

The United Republic of Tanzania



Tanga 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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Tanga Region

National Bureau of Statistics
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and

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Zanzibar

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TANGA 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.

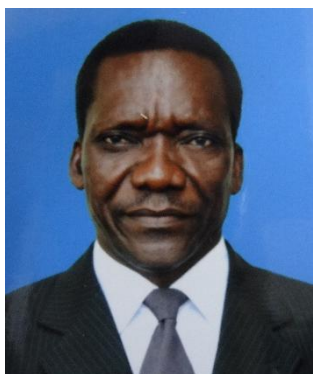
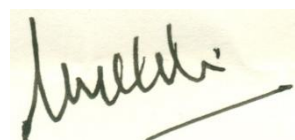
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Tanga population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Tanga had a population of 2.0 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 94. Population of Tanga is growing at a rate of 2.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 25 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Tanga will double in the next 31 years. Tanga population is predominantly rural with 78 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Tanga was 2.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.8 percent and 3.8 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Tanga increased from 1.8 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Tanga region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows a strong preference for ages ending with digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 43 percent of the population in Tanga region is aged below 15 years, and about five percent (4.8 percent) is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Tanga region has a typical pyramid for major urban centres where a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other areas. The bulge is bigger in the females than the males.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Tanga region had a total of 435,583 private households, out of which 338,875 (78 percent) were in rural areas and 96,708 (22 percent) were in urban areas. One third (33 percent) of households in Tanga were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 18.8 in 2002 Census to 22.2 in 2012. Average household size was 4.7 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.7 persons per household were slightly bigger than urban households (4.5 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 7.2 compared to 3.4 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Tanga region. Fifty five (55) percent of the population were married and 4 percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 70–74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 26 years for males and 22.3 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26.6 years in 2002 to 26 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased at 21.5 years in 2002 and 22.3 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

Kenya, India, and Somalia. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Mozambique and Germany.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only five (5) percent of Tanga population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven is about survival of parents. Results reveal that 74 percent of all persons in Tanga region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.97) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (8.8 percent) than rural (6.8 percent).

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals two percent of total private households in Tanga region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Tanga region has 32, 674 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012. Most of them were living in Kenya , USA and South Africa. On remittances, results show that 20 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Tanga region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 74 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 44 years and was also higher among the urban population (88 percent) than the rural population (70 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 80 percent and was higher in urban areas (95 percent) than in rural areas (83 percent). Adult literacy for males (86 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (75 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, 92.6 percent in Tanga City Council to 68.1 percent in Handeni district.

Generally, literacy increased from 67 percent in 2002 to 74 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 73 percent in 2002 to 80 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 70 percent in 2002 to 82 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (78 percent). Female NER (83 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (80 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Korogwe Town Council (96 percent) and lowest in Kilindi district council (54 percent). At least, one hundred and two (101.7 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (114 percent) compared to rural areas (99 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 63 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that 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 60 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Tanga resident was farming (77 percent) and Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales (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 in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by about two (2.3) percent of Tanga region population. Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 79 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 53 percent compared to rural areas (86 percent). Thirty six (36) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built. Majority (49 percent) of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that 63 percent of all private households had used modern material (61 percent iron sheets; tiles, concrete and asbestos (1.3 percent tiles 0.1 percent concrete and 0.3 percent asbestos) as the main roofing material. Usage of modern material was very high in urban areas whereby 85 percent of all households had modern

roofs compared to 56 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (68 percent) of Households in Tanga region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. More than half (59 percent) of all private households in Tanga region had their houses' wall built of Poles and Mud. On room occupancy, results show that 65 percent of the households in Tanga region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 38 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (12 percent had water piped into their houses, nine (8.9) percent piped into yard and 17.3 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 76 compared to 28 of rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Tanga region is uncommon, only (2) percent of households were used that energy. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking in urban areas was higher 5 percent compared to rural areas (0.5 percent). The majority of households (96.3 percent) used wood-fuel 77.1 percent firewood and 19.2 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, only 16 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and three quarter (75) percent 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 (83 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 10 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, the most common used toilet facilities in Tanga region were Pit Latrine without Washable/Soil Slab (33.4 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (25.7 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid (10 percent). while eight(8) percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Majority of households (35 percent) reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas whereby only 14 percent in urban of households reported it as their main means of refuse

