,973	14.9	279,961	15.9	30,012	9.3
Chamwino	330,543	15.9	311,520	17.7	19,023	5.9
Dodoma Municipal	410,956	19.7	197,320	11.2	213,636	66.5
Bahi	221,645	10.6	221,645	12.6	N/A	N/A
Chemba	235,711	11.3	231,172	13.1	4,539	1.4

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bahi district council has no urban component

Table 2.6 presents the Distribution by Districts for Rural and Urban Areas in Dodoma Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.4 million in 2002 to 1.7 million in 2012, an increase of 19.2 percent. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.2 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 50.6 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Dodoma	1,478,782	1,762,394	19.2	213,243	321,194	50.6
Kondoa	217,602	242,321	11.4	18,213	27,383	50.3
Mpwapwa	232,909	278,455	19.6	20,693	26,601	28.6
Kongwa	231,364	279,961	21.0	17,292	30,012	73.6
Chamwino	252,020	311,520	23.6	7,865	19,023	141.9
Dodoma Council	173,631	197,320	13.6	149,180	213,636	43.2
Bahi	178,981	221,645	23.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chemba	192,275	231,172	20.2	N/A	4,539	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Chamwino, Bahi and Chemba are new districts; that is Bahi and Chamwino were making up Former
- (iii) Rural district and Chemba was part of Kondoa district.

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

The quality of age and sex data in the 2012 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices, and was observed to have suffered non-negligible errors associated with age misreporting. In particular, strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” 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 Dodoma region was 95 males for every 100 females, the same for Dodoma Rural and 93 for Dodoma Urban indicating an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio at age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in that particular age group for Dodoma region and Dodoma Rural. On the other hand, Dodoma Urban Sex ratio is more than 100 for age groups 0-4, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60-64.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,083,588	100.0	1,014,974	100.0	1,068,614	100.0	95.0
0-4	332,936	16.0	166,280	16.4	166,656	15.6	99.8
5-9	339,909	16.3	171,460	16.9	168,449	15.8	101.8
10-14	275,514	13.2	139,063	13.7	136,451	12.8	101.9
15-19	196,444	9.4	100,384	9.9	96,060	9.0	104.5
20-24	167,811	8.1	77,871	7.7	89,940	8.4	86.6
25-29	142,547	6.8	64,121	6.3	78,426	7.3	81.8
30-34	127,893	6.1	58,714	5.8	69,179	6.5	84.9
35-39	105,268	5.1	49,441	4.9	55,827	5.2	88.6
40-44	90,052	4.3	42,966	4.2	47,086	4.4	91.3
45-49	66,845	3.2	32,294	3.2	34,551	3.2	93.5
50-54	61,362	2.9	29,851	2.9	31,511	2.9	94.7
55-59	37,644	1.8	18,666	1.8	18,978	1.8	98.4
60-64	37,936	1.8	17,897	1.8	20,039	1.9	89.3
65-69	26,462	1.3	12,285	1.2	14,177	1.3	86.7
70-74	27,882	1.3	12,814	1.3	15,068	1.4	85.0
75-79	16,721	0.8	7,873	0.8	8,848	0.8	89.0
80+	30,362	1.5	12,994	1.3	17,368	1.6	74.8

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,762,394	100.0	860,516	100.0	901,878	100.0	95.4
0–4	295,035	16.7	147,203	17.1	147,832	16.4	99.6
5–9	302,560	17.2	152,904	17.8	149,656	16.6	102.2
10–14	238,190	13.5	121,255	14.1	116,935	13.0	103.7
15–19	155,930	8.8	82,117	9.5	73,813	8.2	111.3
20–24	129,875	7.4	60,457	7.0	69,418	7.7	87.1
25–29	113,256	6.4	50,414	5.9	62,842	7.0	80.2
30–34	103,725	5.9	47,155	5.5	56,570	6.3	83.4
35–39	86,404	4.9	40,135	4.7	46,269	5.1	86.7
40–44	75,342	4.3	35,634	4.1	39,708	4.4	89.7
45–49	55,658	3.2	26,680	3.1	28,978	3.2	92.1
50–54	51,793	2.9	24,984	2.9	26,809	3.0	93.2
55–59	31,636	1.8	15,488	1.8	16,148	1.8	95.9
60–64	32,571	1.8	15,149	1.8	17,422	1.9	87.0
65–69	23,164	1.3	10,647	1.2	12,517	1.4	85.1
70–74	24,772	1.4	11,385	1.3	13,387	1.5	85.0
75–79	14,926	0.8	7,046	0.8	7,880	0.9	89.4
80+	27,557	1.6	11,863	1.4	15,694	1.7	75.6

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	321,194	100.0	154,458	100.0	166,736	100.0	92.6
0–4	37,901	11.8	19,077	12.4	18,824	11.3	101.3
5–9	37,349	11.6	18,556	12.0	18,793	11.3	98.7
10–14	37,324	11.6	17,808	11.5	19,516	11.7	91.2
15–19	40,514	12.6	18,267	11.8	22,247	13.3	82.1
20–24	37,936	11.8	17,414	11.3	20,522	12.3	84.9
25–29	29,291	9.1	13,707	8.9	15,584	9.3	88.0
30–34	24,168	7.5	11,559	7.5	12,609	7.6	91.7
35–39	18,864	5.9	9,306	6.0	9,558	5.7	97.4
40–44	14,710	4.6	7,332	4.7	7,378	4.4	99.4
45–49	11,187	3.5	5,614	3.6	5,573	3.3	100.7
50–54	9,569	3.0	4,867	3.2	4,702	2.8	103.5
55–59	6,008	1.9	3,178	2.1	2,830	1.7	112.3
60–64	5,365	1.7	2,748	1.8	2,617	1.6	105.0
65–69	3,298	1.0	1,638	1.1	1,660	1.0	98.7
70–74	3,110	1.0	1,429	0.9	1,681	1.0	85.0
75–79	1,795	0.6	827	0.5	968	0.6	85.4
80+	2,805	0.9	1,131	0.7	1,674	1.0	67.6

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 Dodoma region. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broad bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other Sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Dodoma Urban population (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24 an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas and other regions.

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

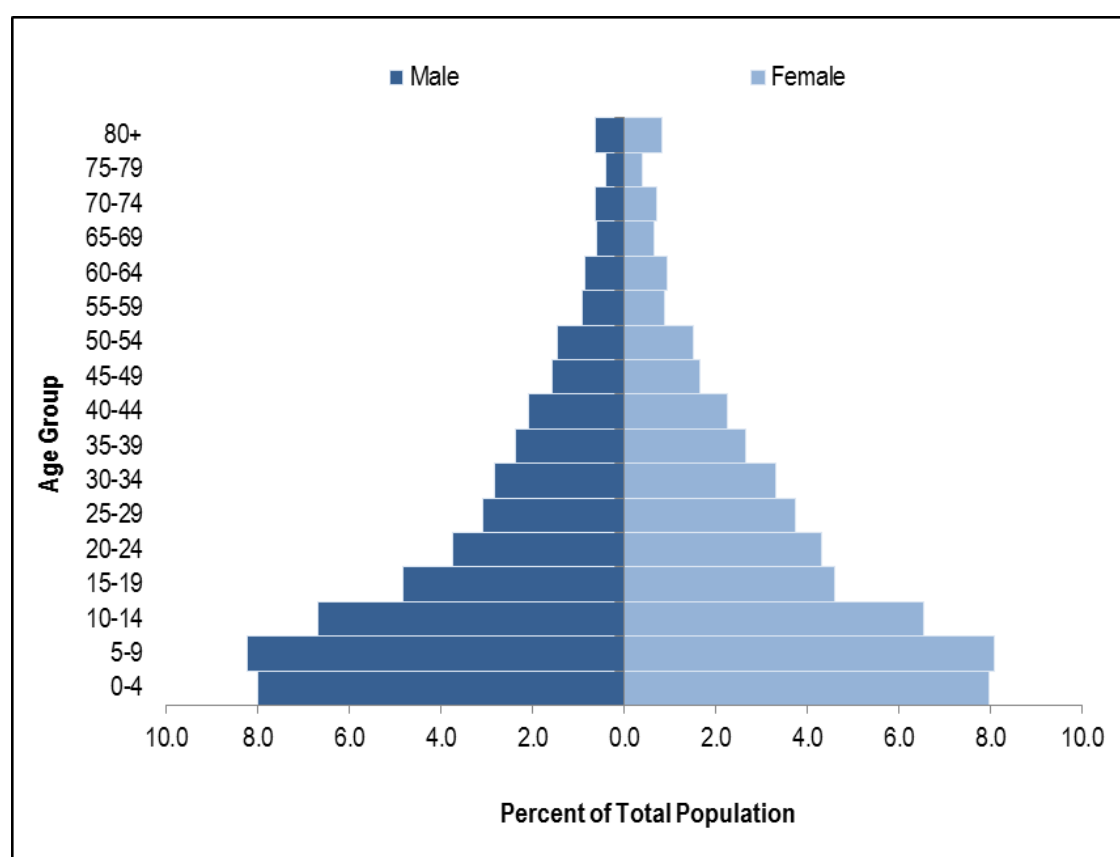


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Dodoma Rural, 2012 Census

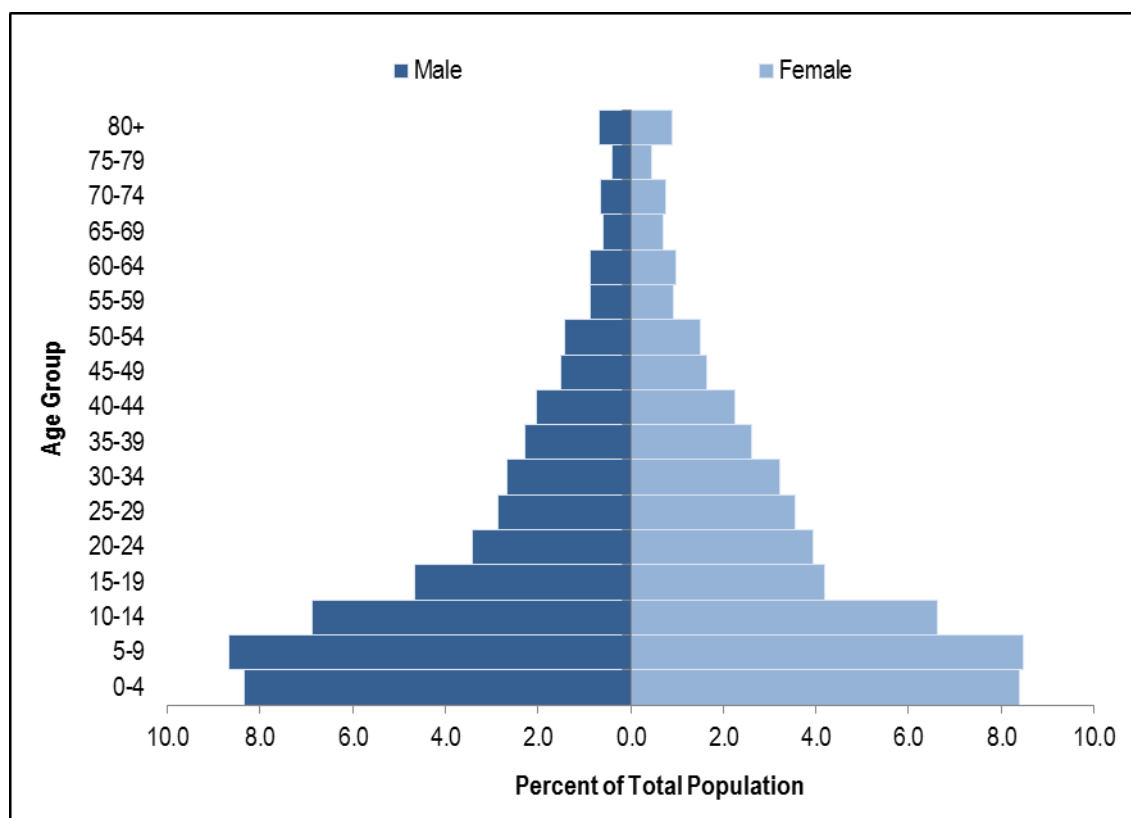
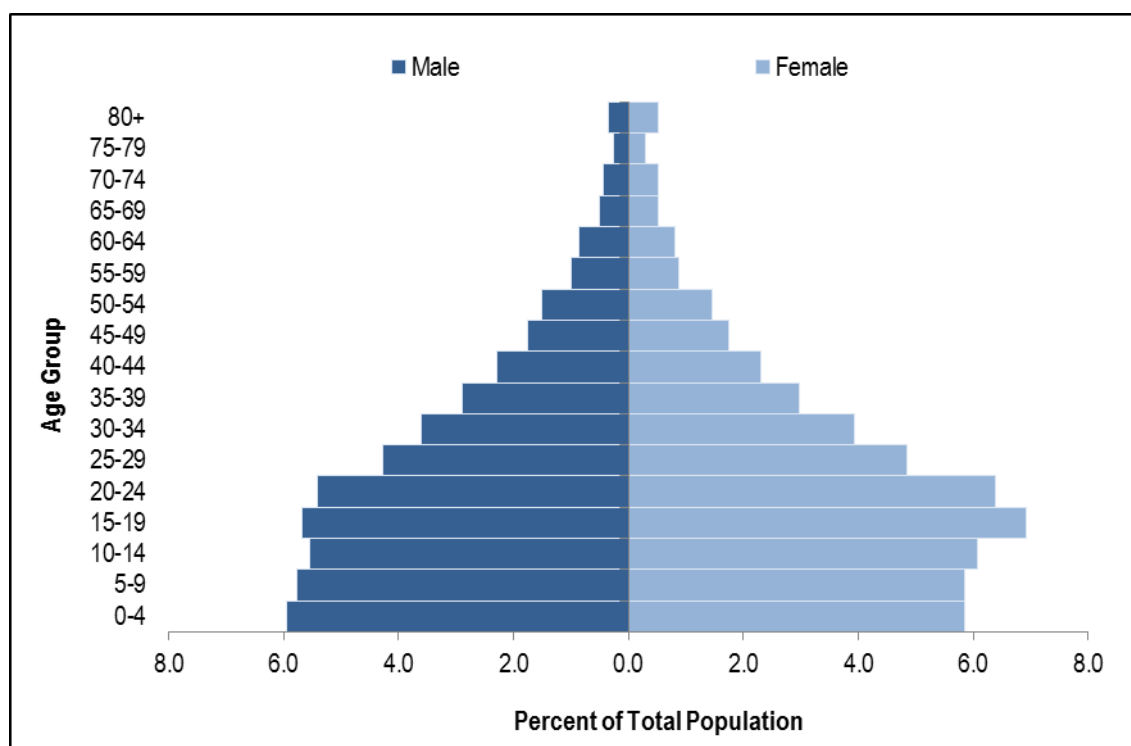


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Dodoma Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population for Dodoma region where by 46 percent the regions total population total population is below 15 years of age. Only five (5) percent of the population in the region is aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

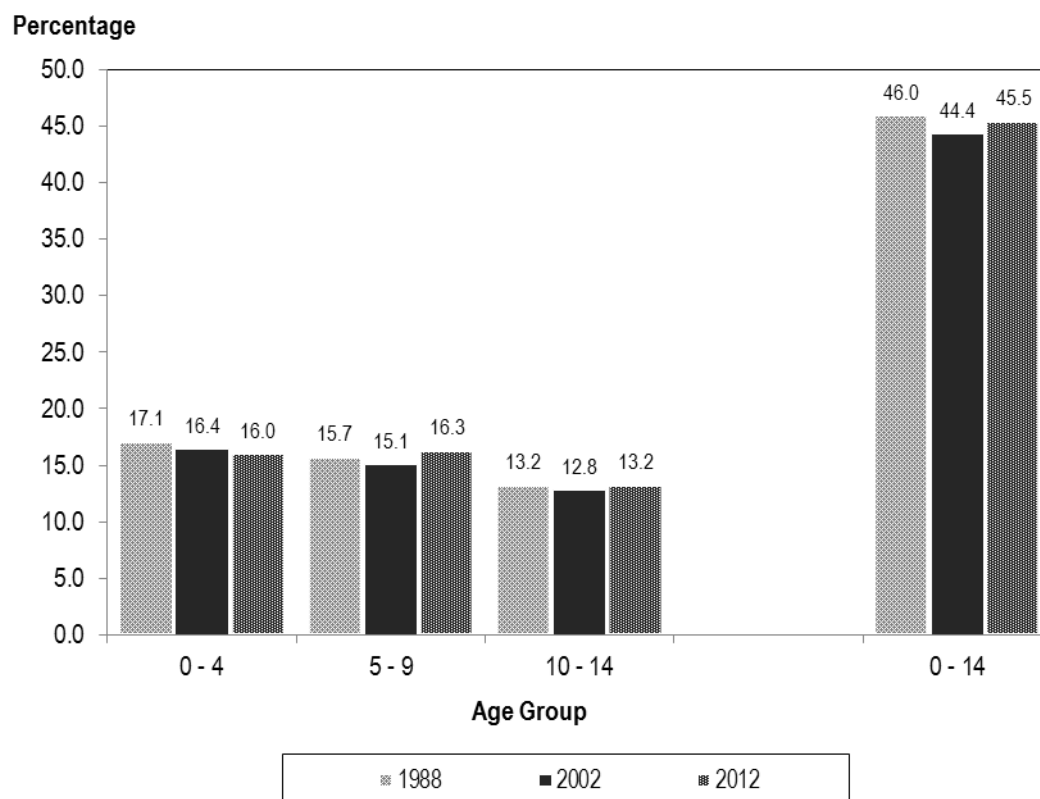
Table 3.4: Distribution of Population by Key Age Groups; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Dodoma		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	2,083,588	100.0	1,762,394	100.0	321,194	100.0
Male	1,014,974	48.7	860,516	48.8	154,458	48.1
Female	1,068,614	51.3	901,878	51.2	166,736	51.9
Children (Under 1 year)	66,529	3.2	57,940	3.3	8,589	2.7
Male	33,227	3.3	28,934	3.4	4,293	2.8
Female	33,302	3.1	29,006	3.2	4,296	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	332,936	16.0	295,035	16.7	37,901	11.8
Male	166,280	16.4	147,203	17.1	19,077	12.4
Female	166,656	15.6	147,832	16.4	18,824	11.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	948,359	45.5	835,785	47.4	112,574	35.0
Male	476,803	47.0	421,362	49.0	55,441	35.9
Female	471,556	44.1	414,423	46.0	57,133	34.3
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,069,415	51.3	933,143	52.9	136,272	42.4
Male	540,050	53.2	473,979	55.1	66,071	42.8
Female	529,365	49.5	459,164	50.9	70,201	42.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	364,255	17.5	285,805	16.2	78,450	24.4
Male	178,255	17.6	142,574	16.6	35,681	23.1
Female	186,000	17.4	143,231	15.9	42,769	25.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	667,815	32.1	530,434	30.1	137,381	42.8
Male	316,809	31.2	253,021	29.4	63,788	41.3
Female	351,006	32.8	277,413	30.8	73,593	44.1
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	427,613	20.5	375,211	21.3	52,402	16.3
Male	215,445	21.2	189,960	22.1	25,485	16.5
Female	212,168	19.9	185,251	20.5	26,917	16.1
Secondary School (14–17 years)	166,233	8.0	135,373	7.7	30,860	9.6
Male	86,033	8.5	72,163	8.4	13,870	9.0
Female	80,200	7.5	63,210	7.0	16,990	10.2
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,033,802	49.6	836,190	47.4	197,612	61.5
Male	492,205	48.5	398,213	46.3	93,992	60.9
Female	541,597	50.7	437,977	48.6	103,620	62.1
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	471,069	44.1	377,598	41.9	93,471	56.1
Elderly Population (60+ years)	139,363	6.7	122,990	7.0	16,373	5.1
Male	63,863	6.3	56,090	6.5	7,773	5.0
Female	75,500	7.1	66,900	7.4	8,600	5.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	101,427	4.9	90,419	5.1	11,008	3.4
Male	45,966	4.5	40,941	4.8	5,025	3.3
Female	55,461	5.2	49,478	5.5	5,983	3.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		102		111		63

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age was 46 percent (Figure 3.4).

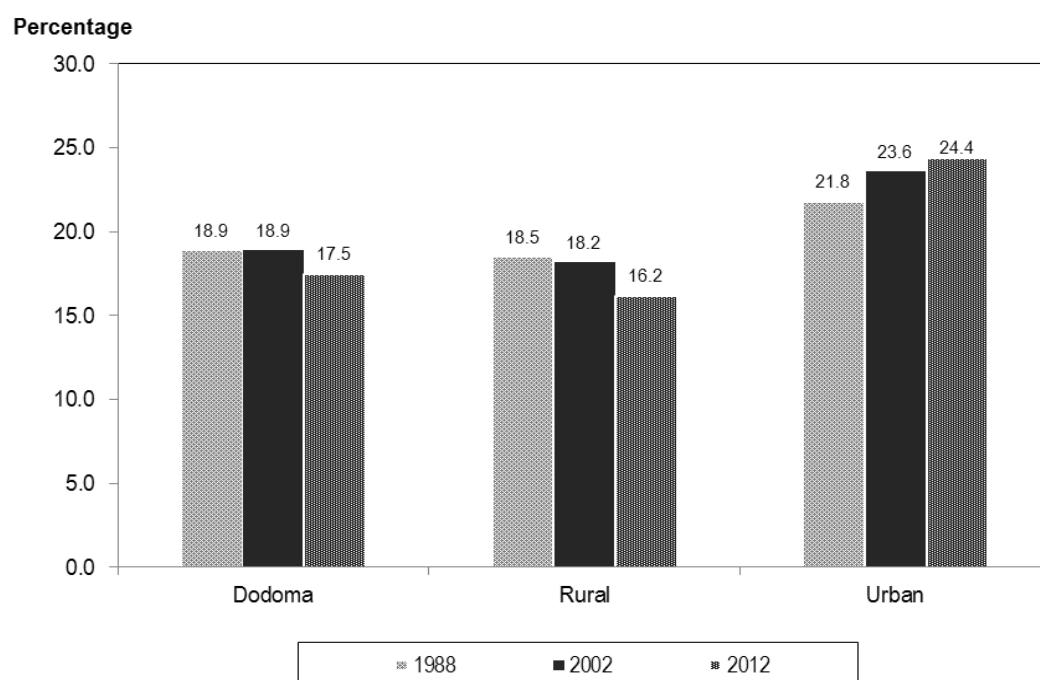
Figure 3. 4: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Dodoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

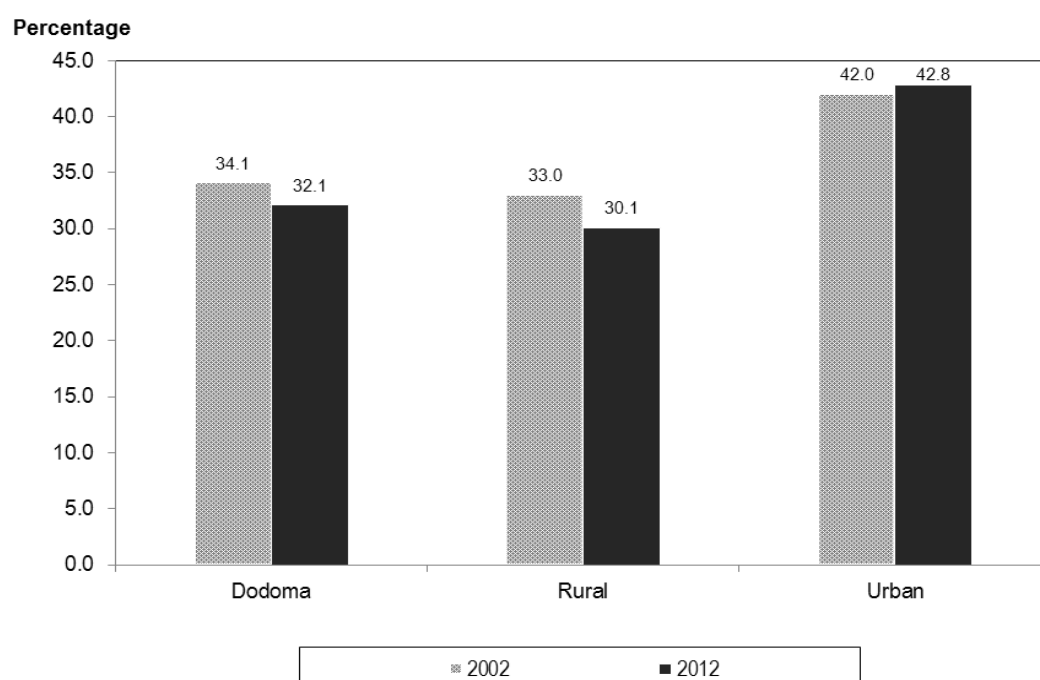
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Dodoma region, Dodoma Rural and Dodoma Urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Dodoma region has remained between 19 and 18 percent from 1988 to 2012 census respectively. The youth proportion in rural areas has decreased from 19 percent in 1988 to 16 percent in 2012 while that of urban areas has increased at a marginal rate from 22 to 24 percent between 1988 and 2012 Census respectively.

Figure 3. 5: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Dodoma Region 1988,2002 and 2012 Censuses



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years for Dodoma region decreased marginally from 34 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012. The same pattern is observed for Dodoma Rural. However, for Dodoma Urban, the proportion had slightly increased from 42 percent in 2002 PHC to 43 percent in 2012 PHC. (Figure 3.6).

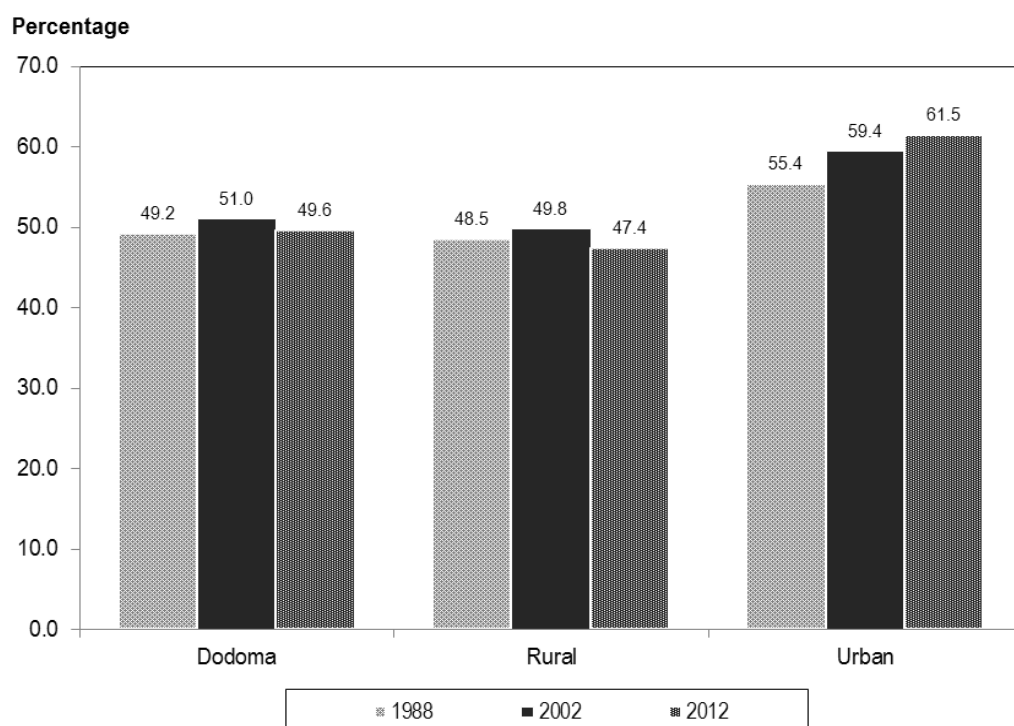
Figure 3. 6: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Dodoma Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of the Dodoma's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 49 percent in 1988 PHC to 50 percent in 2012 PHC and increased from 55 percent in 1988 PHC to 62 percent in 2012 PHC for Dodoma Urban. However, in Dodoma Rural, the proportion slightly decreased from 49 percent in 1988 PHC to 47 percent in 2012 PHC, as shown in Figure 3.7.

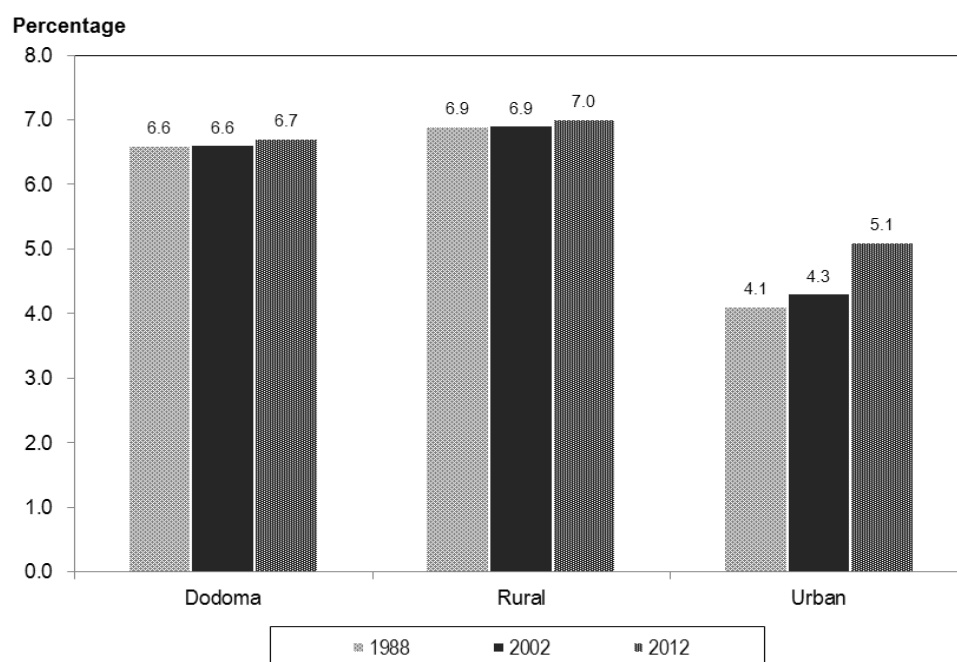
Figure 3. 7:Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Dodoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Dodoma region and Dodoma Rural had remained at about seven (7) percent in the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. However, for Dodoma Urban the proportion increased from four (4) percent in 1988 to five (5) percent in 2012 (Figure 3.8).

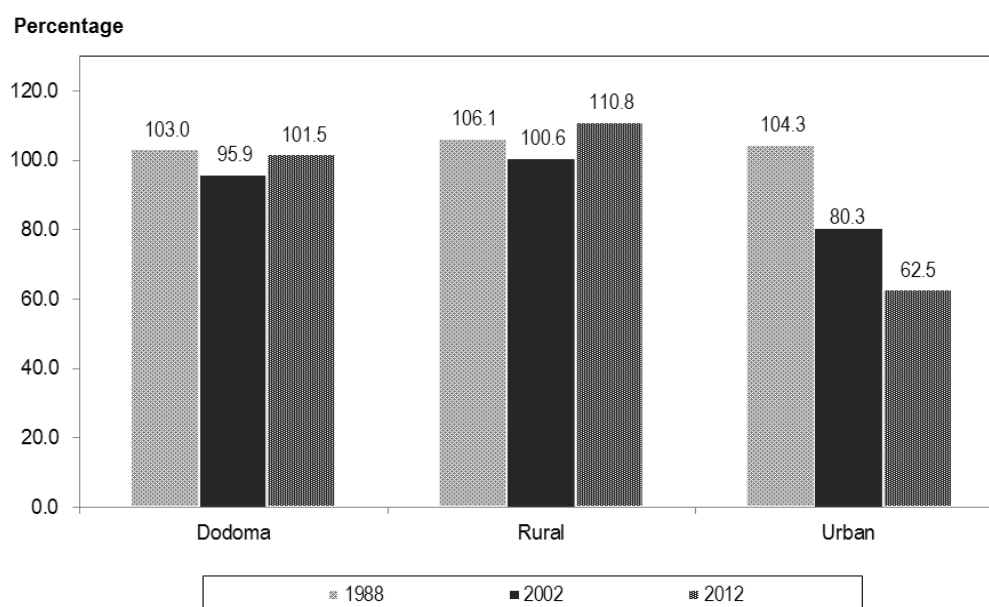
Figure 3. 8: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Dodoma Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that the age dependency ratio for Dodoma region was 102 percent (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people of age between 15–64 years supporting 102 persons at age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. In Dodoma Urban, age dependency ratio shows a substantial decline trend from 104 percent in the 1988 PHC to 63 percent in the 2012 PHC.

Figure 3. 9: Age Dependency Ratio; Dodoma 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. However, in consideration of the fact that the 2012 PHC enumeration was *de facto*, some modifications were made to the above definition. For instance, visitors were also included as members of the household if they were present in the household on the census night. On the other hand, usual members of the household were excluded if they had spent the census night outside the household, unless they were away on night duty or were on fishing or hunting trip and the like.

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (453,844) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Dodoma Region had a total of 450,305 private households. Eighty four (84) percent of the private households (377,320 households) were in rural areas and 16.1 percent (72,985 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty eight (68) percent and 32 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Dodoma 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	450,305	305,156	67.8	145,149	32.2	377,320	83.8	256,167	83.9	121,153	83.5	72,985	16.2	48,989	16.1	23,996	16.5	
< 10	175	116	66.3	59	33.7	158	90.3	103	88.8	55	93.2	17	9.7	13	11.2	4	6.8	
10-14	1,223	671	54.9	552	45.1	1,025	83.8	570	84.9	455	82.4	198	16.2	101	15.1	97	17.6	
15-19	6,320	3,497	55.3	2,823	44.7	4,809	76.1	2,670	76.4	2,139	75.8	1,511	23.9	827	23.6	684	24.2	
20-24	29,198	20,008	68.5	9,190	31.5	23,369	80.0	16,388	81.9	6,981	76.0	5,829	20.0	3,620	18.1	2,209	24.0	
25-29	51,098	37,524	73.4	13,574	26.6	41,177	80.6	30,691	81.8	10,486	77.3	9,921	19.4	6,833	18.2	3,088	22.7	
30-34	59,949	43,777	73.0	16,172	27.0	49,020	81.8	36,033	82.3	12,987	80.3	10,929	18.2	7,744	17.7	3,185	19.7	
35-39	54,807	39,580	72.2	15,227	27.8	45,231	82.5	32,830	82.9	12,401	81.4	9,576	17.5	6,750	17.1	2,826	18.6	
40-44	50,892	35,633	70.0	15,259	30.0	42,779	84.1	29,995	84.2	12,784	83.8	8,113	15.9	5,638	15.8	2,475	16.2	
45-49	39,680	27,506	69.3	12,174	30.7	33,219	83.7	23,057	83.8	10,162	83.5	6,461	16.3	4,449	16.2	2,012	16.5	
50-54	38,654	25,744	66.6	12,910	33.4	32,640	84.4	21,720	84.4	10,920	84.6	6,014	15.6	4,024	15.6	1,990	15.4	
55-59	24,673	16,369	66.3	8,304	33.7	20,654	83.7	13,665	83.5	6,989	84.2	4,019	16.3	2,704	16.5	1,315	15.8	
60-64	25,487	15,640	61.4	9,847	38.6	21,909	86.0	13,335	85.3	8,574	87.1	3,578	14.0	2,305	14.7	1,273	12.9	
65-69	17,776	10,750	60.5	7,026	39.5	15,599	87.8	9,364	87.1	6,235	88.7	2,177	12.2	1,386	12.9	791	11.3	
70-74	19,181	11,010	57.4	8,171	42.6	17,170	89.5	9,870	89.6	7,300	89.3	2,011	10.5	1,140	10.4	871	10.7	
75-79	11,507	6,750	58.7	4,757	41.3	10,394	90.3	6,091	90.2	4,303	90.5	1,113	9.7	659	9.8	454	9.5	
80+	19,685	10,581	53.8	9,104	46.2	18,167	92.3	9,785	92.5	8,382	92.1	1,518	7.7	796	7.5	722	7.9	

Table 4.2 reveal that Dodoma Municipal being the district with the largest population had 21 percent of the total number of private households in Dodoma region while Chemba District had the smallest proportion (11 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Bahi (100 percent) followed by Chemba (98 percent) while, in urban areas, the largest number of private households in urban areas was found in Dodoma Municipal (53 percent).

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

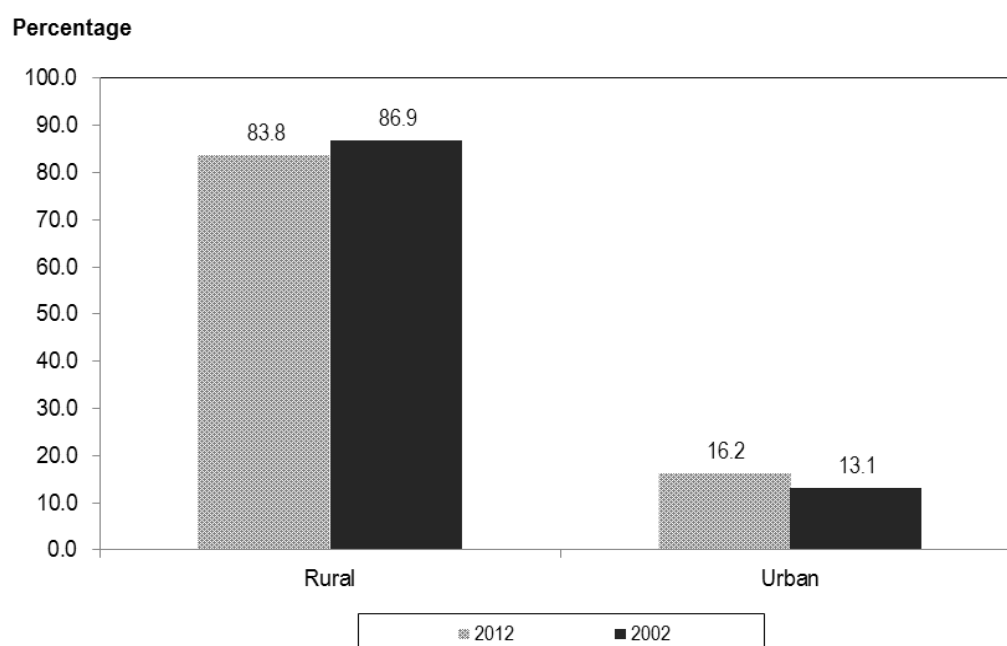
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dodoma Region	450,305	100.0	377,320	83.8	72,985	16.2
Kondoa	55,990	12.4	49,816	89.0	6,174	11.0
Mpwapwa	66,275	14.7	60,334	91.0	5,941	9.0
Kongwa	61,907	13.7	55,325	89.4	6,582	10.6
Chamwino	73,807	16.4	69,458	94.1	4,349	5.9
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	20.6	44,076	47.4	48,902	52.6
Bahi	49,287	10.9	49,287	100.0	N/A	N/A
Chemba	50,061	11.1	49,024	97.9	1,037	2.1

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bahi district council has no urban component

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Dodoma from 13 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease in rural households from 87 percent to 84 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; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Dodoma Region in the 2012 PHC was 4.6 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 4.4 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.6 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban one (4.2 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.3 persons in Dodoma Municipal to 4.9 persons in Kongwa.

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Regions; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

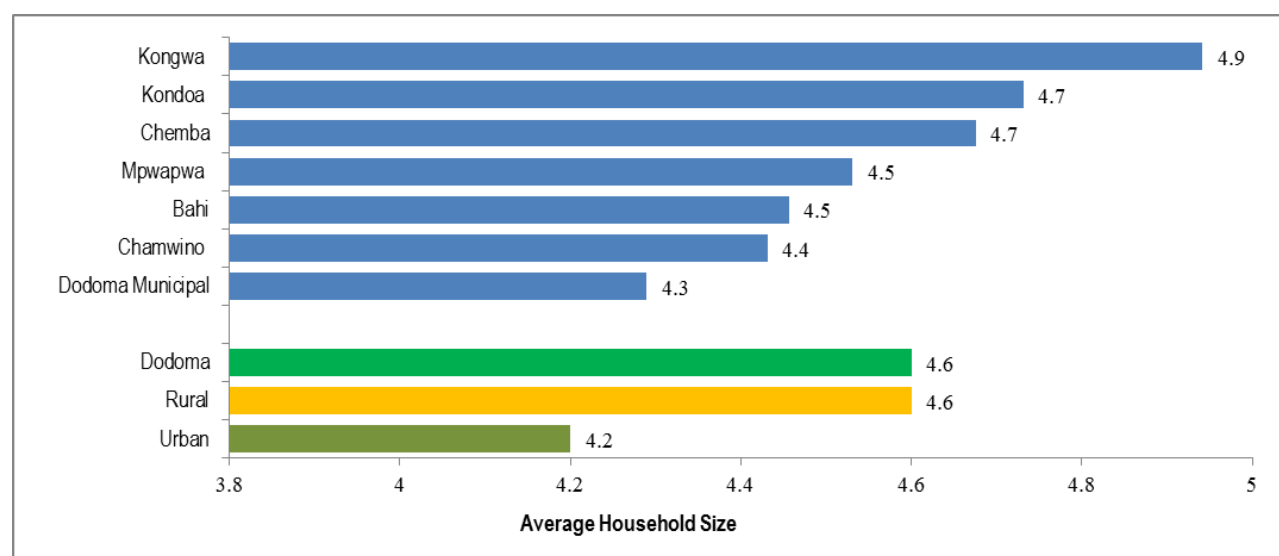


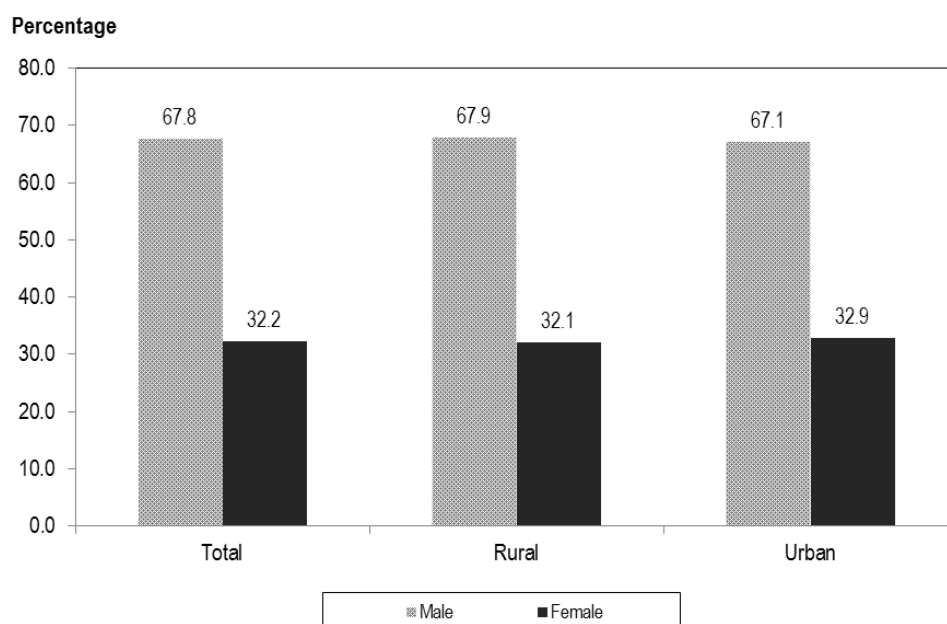
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Dodoma Region	1,674,313	2,050,672	381,351	450,305	4.4	4.6
Rural	1,467,203	1,742,274	331,240	377,320	4.4	4.6
Urban	207,110	308,398	50,111	72,985	4.1	4.2

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 about two-thirds (68 percent) of the total private households in Dodoma Region were headed by males and a third (32 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has increased from 65 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 68 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has decreased slightly from 35.5 percent in 2002 Census to 32.2 percent in 2012 (Table 4.4).

Table 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Households; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Dodoma Region	64.5	35.5	67.8	32.2
Rural	64.4	35.6	67.9	32.1
Urban	64.8	35.2	67.1	32.9

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in the female headed households was 7.3 more than twice that of male headed households (3.3 persons) (table 4.5). 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; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Dodoma Region	450,305	305,156	145,149	4.6	3.3	7.3
Rural	377,320	256,167	121,153	4.6	3.3	7.4
Urban	72,985	48,989	23,996	4.2	3.0	6.7
Kondoa	55,990	38,457	17,533	4.7	3.5	7.5
Mpwapwa	66,275	44,537	21,738	4.5	3.3	7.2
Kongwa	61,907	42,065	19,842	4.9	3.5	8.0
Chamwino	73,807	49,080	24,727	4.4	3.2	6.9
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	63,815	29,163	4.3	3.0	7.1
Bahi	49,287	31,978	17,309	4.5	3.3	6.6
Chemba	50,061	35,224	14,837	4.7	3.3	7.9

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

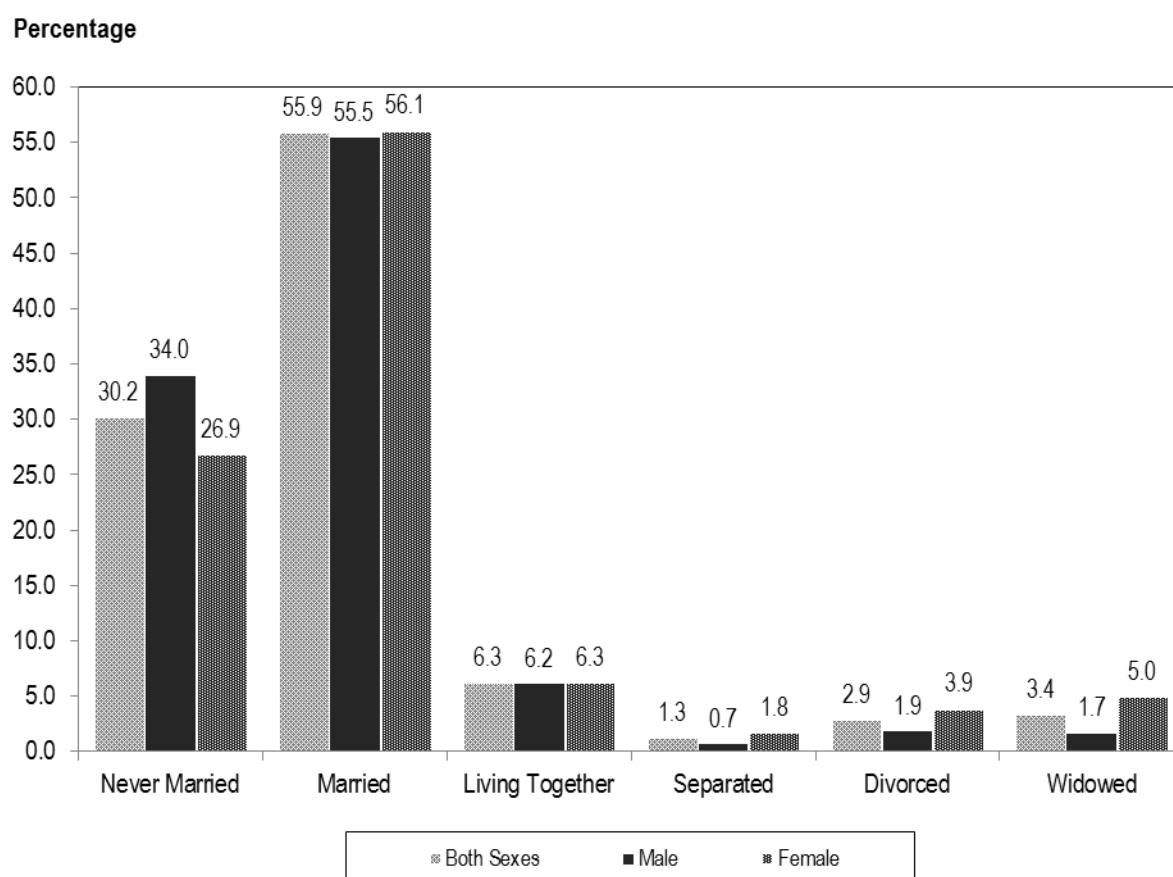
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC are disaggregated by age, sex, region, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was 15 years and above by age, sex and place of residence for Dodoma region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 30 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Dodoma region had never married; about 85 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 56 percent of the people were married and 3 percent were widowed. Further observation reveals that as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example in Dodoma region, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 49 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 12 percent for those of age 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; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,110,829	30.2	55.9	6.3	2.9	1.3	3.4
15-19	193,320	84.8	14.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	160,445	48.7	43.5	5.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
25-29	139,372	23.9	65.0	9.2	1.1	0.7	0.0
30-34	125,434	13.6	72.2	8.7	4.1	1.3	0.1
35-39	103,262	10.0	75.6	8.3	4.3	1.7	0.2
40-44	88,352	8.5	76.9	7.9	3.3	2.0	1.3
45-49	65,648	6.2	76.5	7.2	3.8	2.4	3.9
50-54	60,393	7.7	74.3	6.5	4.5	2.6	4.5
55-59	37,058	8.3	68.5	8.1	6.5	2.8	5.8
60-64	37,405	10.2	66.5	6.6	6.1	2.9	7.6
65-69	26,130	6.7	65.5	8.1	6.2	2.7	10.9
70-74	27,529	10.6	56.9	6.4	6.4	2.3	17.3
75-79	16,495	9.9	46.0	4.1	3.7	2.4	33.9
80+	29,986	12.0	35.7	3.2	3.1	1.9	44.2

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban areas and residence. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (34 percent) was higher than that of females (27 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (5 percent) was more than twice as much as that of males (2 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.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	523,714	34.0	55.5	6.2	1.9	0.7	1.7
15–19	99,047	91.7	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	73,441	62.7	31.4	3.2	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	62,074	29.8	60.0	9.4	0.4	0.3	0.0
30–34	57,161	14.5	72.4	9.2	3.1	0.7	0.1
35–39	48,123	9.6	77.5	8.9	2.9	0.9	0.2
40–44	41,861	7.1	80.6	8.7	1.5	1.0	1.2
45–49	31,506	4.5	81.6	7.9	1.8	1.2	2.9
50–54	29,241	5.0	81.0	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.9
55–59	18,316	4.7	78.8	8.5	3.1	1.5	3.3
60–64	17,589	5.3	78.9	7.7	3.0	1.5	3.6
65–69	12,117	3.6	78.2	8.0	3.9	1.8	4.6
70–74	12,652	5.0	74.9	7.0	4.0	1.6	7.5
75–79	7,768	5.1	70.0	5.8	2.8	1.9	14.4
80+	12,818	6.0	63.7	5.7	2.5	1.6	20.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	587,115	26.9	56.1	6.3	3.9	1.8	5.0
15–19	94,273	77.6	20.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20–24	87,004	36.9	53.7	7.0	2.0	0.4	0.0
25–29	77,298	19.2	69.1	9.0	1.6	1.1	0.0
30–34	68,273	12.9	72.0	8.3	5.0	1.8	0.1
35–39	55,139	10.4	73.9	7.8	5.4	2.3	0.2
40–44	46,491	9.8	73.6	7.2	5.0	2.9	1.5
45–49	34,142	7.8	71.8	6.6	5.6	3.5	4.7
50–54	31,152	10.3	68.0	5.4	6.6	3.7	6.0
55–59	18,742	11.8	58.5	7.6	9.7	4.1	8.3
60–64	19,816	14.6	55.5	5.7	8.9	4.1	11.2
65–69	14,013	9.3	54.5	8.1	8.2	3.6	16.3
70–74	14,877	15.3	41.7	5.9	8.5	2.9	25.7
75–79	8,727	14.2	24.6	2.5	4.5	2.8	51.3
80+	17,168	16.4	14.9	1.3	3.5	2.1	61.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	913,633	28.0	58.1	6.0	3.0	1.3	3.6
15–19	154,266	83.6	15.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	125,825	44.9	47.5	5.0	2.2	0.3	0.1
25–29	111,723	20.9	68.7	8.5	1.1	0.8	0.0
30–34	102,576	12.1	74.4	8.1	4.0	1.3	0.1
35–39	85,475	8.9	77.3	7.9	4.2	1.6	0.2
40–44	74,442	7.8	77.9	7.6	3.3	2.0	1.3
45–49	55,027	5.8	77.1	7.1	3.8	2.4	3.7
50–54	51,266	7.4	74.8	6.4	4.4	2.5	4.4
55–59	31,296	8.1	68.9	8.1	6.5	2.7	5.7
60–64	32,240	10.0	66.8	6.6	6.3	2.9	7.5
65–69	22,942	6.5	65.7	8.1	6.2	2.8	10.7
70–74	24,528	10.3	57.6	6.4	6.4	2.4	16.9
75–79	14,761	9.8	46.9	4.2	3.8	2.3	33.1
80+	27,266	11.8	36.5	3.3	3.1	1.9	43.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	431,549	32.3	57.5	5.9	1.9	0.7	1.8
15–19	81,284	91.5	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	57,725	59.8	34.3	3.1	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	49,462	26.3	64.1	8.7	0.5	0.4	0.0
30–34	46,516	12.9	75.0	8.3	3.0	0.7	0.1
35–39	39,624	8.7	79.2	8.2	2.8	0.8	0.2
40–44	35,109	6.6	81.6	8.3	1.5	1.0	1.2
45–49	26,310	4.2	82.4	7.7	1.8	1.2	2.8
50–54	24,689	4.8	81.6	7.5	2.1	1.2	2.9
55–59	15,306	4.6	79.1	8.6	3.1	1.4	3.2
60–64	14,971	5.0	79.2	7.7	3.1	1.5	3.5
65–69	10,554	3.5	78.4	8.0	3.9	1.7	4.5
70–74	11,284	4.9	75.5	7.0	3.9	1.6	7.1
75–79	6,977	4.9	70.7	5.9	2.8	1.9	13.9
80+	11,738	5.6	64.6	5.8	2.5	1.6	19.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	482,084	24.2	58.5	6.2	4.0	1.8	5.3
15–19	72,982	74.8	23.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
20–24	68,100	32.2	58.8	6.6	1.9	0.4	0.0
25–29	62,261	16.6	72.3	8.3	1.7	1.1	0.0
30–34	56,060	11.4	74.0	7.9	4.9	1.8	0.1
35–39	45,851	9.1	75.6	7.6	5.3	2.3	0.1
40–44	39,333	9.0	74.7	7.1	5.0	2.8	1.4
45–49	28,717	7.1	72.4	6.7	5.6	3.6	4.6
50–54	26,577	9.8	68.6	5.5	6.6	3.7	5.8
55–59	15,990	11.4	59.2	7.7	9.7	4.0	8.0
60–64	17,269	14.3	56.1	5.7	9.0	4.0	10.9
65–69	12,388	9.1	54.9	8.2	8.2	3.6	16.0
70–74	13,244	15.0	42.4	5.9	8.5	3.0	25.2
75–79	7,784	14.1	25.5	2.6	4.7	2.7	50.4
80+	15,528	16.4	15.3	1.4	3.6	2.2	61.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	197,196	40.6	45.7	7.3	2.7	1.1	2.7
15–19	39,054	89.9	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	34,620	62.5	28.8	6.0	2.5	0.2	0.1
25–29	27,649	36.0	50.4	12.1	0.8	0.6	0.1
30–34	22,858	20.7	62.1	11.6	4.5	1.0	0.1
35–39	17,787	15.2	67.7	10.2	4.8	2.0	0.2
40–44	13,910	12.0	71.5	9.2	3.4	2.3	1.6
45–49	10,621	8.6	73.2	7.7	3.8	2.1	4.6
50–54	9,127	9.6	71.1	6.9	4.5	2.8	5.1
55–59	5,762	9.8	66.3	7.7	6.4	3.2	6.5
60–64	5,165	11.8	64.6	6.4	5.4	3.0	8.7
65–69	3,188	7.6	63.6	7.9	6.0	2.6	12.4
70–74	3,001	12.4	51.4	6.1	6.9	2.2	21.1
75–79	1,734	11.4	38.6	3.4	2.9	2.8	40.9
80+	2,720	14.1	28.3	1.9	2.5	1.5	51.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	92,165	42.1	46.4	7.5	1.9	0.6	1.5
15-19	17,763	92.8	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	15,716	73.4	20.5	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.1
25-29	12,612	43.4	44.0	12.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
30-34	10,645	21.3	61.3	13.3	3.5	0.5	0.1
35-39	8,499	13.6	69.7	12.0	3.5	1.1	0.2
40-44	6,752	9.6	75.6	10.9	1.5	1.1	1.2
45-49	5,196	6.1	77.6	9.2	2.2	1.2	3.8
50-54	4,552	6.1	77.8	9.1	2.3	1.6	3.1
55-59	3,010	5.3	77.1	8.3	3.3	2.2	3.8
60-64	2,618	6.9	76.9	7.6	2.7	1.6	4.2
65-69	1,563	4.3	76.7	8.1	3.7	1.9	5.2
70-74	1,368	6.6	69.6	7.0	4.5	1.9	10.5
75-79	791	6.6	63.5	5.4	3.2	2.1	19.2
80+	1,080	9.5	54.1	4.3	2.2	1.6	28.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	105,031	39.2	45.1	7.1	3.5	1.5	3.7
15-19	21,291	87.5	10.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	18,904	53.5	35.7	8.1	2.3	0.3	0.1
25-29	15,037	29.8	55.8	12.1	1.3	1.0	0.0
30-34	12,213	20.2	62.7	10.2	5.3	1.5	0.1
35-39	9,288	16.5	65.9	8.6	6.0	2.7	0.3
40-44	7,158	14.3	67.6	7.6	5.1	3.4	1.9
45-49	5,425	11.0	69.0	6.3	5.4	3.0	5.3
50-54	4,575	13.1	64.3	4.7	6.8	4.1	7.0
55-59	2,752	14.7	54.6	7.1	9.8	4.3	9.6
60-64	2,547	16.9	52.0	5.2	8.3	4.4	13.2
65-69	1,625	10.7	50.9	7.7	8.2	3.3	19.3
70-74	1,633	17.2	36.2	5.3	8.9	2.4	30.0
75-79	943	15.5	17.8	1.7	2.7	3.3	59.1
80+	1,640	17.1	11.3	0.4	2.7	1.4	67.0

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 27 percent in Chamwino District Council to 37 percent in Dodoma Municipal Council. For the married category, the range was between 48 percent in Dodoma Municipal Council and 62 percent in Kondoa District Council. There were fewer persons living together in Kondoa District Council compared to other districts. Widowed category ranged from three (3) percent in Mpwapwa District Council and Dodoma Municipal Council to five (5) percent in Bahi District Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Dodoma Region	1,110,829	30.2	55.9	6.3	2.9	1.3	3.4
Rural	913,633	28.0	58.1	6.0	3.0	1.3	3.6
Urban	197,196	40.6	45.7	7.3	2.7	1.1	2.7
Kondoa	139,532	29.3	61.5	1.4	1.0	3.1	3.7
Mpwapwa	157,814	27.9	59.1	6.2	1.1	2.5	3.1
Kongwa	158,959	31.4	52.9	8.7	1.0	3.0	3.0
Chamwino	171,720	26.5	60.5	4.7	1.5	3.0	3.8
Dodoma Municipal	245,686	37.2	47.7	8.0	1.3	2.8	3.0
Bahi	115,342	26.8	54.1	9.6	1.8	3.1	4.7
Chemba	121,776	27.3	60.7	4.2	1.2	3.3	3.4

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure shows that females are getting married at a younger age (21.1 years) than males (24.8 years). The Mean Age at First Marriage is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.3 years to 20.5 years whereas that of males had slightly decreased from 24.7 years to 24.3 years.