Concerning ownership of assets, results show that majority (82 percent) of all private households hand hoes followed by house (79.5 percent), land or farm (79.3 percent), mobile phone (64.9 percent) and radio (63.8 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 74 percent of all private households in Tanga region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (88 percent) while in urban areas (12 percent), 50 percent of all private households in Tanga were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.5 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Tanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,045,205	100.0	1,604,297	100.0	440,908	100.0
Male	992,347	48.5	782,514	48.8	209,833	47.6
Female	1,052,858	51.5	821,783	51.2	231,075	52.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.2	-	1.8	-	3.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	305,137	14.9	251,190	15.7	53,947	12.2
Male	152,896	15.4	125,683	16.1	27,213	13.0
Female	152,241	14.5	125,507	15.3	26,734	11.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	886,473	43.3	723,551	45.1	162,922	37.0
Male	445,931	44.9	365,040	46.6	80,891	38.6
Female	440,542	41.8	358,511	43.6	82,031	35.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	736,548	44.9	566,976	45.6	169,572	42.7
Male	367,393	46.3	284,298	47.2	83,095	43.6
Female	369,155	43.6	282,678	44.2	86,477	41.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	141,453	6.9	115,026	7.2	26,427	6.0
Male	71,285	7.2	57,814	7.4	13,471	6.4
Female	70,168	6.7	57,212	7.0	12,956	5.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	98,959	4.8	81,114	5.1	17,845	4.0
Male	49,233	5.0	40,443	5.2	8,790	4.2
Female	49,726	4.7	40,671	4.9	9,055	3.9
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	435,583	100	338,875	77.8	96,708	22.2
Male Headed Households	290,418	66.7	227,781	67.2	62,637	64.8
Female Headed Households	145,165	33.3	111,094	32.8	34,071	35.2
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.6	-	4.7	-	4.5
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.4	-	3.4	-	3.3
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.2	-	7.3	-	6.7
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	623,371	54.7	490,069	56.3	133,302	49.5
Never Married	378,557	33.2	272,863	31.4	105,694	39.3
Living Together	48,458	4.3	38,763	4.5	9,695	3.6
Separated	9,297	0.8	7,102	0.8	2,195	0.8
Divorced	35,865	3.1	26,802	3.1	9,063	3.4
Widowed	43,481	3.8	34,198	3.9	9,283	3.4
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

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

Indicator	Tanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	2,042,912	99.89	1,602,851	99.91	440,061	99.81
Non-Tanzanians	2,293	0.11	1,446	0.09	847	0.19
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	200,913	9.9	84,067	5.3	116,846	27.1
Population with Birth Notification	94,765	4.7	71,757	4.5	23,008	5.3
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	71,752	7.2	54,940	6.8	16,811	8.8
Male	36,054	7.1	28,013	6.8	8,041	8.5
Female	35,696	7.2	26,927	6.7	8,770	9.1
Diaspora						
Total	32,674	1.6	23,278	1.5	9,396	2.2
Male	18,520	1.9	12,851	1.7	5,669	2.8
Female	14,154	1.4	10,427	1.3	3,727	1.6
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,716,939	74.0	1,339,780	70.2	377,159	87.7
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	909,423	79.8	663,335	76.3	246,088	91.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	304,993	88.2	218,542	85.3	86,451	96.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	556,403	85.0	399,203	81.6	157,200	95.1
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	331,287	81.5	261,774	79.2	69,513	91.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	413,375	101.7	327,272	99.0	86,103	113.7
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	668,737	100.0	486,237	100.0	182,500	100.0
Primary School	577,957	86.4	442,440	91.0	135,517	74.3
Training after Primary	3,866	0.6	2,566	0.5	1,300	0.7
Secondary School	73,304	11.0	35,971	7.4	37,333	20.5
Training after Secondary	5,444	0.8	2,424	0.5	3,020	1.7
University and Others	8,166	1.2	2,836	0.6	5,330	2.9
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	7,512	0.9	5,475	0.8	2,037	1.3
Professionals	9,145	1.0	4,118	0.6	5,028	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	22,263	2.5	13,319	1.8	8,943	5.8
Clerks	5,155	0.6	1,868	0.3	3,288	2.1
Small Business Managers	5,880	0.7	1,709	0.2	4,171	2.7
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	42,030	4.8	15,761	2.2	26,269	16.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	11,972	1.4	4,562	0.6	7,410	4.8
Crafts and Related Workers	30,247	3.4	12,710	1.8	17,537	11.3
Farmers	674,415	76.9	615,138	85.2	59,277	38.2
Livestock Keepers	19,370	2.2	17,971	2.5	1,399	0.9
Fishermen	6,364	0.7	3,515	0.5	2,850	1.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	8,387	1.0	2,730	0.4	5,657	3.6
Elementary Occupations	24,563	2.8	16,202	2.2	8,361	5.4
Others	9,461	1.1	6,542	0.9	2,919	1.9
Disability						
Type of Disability						