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

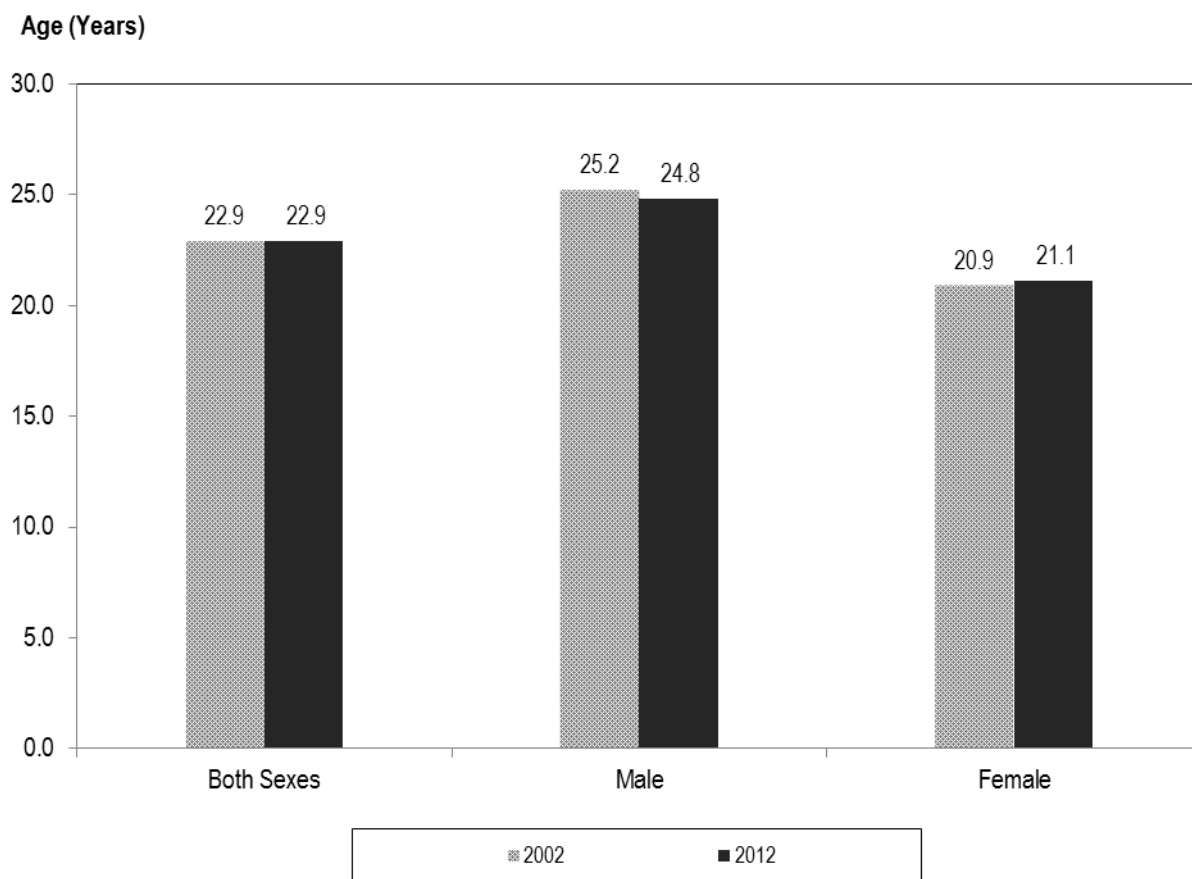
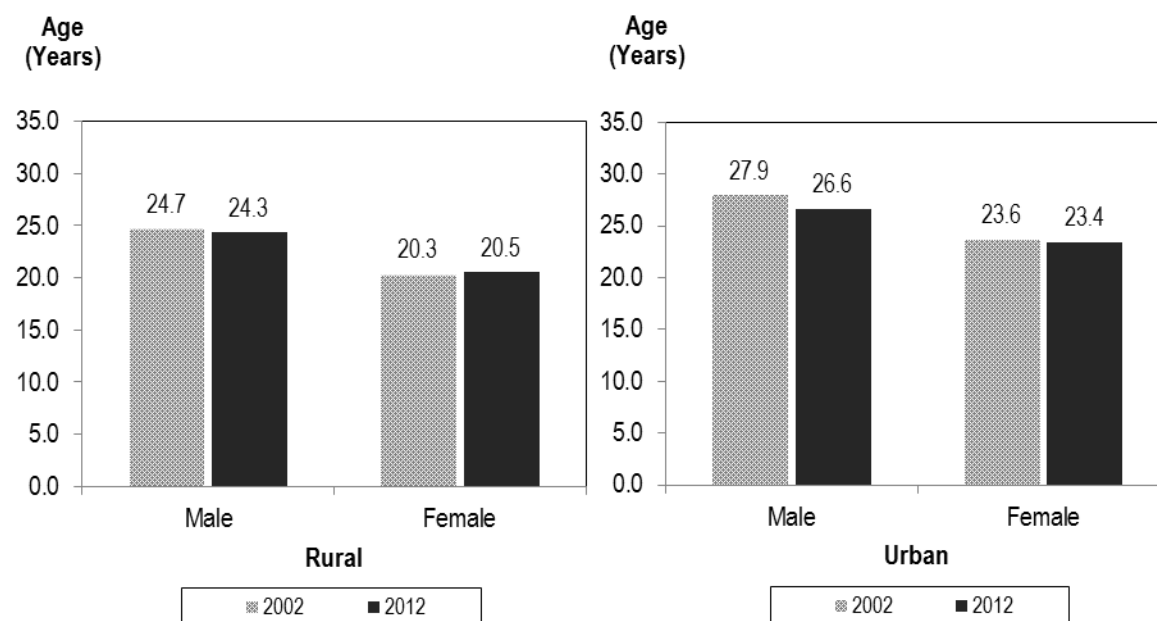


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both males and females. Dodoma Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males (26.1 years) and females (23.1 years), followed by Kondoa District Council (25.6 years for males and 20.7 years for females) and Chemba District Council (24.7 years for males and 19.7 years for females). The district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Mpwapwa District Council (23.7 years for males and 20.4 years for females).

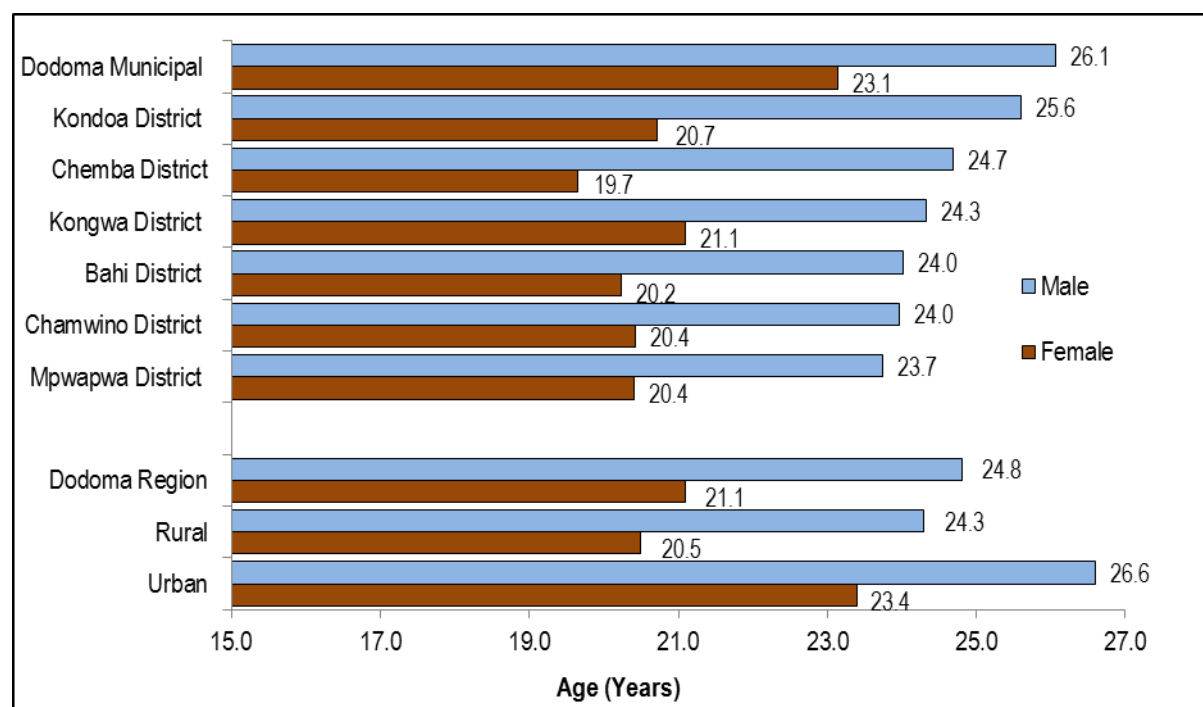
Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Dodoma Region	22.9	22.9	25.2	24.8	20.9	21.1
Rural	22.3	22.4	24.7	24.3	20.3	20.5
Urban	25.6	25.0	27.9	26.6	23.6	23.4
Kondoa	23.2	23.2	26.5	25.6	20.5	20.7
Mpwapwa	22.2	22.0	24.2	23.7	20.3	20.4
Kongwa	22.8	22.7	24.8	24.3	21.1	21.1
Chamwino	21.8	22.1	23.8	24.0	20.1	20.4
Dodoma Municipal	24.7	24.6	26.9	26.1	22.8	23.1
Bahi	21.7	22.0	24.0	24.0	19.9	20.2
Chemba	22.3	22.2	25.4	24.7	19.7	19.7

Note:

- (i) *Chamwino, Bahi and Chemba are new districts; that is Bahi and Chamwino were making up Former Dodoma Rural district and Chemba was part of Kondoa district.*

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at Marriage for Males and Females by Region; Dodoma 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 China, India and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Italy and USA.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	2,083,588	1,014,974	1,068,614	100.000	1,762,394	860,516	901,878	100.000	321,194	154,458	166,736	100.000
Tanzania	2,082,858	1,014,495	1,068,363	99.965	1,762,077	860,288	901,789	99.982	320,781	154,207	166,574	99.871
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	6	5	1	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	4	3	1	0.001
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	79	39	40	0.004	30	9	21	0.002	49	30	19	0.015
Lesotho	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Malawi	5	4	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	4	3	1	0.001
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	2	2	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	8	7	1	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	6	5	1	0.002
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	3	3	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.001
Swaziland	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.001
South Africa	3	3	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.001
Uganda	9	6	3	0.000	4	2	2	0.000	5	4	1	0.002

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
DRC	21	10	11	0.001	5	1	4	0.000	16	9	7	0.005
Zimbabwe	2	0	2	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Zambia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	19	14	5	0.001	6	3	3	0.000	13	11	2	0.004
China	189	168	21	0.009	156	142	14	0.009	33	26	7	0.010
India	105	59	46	0.005	20	14	6	0.001	85	45	40	0.026
Pakistan	6	5	1	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	4	3	1	0.001
Other Asian Countries	34	24	10	0.002	4	4	0	0.000	30	20	10	0.009
Italy	55	26	29	0.003	33	16	17	0.002	22	10	12	0.007
Nordic Countries	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.001
Great Britain	31	22	9	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	31	22	9	0.010
Germany	14	6	8	0.001	3	1	2	0.000	11	5	6	0.003
Other European Countries	34	18	16	0.002	5	3	2	0.000	29	15	14	0.009
Canada	7	5	2	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	5	4	1	0.002
USA	58	28	30	0.003	31	17	14	0.002	27	11	16	0.008
Dual Citizenship	35	22	13	0.002	7	5	2	0.000	28	17	11	0.009

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 eight (8) percent of Dodoma population had birth certificates while five (5) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (85 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	8.1	8.5	7.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	85.1	84.6	85.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
0 - 4	7.7	7.8	7.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	80.9	80.7	81.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
5 - 9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	83.2	83.2	83.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
10 - 14	8.6	8.4	8.9	5.7	5.8	5.7	83.8	84.1	83.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
15 - 19	11.7	10.8	12.8	3.8	4.2	3.4	82.4	83.1	81.6	2.1	2.0	2.2
20 - 24	13.3	14.4	12.3	2.3	2.6	2.1	82.2	80.6	83.5	2.2	2.4	2.1
25 - 29	10.7	12.5	9.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	85.2	82.9	87.1	2.3	2.8	2.0
30 - 34	7.9	9.3	6.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	88.3	86.4	89.8	2.5	2.9	2.1
35 - 39	6.5	7.3	5.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	89.8	88.8	90.8	2.5	2.9	2.3
40 - 44	5.5	6.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	90.8	90.1	91.5	2.6	2.8	2.4
45 - 49	5.3	6.0	4.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	90.9	90.0	91.8	2.8	2.9	2.6
50 - 54	4.7	5.4	4.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	91.4	90.8	92.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
55 - 59	4.6	5.5	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	91.2	90.6	91.9	3.2	3.0	3.4
60 - 64	3.2	4.0	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	92.1	91.5	92.6	3.8	3.5	4.1
65 - 69	2.1	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	92.8	92.5	93.1	4.2	3.8	4.5
70 - 74	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	92.6	92.8	92.5	5.0	4.3	5.6
75 - 79	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	91.7	92.5	91.1	5.8	4.8	6.7
80+	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	91.2	91.7	90.8	6.9	6.3	7.4

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Dodoma Urban Areas (32 percent) was eight times higher than that of Dodoma Rural Areas (4 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Dodoma 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	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	89.2	88.8	89.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
0 - 4	4.4	4.4	4.3	9.5	9.5	9.4	84.3	84.2	84.4	1.8	1.9	1.8
5 - 9	4.2	4.2	4.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	86.6	86.5	86.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
10 - 14	4.1	4.1	4.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	88.0	88.1	87.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
15 - 19	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.2	4.6	3.8	89.0	89.1	88.9	2.0	1.9	2.2
20 - 24	5.6	6.3	5.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	89.6	88.5	90.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
25 - 29	4.7	5.8	3.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	91.2	89.7	92.4	2.3	2.6	2.1
30 - 34	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	92.8	91.8	93.7	2.4	2.6	2.1
35 - 39	2.8	3.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	93.7	92.9	94.3	2.5	2.6	2.3
40 - 44	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	93.9	93.5	94.3	2.6	2.7	2.5
45 - 49	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	94.0	93.3	94.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
50 - 54	2.1	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	93.9	93.7	94.1	3.0	2.8	3.2
55 - 59	2.1	2.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	93.5	93.2	93.7	3.4	3.1	3.7
60 - 64	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	93.6	93.3	93.8	4.0	3.7	4.3
65 - 69	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	93.7	93.8	93.6	4.4	4.0	4.8
70 - 74	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	93.1	93.5	92.7	5.2	4.6	5.8
75 - 79	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	92.1	93.0	91.3	6.1	5.0	7.1
80+	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	91.3	91.9	90.8	7.2	6.5	7.8

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Dodoma 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	32.3	33.9	31.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	62.3	60.3	64.0	2.1	2.4	1.9
0 - 4	33.8	34.5	33.0	11.1	11.3	10.9	54.1	53.1	55.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
5 - 9	37.0	37.9	36.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	56.3	55.5	57.2	1.4	1.3	1.5
10 - 14	37.5	37.8	37.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	57.2	57.0	57.5	1.7	1.6	1.8
15 - 19	39.2	39.7	38.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	56.3	55.8	56.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
20 - 24	41.1	44.4	38.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	55.3	51.5	58.5	2.2	2.6	1.8
25 - 29	35.2	39.1	31.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	61.0	56.1	65.1	2.6	3.5	1.9
30 - 34	28.3	31.8	25.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	67.8	63.1	72.0	2.8	4.0	1.8
35 - 39	24.6	25.7	23.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	71.5	69.3	73.5	3.0	3.9	2.1
40 - 44	22.0	23.2	20.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	74.4	72.6	76.1	2.7	3.4	2.1
45 - 49	20.6	22.2	19.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	75.2	73.2	77.2	3.1	3.7	2.6
50 - 54	19.1	21.0	17.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	77.4	74.9	79.9	2.5	3.0	2.1
55 - 59	18.2	19.9	16.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	78.9	76.9	81.1	2.1	2.5	1.7
60 - 64	13.6	15.5	11.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	83.1	81.2	85.1	2.5	2.4	2.5
65 - 69	9.5	11.6	7.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	86.6	84.0	89.1	2.5	2.8	2.3
70 - 74	7.2	9.3	5.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	89.0	87.2	90.5	3.2	2.6	3.7
75 - 79	7.3	8.0	6.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	88.3	87.6	88.9	3.6	3.4	3.7
80+	5.7	6.9	5.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	89.8	88.6	90.5	4.0	3.8	4.2

Table 6.5 indicates that there were significant differences among districts in Dodoma Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Dodoma Municipal Council (25 percent) and the lowest was Bahi District Council (3 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Dodoma 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
Dodoma Region	8.1	8.5	7.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	85.1	84.6	85.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Kondoa	5.5	5.6	5.4	7.9	8.2	7.6	84.9	84.6	85.2	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mpwapwa	5.0	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.5	3.1	89.6	89.2	90.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kongwa	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	91.1	90.8	91.4	1.8	1.9	1.8
Chamwino	3.4	3.6	3.1	4.5	4.7	4.3	88.7	88.3	89.1	3.4	3.3	3.5
Dodoma Municipal	25.2	26.3	24.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	69.5	68.1	70.9	2.0	2.2	1.9
Bahi	3.1	3.4	2.9	5.0	5.3	4.8	89.0	88.6	89.4	2.8	2.7	2.9
Chemba	2.7	2.9	2.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	89.6	89.3	89.8	2.2	2.2	2.2

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose both biological parents (mother and father) are both dead. However, United Nations definition that was adopted by 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 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 biological mother and father were alive, dead or if their survival status was unknown. The information was collected with respect to a person’s biological parents and not his/her adopting or fostering parents.

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 72 percent of all persons in Dodoma and 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,050,672	1,472,565	71.8	84,278	4.1	255,883	12.5	237,947	11.6
< 1	65,764	64,285	97.8	396	0.6	908	1.4	175	0.3
1–4	264,084	255,088	96.6	2,132	0.8	5,879	2.2	985	0.4
5–9	337,028	317,443	94.2	4,792	1.4	12,498	3.7	2,295	0.7
10–14	272,967	246,541	90.3	6,473	2.4	16,504	6.0	3,450	1.3
15–19	193,320	163,050	84.3	7,567	3.9	18,290	9.5	4,413	2.3
20–24	160,445	122,316	76.2	8,761	5.5	23,083	14.4	6,285	3.9
25–29	139,372	93,687	67.2	10,004	7.2	27,278	19.6	8,403	6.0
30–34	125,434	73,222	58.4	10,400	8.3	30,701	24.5	11,110	8.9
35–39	103,262	50,805	49.2	8,996	8.7	30,045	29.1	13,416	13.0
40–44	88,352	34,975	39.6	8,296	9.4	27,507	31.1	17,574	19.9
45–49	65,648	20,586	31.4	5,655	8.6	20,992	32.0	18,415	28.1
50–54	60,393	13,023	21.6	4,691	7.8	18,058	29.9	24,621	40.8
55–59	37,058	5,900	15.9	2,457	6.6	9,662	26.1	19,040	51.4
60–64	37,405	4,130	11.0	1,651	4.4	7,233	19.3	24,391	65.2
65+	100,140	7,513	7.5	2,009	2.0	7,244	7.2	83,374	83.3
Total (Age 0-17)	1,059,399	985,687	93.0	18,006	1.7	46,341	4.4	9,365	0.9

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dodoma 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	996,184	727,573	73.0	39,496	4.0	122,194	12.3	106,920	10.7
<1	32,849	32,093	97.7	231	0.7	445	1.4	80	0.2
1–4	131,868	127,473	96.7	1,054	0.8	2,826	2.1	515	0.4
5–9	169,994	159,922	94.1	2,425	1.4	6,485	3.8	1,162	0.7
10–14	137,759	124,641	90.5	3,150	2.3	8,285	6.0	1,682	1.2
15–19	99,047	83,817	84.6	3,849	3.9	9,188	9.3	2,193	2.2
20–24	73,441	56,691	77.2	3,677	5.0	10,315	14.0	2,757	3.8
25–29	62,074	42,248	68.1	4,169	6.7	12,116	19.5	3,542	5.7
30–34	57,161	34,054	59.6	4,652	8.1	13,841	24.2	4,613	8.1
35–39	48,123	24,339	50.6	4,093	8.5	13,916	28.9	5,775	12.0
40–44	41,861	17,273	41.3	3,826	9.1	13,098	31.3	7,664	18.3
45–49	31,506	10,208	32.4	2,834	9.0	10,129	32.1	8,334	26.5
50–54	29,241	6,553	22.4	2,407	8.2	9,192	31.4	11,089	37.9
55–59	18,316	3,042	16.6	1,235	6.7	5,050	27.6	8,989	49.1
60–64	17,589	2,049	11.6	874	5.0	3,788	21.5	10,878	61.8
65+	45,355	3,168	7.0	1,020	2.2	3,520	7.8	37,647	83.0
Total (Age 0-17)	535,033	497,831	93.0	9,029	1.7	23,461	4.4	4,711	0.9

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,054,488	744,992	70.6	44,782	4.2	133,688	12.7	131,026	12.4
<1	32,915	32,192	97.8	165	0.5	463	1.4	95	0.3
1–4	132,216	127,615	96.5	1,078	0.8	3,054	2.3	470	0.4
5–9	167,034	157,521	94.3	2,367	1.4	6,013	3.6	1,133	0.7
10–14	135,208	121,899	90.2	3,322	2.5	8,218	6.1	1,768	1.3
15–19	94,273	79,234	84.0	3,717	3.9	9,102	9.7	2,220	2.4
20–24	87,004	65,625	75.4	5,084	5.8	12,768	14.7	3,528	4.1
25–29	77,298	51,439	66.5	5,835	7.5	15,163	19.6	4,861	6.3
30–34	68,273	39,168	57.4	5,748	8.4	16,860	24.7	6,498	9.5
35–39	55,139	26,465	48.0	4,903	8.9	16,130	29.3	7,641	13.9
40–44	46,491	17,702	38.1	4,470	9.6	14,409	31.0	9,910	21.3
45–49	34,142	10,378	30.4	2,821	8.3	10,863	31.8	10,081	29.5
50–54	31,152	6,470	20.8	2,284	7.3	8,866	28.5	13,532	43.4
55–59	18,742	2,858	15.2	1,222	6.5	4,612	24.6	10,051	53.6
60–64	19,816	2,081	10.5	777	3.9	3,445	17.4	13,513	68.2
65+	54,785	4,345	7.9	989	1.8	3,724	6.8	45,727	83.5
Total (Age 0-17)	524,366	487,856	93.0	8,976	1.7	22,880	4.4	4,654	0.9

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Dodoma Region by District and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in Rural Dodoma (72.3 percent) than in Urban Areas (68.8 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Kongwa (74.5 percent) and Mpwapwa (74.0 percent) District Councils. The lowest proportion was observed in Bahi District (68.9 percent) and Dodoma Municipal Council (69.2 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers (12.5 percent) was almost three times of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.1 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly highest in Kondoa and Bahi District councils (12.9) followed by Chemba District Council (12 percent) and the lowest was in Kongwa (9.9 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Dodoma Region	2,050,672	1,472,565	71.8	84,278	4.1	255,883	12.5	237,947	11.6
Rural	1,742,274	1,260,415	72.3	68,309	3.9	211,232	12.1	202,317	11.6
Urban	308,398	212,149	68.8	15,969	5.2	44,650	14.5	35,629	11.6
Kondoa	264,920	191,164	72.2	10,186	3.8	29,271	11.0	34,300	12.9
Mpwapwa	300,294	222,196	74.0	12,660	4.2	33,672	11.2	31,765	10.6
Kongwa	305,919	228,047	74.5	13,475	4.4	34,170	11.2	30,227	9.9
Chamwino	327,042	234,354	71.7	12,451	3.8	42,574	13.0	37,664	11.5
Dodoma Municipal	398,798	276,008	69.2	18,330	4.6	56,880	14.3	47,581	11.9
Bahi	219,642	151,420	68.9	8,154	3.7	31,748	14.5	28,320	12.9
Chemba	234,057	169,376	72.4	9,022	3.9	27,568	11.8	28,091	12.0

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Dodoma Region	996,184	727,573	73.0	39,496	4.0	122,194	12.3	106,920	10.7
Rural	849,302	625,429	73.6	32,124	3.8	101,466	11.9	90,282	10.6
Urban	146,882	102,144	69.5	7,372	5.0	20,728	14.1	16,638	11.3
Kondoa	133,801	98,235	73.4	5,071	3.8	14,668	11.0	15,827	11.8
Mpwapwa	144,843	108,717	75.1	5,977	4.1	15,990	11.0	14,159	9.8
Kongwa	147,037	111,035	75.5	6,406	4.4	15,990	10.9	13,606	9.3
Chamwino	157,227	115,315	73.3	5,680	3.6	19,942	12.7	16,290	10.4
Dodoma Municipal	191,564	134,533	70.2	8,382	4.4	26,785	14.0	21,865	11.4
Bahi	104,959	74,350	70.8	3,711	3.5	14,872	14.2	12,026	11.5
Chemba	116,753	85,389	73.1	4,269	3.7	13,947	11.9	13,148	11.3

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Dodoma Region	1,054,488	744,992	70.6	44,782	4.2	133,688	12.7	131,026	12.4
Rural	892,972	634,986	71.1	36,185	4.1	109,766	12.3	112,035	12.5
Urban	161,516	110,006	68.1	8,597	5.3	23,922	14.8	18,991	11.8
Kondoa	131,119	92,929	70.9	5,115	3.9	14,603	11.1	18,473	14.1
Mpwapwa	155,451	113,480	73.0	6,683	4.3	17,683	11.4	17,606	11.3
Kongwa	158,882	117,012	73.6	7,069	4.4	18,179	11.4	16,621	10.5
Chamwino	169,815	119,039	70.1	6,771	4.0	22,631	13.3	21,374	12.6
Dodoma Municipal	207,234	141,475	68.3	9,949	4.8	30,095	14.5	25,716	12.4
Bahi	114,683	77,070	67.2	4,443	3.9	16,876	14.7	16,294	14.2
Chemba	2,201,786	1,430,305	65.0	140,020	6.4	353,592	16.1	277,869	12.6

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census: Rural

District/Council	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
Dodoma Region	1,742,274	1,260,415	72.3	68,309	3.9	211,232	12.1	202,317	11.6
Male	849,302	625,429	73.6	32,124	3.8	101,466	11.9	90,282	10.6
Female	892,972	634,986	71.1	36,185	4.1	109,766	12.3	112,035	12.5
Kondoa	239,461	173,851	72.6	8,961	3.7	25,736	10.7	30,912	12.9
Mpwapwa	275,280	205,246	74.6	11,292	4.1	30,133	10.9	28,610	10.4
Kongwa	277,158	207,142	74.7	12,018	4.3	30,501	11.0	27,496	9.9
Chamwino	308,616	221,582	71.8	11,716	3.8	40,040	13.0	35,278	11.4
Dodoma Municipal	192,552	135,079	70.2	7,368	3.8	26,032	13.5	24,073	12.5
Bahi	219,642	151,420	68.9	8,154	3.7	31,748	14.5	28,320	12.9
Chemba	229,565	166,095	72.4	8,800	3.8	27,042	11.8	27,628	12.0

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census: Urban

District/Council	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
Dodoma Region	308,398	212,149	68.8	15,969	5.2	44,650	14.5	35,629	11.6
Male	146,882	102,144	69.5	7,372	5.0	20,728	14.1	16,638	11.3
Female	161,516	110,006	68.1	8,597	5.3	23,922	14.8	18,991	11.8
Kondoa	25,459	17,313	68.0	1,225	4.8	3,535	13.9	3,387	13.3
Mpwapwa	25,014	16,950	67.8	1,369	5.5	3,540	14.2	3,155	12.6
Kongwa	28,761	20,905	72.7	1,457	5.1	3,668	12.8	2,731	9.5
Chamwino	18,426	12,772	69.3	735	4.0	2,534	13.8	2,385	12.9
Dodoma Municipal	206,246	140,929	68.3	10,962	5.3	30,848	15.0	23,508	11.4
Bahi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chemba	4,492	3,281	73.0	222	4.9	526	11.7	463	10.3

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bahi district council has no urban component

Table 7.9 presents the percentage distribution of persons by selected age groups and survival of parents. The results show that the proportion of persons whose both parents were alive decreases as age increases while those with one parent alive 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; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,050,672	1,472,565	71.8	84,278	4.1	255,883	12.5	237,947	11.6
< 1	65,764	64,285	97.8	396	0.6	908	1.4	175	0.3
1–4	264,084	255,088	96.6	2,132	0.8	5,879	2.2	985	0.4
5–9	337,028	317,443	94.2	4,792	1.4	12,498	3.7	2,295	0.7
10–14	272,967	246,541	90.3	6,473	2.4	16,504	6.0	3,450	1.3
15–19	193,320	163,050	84.3	7,567	3.9	18,290	9.5	4,413	2.3
20–24	160,445	122,316	76.2	8,761	5.5	23,083	14.4	6,285	3.9
25+	757,064	303,841	40.1	54,158	7.2	178,721	23.6	220,344	29.1

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dodoma 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	996,184	727,573	73.0	39,496	4.0	122,194	12.3	106,920	10.7
< 1	32,849	32,093	97.7	231	0.7	445	1.4	80	0.2
1–4	131,868	127,473	96.7	1,054	0.8	2,826	2.1	515	0.4
5–9	169,994	159,922	94.1	2,425	1.4	6,485	3.8	1,162	0.7
10–14	137,759	124,641	90.5	3,150	2.3	8,285	6.0	1,682	1.2
15–19	99,047	83,817	84.6	3,849	3.9	9,188	9.3	2,193	2.2
20–24	73,441	56,691	77.2	3,677	5.0	10,315	14.0	2,757	3.8
25+	351,226	142,935	40.7	25,110	7.1	84,650	24.1	98,531	28.1

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,054,488	744,992	70.6	44,782	4.2	133,688	12.7	131,026	12.4
< 1	32,915	32,192	97.8	165	0.5	463	1.4	95	0.3
1–4	132,216	127,615	96.5	1,078	0.8	3,054	2.3	470	0.4
5–9	167,034	157,521	94.3	2,367	1.4	6,013	3.6	1,133	0.7
10–14	135,208	121,899	90.2	3,322	2.5	8,218	6.1	1,768	1.3
15–19	94,273	79,234	84.0	3,717	3.9	9,102	9.7	2,220	2.4
20–24	87,004	65,625	75.4	5,084	5.8	12,768	14.7	3,528	4.1
25+	405,838	160,906	39.6	29,048	7.2	94,071	23.2	121,813	30.0

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dodoma Rural; 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,742,274	1,260,415	72.3	68,309	3.9	211,232	12.1	202,317	11.6
< 1	57,407	56,103	97.7	334	0.6	824	1.4	147	0.3
1–4	235,111	227,175	96.6	1,876	0.8	5,222	2.2	838	0.4
5–9	300,045	282,878	94.3	4,195	1.4	10,975	3.7	1,997	0.7
10–14	236,078	214,115	90.7	5,352	2.3	13,807	5.8	2,805	1.2
15–19	154,266	131,401	85.2	5,812	3.8	13,983	9.1	3,070	2.0
20–24	125,825	96,800	76.9	6,635	5.3	17,925	14.2	4,465	3.5
25+	633,542	251,944	39.8	44,105	7.0	148,497	23.4	188,996	29.8

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dodoma 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	308,398	212,149	68.8	15,969	5.2	44,650	14.5	35,629	11.6
< 1	8,357	8,183	97.9	62	0.7	84	1.0	28	0.3
1–4	28,973	27,913	96.3	255	0.9	658	2.3	147	0.5
5–9	36,983	34,565	93.5	598	1.6	1,523	4.1	298	0.8
10–14	36,889	32,426	87.9	1,121	3.0	2,697	7.3	646	1.8
15–19	39,054	31,650	81.0	1,754	4.5	4,307	11.0	1,343	3.4
20–24	34,620	25,516	73.7	2,125	6.1	5,158	14.9	1,820	5.3
25+	123,522	51,897	42.0	10,053	8.1	30,224	24.5	31,348	25.4

7.3 Orphans in Dodoma Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 present 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 (0.88 percent) of persons aged less than 8 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 (6.96 percent for females and 6.95 percent for males).

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

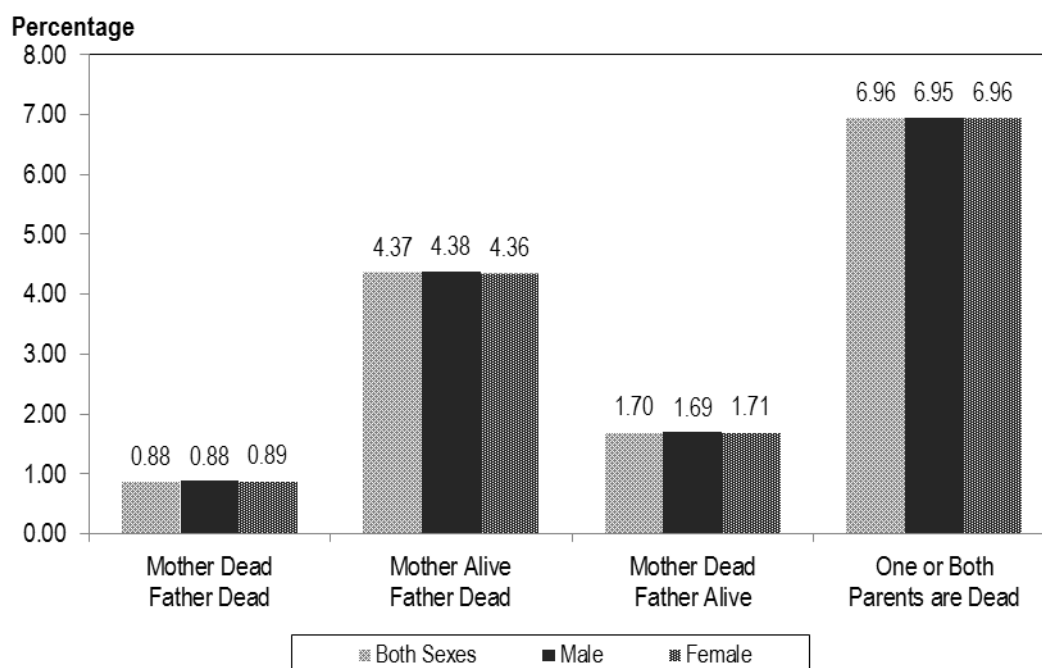


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children age 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Dodoma Municipal (8.7 percent) and Bahi District (13.8 percent) councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts (5.9 and 6.0 percent respectively). Generally, in Dodoma Region there were proportionally more child orphans in urban areas (9.1 percent) than in rural areas (6.6 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Dodoma Region	1,059,399	535,033	524,366	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
Rural	925,029	469,859	455,170	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.6	6.7	6.6
Urban	134,370	65,174	69,196	2.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	5.2	5.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.1	8.7	9.5
Kondoa	140,809	73,417	67,392	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.5
Mpwapwa	159,994	80,122	79,872	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.0	6.1	5.9
Kongwa	165,278	82,472	82,806	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.9	5.9	6.0
Chamwino	172,839	87,252	85,587	1.5	1.4	1.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.1	7.1	7.1
Dodoma Municipal	179,976	88,886	91,090	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.5	5.4	5.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.7	8.6	8.8
Bahi	115,377	58,519	56,858	1.5	1.6	1.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	8.2	8.3	8.1
Chemba	125,126	64,365	60,761	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.0	4.3	3.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	6.4	6.6	6.1

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by region. Less than one percent (0.4 percent) of total private households in Dodoma region reported to have at least former household member living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was slightly higher in urban (1.1 percent) than in rural (0.2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Kondoa (0.8 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Dodoma 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
Dodoma Region	450,305	1,685	0.4	377,320	909	0.2	72,985	776	1.1
Kondoa	55,990	455	0.8	49,816	379	0.8	6,174	76	1.2
Mpwapwa	66,275	109	0.2	60,334	54	0.1	5,941	55	0.9
Kongwa	61,907	133	0.2	55,325	84	0.2	6,582	49	0.7
Chamwino	73,807	76	0.1	69,458	58	0.1	4,349	18	0.4
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	686	0.7	44,076	115	0.3	48,902	571	1.2
Bahi	49,287	61	0.1	49,287	61	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chemba	50,061	165	0.3	49,024	158	0.3	1,037	7	0.7

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Bahi district council has no urban component.

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 (76 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (21 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dodoma Region	1,685	1,280	76.0	357	21.2	43	2.6	5	0.3
Kondoa	455	362	79.6	84	18.5	8	1.8	1	0.2
Mpwapwa	109	87	79.8	19	17.4	3	2.8	0	0.0
Kongwa	133	97	72.9	35	26.3	1	0.8	0	0.0
Chamwino	76	60	78.9	15	19.7	1	1.3	0	0.0
Dodoma Municipal	686	500	72.9	157	22.9	25	3.6	4	0.6
Bahi	61	42	68.9	18	29.5	1	1.6	0	0.0
Chemba	165	132	80.0	29	17.6	4	2.4	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban areas. Results show that 55 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 45 percent from rural areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	5,778	100.0	2,606	45.1	3,172	54.9
Angola	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0
Botswana	41	0.7	6	0.2	35	1.1
Burundi	63	1.1	11	0.4	52	1.6
Comoro	19	0.3	6	0.2	13	0.4
Kenya	1,090	18.9	715	27.4	375	11.8
Lesotho	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0
Malawi	117	2.0	95	3.6	22	0.7
Mauritius	3	0.1	-	0.0	3	0.1
Mozambique	116	2.0	65	2.5	51	1.6
Namibia	8	0.1	5	0.2	3	0.1
Rwanda	21	0.4	12	0.5	9	0.3
Seychelles	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Somalia	34	0.6	14	0.5	20	0.6
Swaziland	12	0.2	1	0.0	11	0.3
South Africa	389	6.7	182	7.0	207	6.5
Uganda	337	5.8	126	4.8	211	6.7
Republic of Congo	43	0.7	11	0.4	32	1.0
Zimbabwe	6	0.1	4	0.2	2	0.1
Zambia	57	1.0	35	1.3	22	0.7
Other African Countries	234	4.0	72	2.8	162	5.1
China	174	3.0	17	0.7	157	4.9
India	119	2.1	23	0.9	96	3.0
Pakistan	13	0.2	8	0.3	5	0.2
Other Asian Countries	612	10.6	364	14.0	248	7.8
Italy	245	4.2	89	3.4	156	4.9
Nordic Countries	194	3.4	51	2.0	143	4.5
Great Britain	419	7.3	141	5.4	278	8.8
Germany	83	1.4	12	0.5	71	2.2
Other European Countries	262	4.5	87	3.3	175	5.5
Canada	170	2.9	11	0.4	159	5.0
USA	881	15.2	433	16.6	448	14.1
Not Reported	6	0.1	4	0.2	2	0.1

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex for Dodoma Region. Census results show that out of 5,778 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (19 percent) followed by USA (15 percent), South Africa (7 percent) and Great Britain.

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	5,778	100.0	2,873	49.7	2,905	50.3
Angola	3	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1
Botswana	41	0.7	31	1.1	10	0.3
Burundi	63	1.1	29	1.0	34	1.2
Comoro	19	0.3	10	0.3	9	0.3
Kenya	1,090	18.9	440	15.3	650	22.4
Lesotho	3	0.1	-	0.0	3	0.1
Malawi	117	2.0	77	2.7	40	1.4
Mauritius	3	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1
Mozambique	116	2.0	89	3.1	27	0.9
Namibia	8	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.2
Rwanda	21	0.4	6	0.2	15	0.5
Seychelles	4	0.1	4	0.1	-	0.0
Somalia	34	0.6	30	1.0	4	0.1
Swaziland	12	0.2	9	0.3	3	0.1
South Africa	389	6.7	242	8.4	147	5.1
Uganda	337	5.8	183	6.4	154	5.3
DRC	43	0.7	32	1.1	11	0.4
Zimbabwe	6	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.2
Zambia	57	1.0	36	1.3	21	0.7
Other African Countries	234	4.0	111	3.9	123	4.2
China	174	3.0	104	3.6	70	2.4
India	119	2.1	65	2.3	54	1.9
Pakistan	13	0.2	9	0.3	4	0.1
Other Asian Countries	612	10.6	189	6.6	423	14.6
Italy	245	4.2	79	2.7	166	5.7
Nordic Countries	194	3.4	106	3.7	88	3.0
Great Britain	419	7.3	266	9.3	153	5.3
Germany	83	1.4	53	1.8	30	1.0
Other European Countries	262	4.5	140	4.9	122	4.2
Canada	170	2.9	85	3.0	85	2.9
USA	881	15.2	441	15.3	440	15.1
Not Reported	6	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table 8.5 reveals that only 17 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The proportion of diaspora sending remittances vary across countries ranging from zero percent for those living in Leshoto, Mauritius and Seychelles to 100 percent for those living in Angola.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	5,778	990	17.1
Angola	3	3	100.0
Botswana	41	11	26.8
Burundi	63	8	12.7
Comoro	19	4	21.1
Kenya	1,090	225	20.6
Lesotho	3	0	0.0
Malawi	117	20	17.1
Mauritius	3	0	0.0
Mozambique	116	26	22.4
Namibia	8	1	12.5
Rwanda	21	5	23.8
Seychelles	4	0	0.0
Somalia	34	1	2.9
Swaziland	12	3	25.0
South Africa	389	86	22.1
Uganda	337	24	7.1
Republic of Congo	43	7	16.3
Zimbabwe	6	3	50.0
Zambia	57	16	28.1
Other African Countries	234	46	19.7
China	174	20	11.5
India	119	4	3.4
Pakistan	13	6	46.2
Other Asian Countries	612	110	18.0
Italy	245	27	11.0
Nordic Countries	194	38	19.6
Great Britain	419	79	18.9
Germany	83	13	15.7
Other European Countries	262	59	22.5
Canada	170	48	28.2
USA	881	97	11.0
Not Reported	6	0	0.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding 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 Dodoma Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,720,824 persons age 5 years and above, 1,065,952 (72 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (65 percent) than females (60 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 71 to 75 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 84 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas at 55 percent. Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2 and 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,720,824	831,467	889,357	1,065,952	536,939	529,013	61.9	64.6	59.5
5-9	337,028	169,994	167,034	112,735	52,777	59,958	33.4	31.0	35.9
10-14	272,967	137,759	135,208	203,837	99,002	104,835	74.7	71.9	77.5
15-19	193,320	99,047	94,273	153,174	78,363	74,811	79.2	79.1	79.4
20-24	160,445	73,441	87,004	119,574	57,253	62,321	74.5	78.0	71.6
25-29	139,372	62,074	77,298	98,829	46,528	52,301	70.9	75.0	67.7
30-34	125,434	57,161	68,273	90,729	43,593	47,136	72.3	76.3	69.0
35-39	103,262	48,123	55,139	76,344	37,543	38,801	73.9	78.0	70.4
40-44	88,352	41,861	46,491	63,585	32,690	30,895	72.0	78.1	66.5
45-49	65,648	31,506	34,142	46,661	25,267	21,394	71.1	80.2	62.7
50-54	60,393	29,241	31,152	35,323	21,337	13,986	58.5	73.0	44.9
55-59	37,058	18,316	18,742	19,898	12,485	7,413	53.7	68.2	39.6
60-64	37,405	17,589	19,816	16,527	10,574	5,953	44.2	60.1	30.0
65-69	26,130	12,117	14,013	10,427	6,967	3,460	39.9	57.5	24.7
70-74	27,529	12,652	14,877	8,236	5,652	2,584	29.9	44.7	17.4
75-79	16,495	7,768	8,727	4,642	3,279	1,363	28.1	42.2	15.6
80+	29,986	12,818	17,168	5,431	3,629	1,802	18.1	28.3	10.5

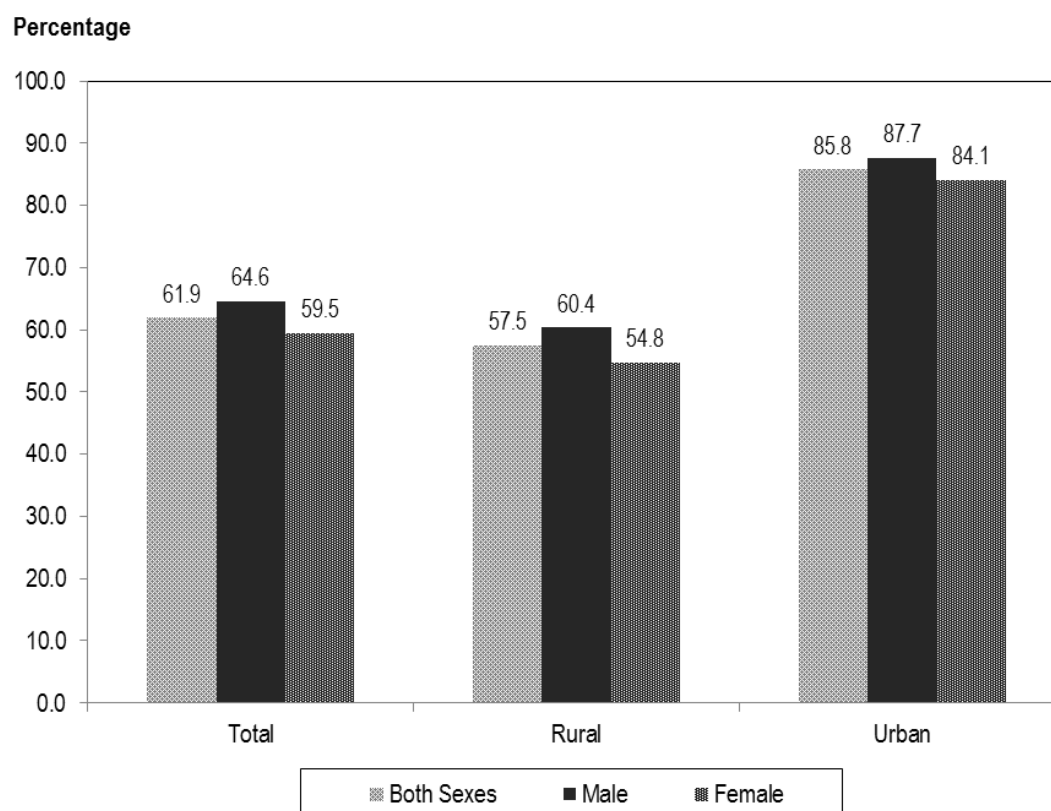
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Dodoma Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,449,756	703,350	746,406	833,402	424,605	408,797	57.5	60.4	54.8
5-9	300,045	151,628	148,417	89,514	41,665	47,849	29.8	27.5	32.2
10-14	236,078	120,173	115,905	169,318	82,662	86,656	71.7	68.8	74.8
15-19	154,266	81,284	72,982	115,967	61,414	54,553	75.2	75.6	74.7
20-24	125,825	57,725	68,100	87,140	42,282	44,858	69.3	73.2	65.9
25-29	111,723	49,462	62,261	73,526	34,716	38,810	65.8	70.2	62.3
30-34	102,576	46,516	56,060	70,052	33,716	36,336	68.3	72.5	64.8
35-39	85,475	39,624	45,851	60,193	29,632	30,561	70.4	74.8	66.7
40-44	74,442	35,109	39,333	51,134	26,438	24,696	68.7	75.3	62.8
45-49	55,027	26,310	28,717	37,274	20,453	16,821	67.7	77.7	58.6
50-54	51,266	24,689	26,577	27,806	17,224	10,582	54.2	69.8	39.8
55-59	31,296	15,306	15,990	15,247	9,797	5,450	48.7	64.0	34.1
60-64	32,240	14,971	17,269	12,841	8,344	4,497	39.8	55.7	26.0
65-69	22,942	10,554	12,388	8,383	5,708	2,675	36.5	54.1	21.6
70-74	24,528	11,284	13,244	6,731	4,703	2,028	27.4	41.7	15.3
75-79	14,761	6,977	7,784	3,783	2,749	1,034	25.6	39.4	13.3
80+	27,266	11,738	15,528	4,493	3,102	1,391	16.5	26.4	9.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	271,068	128,117	142,951	232,550	112,334	120,216	85.8	87.7	84.1
5-9	36,983	18,366	18,617	23,221	11,112	12,109	62.8	60.5	65.0
10-14	36,889	17,586	19,303	34,519	16,340	18,179	93.6	92.9	94.2
15-19	39,054	17,763	21,291	37,207	16,949	20,258	95.3	95.4	95.1
20-24	34,620	15,716	18,904	32,434	14,971	17,463	93.7	95.3	92.4
25-29	27,649	12,612	15,037	25,303	11,812	13,491	91.5	93.7	89.7
30-34	22,858	10,645	12,213	20,677	9,877	10,800	90.5	92.8	88.4
35-39	17,787	8,499	9,288	16,151	7,911	8,240	90.8	93.1	88.7
40-44	13,910	6,752	7,158	12,451	6,252	6,199	89.5	92.6	86.6
45-49	10,621	5,196	5,425	9,387	4,814	4,573	88.4	92.6	84.3
50-54	9,127	4,552	4,575	7,517	4,113	3,404	82.4	90.4	74.4
55-59	5,762	3,010	2,752	4,651	2,688	1,963	80.7	89.3	71.3
60-64	5,165	2,618	2,547	3,686	2,230	1,456	71.4	85.2	57.2
65-69	3,188	1,563	1,625	2,044	1,259	785	64.1	80.6	48.3
70-74	3,001	1,368	1,633	1,505	949	556	50.1	69.4	34.0
75-79	1,734	791	943	859	530	329	49.5	67.0	34.9
80+	2,720	1,080	1,640	938	527	411	34.5	48.8	25.1

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



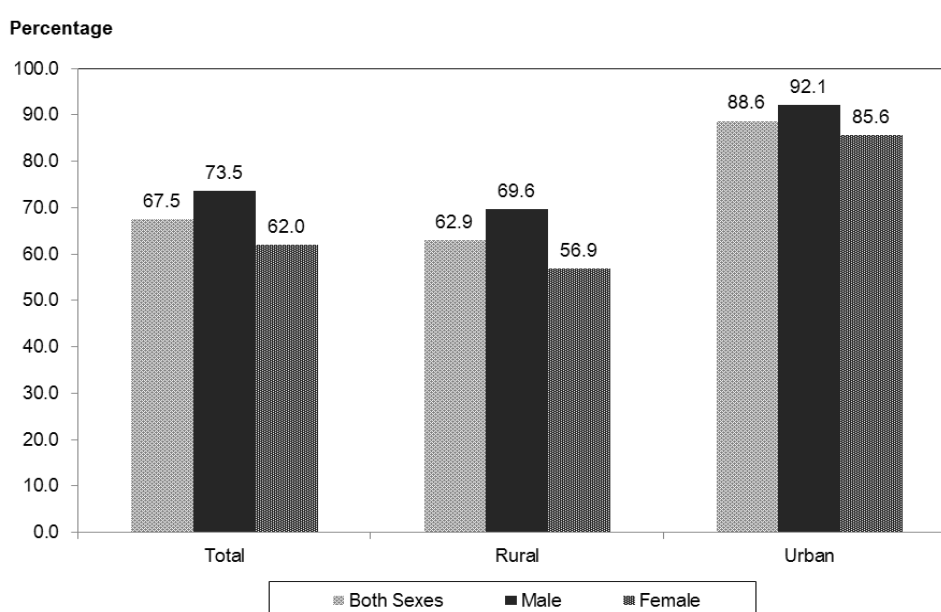
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Dodoma region stands at 68 percent and it was higher in urban areas (87 percent) than in rural areas (63 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; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	67.5	73.5	62.0	62.9	69.6	56.9	88.6	92.1	85.6
15–19	79.2	79.1	79.4	75.2	75.6	74.7	95.3	95.4	95.1
20–24	74.5	78.0	71.6	69.3	73.2	65.9	93.7	95.3	92.4
25–29	70.9	75.0	67.7	65.8	70.2	62.3	91.5	93.7	89.7
30–34	72.3	76.3	69.0	68.3	72.5	64.8	90.5	92.8	88.4
35–39	73.9	78.0	70.4	70.4	74.8	66.7	90.8	93.1	88.7
40–44	72.0	78.1	66.5	68.7	75.3	62.8	89.5	92.6	86.6
45–49	71.1	80.2	62.7	67.7	77.7	58.6	88.4	92.6	84.3
50–54	58.5	73.0	44.9	54.2	69.8	39.8	82.4	90.4	74.4
55–59	53.7	68.2	39.6	48.7	64.0	34.1	80.7	89.3	71.3
60–64	44.2	60.1	30.0	39.8	55.7	26.0	71.4	85.2	57.2
65–69	39.9	57.5	24.7	36.5	54.1	21.6	64.1	80.6	48.3
70–74	29.9	44.7	17.4	27.4	41.7	15.3	50.1	69.4	34.0
75–79	28.1	42.2	15.6	25.6	39.4	13.3	49.5	67.0	34.9
80+	18.1	28.3	10.5	16.5	26.4	9.0	34.5	48.8	25.1

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 81 percent in Dodoma Municipal to 51 percent in Bahi district (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Dodoma Municipal (81 percent) and Kondoa (77 percent). Bahi district had the lowest literacy rate of 51 percent.

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

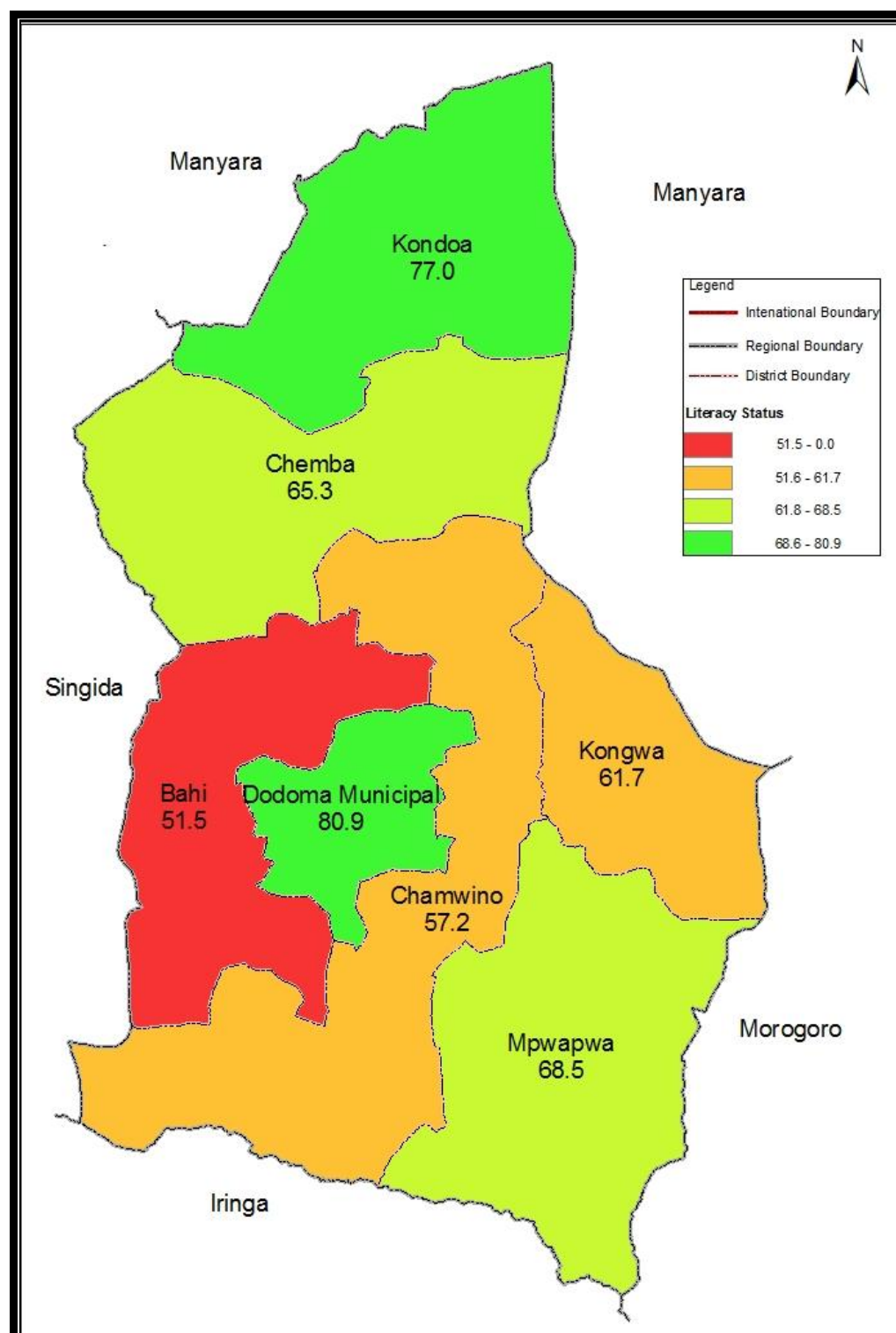


Table 9.5 shows that there has been an increase in adult literacy rates in Dodoma Municipal from 74 percent in 2002 to 81 percent in 2012, Kondoa district from 73 percent to 77 percent, Kongwa district from 57 percent to 62 percent, Chamwino district from 53 percent to 57 percent, Bahi district from 49 percent to 52 percent, and Mpwapwa district from 61 percent in 2002 to 69 percent in 2012 apart from Chemba district which remained at 65 percent

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3) literacy rate increased from 57 percent to 62 percent for persons of age 5 years and above; and from 63 percent to 68 percent for persons of age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that, literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above have also increased from 62 percent to 65 percent for males and from 53 percent to 60 percent for females.

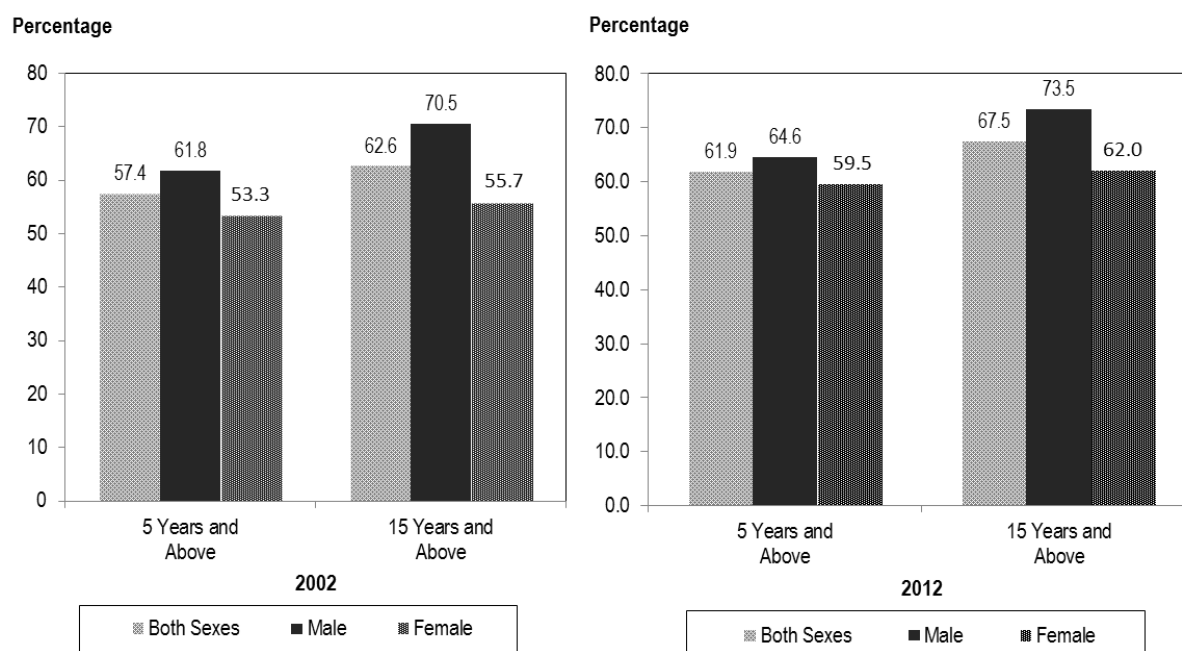
Table 9.5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Dodoma Region	62.7	70.2	56.1	67.5	73.5	62.0	7.7	4.7	10.6
Rural	58.9	66.8	51.9	62.9	69.6	56.9	6.8	4.1	9.6
Urban	86.0	90.2	82.1	88.6	92.1	85.6	3.0	2.1	4.3
Kondoa	73.1	80.4	66.3	77.0	82.6	71.5	5.3	2.7	7.8
Mpwapwa	61.4	69.2	54.4	68.5	74.7	63.0	11.6	7.9	15.8
Kongwa	57.2	65.5	49.9	61.7	67.7	56.6	7.9	3.4	13.4
Chamwino	53.1	61.0	46.6	57.2	64.2	51.1	7.7	5.2	9.7
Dodoma Municipal	73.9	79.8	68.4	80.9	85.5	76.9	9.5	7.1	12.4
Bahi	49.4	56.9	43.4	51.5	59.0	45.2	4.3	3.7	4.1
Chemba	64.9	72.0	58.4	65.3	70.9	59.9	0.6	-1.5	2.6

Note:

- (i) Chamwino, Bahi and Chemba are new districts; that is Bahi and Chamwino were making up Former Dodoma Rural district and Chemba was part of Kondoa district.