Indicator	Tanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albinism	703	0.03	480	0.03	223	0.05
Seeing	45,786	2.27	36,842	2.32	8,944	2.08
Hearing	20,437	1.01	17,098	1.08	3,339	0.78
Walking	27,434	1.36	22,551	1.42	4,883	1.13
Remembering	19,526	0.97	16,287	1.02	3,239	0.75
Self-Care	15,048	0.74	12,376	0.78	2,672	0.62
Other Disability	231	0.01	187	0.01	44	0.01
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	703	0.03	480	0.03	223	0.05
Living without Paying any Rent	45,786	2.27	36,842	2.32	8,944	2.08
Rented Privately	20,437	1.01	17,098	1.08	3,339	0.78
Rented by Employer	27,434	1.36	22,551	1.42	4,883	1.13
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	19,526	0.97	16,287	1.02	3,239	0.75
Owned by Employer (Free)	15,048	0.74	12,376	0.78	2,672	0.62
Owned by Employer (Rent)	231	0.01	187	0.01	44	0.01
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	4,113	0.9	1,726	0.5	2,387	2.5
Cement Bricks	65,367	15	16,848	5	48,519	50.2
Sundried Bricks	41,317	9.5	35,065	10.3	6,252	6.5
Baked Bricks	58,028	13.3	42,406	12.5	15,622	16.2
Timber	561	0.1	368	0.1	192	0.2
Timber and Iron Sheets	1,345	0.3	1,233	0.4	112	0.1
Poles and Mud	258,066	59.2	235,036	69.4	23,031	23.8
Grass	6,614	1.5	6,036	1.8	577	0.6
Tent	172	0	157	0	15	0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	296,657	68.1	268,377	79.2	28,281	29.2
Non Earth	138,147	31.7	69,743	20.6	68,404	70.7
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	265,649	61	186,242	55	79,407	82.1
Grass/Leaves	123,356	28.3	110,402	32.6	12,954	13.4
Mud and Leaves	23,321	5.4	21,945	6.5	1,376	1.4
Others	23,258	5.3	20,286	6	2,970	3.1
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	326,123	74.9	281,457	83.1	44,666	46.2
Electricity	69,426	15.9	23,650	7	45,777	47.3
Others	40,035	9.2	33,768	10	6,267	6.5
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	336,022	77.1	303,128	89.5	32,894	34
Charcoal	83,651	19.2	28,746	8.5	54,905	56.8

Indicator	Tanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kerosene	6,679	1.5	3,843	1.1	2,835	2.9
Electricity	7,062	1.6	2,037	0.6	5,025	5.2
Others	2,169	0.5	1,122	0.3	1,047	1.1
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	166,550	38.2	93,215	27.5	73,335	75.8
Other Protected Sources	44,620	10.2	38,965	11.5	5,655	5.8
Unprotected Sources	224,413	51.5	206,694	61	17,719	18.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	61,020	14	23,164	6.8	37,856	39.1
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	4,646	1.1	2,817	0.8	1,829	1.9
Pit Latrine	332,691	76.4	278,529	82.2	54,162	56
Others	715	0.2	568	0.2	148	0.2
No Facility	36,510	8.4	33,798	10	2,713	2.8
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	21,780	5.0	1,073	0.3	20,707	21.4
Burnt	111,675	25.6	87,462	25.8	24,213	25.0
Roadside Dumping	5,657	1.3	4,565	1.3	1,092	1.1
Burying/Pit	154,014	35.4	120,154	35.5	33,860	35.0
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	142,458	32.7	125,622	37.1	16,836	17.4
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	277,803	63.8	211,891	62.5	65,912	68.2
Mobile Phone	282,901	64.9	203,250	60.0	79,651	82.4
Hand Hoe	355,429	81.6	300,862	88.8	54,567	56.4
Television	50,196	11.5	15,583	4.6	34,613	35.8
Land or Farm	345,405	79.3	301,740	89.0	43,666	45.2
House	346,456	79.5	297,128	87.7	49,327	51.0
Bicycle	154,172	35.4	115,491	34.1	38,681	40.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	27,433	6.3	17,140	5.1	10,292	10.6
Power Tiller	2,917	0.7	2,076	0.6	841	0.9
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	18,709	4.3	11,424	3.4	7,285	7.5
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	8,399	1.9	4,917	1.5	3,482	3.6
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	351	0.1	251	0.1	100	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	2,627	0.6	1,123	0.3	1,504	1.6
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	10,518	2.4	5,382	1.6	5,136	5.3
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	2,254	0.5	1,130	0.3	1,124	1.2