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Dodoma 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 of age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili Only category (53 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (9 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	52.7	0.6	8.6	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,720,824
5-9	32.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	33.4	66.6	337,028
10-14	69.0	0.4	5.2	0.1	74.7	25.3	272,967
15-19	57.9	1.4	19.9	0.1	79.2	20.8	193,320
20-24	53.7	1.3	19.5	0.1	74.5	25.5	160,445
25-29	57.6	0.7	12.5	0.1	70.9	29.1	139,372
30-34	62.6	0.5	9.1	0.1	72.3	27.7	125,434
35-39	65.5	0.5	7.8	0.1	73.9	26.1	103,262
40-44	64.5	0.5	7.0	0.1	72.0	28.0	88,352
45-49	63.0	0.4	7.5	0.1	71.1	28.9	65,648
50-54	50.0	0.5	7.8	0.1	58.5	41.5	60,393
55-59	44.2	0.5	8.9	0.1	53.7	46.3	37,058
60-64	37.1	0.3	6.5	0.2	44.2	55.8	37,405
65-69	34.5	0.4	4.9	0.2	39.9	60.1	26,130
70-74	26.6	0.2	2.8	0.3	29.9	70.1	27,529
75-79	25.3	0.2	2.4	0.3	28.1	71.9	16,495
80+	16.6	0.1	1.2	0.3	18.1	81.9	29,986

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

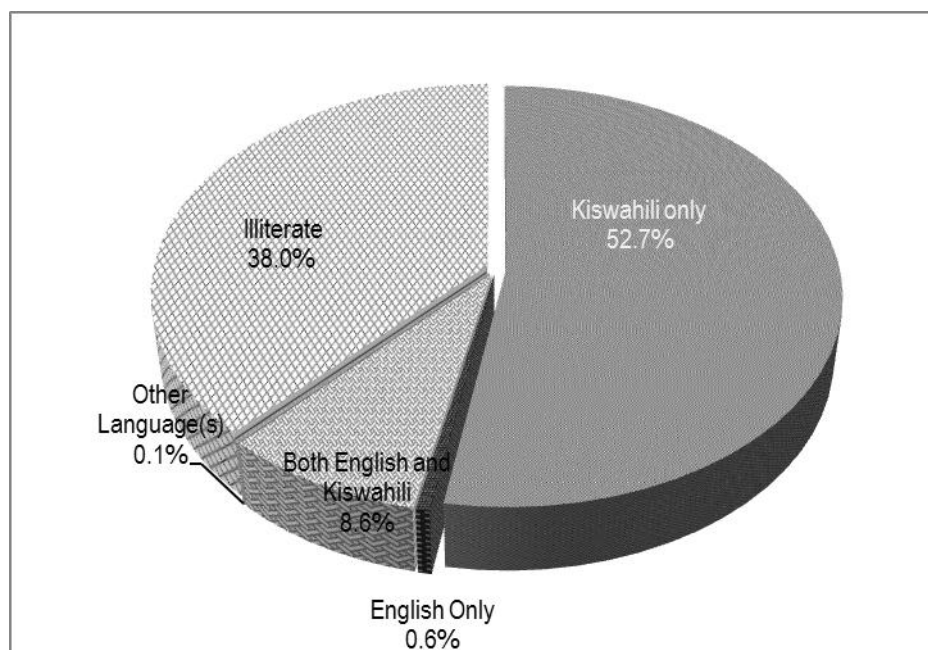


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (86 percent) compared to rural areas (58 percent) and males were slightly more literate (65 percent) than females (64 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Dodoma Region	52.7	0.6	8.6	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,720,824
Male	54.2	0.6	9.7	0.1	64.6	35.4	831,467
Female	54.8	0.5	8.2	0.1	63.6	43.3	889,357
Dodoma Rural	52.0	0.5	4.9	0.1	57.5	42.5	1,449,756
Male	54.1	0.5	5.7	0.1	60.4	39.6	703,350
Female	50.1	0.4	4.1	0.1	54.8	45.2	746,406
Dodoma Urban	55.9	1.1	28.6	0.1	85.8	14.2	271,068
Male	54.7	1.3	31.6	0.1	87.7	12.3	128,117
Female	57.0	1.0	25.9	0.1	84.1	15.9	142,951

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

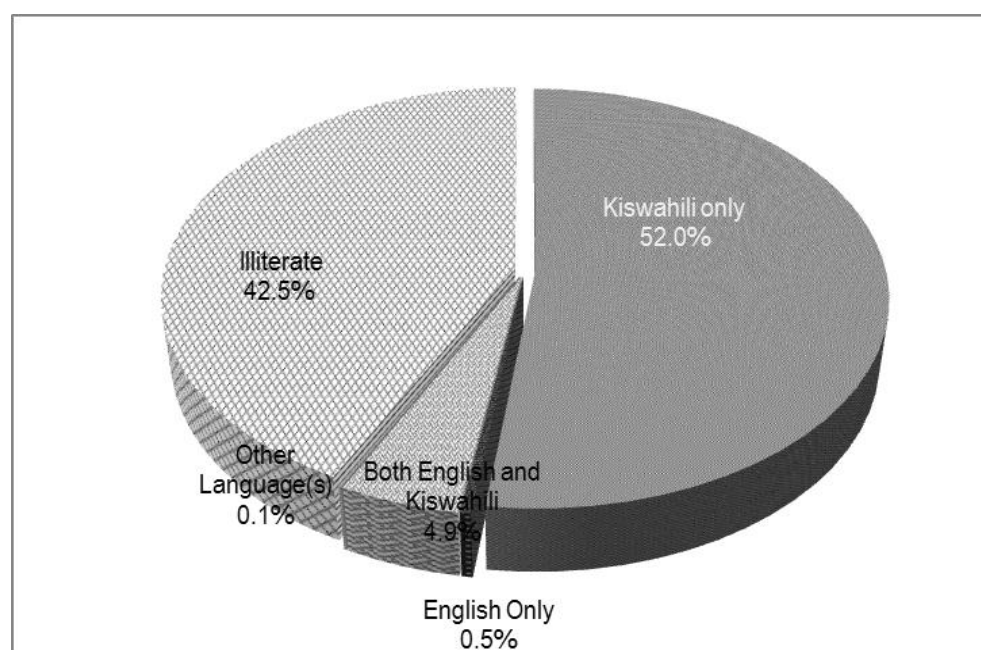
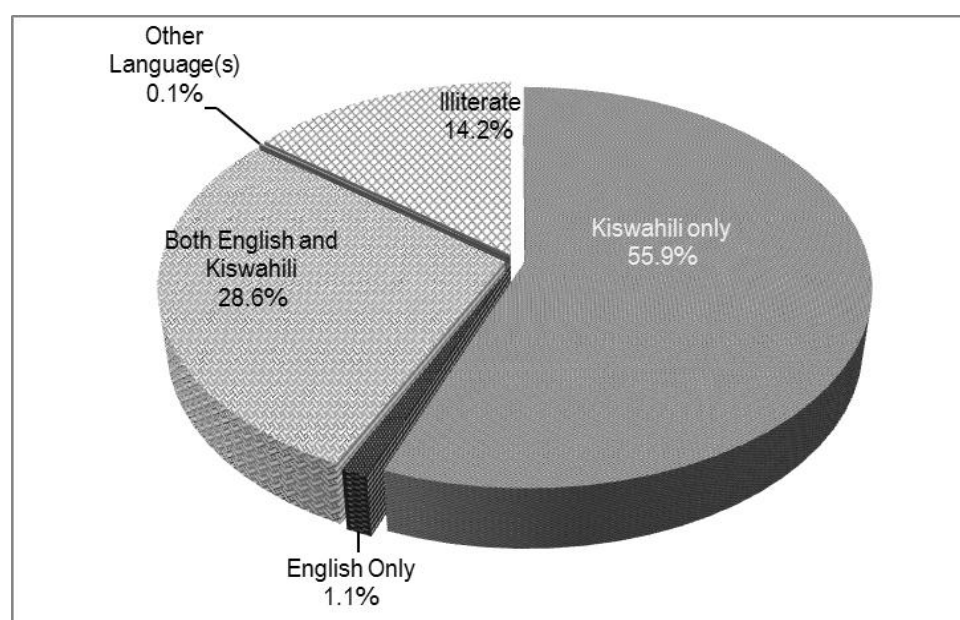


Figure 9.6: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Dodoma Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Dodoma Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. The Table reveals that illiteracy levels that differ among districts. The District council with the highest illiteracy rate was Bahi (54.3 percent) followed by Kongwa (43.7 percent) and Chemba (40.3 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Dodoma Municipal (22.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Dodoma Region	52.7	0.6	8.6	0.1	61.9	38.1	1,720,824	
Kondoa	63.5	0.5	7.3	0.1	71.4	28.6	223,833	
Mpwapwa	54.8	0.5	7.2	0.1	62.6	37.4	251,297	
Kongwa	49.9	0.4	5.8	0.1	56.3	43.7	253,712	
Chamwino	46.9	0.4	4.4	0.2	51.9	48.1	270,956	
Dodoma Municipal	54.8	1.1	21.1	0.1	77.1	22.9	345,854	
Bahi	41.9	0.3	3.4	0.1	45.7	54.3	180,617	
Chemba	55.2	0.4	4.0	0.1	59.7	40.3	194,555	

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 of age 5 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, 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

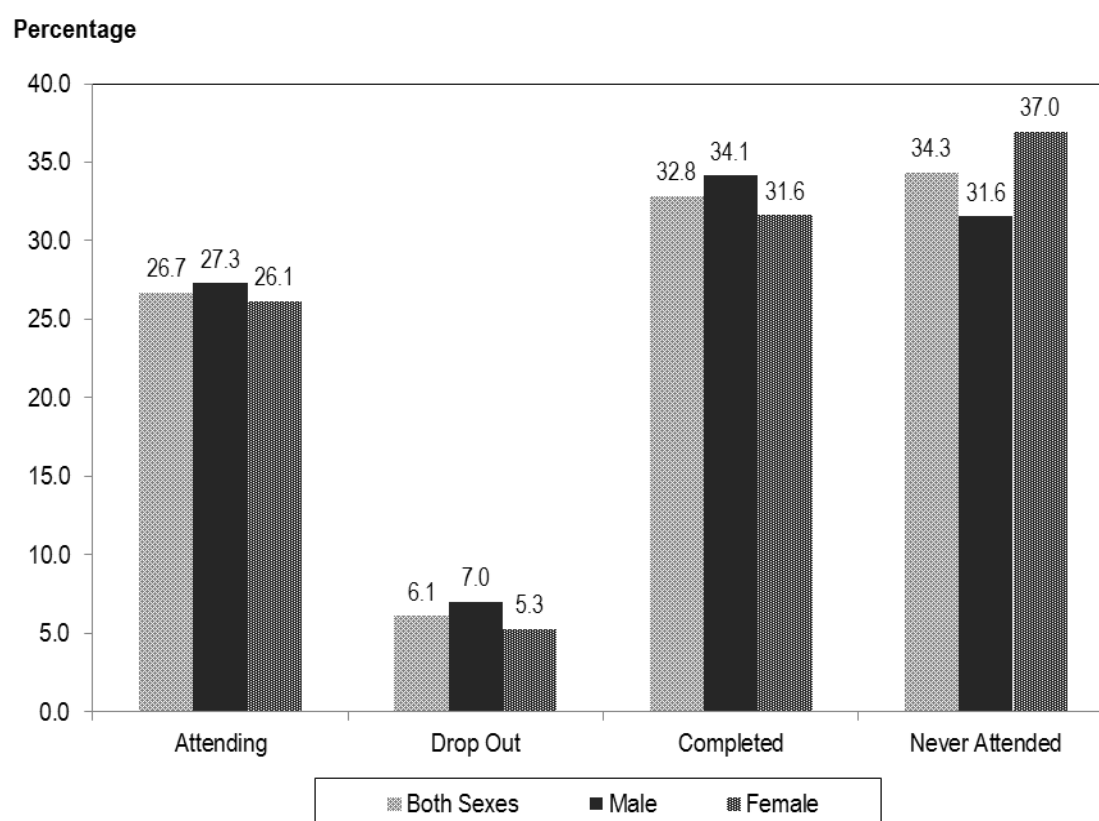
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 present results on the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. About thirty-four (34.3) percent of persons aged 5 years and above in Dodoma region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (37 percent) having never been to school compared with males (31.6 percent). About thirty-three (32.8) percent of persons aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 27.3 percent were attending and six (6.1) percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,720,824	26.7	6.1	32.8	34.3	831,467	27.3	7.0	34.1	31.6	889,357	26.1	5.3	31.6	37.0
5	69,550	22.2	0.1	0.4	77.3	35,515	21.0	0.2	0.4	78.4	34,035	23.4	0.1	0.4	76.1
6	71,887	33.3	0.2	0.4	66.1	36,169	31.5	0.2	0.5	67.9	35,718	35.1	0.2	0.4	64.3
5-6	141,437	27.8	0.2	0.4	71.6	71,684	26.3	0.2	0.5	73.1	69,753	29.4	0.1	0.4	70.1
7	74,339	49.8	0.3	0.5	49.4	37,718	46.4	0.3	0.5	52.7	36,621	53.2	0.3	0.5	46.0
8	64,096	61.8	0.4	0.6	37.1	31,816	58.2	0.5	0.6	40.7	32,280	65.4	0.4	0.6	33.6
9	57,156	70.4	0.7	0.6	28.3	28,776	67.4	0.8	0.6	31.2	28,380	73.4	0.6	0.5	25.4
10	66,684	72.8	1.3	0.7	25.2	33,681	69.8	1.6	0.8	27.8	33,003	75.8	1.0	0.7	22.5
11	46,359	76.7	2.0	1.0	20.3	22,906	74.7	2.3	1.1	21.9	23,453	78.6	1.6	1.0	18.8
12	69,882	74.7	2.9	1.8	20.6	35,653	72.2	3.5	1.9	22.4	34,229	77.3	2.2	1.7	18.7
13	45,316	74.8	4.0	3.7	17.5	22,956	71.5	5.0	3.6	19.9	22,360	78.1	3.0	3.8	15.2
7-13	423,832	67.7	1.5	1.2	29.6	213,506	64.7	1.9	1.2	32.2	210,326	70.8	1.2	1.1	26.9
14	44,726	68.8	4.8	9.7	16.6	22,563	66.0	6.3	9.3	18.5	22,163	71.7	3.3	10.2	14.8
15	45,165	56.2	6.5	18.4	18.8	23,889	54.0	8.3	17.6	20.1	21,276	58.8	4.4	19.4	17.4
16	39,651	48.4	7.6	26.8	17.3	20,410	47.6	9.3	25.5	17.6	19,241	49.3	5.7	28.2	16.9
17	34,740	39.5	8.8	33.9	17.7	18,264	40.1	10.2	32.5	17.2	16,476	38.8	7.3	35.6	18.3
14 - 17	164,282	54.2	6.8	21.4	17.6	85,126	52.7	8.4	20.5	18.5	79,156	55.9	5.0	22.3	16.7
18	43,175	28.2	9.7	40.5	21.6	21,749	30.8	10.9	38.7	19.6	21,426	25.6	8.6	42.3	23.6
19	30,589	24.0	10.8	45.7	19.5	14,735	28.6	11.8	41.5	18.1	15,854	19.6	9.9	49.5	20.9
18 - 19	73,764	26.4	10.2	42.6	20.7	36,484	29.9	11.3	39.8	19.0	37,280	23.0	9.1	45.4	22.4
20	46,607	13.1	11.0	50.3	25.6	21,216	17.4	12.3	47.8	22.5	25,391	9.6	9.9	52.3	28.2
21	25,724	13.3	12.2	52.8	21.7	12,107	17.2	13.4	51.1	18.3	13,617	9.7	11.2	54.4	24.8
22	38,215	8.8	12.5	53.6	25.2	17,530	11.6	14.1	52.5	21.7	20,685	6.5	11.0	54.5	28.1
23	23,124	8.5	12.1	55.9	23.5	10,530	11.5	13.9	54.5	20.0	12,594	5.9	10.6	57.1	26.4
24	26,775	6.3	11.9	55.6	26.1	12,058	8.5	14.1	55.7	21.7	14,717	4.6	10.1	55.6	29.7
20 - 24	160,445	10.3	11.9	53.2	24.6	73,441	13.7	13.4	51.7	21.1	87,004	7.5	10.5	54.4	27.6
25+	757,064	1.0	8.0	53.9	37.1	351,226	1.2	9.4	60.1	29.3	405,838	0.9	6.8	48.5	43.8

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status for population aged five years and above for rural and urban areas of Dodoma Region. The results indicate that about 39 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 12 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (6 percent) than in urban areas (5 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (46.5 percent) than in the rural areas (30.3 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 36.4 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 24.9 percent in the rural population.

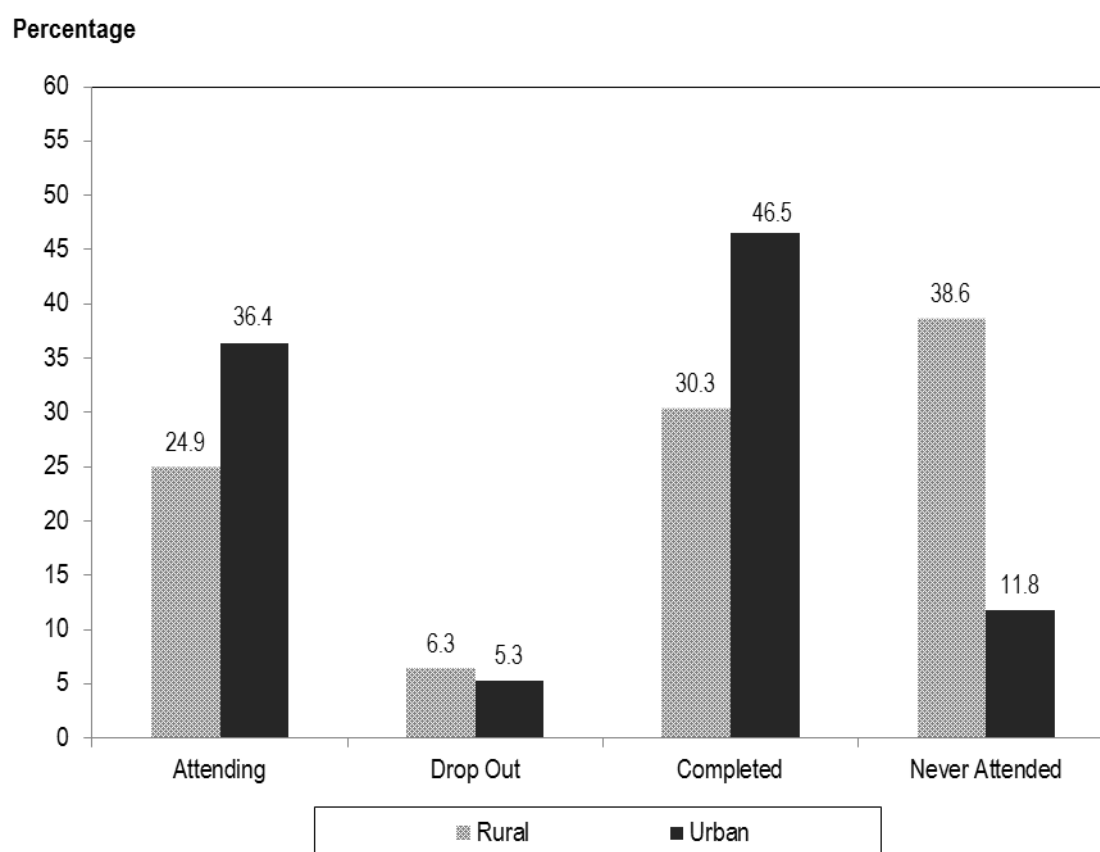
Table 9.10: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Dodoma Rural, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,449,756	24.9	6.3	30.3	38.6	703,350	25.3	7.3	31.8	35.6	746,406	24.5	5.3	28.9	41.4
5	62,197	18.1	0.1	0.4	81.4	31,780	16.9	0.2	0.4	82.5	30,417	19.3	0.1	0.3	80.2
6	64,282	28.9	0.2	0.4	70.5	32,338	26.9	0.2	0.5	72.4	31,944	30.9	0.2	0.3	68.6
5-6	126,479	23.6	0.2	0.4	75.9	64,118	22.0	0.2	0.4	77.4	62,361	25.2	0.1	0.3	74.3
7	66,197	45.6	0.3	0.5	53.6	33,669	42.1	0.3	0.5	57.0	32,528	49.2	0.3	0.5	50.1
8	57,115	58.4	0.4	0.6	40.6	28,445	54.6	0.5	0.6	44.2	28,670	62.1	0.4	0.6	37.0
9	50,254	67.4	0.8	0.5	31.3	25,396	64.3	0.8	0.6	34.3	24,858	70.5	0.7	0.5	28.3
10	58,925	70.2	1.4	0.7	27.8	29,897	67.1	1.6	0.7	30.5	29,028	73.4	1.0	0.7	24.9
11	40,172	74.2	2.1	1.0	22.7	19,933	71.9	2.5	1.1	24.5	20,239	76.4	1.7	0.9	21.0
12	60,923	72.3	3.0	1.8	23.0	31,285	69.4	3.7	1.9	24.9	29,638	75.2	2.2	1.6	20.9
13	38,400	72.2	4.3	3.5	20.0	19,695	68.6	5.4	3.6	22.4	18,705	76.0	3.2	3.5	17.4
7-13	371,986	64.6	1.6	1.1	32.7	188,320	61.4	2.0	1.2	35.4	183,666	67.8	1.2	1.1	29.9
14	37,658	66.1	5.1	9.7	19.1	19,363	62.6	6.9	9.5	21.0	18,295	69.9	3.3	9.8	17.0
15	37,617	52.7	7.1	18.7	21.6	20,482	49.9	9.1	18.3	22.6	17,135	55.9	4.7	19.1	20.3
16	31,638	43.0	8.4	28.0	20.7	16,842	42.0	10.3	27.2	20.6	14,796	44.2	6.2	28.8	20.7
17	27,133	32.6	9.9	35.7	21.8	14,782	33.2	11.4	34.7	20.7	12,351	31.9	8.2	36.9	23.1
14 - 17	134,046	50.1	7.4	21.8	20.7	71,469	48.0	9.2	21.4	21.3	62,577	52.5	5.3	22.2	20.0
18	34,339	21.6	10.7	41.6	26.0	17,596	24.0	12.2	40.5	23.3	16,743	19.1	9.2	42.9	28.9
19	23,539	17.5	11.8	46.4	24.3	11,582	21.5	13.1	43.3	22.1	11,957	13.6	10.7	49.3	26.4
18 - 19	57,878	19.9	11.2	43.6	25.3	29,178	23.0	12.6	41.6	22.8	28,700	16.8	9.8	45.5	27.9
20	37,464	8.5	11.8	49.4	30.2	17,107	12.2	13.5	47.8	26.5	20,357	5.4	10.5	50.8	33.3
21	19,820	8.2	13.6	51.5	26.7	9,344	11.8	15.3	50.3	22.6	10,476	5.0	12.0	52.5	30.4
22	30,017	4.9	13.5	51.3	30.3	13,846	6.9	15.7	51.1	26.3	16,171	3.2	11.6	51.6	33.7
23	17,745	4.2	13.5	53.3	28.9	8,084	6.3	15.9	52.7	25.1	9,661	2.6	11.5	53.7	32.2
24	20,779	3.2	13.2	51.9	31.7	9,344	4.2	16.1	53.0	26.6	11,435	2.3	10.8	51.0	35.9
20 - 24	125,825	6.1	13.0	51.2	29.7	57,725	8.8	15.1	50.5	25.6	68,100	3.9	11.2	51.7	33.2
25+	633,542	0.7	8.2	49.8	41.3	292,540	0.7	9.9	56.2	33.2	341,002	0.6	6.8	44.3	48.3

Table 9.11: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Dodoma 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	271,068	36.4	5.3	46.5	11.8	128,117	38.2	5.3	47.0	9.6	142,951	34.8	5.4	46.1	13.7
5	7,353	56.7	0.1	0.6	42.5	3,735	55.6	0.2	0.6	43.6	3,618	57.8	0.1	0.6	41.5
6	7,605	70.5	0.2	0.6	28.7	3,831	69.7	0.2	0.6	29.5	3,774	71.4	0.2	0.6	27.8
5-6	14,958	63.7	0.2	0.6	35.5	7,566	62.7	0.2	0.6	36.5	7,392	64.7	0.1	0.6	34.5
7	8,142	84.0	0.2	0.8	15.0	4,049	82.4	0.3	0.7	16.6	4,093	85.5	0.2	0.9	13.5
8	6,981	90.2	0.4	0.6	8.8	3,371	88.5	0.3	0.6	10.6	3,610	91.8	0.4	0.7	7.1
9	6,902	92.1	0.4	0.7	6.7	3,380	90.5	0.5	0.9	8.1	3,522	93.7	0.3	0.6	5.4
10	7,759	92.6	0.9	0.9	5.7	3,784	91.4	1.0	1.0	6.6	3,975	93.7	0.7	0.8	4.8
11	6,187	92.9	1.2	1.3	4.6	2,973	93.5	1.1	1.0	4.4	3,214	92.3	1.3	1.6	4.9
12	8,959	91.2	2.0	2.2	4.6	4,368	91.7	1.9	1.9	4.6	4,591	90.7	2.1	2.6	4.6
13	6,916	89.1	2.2	4.7	4.1	3,261	89.4	2.3	3.8	4.5	3,655	88.8	2.1	5.4	3.7
7-13	51,846	90.2	1.0	1.6	7.2	25,186	89.5	1.1	1.4	8.1	26,660	90.8	1.0	1.8	6.4
14	7,068	83.2	2.9	10.1	3.7	3,200	86.6	2.6	7.6	3.2	3,868	80.5	3.2	12.2	4.2
15	7,548	74.1	3.6	17.1	5.2	3,407	78.1	3.8	13.0	5.1	4,141	70.8	3.5	20.5	5.3
16	8,013	69.6	4.3	22.3	3.9	3,568	74.0	4.8	17.6	3.6	4,445	66.0	3.9	26.0	4.1
17	7,607	64.1	4.9	27.7	3.3	3,482	69.4	5.2	22.8	2.6	4,125	59.6	4.7	31.9	3.9
14 - 17	30,236	72.5	4.0	19.5	4.0	13,657	76.8	4.1	15.4	3.6	16,579	69.0	3.8	22.9	4.3
18	8,836	53.8	5.8	36.0	4.4	4,153	59.5	5.2	31.2	4.0	4,683	48.7	6.4	40.3	4.6
19	7,050	45.6	7.4	43.3	3.7	3,153	54.9	7.0	34.9	3.3	3,897	38.1	7.7	50.2	4.0
18 - 19	15,886	50.1	6.5	39.3	4.1	7,306	57.5	6.0	32.8	3.7	8,580	43.9	7.0	44.8	4.3
20	9,143	32.1	7.6	53.6	6.7	4,109	39.2	7.3	47.8	5.7	5,034	26.3	7.8	58.3	7.6
21	5,904	30.1	7.7	57.3	4.9	2,763	35.5	7.0	53.7	3.8	3,141	25.4	8.3	60.5	5.8
22	8,198	23.2	8.6	61.7	6.5	3,684	29.3	8.3	57.8	4.6	4,514	18.2	8.9	64.9	8.0
23	5,379	22.4	7.4	64.8	5.4	2,446	28.8	7.4	60.5	3.2	2,933	17.0	7.5	68.3	7.3
24	5,996	17.3	7.7	68.5	6.6	2,714	23.0	7.4	65.0	4.7	3,282	12.6	7.9	71.3	8.2
20 - 24	34,620	25.6	7.8	60.5	6.1	15,716	31.8	7.5	56.2	4.5	18,904	20.4	8.1	64.0	7.4
25+	123,522	2.9	7.2	74.5	15.3	58,686	3.4	7.3	79.2	10.2	64,836	2.5	7.2	70.3	19.9

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



9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figure 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 62 percent in the 2002 Census to 68 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 64 to 71 percent) compared with males (from 61 to 65 percent). The urban NER increased from 87 percent in 2002 to 90 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 59 to 65 percent respectively.

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

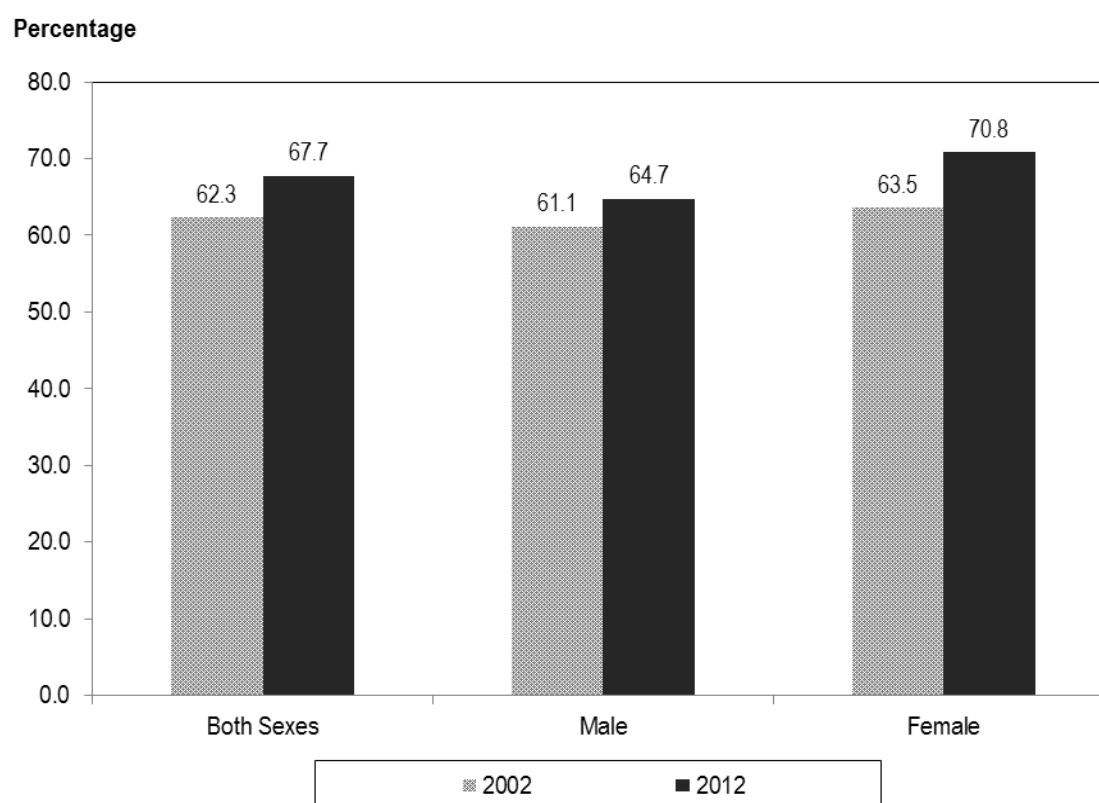
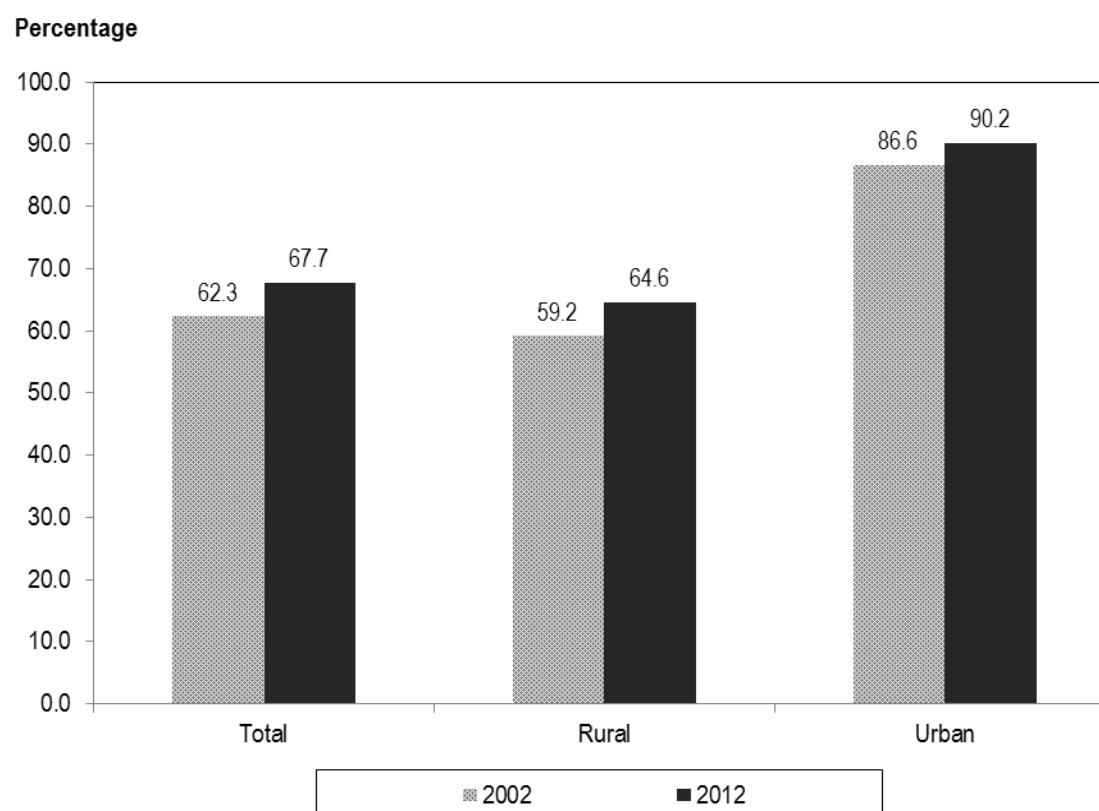


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least eight in every ten (85 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 (111 percent) than in rural areas (81 percent). The differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas were negligibly small.

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

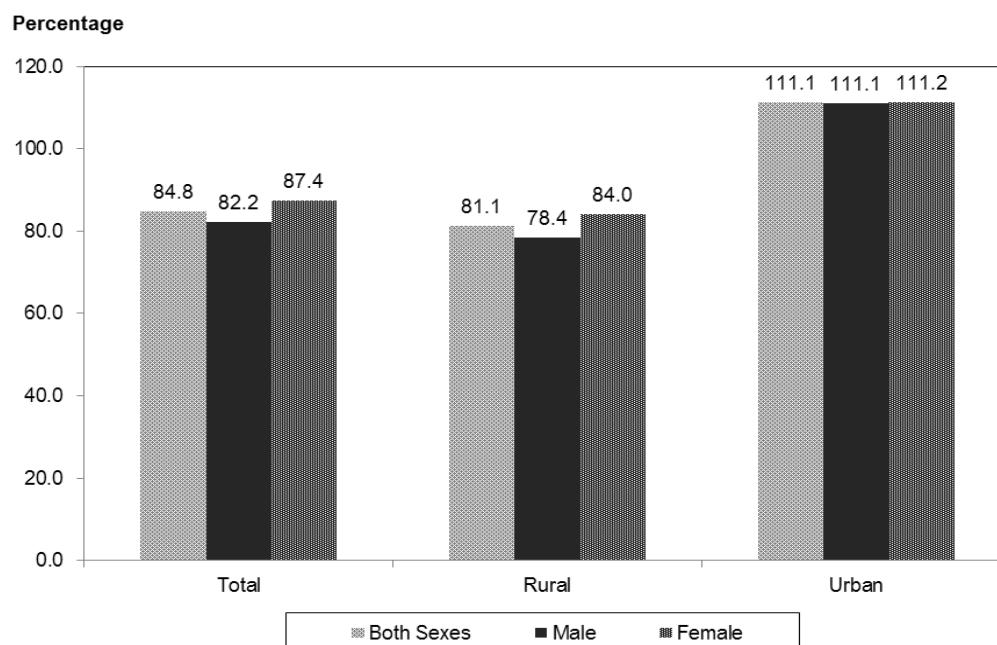


Table 9.12 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 81.1 percent in Dodoma Municipal to 50.9 percent in Bahi district.

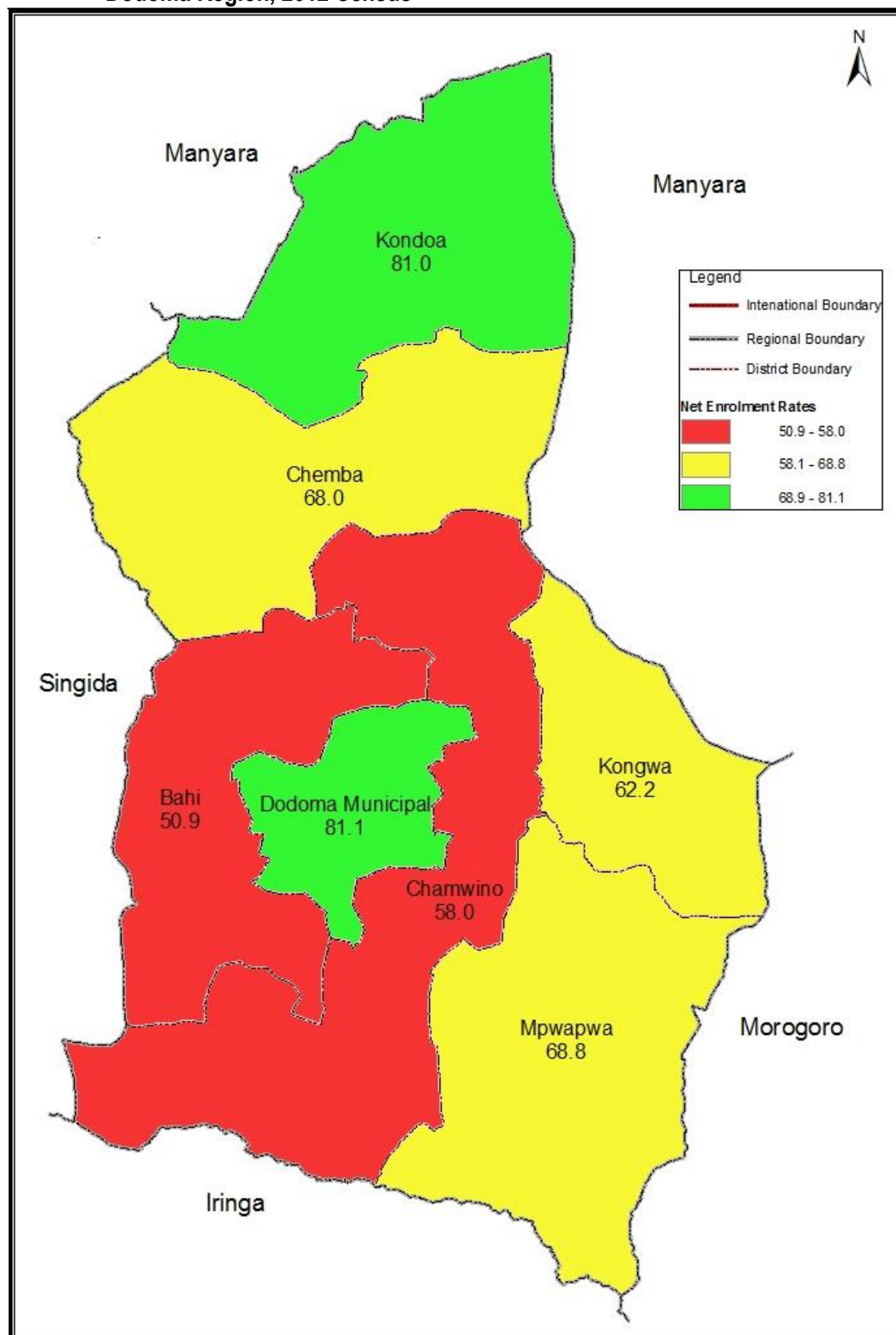
Table 9.12: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Dodoma Region	67.7	64.7	70.8	64.6	61.4	67.8	90.2	89.5	90.8
Kondoa	81.0	77.9	84.3	79.7	76.5	83.2	96.2	95.7	96.7
Mpwapwa	68.8	65.9	71.8	66.9	63.8	70.1	93.7	93.3	94.1
Kongwa	62.2	58.2	66.1	59.6	55.5	63.7	89.9	88.9	90.8
Chamwino	58.0	54.7	61.3	56.4	53.2	59.8	83.9	80.7	87.2
Dodoma Municipal	81.1	79.3	82.8	73.8	71.1	76.6	89.6	89.2	89.9
Bahi	50.9	48.8	53.1	50.9	48.8	53.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chemba	68.0	64.5	71.7	67.6	64.0	71.4	90.4	89.4	91.5

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bahi District Council has no urban component.

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

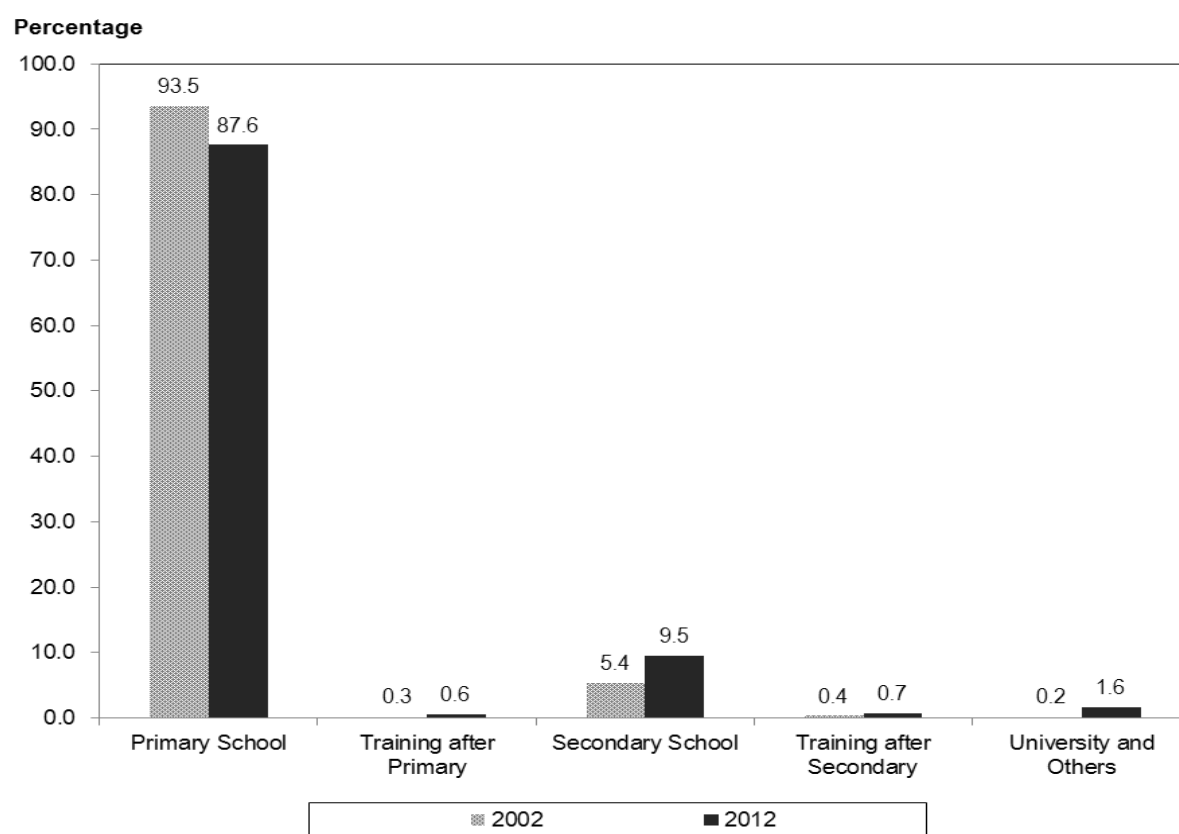
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.13 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Dodoma Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results shows that out of 564,780 persons who attained any level of education, 283,688 (50.2 percent) were males and 281,092 (49.8 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained (88 percent), followed by secondary education (10 percent), university and others (2 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (88.9 percent) compared with males (86.3 percent). However, at secondary level and above, number of males was larger than that of females.

Table 9.13: Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	564,780	283,688	281,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary School	494,842	244,834	250,008	87.6	86.3	88.9
Training after Primary	3,247	1,655	1,592	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	53,866	29,460	24,406	9.5	10.4	8.7
Training after Secondary	3,773	1,997	1,776	0.7	0.7	0.6
University and Others	9,052	5,742	3,310	1.6	2.0	1.2

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from about five (5.4) percent to about 10 percent and from 0.2 percent to 1.6 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; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

The results further indicated that 1.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above (20,828 persons) were unemployed and 17.6 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 8.6 and 2.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Dodoma Region in 2012. The results show that 68 percent (934,735 persons) of all persons aged 10 years and above (1,383,790 persons) in Dodoma region were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night while 32 percent (449,055 persons) of them did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicates that 25,850 persons (1.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 19 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted nine and three percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,383,790	67.5	1.9	8.6	18.6	3.3
10–14	272,967	19.6	0.5	14.8	61.8	3.3
15–19	193,314	48.9	1.6	11.1	36.6	1.8
20–24	160,445	75.8	3.0	9.3	11.2	0.8
25–29	139,372	86.4	5.0	7.8	-	0.7
30–34	125,434	90.3	2.4	6.6	-	0.7
35–39	103,262	91.9	1.8	5.7	-	0.6
40–44	88,352	92.9	1.7	4.8	-	0.6
45–49	65,648	93.2	1.3	4.8	-	0.8
50–54	60,393	92.5	1.3	4.7	-	1.5
55–59	37,058	91.9	1.0	4.9	-	2.1
60–64	37,405	88.3	1.0	5.2	-	5.5
65–69	26,130	85.3	1.1	5.0	-	8.6
70–74	27,529	76.3	1.0	5.3	-	17.4
75–79	16,495	71.9	1.0	5.8	-	21.2
80 +	29,986	50.7	-	0.0	-	49.3

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in Rural Areas (71 percent) was employed compared with persons living in Urban Areas (53 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in Urban Areas (4 percent) compared with persons in Rural Areas (1 percent). Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (70 percent) compared with females (66 percent) were employed.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,149,705	70.5	1.4	8.0	16.6	3.5
10–14	236,078	21.8	0.5	16.2	58.0	3.6
15–19	154,260	55.8	1.4	10.8	30.1	1.9
20–24	125,825	83.6	2.1	7.4	6.0	0.8
25–29	111,723	90.4	2.9	5.9	-	0.7
30–34	102,576	92.5	1.7	5.1	-	0.7
35–39	85,475	93.4	1.5	4.5	-	0.6
40–44	74,442	94.2	1.4	3.8	-	0.6
45–49	55,027	94.5	1.0	3.8	-	0.7
50–54	51,266	93.5	1.1	3.9	-	1.5
55–59	31,296	93.1	0.8	4.0	-	2.0
60–64	32,240	89.7	0.9	4.2	-	5.1
65–69	22,942	87.0	0.9	4.2	-	7.9
70–74	24,528	77.9	0.8	4.8	-	16.6
75–79	14,761	73.9	0.9	5.2	-	20.0
80 +	27,266	52.1	-	0.0	-	47.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	234,085	52.9	4.4	11.6	28.5	2.7
10–14	36,889	5.4	0.3	6.0	86.6	1.7
15–19	39,054	21.5	2.5	12.3	62.3	1.5
20–24	34,620	47.3	6.1	16.0	29.9	0.8
25–29	27,649	70.3	13.5	15.6	-	0.5
30–34	22,858	80.5	5.9	13.0	-	0.6
35–39	17,787	84.7	3.3	11.5	-	0.5
40–44	13,910	86.1	3.2	10.1	-	0.7
45–49	10,621	86.3	2.7	10.1	-	1.0
50–54	9,127	87.0	2.5	8.7	-	1.8
55–59	5,762	85.4	2.2	9.5	-	2.8
60–64	5,165	79.3	1.9	10.8	-	8.0
65–69	3,188	73.2	2.6	10.9	-	13.3
70–74	3,001	63.9	2.4	9.9	-	23.7
75–79	1,734	54.7	2.1	11.1	-	32.1
80 +	2,720	36.8	-	0.0	-	63.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	661,470	69.8	2.2	5.4	19.7	2.9
10–14	137,759	21.5	0.6	14.6	59.8	3.6
15–19	99,044	50.2	2.0	8.4	37.3	2.1
20–24	73,441	77.0	3.7	3.7	14.6	1.0
25–29	62,074	90.8	6.6	2.0	-	0.7
30–34	57,161	94.9	2.9	1.5	-	0.7
35–39	48,123	96.5	1.8	1.2	-	0.6
40–44	41,861	96.3	2.0	1.1	-	0.7
45–49	31,506	96.7	1.5	1.0	-	0.7
50–54	29,241	96.2	1.5	1.0	-	1.3
55–59	18,316	96.1	1.2	1.2	-	1.5
60–64	17,589	93.8	1.2	1.4	-	3.6
65–69	12,117	91.7	1.4	1.4	-	5.4
70–74	12,652	84.3	1.2	2.0	-	12.5
75–79	7,768	81.2	1.1	2.2	-	15.5
80 +	12,818	60.4	-	-	-	39.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	722,320	65.5	1.5	11.6	17.6	3.8
10–14	135,208	17.7	0.4	15.0	63.9	3.0
15–19	94,270	47.5	1.3	13.8	35.8	1.5
20–24	87,004	74.7	2.3	13.9	8.3	0.7
25–29	77,298	83.0	3.8	12.6	-	0.6
30–34	68,273	86.5	2.1	10.8	-	0.6
35–39	55,139	88.0	1.8	9.7	-	0.5
40–44	46,491	89.8	1.4	8.2	-	0.6
45–49	34,142	89.9	1.1	8.3	-	0.8
50–54	31,152	89.0	1.1	8.2	-	1.7
55–59	18,742	87.9	0.9	8.5	-	2.7
60–64	19,816	83.4	0.9	8.5	-	7.3
65–69	14,013	79.7	0.8	8.2	-	11.3
70–74	14,877	69.6	0.8	8.1	-	21.5
75–79	8,727	63.6	1.0	9.1	-	26.3
80 +	17,168	43.4	-	0.0	-	56.5

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by district and usual economic activity. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Dodoma. Results revealed that Kongwa, Chamwino and Chemba districts had the highest proportion of employed persons (71 percent each) while Dodoma Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (57 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one (1.0) percent of the population in Chemba district to four (3.8) percent in Dodoma Municipal Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 13 percent of the population in Bahi District to 25 percent in Dodoma Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from seven (7) percent of the population in Chemba to 11 percent in Dodoma Municipal Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3) percent of the population in Mpwapwa District and Dodoma Municipal Council to four (4) percent in Bahi District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Dodoma Region	1,383,790	67.5	1.9	8.6	18.6	3.3
Rural	1,149,705	70.5	1.4	8.0	16.6	3.5
Urban	234,085	52.9	4.4	11.6	28.5	2.7
Male	661,470	69.8	2.2	5.4	19.7	2.9
Female	722,320	65.5	1.5	11.6	17.6	3.8
Kondoa	178,867	67.0	1.3	7.2	20.6	3.9
Mpwapwa	199,836	70.6	1.3	8.0	17.4	2.7
Kongwa	200,803	71.2	1.6	7.5	16.2	3.4
Chamwino	214,420	71.1	1.4	8.1	15.7	3.6
Dodoma Municipal	293,058	57.4	3.8	11.0	25.0	2.8
Bahi	142,871	70.5	1.5	10.4	13.2	4.4
Chemba	153,935	71.0	1.0	7.0	17.9	3.2

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 in Dodoma Region. Among 1,383,790 persons aged 10 years and above, 852,195 (62 percent) were employed while the remaining 38 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 15 percent of the population, 16 percent were home maintenance workers and four percent were unable to work. The unemployed

persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for three (3) 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; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,383,790	61.6	3.1	16.4	15.1	3.8
10–14	272,967	18.3	1.0	27.4	49.5	3.8
15–19	193,314	44.7	2.7	20.2	30.1	2.3
20–24	160,445	68.7	4.7	15.8	9.8	1.0
25–29	139,372	78.7	6.5	14.0	-	0.9
30–34	125,434	82.7	4.1	12.4	-	0.9
35–39	103,262	83.9	3.6	11.7	-	0.8
40–44	88,352	85.0	3.4	10.8	-	0.8
45–49	65,648	85.3	3.0	10.7	-	1.1
50–54	60,393	84.0	3.0	11.2	-	1.8
55–59	37,058	83.5	2.7	11.2	-	2.6
60–64	37,405	79.8	2.5	11.7	-	6.0
65–69	26,130	76.5	2.4	12.0	-	9.0
70–74	27,529	68.4	2.1	11.5	-	17.9
75–79	16,495	63.9	2.1	12.0	-	22.0
80 +	29,986	45.3	-	0.1	-	54.6

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, Rural and Urban Areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in Rural Areas (64 percent) than in Urban Areas (51 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was slightly higher in Urban Areas (5 percent) than in Rural Areas (3 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,149,705	63.7	2.8	16.6	12.8	4.0
10–14	236,078	20.3	1.0	29.6	44.8	4.2
15–19	154,260	50.7	2.6	21.0	23.2	2.5
20–24	125,825	75.0	4.2	14.9	4.9	1.0
25–29	111,723	81.3	4.7	13.0	0.0	1.0
30–34	102,576	83.7	3.6	11.7	0.0	0.9
35–39	85,475	84.2	3.6	11.4	0.0	0.8
40–44	74,442	85.4	3.3	10.5	0.0	0.8
45–49	55,027	85.6	3.0	10.3	0.0	1.0
50–54	51,266	84.1	2.9	11.1	0.0	1.8
55–59	31,296	83.9	2.6	10.9	0.0	2.5
60–64	32,240	80.7	2.5	11.2	0.0	5.6
65–69	22,942	77.6	2.4	11.6	0.0	8.5
70–74	24,528	69.7	2.0	11.2	0.0	17.1
75–79	14,761	65.4	2.1	11.6	0.0	20.8
80 +	27,266	46.5	-	0.1	0.0	53.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	234,085	51.1	4.7	15.3	26.1	2.8
10–14	36,889	5.5	0.5	13.1	79.1	1.9
15–19	39,054	21.1	2.8	17.0	57.4	1.6
20–24	34,620	45.6	6.6	19.2	27.8	0.8
25–29	27,649	68.0	13.4	18.1	0.0	0.5
30–34	22,858	78.0	6.1	15.3	0.0	0.7
35–39	17,787	82.3	3.5	13.6	0.0	0.6
40–44	13,910	82.9	3.9	12.5	0.0	0.8
45–49	10,621	83.4	2.8	12.7	0.0	1.1
50–54	9,127	83.2	3.2	11.6	0.0	1.9
55–59	5,762	81.1	3.0	12.5	0.0	3.5
60–64	5,165	73.8	2.6	15.0	0.0	8.6
65–69	3,188	68.9	3.0	15.0	0.0	13.1
70–74	3,001	58.5	2.9	13.9	0.0	24.8
75–79	1,734	50.9	2.5	14.6	0.0	32.0
80 +	2,720	33.5	-	0.0	0.0	66.5

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (65 percent) compared with females (58 percent). On the other hand, unemployment was slightly higher among males four (4) percent than among females two (2) percent.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	661,470	65.2	4.1	11.2	16.0	3.4
10–14	137,759	20.2	1.2	26.3	48.1	4.2
15–19	99,044	46.7	3.4	16.6	30.7	2.7
20–24	73,441	71.6	6.4	8.0	12.8	1.2
25–29	62,074	85.3	8.9	4.9	0.0	0.9
30–34	57,161	89.0	5.6	4.4	0.0	1.0
35–39	48,123	90.2	4.7	4.2	0.0	0.9
40–44	41,861	90.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	0.9
45–49	31,506	90.7	4.0	4.2	0.0	1.1
50–54	29,241	89.8	4.1	4.4	0.0	1.8
55–59	18,316	89.4	3.7	4.7	0.0	2.2
60–64	17,589	87.2	3.8	4.9	0.0	4.1
65–69	12,117	84.9	3.5	5.2	0.0	6.4
70–74	12,652	77.4	2.9	6.3	0.0	13.4
75–79	7,768	74.6	2.7	6.2	0.0	16.5
80 +	12,818	55.2	0	0.0	0.0	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; Dodoma, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	722,320	58.3	2.2	21.1	14.2	4.1
10–14	135,208	16.4	0.8	28.5	50.9	3.5
15–19	94,270	42.7	1.9	24.0	29.5	1.9
20–24	87,004	66.2	3.3	22.4	7.3	0.8
25–29	77,298	73.3	4.5	21.3	0.0	0.9
30–34	68,273	77.4	2.8	19.1	0.0	0.8
35–39	55,139	78.3	2.7	18.4	0.0	0.7
40–44	46,491	80.1	2.4	16.8	0.0	0.7
45–49	34,142	80.2	2.0	16.7	0.0	1.0
50–54	31,152	78.6	1.9	17.6	0.0	1.8
55–59	18,742	77.7	1.7	17.5	0.0	3.1
60–64	19,816	73.2	1.4	17.7	0.0	7.6
65–69	14,013	69.3	1.5	17.8	0.0	11.3
70–74	14,877	60.8	1.4	16.0	0.0	21.8
75–79	8,727	54.4	1.7	17.1	0.0	26.9
80 +	17,168	37.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	62.0

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by district and current economic activity in Dodoma Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above. Results revealed that Dodoma

Municipal Council had the lowest proportion of employed persons (55 percent) compared with other districts.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities ranging from two (2) percent of the population in Chemba district to four (4) percent in Dodoma Municipal Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 10 percent of the population in Bahi District to 23 percent in Dodoma Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from 14 percent of the population in Kondoa district to 23 percent in Bahi district. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3) percent of the population in Dodoma Municipal Council to five (5) percent in Bahi District Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Dodoma Region	1,383,790	61.6	3.1	16.4	15.1	3.8
Rural	1,149,705	63.7	2.8	16.6	12.8	4.0
Urban	234,085	51.1	4.7	15.3	26.1	2.8
Male	661,470	65.2	4.1	11.2	16.0	3.4
Female	722,320	58.3	2.2	21.1	14.2	4.1
Kondoa	178,867	63.2	2.3	13.9	16.5	4.2
Mpwapwa	199,836	64.8	3.2	16.1	12.6	3.3
Kongwa	200,803	63.3	3.3	16.5	13.0	4.0
Chamwino	214,420	63.5	3.1	17.2	12.2	4.1
Dodoma Municipal	293,058	55.3	4.2	15.0	22.5	3.0
Bahi	142,871	58.9	3.5	22.7	9.6	5.3
Chemba	153,935	65.3	1.6	15.1	14.5	3.5

10.4 Employment Status

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

The data on employment status were collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is agriculture (71 percent), followed by own non-agriculture (14 percent) and family worker (8 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.1 percent of the working population

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	852,195	0.3	7.3	13.6	70.5	7.9	0.1	0.2
10–14	50,053	0.1	2.6	3.3	24.9	68.3	0.3	0.7
15–19	86,479	0.2	6.3	10.4	72.8	9.7	0.4	0.2
20–24	110,173	0.3	7.7	14.4	72.5	4.8	0.2	0.2
25–29	109,649	0.4	9.7	16.0	70.4	3.4	0.1	0.1
30–34	103,686	0.4	8.4	17.5	70.4	3.2	0.1	0.1
35–39	86,596	0.4	7.9	17.2	71.4	3.0	0.1	0.1
40–44	75,089	0.3	7.3	15.6	73.7	2.9	0.0	0.1
45–49	55,975	0.3	8.6	14.7	73.4	2.9	0.0	0.1
50–54	50,729	0.4	9.6	12.4	74.2	3.2	0.0	0.1
55–59	30,946	0.4	10.0	12.2	73.9	3.2	0.0	0.1
60–64	29,846	0.6	4.5	11.7	79.7	3.4	0.0	0.2
65–69	20,001	0.3	2.7	10.6	82.9	3.5	0.0	0.1
70–74	18,844	0.4	2.2	8.8	84.7	3.7	0.1	0.1
75–79	10,540	0.3	1.9	7.8	85.8	4.1	0.0	0.2
80 +	13,591	0.5	1.3	8.3	85.2	4.4	0.0	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Dodoma Region	852,195	0.3	7.3	13.6	70.5	7.9	0.1	0.2
Rural	732,659	0.3	3.7	9.6	77.6	8.6	0.1	0.1
Urban	119,536	0.4	29.4	38.5	27.5	3.7	0.2	0.2
Male	431,256	0.4	9.2	14.7	68.1	7.4	0.1	0.2
Female	420,940	0.3	5.4	12.6	73.1	8.4	0.1	0.1
Kondoa	112,985	0.2	3.5	7.1	81.7	7.5	0.1	0.1
Mpwapwa	129,452	0.2	4.5	12.3	72.8	10.0	0.1	0.1
Kongwa	127,084	0.3	4.5	13.8	73.3	7.9	0.1	0.1
Chamwino	136,056	0.4	4.2	11.0	74.8	9.3	0.1	0.2
Dodoma Municipal	161,985	0.4	22.7	30.1	40.9	5.4	0.2	0.2
Bahi	84,085	0.4	2.9	6.7	80.8	8.9	0.2	0.2
Chemba	100,548	0.3	1.9	5.3	85.1	7.2	0.1	0.2

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population in Dodoma region (72 percent) while fisherman category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.2 percent).

It is interesting to note that the farming occupation is also the largest employer (80 percent and more) of elderly population aged 65 years and above.

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	852,195	1.0	1.1	3.0	0.7	0.6	5.3	1.7	3.3	71.5	2.3	0.2	0.5	4.8	3.7	0.2
10–14	50,053	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.1	1.0	70.6	4.9	0.1	0.1	5.9	10.8	0.7
15–19	86,479	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	5.6	1.2	1.9	74.1	3.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	7.5	0.2
20–24	110,173	1.0	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.8	6.1	1.9	3.6	70.8	2.1	0.2	0.6	5.2	3.0	0.2
25–29	109,649	1.1	1.6	3.7	0.9	0.7	6.7	2.1	4.2	68.1	2.0	0.2	0.8	4.9	2.8	0.2
30–34	103,686	1.2	1.6	3.4	0.8	0.8	6.3	2.4	4.4	68.2	1.8	0.3	0.8	4.9	2.7	0.2
35–39	86,596	1.3	1.3	3.7	0.7	0.8	6.0	2.1	4.3	69.2	1.8	0.2	0.9	5.0	2.5	0.2
40–44	75,089	1.3	1.2	3.3	0.6	0.9	5.3	2.0	3.6	71.3	1.9	0.2	0.6	5.0	2.6	0.1
45–49	55,975	1.5	1.4	3.8	1.0	0.7	5.2	1.6	3.6	71.1	2.0	0.3	0.6	4.6	2.5	0.1
50–54	50,729	1.7	1.7	4.5	0.8	0.5	4.3	1.4	3.2	72.2	2.0	0.2	0.5	4.4	2.6	0.1
55–59	30,946	1.7	1.8	5.3	1.0	0.5	3.6	1.3	3.1	71.5	2.4	0.1	0.3	4.2	2.9	0.4
60–64	29,846	1.1	0.8	3.1	0.5	0.4	3.2	0.9	2.6	77.7	2.3	0.0	0.3	4.3	2.6	0.2
65–69	20,001	0.8	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.0	2.0	80.6	2.2	0.0	0.2	3.9	3.1	0.1
70–74	18,844	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.9	82.0	2.2	0.0	0.1	4.2	2.8	0.2
75–79	10,540	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.0	82.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.2	0.2
80+	13,591	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.6	82.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.3

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation by District; Dodoma 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
Dodoma Region	852,195	1.0	1.1	3.0	0.7	0.6	5.3	1.7	3.3	71.5	2.3	0.2	0.5	4.8	3.7	0.2
Rural	732,659	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.8	2.1	78.7	2.5	0.2	0.1	4.2	3.7	0.2
Urban	119,536	2.3	3.8	6.3	2.2	2.4	21.2	7.1	10.7	27.2	0.9	0.2	2.9	8.9	3.7	0.3
Male	431,256	1.2	1.2	3.1	0.6	0.7	4.8	1.6	4.8	69.3	3.0	0.3	1.0	4.7	3.5	0.2
Female	420,940	0.8	0.9	2.8	0.7	0.6	5.9	1.8	1.7	73.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	5.0	3.9	0.3
Kondoa	112,985	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.8	1.7	84.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.0	0.1
Mpwapwa	129,452	0.9	0.8	3.0	0.4	0.5	4.2	1.0	2.8	71.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	7.1	5.2	0.3
Kongwa	127,084	0.9	0.7	3.4	0.8	0.5	4.1	1.7	2.4	76.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	3.2	3.5	0.2
Chamwino	136,056	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.8	2.3	75.6	3.5	0.2	0.1	4.6	5.9	0.4
Dodoma Municipal	161,985	1.7	2.9	4.8	1.5	1.5	15.8	5.0	8.9	41.4	1.3	0.2	2.1	8.6	3.9	0.3
Bahi	84,085	1.0	0.4	2.6	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.5	83.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.7	0.0
Chemba	100,548	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.7	84.7	3.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	2.2	0.2

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (70 percent), than any other industry, followed by domestic services (6 percent) and trade and commerce (5 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons was information and communication; and electricity, gas and steam employing 0.2 and 0.3 percent of working persons respectively.

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Dodoma 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	852,195	69.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	5.4	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	6.0	1.6
10–14	50,053	68.4	5.7	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	4.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.2
15–19	86,479	71.9	3.6	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	5.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	2.2
20–24	110,173	69.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	2.5	6.0	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	5.8	1.4
25–29	109,649	66.3	2.5	1.7	2.6	0.3	0.9	2.3	2.8	5.8	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.4	5.5	1.5
30–34	103,686	66.8	2.6	1.6	2.6	0.4	0.8	2.6	3.0	6.0	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.5	5.1	1.7
35–39	86,596	68.2	2.3	1.7	2.5	0.3	0.9	2.4	3.0	5.5	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.5	5.0	1.4
40–44	75,089	69.8	2.3	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.8	2.1	2.7	5.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.5	5.1	1.4
45–49	55,975	69.4	2.4	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.7	2.1	2.4	5.5	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	5.1	1.3
50–54	50,729	70.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.8	4.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.8	5.1	1.5
55–59	30,946	70.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.7	4.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.6	3.0	1.0	5.4	1.5
60–64	29,846	74.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.3	4.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	5.8	1.2
65–69	20,001	78.7	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	5.4	1.1
70–74	18,844	79.4	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	4.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	5.3	1.2
75–79	10,540	79.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	6.2	1.2
80+	13,591	79.2	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.7	0.8

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Five Year Age Groups, Main Industry and District; Dodoma 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 Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Dodoma Region	852,195	69.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	5.4	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	6.0	1.6
Rural	732,659	76.3	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	4.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	5.8	1.1
Urban	119,536	29.3	1.5	1.8	7.8	1.0	2.5	5.5	8.5	9.3	3.0	5.5	1.1	1.8	4.4	3.5	1.5	7.1	4.7
Male	431,256	68.2	3.4	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	3.0	2.2	5.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.3	4.7	1.8
Female	420,940	71.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	2.3	5.2	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.5	7.3	1.4
Kondoa	112,985	83.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	3.7	0.7
Mpwapwa	129,452	69.2	3.1	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.8	5.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	9.8	1.5
Kongwa	127,084	75.7	2.7	3.0	1.6	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.4	5.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	3.2	1.1
Chamwino	136,056	71.1	4.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.9	6.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	7.9	1.4
Dodoma Municipal	161,985	41.5	1.8	1.9	5.7	0.7	1.9	5.2	6.3	7.8	2.3	4.3	0.8	1.3	3.6	2.7	1.0	7.4	3.9
Bahi	84,085	80.1	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.8	1.2
Chemba	100,548	82.4	3.1	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	4.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.5

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by district and type of disability in Dodoma Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.05 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability: Dodoma 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
Dodoma Region	1,034	0.05	41,985	2.0	22,512	1.1	23,124	1.1	17,759	0.9	16,006	0.8	7,980	0.4
Kondoa	136	0.05	5,858	2.2	2,944	1.1	4,126	1.6	2,511	0.9	2,459	0.9	1,115	0.4
Mpwapwa	145	0.05	5,275	1.8	2,913	1.0	2,904	1.0	2,603	0.9	2,784	0.9	1,030	0.3
Kongwa	136	0.04	4,869	1.6	2,723	0.9	2,473	0.8	2,467	0.8	2,506	0.8	1,058	0.3
Chamwino	181	0.06	8,196	2.5	4,553	1.4	3,953	1.2	3,130	1.0	2,635	0.8	1,461	0.4
Dodoma Municipal	240	0.06	7,039	1.8	3,326	0.8	3,507	0.9	2,623	0.7	2,028	0.5	1,288	0.3
Bahi	88	0.04	5,681	2.6	3,192	1.5	2,958	1.3	2,621	1.2	1,835	0.8	1,068	0.5
Chemba	108	0.05	5,067	2.2	2,861	1.2	3,203	1.4	1,804	0.8	1,759	0.8	960	0.4

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex in Dodoma Region. Results show that out of all private household population of 2,050,672 persons enumerated in Dodoma region, a total 1,034 persons (0.05 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (240 persons) were found in Dodoma Municipal council followed by Chamwino district council (181 persons) in. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,034	0.05	530	0.05	504	0.05	2,050,672	996,184	1,054,488
0 – 4	88	0.03	53	0.03	35	0.02	329,848	164,717	165,131
5 – 9	107	0.03	71	0.04	36	0.02	337,028	169,994	167,034
10 – 14	122	0.04	74	0.05	48	0.04	272,967	137,759	135,208
15 – 19	96	0.05	58	0.06	38	0.04	193,320	99,047	94,273
20 – 24	144	0.09	68	0.09	76	0.09	160,445	73,441	87,004
25 – 29	60	0.04	30	0.05	30	0.04	139,372	62,074	77,298
30 – 34	73	0.06	31	0.05	42	0.06	125,434	57,161	68,273
35 – 39	26	0.03	13	0.03	13	0.02	103,262	48,123	55,139
40 – 44	62	0.07	27	0.06	35	0.08	88,352	41,861	46,491
45 – 49	33	0.05	12	0.04	21	0.06	65,648	31,506	34,142
50 – 54	50	0.08	17	0.06	33	0.11	60,393	29,241	31,152
55 – 59	26	0.07	14	0.08	12	0.06	37,058	18,316	18,742
60 – 64	27	0.07	11	0.06	16	0.08	37,405	17,589	19,816
65 – 69	15	0.06	6	0.05	9	0.06	26,130	12,117	14,013
70 – 74	43	0.16	20	0.16	23	0.15	27,529	12,652	14,877
75 – 79	15	0.09	10	0.13	5	0.06	16,495	7,768	8,727
80+	47	0.16	15	0.12	32	0.19	29,986	12,818	17,168

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	829	0.05	419	0.05	410	0.05	1,742,274	849,302	892,972
0 – 4	69	0.02	43	0.03	26	0.02	292,518	145,952	146,566
5 – 9	85	0.03	54	0.04	31	0.02	300,045	151,628	148,417
10 – 14	102	0.04	63	0.05	39	0.03	236,078	120,173	115,905
15 – 19	74	0.05	44	0.05	30	0.04	154,266	81,284	72,982
20 – 24	105	0.08	47	0.08	58	0.09	125,825	57,725	68,100
25 – 29	42	0.04	20	0.04	22	0.04	111,723	49,462	62,261
30 – 34	62	0.06	27	0.06	35	0.06	102,576	46,516	56,060
35 – 39	21	0.02	11	0.03	10	0.02	85,475	39,624	45,851
40 – 44	49	0.07	23	0.07	26	0.07	74,442	35,109	39,333
45 – 49	30	0.05	12	0.05	18	0.06	55,027	26,310	28,717
50 – 54	42	0.08	13	0.05	29	0.11	51,266	24,689	26,577
55 – 59	24	0.08	14	0.09	10	0.06	31,296	15,306	15,990
60 – 64	22	0.07	10	0.07	12	0.07	32,240	14,971	17,269
65 – 69	11	0.05	2	0.02	9	0.07	22,942	10,554	12,388
70 – 74	36	0.15	15	0.13	21	0.16	24,528	11,284	13,244
75 – 79	14	0.09	9	0.13	5	0.06	14,761	6,977	7,784
80+	41	0.15	12	0.10	29	0.19	27,266	11,738	15,528

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	205	0.07	111	0.08	94	0.06	308,398	146,882	161,516
0 – 4	19	0.05	10	0.05	9	0.05	37,330	18,765	18,565
5 – 9	22	0.06	17	0.09	5	0.03	36,983	18,366	18,617
10 – 14	20	0.05	11	0.06	9	0.05	36,889	17,586	19,303
15 – 19	22	0.06	14	0.08	8	0.04	39,054	17,763	21,291
20 – 24	39	0.11	21	0.13	18	0.10	34,620	15,716	18,904
25 – 29	18	0.07	10	0.08	8	0.05	27,649	12,612	15,037
30 – 34	11	0.05	4	0.04	7	0.06	22,858	10,645	12,213
35 – 39	5	0.03	2	0.02	3	0.03	17,787	8,499	9,288
40 – 44	13	0.09	4	0.06	9	0.13	13,910	6,752	7,158
45 – 49	3	0.03	0	0.00	3	0.06	10,621	5,196	5,425
50 – 54	8	0.09	4	0.09	4	0.09	9,127	4,552	4,575
55 – 59	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.07	5,762	3,010	2,752
60 – 64	5	0.10	1	0.04	4	0.16	5,165	2,618	2,547
65 – 69	4	0.13	4	0.26	0	0.00	3,188	1,563	1,625
70 – 74	7	0.23	5	0.37	2	0.12	3,001	1,368	1,633
75 – 79	1	0.06	1	0.13	0	0.00	1,734	791	943
80+	6	0.22	3	0.28	3	0.18	2,720	1,080	1,640

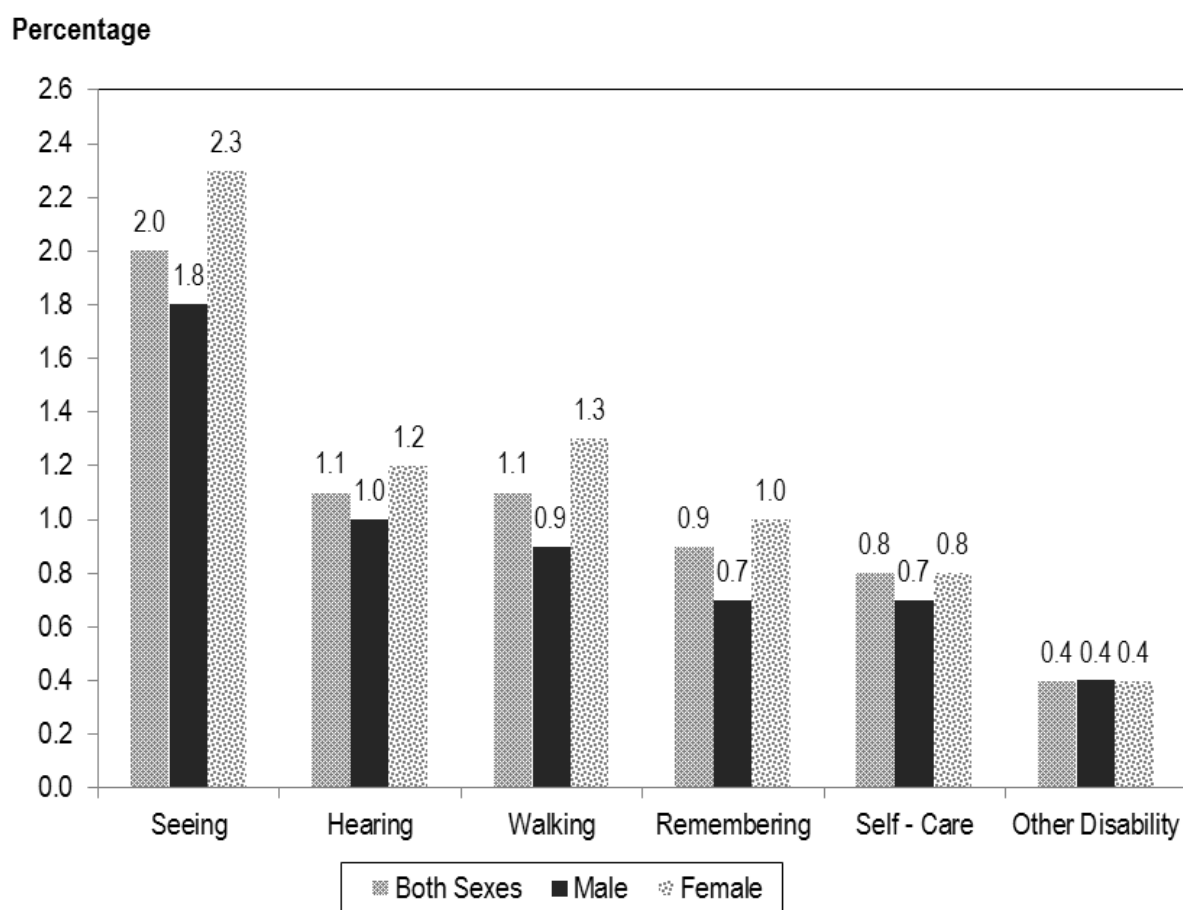
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and by type of disability for Dodoma Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported type of disability (2.0 percent), followed by difficulty in walking and difficulty in hearing (1.1 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results further revealed that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above. A similar pattern is observed in all types of disability in Dodoma Region.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.4
0 – 9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1
10 – 19	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
20 – 29	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
30 – 39	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5
40 – 49	2.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.6
50 – 59	5.2	1.6	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	6.0	1.9	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.6
60 – 69	10.0	3.2	4.5	2.3	1.2	0.7	8.9	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.7	11.0	3.8	5.5	3.0	1.4	0.7
70+	22.3	9.6	12.1	7.3	5.5	0.9	20.9	8.0	10.1	5.6	4.3	0.9	23.5	10.9	13.8	8.8	6.5	0.8

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



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

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Dodoma Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.4
0 – 9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2
10 – 19	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
20 – 29	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
30 – 39	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5
40 – 49	2.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	3.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.6
50 – 59	5.4	1.7	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	4.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	6.1	2.0	3.0	1.7	0.6	0.6
60 – 69	10.3	3.4	4.6	2.4	1.2	0.8	9.3	2.7	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	11.2	3.9	5.5	3.0	1.4	0.7
70+	22.6	9.8	12.1	7.3	5.5	0.9	21.2	8.1	10.1	5.5	4.3	0.9	23.8	11.1	13.7	8.7	6.5	0.9

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
0–9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1
10–19	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
20–29	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
30–39	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
40–49	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4
50–59	4.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	3.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.3	1.3	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.5
60–69	8.4	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	7.0	1.3	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.2	9.8	2.8	5.2	2.8	1.3	0.6
70+	19.6	7.9	12.5	8.0	5.6	0.7	18.2	6.6	10.3	5.9	4.5	0.7	20.8	8.9	14.3	9.6	6.5	0.6

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator of household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household, legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built, building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services, including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, 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 86 percent of private households in Dodoma region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in Rural (93 percent) than in Urban Areas (50 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Dodoma 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)
Dodoma Region	450,305	85.7	3.3	9.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1
Rural	377,320	92.6	3.1	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
Urban	72,985	49.8	4.1	41.2	1.3	0.9	2.3	0.4

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (55 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 17 percent of seniors citizen (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Tenure Status: Dodoma 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	450,305	85.7	3.3	9.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1
Below 15	1,118	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
15 – 19	6,122	1.1	3.3	2.9	1.8	5.4	2.3	4.0
20 – 24	29,238	5.5	11.2	13.6	9.4	12.5	8.9	5.6
25 – 29	51,117	9.9	15.3	21.4	16.1	20.2	21.9	15.7
30 – 34	60,342	12.5	15.6	20.2	18.3	16.7	13.7	10.8
35 – 39	54,742	11.9	12.5	13.9	12.9	11.2	12.0	15.7
40 – 44	50,853	11.6	9.1	9.8	11.1	8.1	9.5	14.7
45 – 49	39,087	9.0	7.2	5.8	9.7	6.6	10.8	7.2
50 – 54	39,066	9.2	6.6	4.8	9.6	9.2	10.0	9.6
55 – 59	24,384	5.8	3.4	2.6	6.0	6.2	5.6	6.7
60 – 64	26,058	6.3	4.1	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.7
65+	68,178	16.9	11.3	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.6	7.3
Total Age Groups	450,305	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. One-third of the households had no legal right over the land and only five percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership of land was customary (59 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 35 percent of households in Urban Areas had title deeds on the land where their houses are built compared with two (2) percent in Rural Areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Dodoma Region	385,700	4.9	0.4	1.2	58.5	2.0	0.1	33.0
Rural	349,321	1.8	0.2	0.6	61.6	1.8	0.1	34.0
Urban	36,379	34.6	2.2	7.4	28.9	4.1	0.0	22.7

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 62 percent of private households in Dodoma Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by mud and leaves (33 percent) and grass or leaves (5 percent). Ninety six percent of the households in Urban Areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 55 percent in Rural Areas. Significant variations were

observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 20 percent in Bahi district to 86 percent in Dodoma Municipal.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box Paper	Canvass
Dodoma Region	450,305	61.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	32.9	0.2	0.1
Rural	377,320	55.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	5.5	38.7	0.2	0.1
Urban	72,985	94.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	3.0	0.2	0.0
Kondoa	55,990	82.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.5	8.7	0.1	0.2
Mpwapwa	66,275	45.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	8.1	45.9	0.2	0.1
Kongwa	61,907	81.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.7	12.7	0.2	0.2
Chamwino	73,807	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	50.5	0.1	0.1
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	84.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	13.5	0.2	0.0
Bahi	49,287	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.9	76.3	0.1	0.1
Chemba	50,061	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.9	35.2	0.3	0.2

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling and district for Dodoma Region. The Table indicates that 77 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (22 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (68 percent), followed by earth or sand (29 percent). On the other hand, 86 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (13 percent). With the exception of Dodoma Municipal Council (56 percent), the other six district Councils in Dodoma region had below 20 percent of households using modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Dodoma 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
Dodoma Region	450,305	22.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	76.5	0.2
Rural	377,320	13.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	85.7	0.2
Urban	72,985	67.9	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.9	0.1
Kondoa	55,990	18.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	80.5	0.2
Mpwapwa	66,275	16.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	82.4	0.1
Kongwa	61,907	18.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	80.1	0.2
Chamwino	73,807	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	88.9	0.1
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	52.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	44.1	0.1
Bahi	49,287	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	91.9	0.0
Chemba	50,061	12.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	86.5	0.4

12.6 Wall Materials

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 47 percent of all private households in Dodoma Region had their main house walls built of sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for walls were poles and mud (22 percent) and baked bricks (19 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the Urban Areas used cement bricks (46 percent) as building materials for walls, followed by sundried bricks (40 percent), while in Rural Areas the main wall materials used were sundried bricks (48 percent), followed by poles and mud (26 percent).

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

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Dodoma Region	450,305	0.4	10.0	46.5	19.4	0.1	0.2	22.3	1.1	0.1
Rural	377,320	0.3	3.0	47.8	21.3	0.1	0.2	26.0	1.3	0.1
Urban	72,985	0.9	46.2	39.6	9.9	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	0.0
Kondoa	55,990	0.5	5.9	12.6	73.7	0.1	0.1	5.6	1.3	0.1
Mpwapwa	66,275	0.4	3.9	47.5	9.9	0.1	0.3	36.3	1.7	0.0
Kongwa	61,907	0.5	2.4	60.2	11.1	0.1	0.2	24.5	0.9	0.1
Chamwino	73,807	0.1	3.0	62.4	5.4	0.0	0.2	28.1	0.8	0.0
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	0.6	36.2	52.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	6.7	0.3	0.0
Bahi	49,287	0.2	2.3	51.8	4.6	0.0	0.2	39.4	1.3	0.1
Chemba	50,061	0.2	1.2	27.3	46.0	0.1	0.2	22.9	2.1	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 65 percent of the households in Dodoma region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 23 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 is higher in urban (28 percent) than rural areas (24 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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

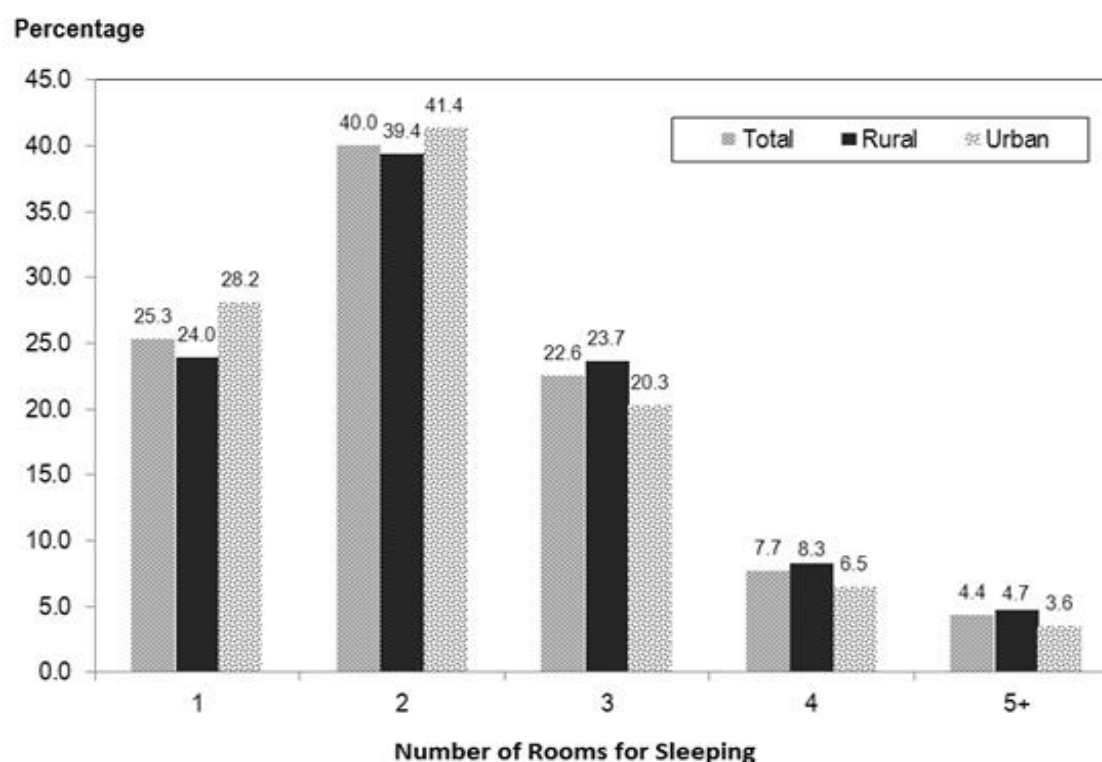


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex, District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Dodoma Region	4.6	450,305	25.3	40.0	22.6	7.7	4.4	2.3
Male headed household	3.3	305,156	23.6	42.4	23.1	7.1	3.8	2.4
Female headed household	7.3	145,149	34.3	28.1	19.7	10.9	7.0	2.2
Rural	4.6	377,320	24.0	39.4	23.7	8.3	4.7	2.3
Urban	4.2	72,985	28.2	41.4	20.3	6.5	3.6	2.4
Kondoa	4.7	55,990	22.4	44.6	21.2	7.8	3.9	2.3
Mpwapwa	4.5	66,275	18.7	40.6	27.2	8.5	5.0	2.5
Kongwa	4.9	61,907	19.9	43.7	22.3	8.4	5.6	2.4
Chamwino	4.4	73,807	28.7	40.2	22.9	5.4	2.8	2.2
Dodoma Municipal	4.3	92,978	29.4	30.1	23.4	10.8	6.3	2.4
Bahi	4.5	49,287	28.3	43.7	19.8	5.1	3.0	2.1
Chemba	4.7	50,061	28.4	44.1	19.1	6.0	2.4	2.1

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, 44 percent of private households in Dodoma region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (10.7 percent had water piped into their houses, 6.5 percent piped into yard and 26.7 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 93 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 34 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 15 percent in Chemba District and Bahi District to 71 percent in Dodoma Municipal Council.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Drinking Water; Dodoma 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
Dodoma Region	450,305	10.7	6.5	26.7	5.8	4.0	0.6	54.3	30.2	4.8	0.3	0.2	5.2	0.3	4.9	45.6
Male headed	305,156	10.5	6.4	26.4	5.8	4.0	0.5	53.6	30.4	4.9	0.3	0.2	5.3	0.3	4.9	46.0
Female headed	145,149	11.0	6.5	27.3	5.8	3.9	0.6	55.1	29.8	4.6	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.3	4.8	44.5
Rural	377,320	6.0	1.7	26.6	6.8	4.7	0.6	46.4	35.5	5.6	0.4	0.2	5.9	0.3	5.7	53.2
Urban	72,985	34.9	30.9	27.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	93.8	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.7	6.1
Kondoa	55,990	9.8	4.6	25.8	5.0	2.9	0.7	48.8	34.0	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.3	51.0
Mpwapwa	66,275	9.1	3.9	29.3	5.6	4.1	2.6	54.6	21.1	13.1	0.5	0.2	4.1	0.1	6.2	44.8
Kongwa	61,907	9.9	2.8	42.4	11.5	3.4	0.1	70.1	11.8	3.4	0.1	0.3	12.0	0.2	2.3	30.0
Chamwino	73,807	6.3	2.7	34.1	6.1	6.0	0.1	55.3	34.4	3.4	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.1	3.0	44.2
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	25.4	21.2	24.4	2.4	2.1	0.1	75.6	20.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	24.0
Bahi	49,287	1.8	0.6	12.7	5.1	6.4	0.3	26.9	58.4	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	8.1	73.1
Chemba	50,061	2.3	0.3	11.9	6.4	3.7	0.1	24.7	45.1	1.9	0.3	0.4	19.0	0.7	7.8	74.9

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

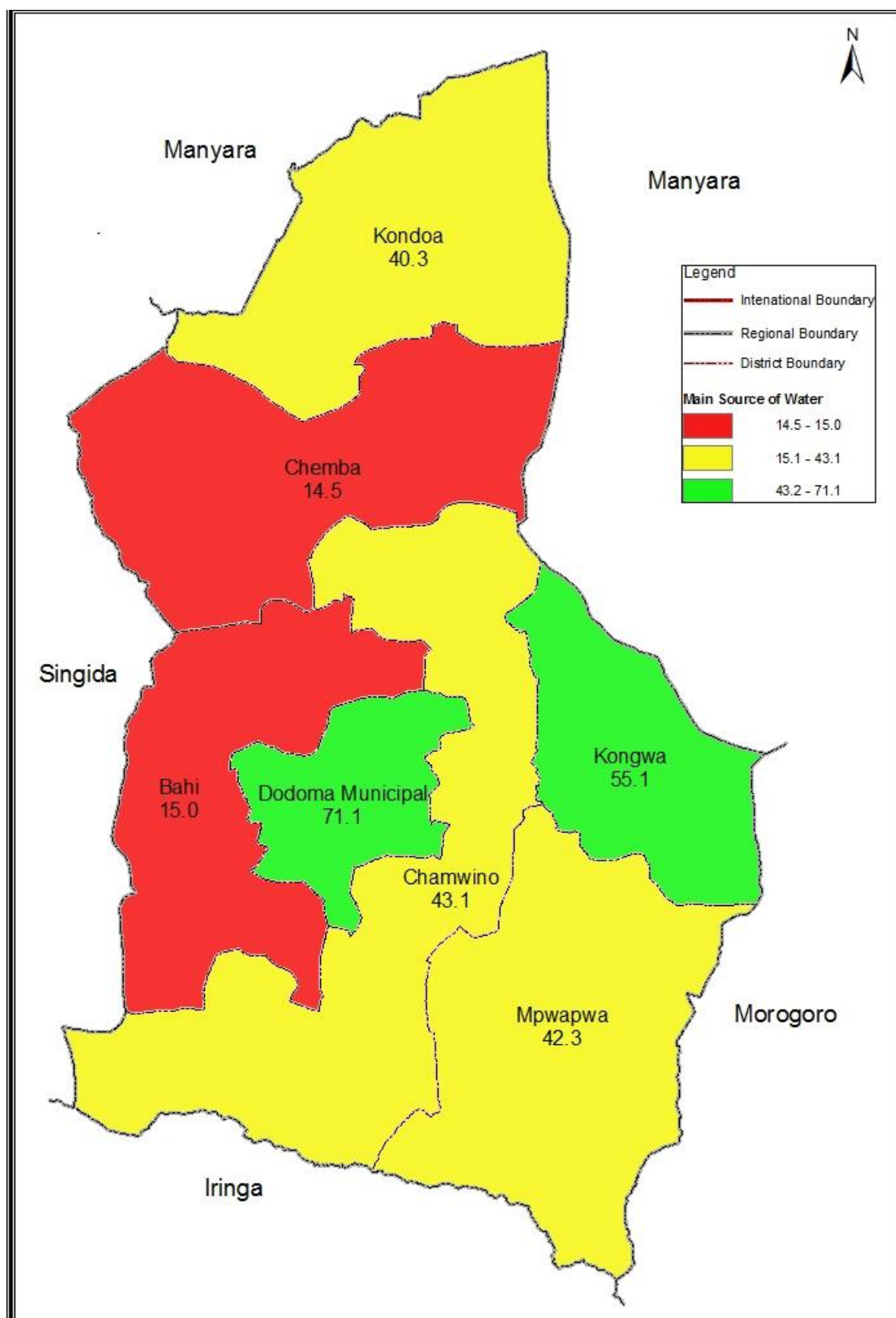
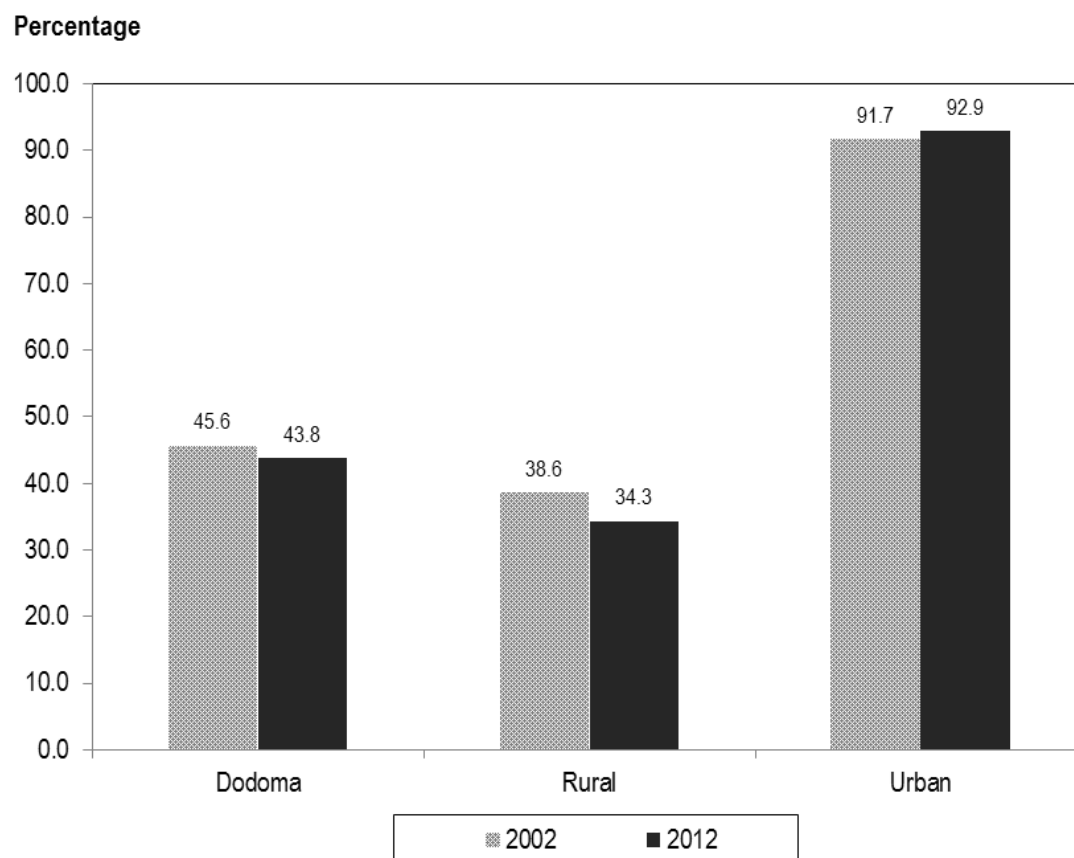


Figure 12. 2: Percentages of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Dodoma Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 12.9. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Dodoma region was very low even in urban areas. The proportion of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only four (4) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (firewood 81 percent and charcoal 17 percent) as their main source of energy for cooking.

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	
Dodoma Region	450,305	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	16.5	80.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
Male headed household	305,156	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	16.7	80.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Female headed household	145,149	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	16.2	81.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Rural	377,320	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.6	91.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
Urban	72,985	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	68.0	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.6
Kondoa	55,990	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	10.5	87.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mpwapwa	66,275	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	9.8	88.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kongwa	61,907	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	13.0	83.9	1.6	0.1	0.1
Chamwino	73,807	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.6	93.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	47.8	45.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Bahi	49,287	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	5.1	93.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Chemba	50,061	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	5.7	93.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Dodoma Region. Observation on the table shows that 51 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (30 percent). Only 13 percent of households in Dodoma region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was electricity (48 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (45 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (53 percent), followed by torch or rechargeable lamps (35 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Dodoma Region	450,305	10.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	14.2	37.2	0.7	3.3	29.9
Male headed household	305,156	10.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	14.7	35.4	0.7	2.7	31.5
Female headed household	145,149	10.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	13.0	41.2	0.7	4.5	26.6
Rural	377,320	3.8	1.8	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.1	1.9	12.2	40.5	0.7	3.9	35.0
Urban	72,985	46.8	0.9	0.2	0.02	0.0	0.07	2.1	24.5	20.5	1.1	0.3	3.5
Kondoa	55,990	7.7	2.2	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.1	2.6	19.7	48.2	0.6	1.4	17.2
Mpwapwa	66,275	7.6	1.3	0.1	0.03	0.0	0.09	1.7	10.7	35.4	0.5	2.7	39.8
Kongwa	61,907	5.8	2.3	0.2	0.01	0.04	0.1	2.1	16.3	45.0	0.8	1.3	26.1
Chamwino	73,807	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.7	7.8	29.4	0.5	5.6	50.4
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	32.0	1.4	0.2	0.01	0.07	0.13	2.0	21.0	34.5	1.2	0.7	6.8
Bahi	49,287	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.01	1.2	4.8	32.1	0.7	7.6	48.3
Chemba	50,061	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.01	0.02	0.10	2.1	15.8	39.6	0.7	6.0	30.4

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across district (Map 12.2). Dodoma Municipal Council had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (34 percent) followed by Kondoa district Council (10 percent). The rest of the districts had less than 10 percent of the households using electricity for lighting.

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

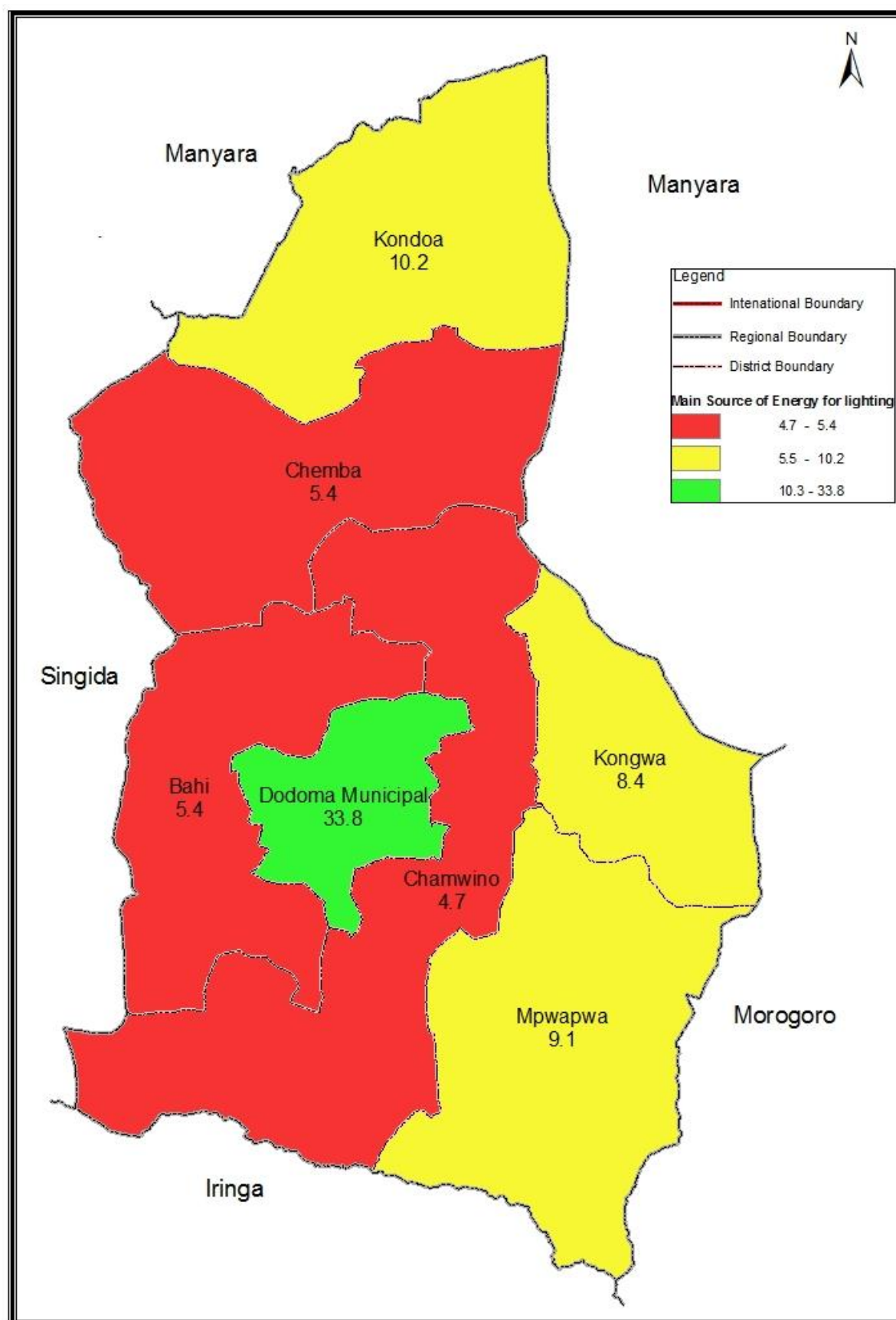
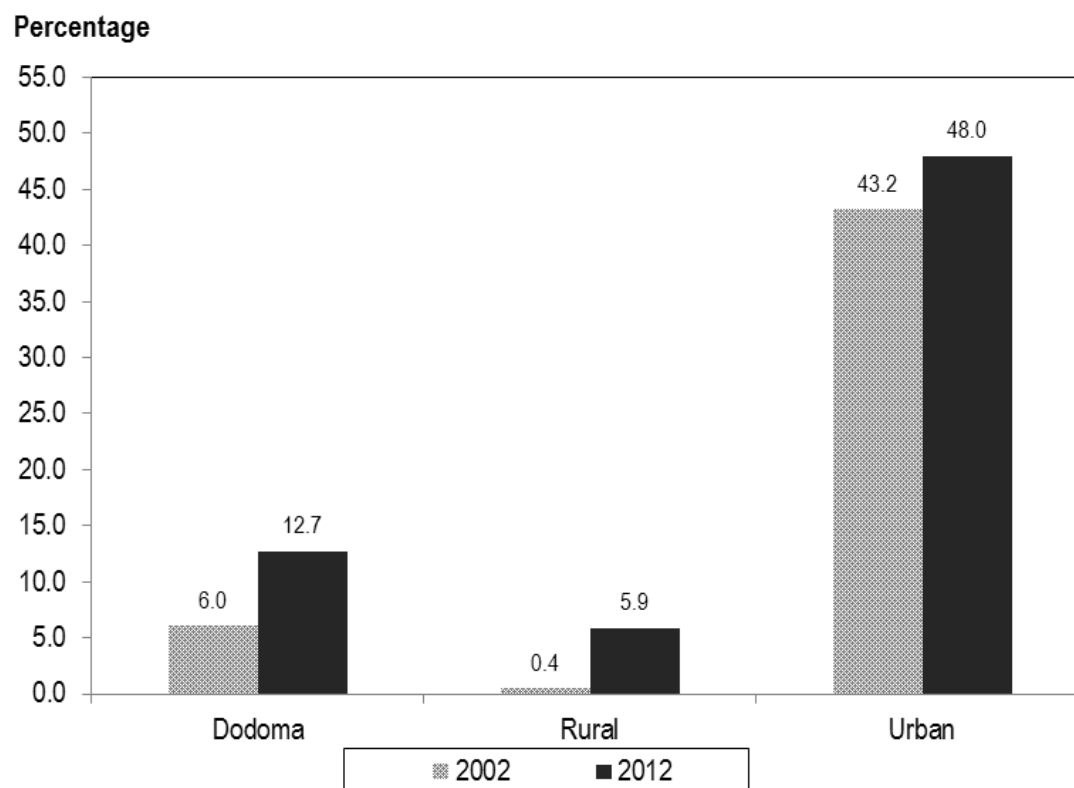


Figure 12.3 indicates that 13 percent of households in Dodoma region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (48 percent) compared with rural households (6 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

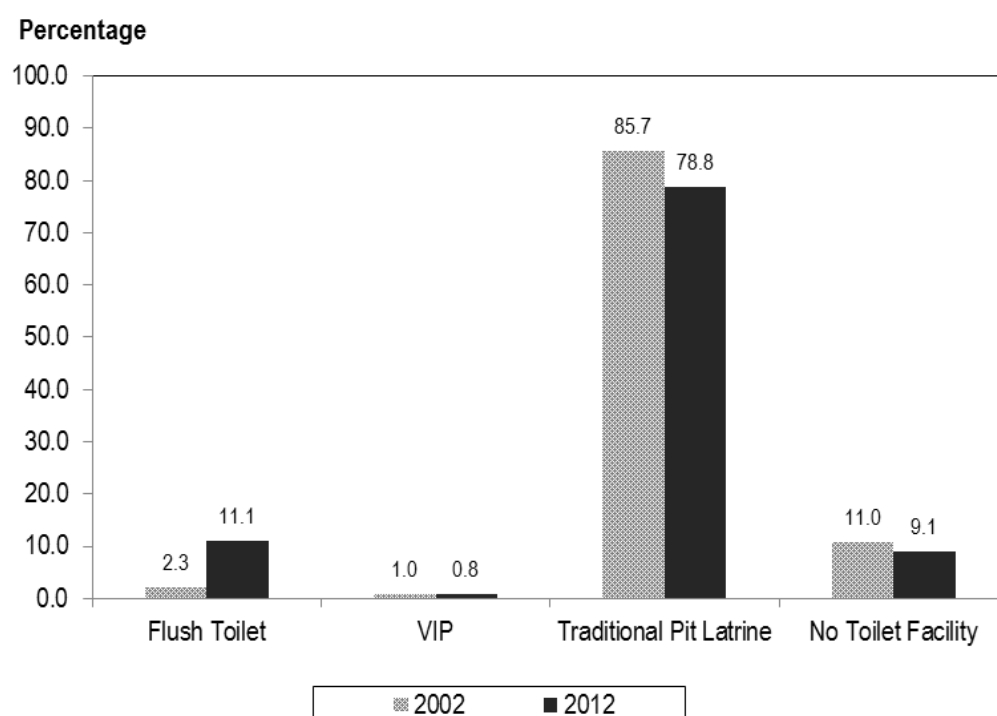
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence. The table shows that the most common type of toilet facilities used by households in Dodoma region was pit latrines without washable floor or soil slab (35 percent of households). Nine (9.1) percent of households in Dodoma Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility was Chemba (17.2 percent), followed by Bahi district (17.0 percent). There is a slight improvement from the 2002 Census results whereby 11 percent of the households had no toilet facilities compared with 9.1 percent of private households with no toilet facility found in the 2012 Census.

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non-Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
Dodoma Region	450,305	1.7	4.4	4.2	0.8	3.0	5.8	0.2	20.1	0.8	35.2	34.8	0.0	9.1	79.9
Male headed household	305,156	1.7	4.5	4.3	0.8	3.1	5.9	0.2	20.5	0.8	35.3	34.7	0.0	8.7	79.5
Female headed household	145,149	1.9	4.2	3.9	0.8	2.9	5.6	0.3	19.6	0.7	34.8	34.9	0.0	9.9	80.3
Rural	377,320	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.5	2.0	4.7	0.3	10.4	0.4	39.1	39.3	0.0	10.6	89.4
Urban	72,985	9.5	23.4	15.3	2.2	8.2	11.6	0.1	70.3	2.4	14.9	11.1	0.0	1.1	29.5
Kondoa	55,990	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	3.1	4.9	0.4	11.9	0.3	40.9	44.0	0.1	2.9	88.2
Mpwapwa	66,275	0.3	1.2	3.7	0.8	2.5	6.2	0.3	15.0	0.5	36.8	43.0	0.1	4.6	85.0
Kongwa	61,907	0.2	0.9	4.8	1.3	3.0	6.0	0.2	16.4	0.9	37.1	35.6	0.0	10.0	83.6
Chamwino	73,807	0.1	0.8	2.3	0.3	2.1	3.6	0.2	9.4	0.5	44.4	32.0	0.0	13.7	90.6
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	7.7	18.3	10.7	1.4	5.7	10.0	0.1	53.9	1.8	22.8	18.3	0.0	3.1	46.0
Bahi	49,287	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.8	3.7	0.2	7.7	0.3	33.7	41.3	0.0	17.0	92.3
Chemba	50,061	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.4	3.6	0.2	6.5	0.2	35.1	40.8	0.1	17.2	93.4

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Dodoma region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 86 percent in 2002 to 79 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from two (2) percent to 11 percent in the same period. On the other, hand there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The results shows that 38 percent of the private households in Dodoma region reported burying or pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping methods (37 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 14 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Dodoma Region	450,305	2.4	0.9	20.4	1.0	38.3	36.9
Male headed household	305,156	2.3	0.8	20.5	1.0	39.1	36.3
Female headed household	145,149	2.7	1.0	20.0	1.1	36.8	38.4
Rural	377,320	0.1	0.2	19.3	1.1	37.4	41.9
Urban	72,985	14.1	4.6	25.8	0.7	43.3	11.4
Kondoa	55,990	1.1	0.4	17.9	0.8	39.9	39.9
Mpwapwa	66,275	1.7	0.7	21.5	1.1	41.4	33.6
Kongwa	61,907	0.3	0.3	26.7	1.6	44.8	26.3
Chamwino	73,807	0.0	0.1	20.7	0.6	32.0	46.6
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	9.4	3.2	22.4	0.7	35.3	29.0
Bahi	49,287	0.1	0.1	9.9	1.7	40.4	47.8
Chemba	50,061	0.1	0.1	20.1	1.2	37.6	41.0

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned household asset (86.4 percent) followed by a house (86.0 percent), land or farm (83 percent), radio (52 percent), mobile phone (49 percent) and bicycle (40 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban areas 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 (55 percent) than female headed households (38 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 59 percent of male headed households compared with 36 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (40 percent) of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households (22 percent) compared with male headed households (49 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Dodoma Region	450,305	51.5	0.7	49.1	40.3	1.6	4.1
Male headed household	305,156	58.8	0.7	54.5	48.8	1.8	5.2
Female headed household	145,149	36.2	0.7	37.7	22.4	1.2	2.0
Rural	377,320	48.2	0.5	42.8	41.1	0.8	3.4
Urban	72,985	68.4	2.0	81.6	36.1	6.0	8.1
Kondoa	55,990	56.1	0.9	58.6	42.2	1.1	4.7
Mpwapwa	66,275	55.2	0.4	39.1	30.0	0.7	3.1
Kongwa	61,907	51.3	0.6	55.3	49.3	1.1	5.1
Chamwino	73,807	41.3	0.2	36.0	42.4	0.5	2.9
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	62.5	1.6	70.7	40.2	5.0	6.1
Bahi	49,287	39.3	0.3	29.2	34.0	0.3	1.6
Chemba	50,061	48.0	0.7	42.5	44.1	0.7	4.3

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Dodoma Region	450,305	0.1	0.2	8.8	5.6	14.9	1.7
Male headed household	305,156	0.1	0.2	9.4	5.7	16.3	1.8
Female headed household	145,149	0.1	0.1	7.6	5.3	11.9	1.6
Rural	377,320	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.3	12.3	0.5
Urban	72,985	0.3	0.6	40.1	28.0	28.2	8.1
Kondoa	55,990	0.2	0.1	5.3	2.6	17.2	0.7
Mpwapwa	66,275	0.1	0.1	5.2	3.1	14.0	0.7
Kongwa	61,907	0.2	0.2	4.2	2.2	13.5	0.5
Chamwino	73,807	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.9	9.7	0.3
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	0.3	0.5	29.1	20.4	23.8	6.7
Bahi	49,287	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.7	8.6	0.1
Chemba	50,061	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.8	12.4	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Dodoma Region	450,305	3.6	1.7	3.0	14.5
Male headed household	305,156	3.7	1.9	3.2	17.0
Female headed household	145,149	3.5	1.4	2.6	9.2
Rural	377,320	0.8	0.5	1.9	16.9
Urban	72,985	18.2	8.3	8.7	2.0
Kondoa	55,990	1.5	0.8	1.4	28.6
Mpwapwa	66,275	1.6	0.7	1.8	13.8
Kongwa	61,907	1.2	0.6	3.7	12.4
Chamwino	73,807	0.6	0.3	0.9	17.7
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	13.8	6.6	7.3	3.4
Bahi	49,287	0.4	0.2	2.0	17.6
Chemba	50,061	0.4	0.2	1.9	15.1

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
Dodoma Region	450,305	1.0	86.4	5.6	14.9	6.8	86.0	83.2
Male headed household	305,156	1.1	86.9	6.5	17.6	7.6	86.4	83.8
Female headed household	145,149	0.8	85.3	3.8	9.4	5.0	85.0	81.9
Rural	377,320	0.9	91.9	5.3	17.4	7.9	92.7	91.1
Urban	72,985	1.2	58.0	7.4	2.2	0.7	51.2	42.4
Kondoa	55,990	1.2	88.6	5.3	28.3	15.8	89.7	87.9
Mpwapwa	66,275	0.8	89.4	3.2	14.8	9.7	89.1	89.3
Kongwa	61,907	1.4	91.3	9.9	14.0	2.6	88.6	79.2
Chamwino	73,807	0.6	93.1	5.2	18.1	6.0	94.0	94.3
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	0.9	68.1	6.4	3.7	0.6	64.3	58.1
Bahi	49,287	0.8	92.7	2.9	17.9	5.2	94.3	96.1
Chemba	50,061	1.2	91.6	5.5	14.6	12.0	94.4	92.4

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 17 percent of all households in Dodoma region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with 15 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were; Mpwapwa district (38 percent), Chamwino district (21 percent) and Dodoma Municipal (15 percent).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Private Households with Members of Social Security Schemes by District and Type of Social Security Scheme: Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Dodoma Region	16.9	1.1	0.03	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.5	14.7	0.7
Rural	15.8	0.4	0.02	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	14.6	0.6
Urban	22.5	4.6	0.06	1.6	4.6	1.0	1.7	15.4	1.0
Kondoa	6.0	0.4	0.04	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.5
Mpwapwa	38.2	0.5	0.01	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.5	36.7	0.7
Kongwa	13.5	0.4	0.02	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	12.2	0.8
Chamwino	21.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	20.0	0.8
Dodoma Municipal	15.0	3.7	0.05	1.3	3.2	0.7	1.1	9.3	0.7
Bahi	12.6	0.3	0.01	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	0.6
Chemba	6.1	0.2	0.02	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.3

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

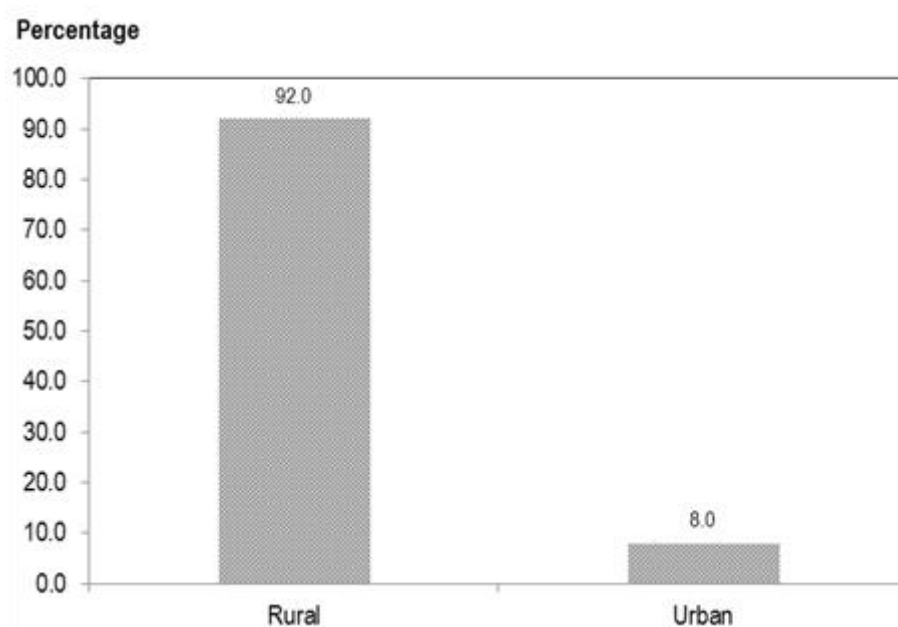
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 376,924 out of 450,305 private households in the region (equivalent to 84 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Chamwino District Council (68,162 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby eight (8) percent of households (29,999) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that with the exception of Dodoma Municipal council, which had 54 percent of its households involved in agriculture, the proportion of households involved in agriculture in districts within Dodoma region ranged from 90 percent in Kondoa and Mpwapwa to 93 percent in Bahi and Chemba District Councils.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Dodoma Region	450,305	376,924	83.7	92.0	8.0
Kondoa	55,990	50,197	89.7	93.0	7.0
Mpwapwa	66,275	59,670	90.0	93.8	6.2
Kongwa	61,907	56,497	91.3	91.7	8.3
Chamwino	73,807	68,162	92.4	94.4	5.6
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	49,965	53.7	73.3	26.7
Bahi	49,287	45,884	93.1	100.0	N/A
Chemba	50,061	46,549	93.0	98.0	2.0

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Dodoma. This is partly confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (311,928 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 Crop Types grown and Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Dodoma Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Dodoma Households	450,305	377,320	72,985
Engaged in Agriculture	376,924	346,925	29,999
Crop types			
Maize	311,928	286,037	25,891
Paddy	15,859	14,630	1,229
Cassava	24,365	22,895	1,470
Banana	9,363	8,686	677
Crops	343,428	319,162	24,266

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 region.

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Dodoma Region. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on 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 450,305 households in Dodoma, 44 percent (197,531 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 184,381 households (93 percent) were in rural areas and 13,150 households (7 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was Kondoa District (60 percent) and the district with the lowest proportion was Dodoma Municipal (28 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Dodoma Region	450,305	197,531	43.9	93.3	6.7
Kondoa	55,990	33,577	60.0	94.9	5.1
Mpwapwa	66,275	30,832	46.5	95.4	4.6
Kongwa	61,907	23,698	38.3	93.5	6.5
Chamwino	73,807	34,828	47.2	94.8	5.2
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	26,068	28.0	75.4	24.6
Bahi	49,287	23,377	47.4	100.0	N/A
Chemba	50,061	25,151	50.2	99.0	1.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bahi District council has no urban component.

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

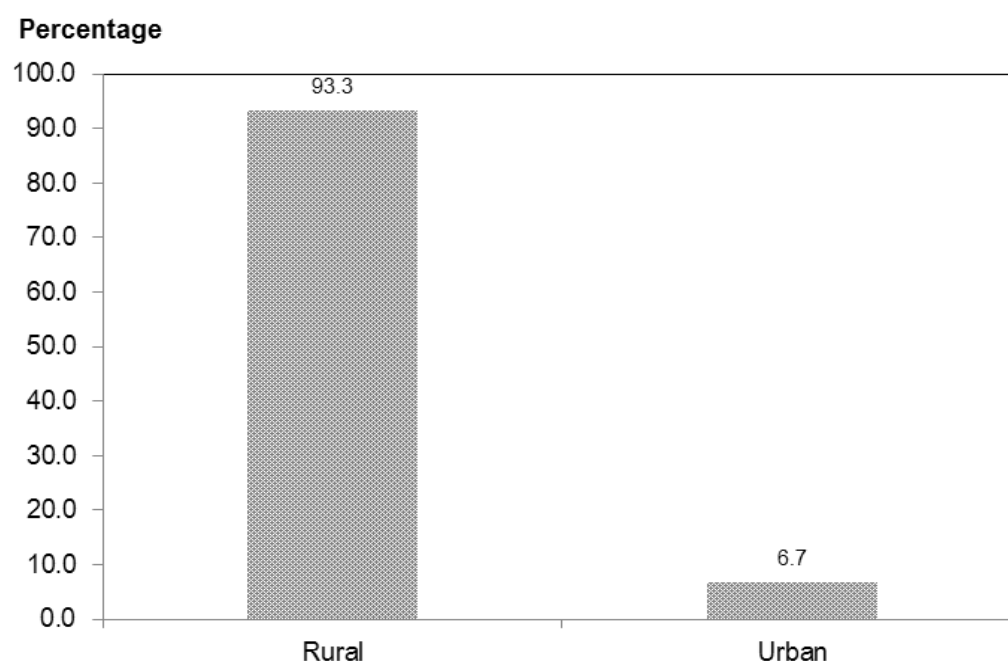


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Dodoma Households	450,305	377,320	72,985
Engaged in Raising Livestock	197,531	184,381	13,150
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	86,178	82,599	3,579
Goats	96,552	92,057	4,495
Sheep	41,592	40,383	1,209
Poultry	166,896	155,858	11,038

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
- ii) Bahi District council has no urban component.

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry kept by households by District and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Dodoma Region had a total of 1,504,632 cattle, out of which 1,172,525 cattle (78 percent) were kept in male headed households and 332,107 (22 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Dodoma as of the Census night was 291,761, of which 80 percent (234,849 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 20 percent (56,912 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 81 percent of goats (833,120 goats) in Dodoma were kept in male headed households, while 19 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,549,452 poultry owned by households, 76 percent (1,178,864 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 24 percent (370,588 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

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

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Dodoma Region	1,504,632	1,025,756	291,761	1,549,452	1,172,525	833,120	234,849	1,178,864	332,107	192,636	56,912	370,588
Kondoa	213,213	150,624	31,756	192,185	177,722	118,812	24,427	146,182	35,491	31,812	7,329	46,003
Mpwapwa	162,040	178,859	45,926	256,052	131,363	142,495	35,775	193,737	30,677	36,364	10,151	62,315
Kongwa	153,553	101,881	30,223	176,180	122,996	80,768	24,180	134,528	30,557	21,113	6,043	41,652
Chamwino	256,791	187,054	63,983	255,007	196,692	150,291	50,117	195,157	60,099	36,763	13,866	59,850
Dodoma Municipal	166,792	115,046	22,690	297,143	132,379	98,677	19,308	222,228	34,413	16,369	3,382	74,915
Bahi	313,843	134,352	60,588	198,584	221,898	110,511	50,598	148,851	91,945	23,841	9,990	49,733
Chemba	238,400	157,940	36,595	174,301	189,475	131,566	30,444	138,181	48,925	26,374	6,151	36,120

Table 13.6 presents the distribution number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night in Dodoma Region. Results revealed that more than 90 percent of the cattle kept in Dodoma (1,451,770 cattle) are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in goats and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (89 percent).

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

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Dodoma Region	1,504,632	1,025,756	291,761	1,549,452	1,451,770	973,895	284,229	1,379,141	52,862	51,861	7,532	170,311
Kondoa	213,213	150,624	31,756	192,185	209,755	144,502	31,336	180,586	3,458	6,122	420	11,599
Mpwapwa	162,040	178,859	45,926	256,052	160,137	172,758	45,598	240,647	1,903	6,101	328	15,405
Kongwa	153,553	101,881	30,223	176,180	143,192	96,013	29,087	161,110	10,361	5,868	1,136	15,070
Chamwino	256,791	187,054	63,983	255,007	252,271	182,245	62,938	243,600	4,520	4,809	1,045	11,407
Dodoma Municipal	166,792	115,046	22,690	297,143	134,809	86,809	18,125	181,553	31,983	28,237	4,565	115,590
Bahi	313,843	134,352	60,588	198,584	313,843	134,352	60,588	198,584	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chemba	238,400	157,940	36,595	174,301	237,763	157,216	36,557	173,061	637	724	38	1,240

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bahi District council has no urban component.

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 450,305 households in Dodoma, only 1,290 households (0.5 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 86 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 13 percent were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Dodoma 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
Dodoma Region	450,305	1,290	0.3	85.7	14.3
Kondoa	55,990	181	0.3	84.0	16.0
Mpwapwa	66,275	211	0.3	88.6	11.4
Kongwa	61,907	176	0.3	86.4	13.6
Chamwino	73,807	194	0.3	95.4	4.6
Dodoma Municipal	92,978	234	0.3	58.5	41.5
Bahi	49,287	176	0.4	100.0	N/A
Chemba	50,061	118	0.2	98.3	1.7

Note:



- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Bahi District council has no urban component.

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES		MARITAL STATUS	CITIZENSHIP	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	BIRTH CERTIFICATE					
11A)	Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA.	Where do you spend most of your time during a day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4					
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED									
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal beifida	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psofiasis	(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

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

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

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--



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

--	--	--

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

--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS									
What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household? IF THE ANSWER IS CODE 2 OR ABOVE, SKIP TO QUESTION 43		What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built?		What are the main roofing materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main flooring materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main wall materials used for the main building of this household?	
(41)		(42)		(43)		(44)		(45)	
Owned by household	=1	Title deed	= 1	Iron sheets	=1	Cement	=1	Stones	=1
Lived in without paying any rent	=2	Residential Licence	= 2	Tiles	=2	Ceramic tiles	=2	Cement bricks	=2
Rented privately	=3	Offer	= 3	Concrete	=3	Parquet or Polished wood	=3	Sundried bricks	=3
Rented by employer	=4	Customary ownership	= 4	Asbestos	=4	Terazzo	=4	Baked bricks	=4
Rented by government at a subsidized rent	=5	Contract	= 5	Grass/Leaves	=5	Vinyl or Asphalt strips	=5	Timber	=5
Owned by Employer - Free of charge	=6	Registration (Zanzibar)	= 6	Mud and Leaves	=6	Wood Planks	=6	Timber ana Sheets	=6
Owned by Employer - With rent	=7	No legal right	= 7	Plastics/Box	=7	Palm/Bamboo	=7	Poles and Mud	=7
				Tent	=8	Earth/Sand	=8	Grass	=8
						Dung	=9	Tent	=9
						1-Modern floor			
						0-Non modern floor			
<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>	

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

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

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