Contents	Page
Foreword	i
Executive Summary	iii
Summary of Key Indicators for Tanga Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census	ix
Contents	xiii
List of Tables	xvi
List of Figures	xxii
List of Maps	xxiv
List of Abbreviations	xxv
Concepts and Definitions	xxvi
Chapter One.....	1
Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census	1
1.1 What is a Population Census?	1
1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC	2
1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC	2
1.4 Census Enumeration Activities	7
1.5 Data Processing	10
1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures	11
Chapter Two	12
Population Size, Growth and Distribution.....	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type	12
2.3 Population Size and Growth	13
Chapter Three	19
Age and Sex Profile	19
3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data	19
3.2 Age and Sex Profile	20
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups	20
3.2.2 Population Pyramid	22
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups	24
3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)	25
3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)	25
3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)	27
3.3.4 Elderly Population	27
3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio	28
Chapter Four	29
Household Composition	29

4.1	Introduction.....	29
4.2	Number of Households	29
4.3	Average Household Size.....	32
4.4	Household Headship	34
Chapter Five		36
Marital Status		36
5.1	Introduction.....	36
5.2	Marital Status	36
5.3	Mean Age at First Marriage.....	42
Chapter Six		46
Citizenship and Birth Registration		46
6.1	Citizenship	46
6.2	Birth Certificate	48
6.3	Birth Registration.....	48
Chapter Seven.....		51
Survival of Parents		51
7.1	Introduction.....	51
7.2	Survival of Parents	51
7.3	Orphans in Tanga Region	58
Chapter Eight		61
Diaspora		61
8.1	Introduction.....	61
8.2	Number of Persons Living in Diaspora	61
Chapter Nine.....		66
Literacy and Education		66
9.1	Literacy	66
9.1.1	Introduction.....	66
9.1.2	Literacy Status in Tanga Region.....	66
9.1.3	Adult Literacy	69
9.1.4	Literacy in Different Languages	72
9.2	Education	76
9.2.1	Introduction.....	76
9.2.2	School Attendance Status	76
9.2.3	Net and Gross School Enrolment.....	83
9.2.4	Education Attainment	86
Chapter Ten		88
Economic Activity		88

10.1	Introduction.....	88
10.2	Usual Economic Activity.....	88
10.3	Current Economic Activity.....	93
10.4	Employment Status	96
10.5	Main Occupation.....	98
10.6	Main Industry.....	101
Chapter Eleven		104
Disability		104
11.1	Introduction.....	104
11.2	Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups).....	104
11.2.1	Population with Albinism	105
11.3	Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups).....	107
Chapter Twelve		111
Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities.....		111
12.1	Introduction.....	111
12.2	Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household	111
12.3	Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located	112
12.4	Building Materials for Roofing.....	113
12.5	Building Materials for Flooring	113
12.6	Building Materials for Walls	114
12.7	Rooms for Sleeping	115
12.8	Source of Drinking Water.....	116
12.9	Source of Energy	119
12.9.1	Source of Energy for Cooking	119
12.9.2	Source of Energy for Lighting	120
12.10	Type of Toilet Facility	123
12.11	Refuse Disposal	126
12.12	Ownership of Assets	127
12.13	Social Security Schemes	129
Chapter Thirteen.....		131
Agriculture and Livestock		131
13.1	Introduction.....	131
13.2	Households Engaged in Agriculture	131
13.3	Livestock and Poultry	133
13.4	Fish Farming	138
References		139
Annexes: Questionnaires.....		140

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	12
Table 2.2:	Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	13
Table 2.3:	Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Tanga Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	14
Table 2.4:	Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Tanga Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	15
Table 2.5:	Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	17
Table 2.6:	Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Tanga Region, 2002-2012 Censuses	18
Table 3.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	20
Table 3.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census.....	21
Table 3.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census.....	21
Table 3.4:	Population by Key Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	24
Table 4.1:	Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	30
Table 4.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	31
Table 4.3:	Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	33
Table 4.4:	Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	34
Table 4.5:	Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	35
Table 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	37
Table 5.2:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	38
Table 5.3:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	38
Table 5.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census.....	39

Table 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	39
Table 5.6:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	40
Table 5.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	40
Table 5.8:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	41
Table 5.9:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	41
Table 5.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	42
Table 5.11:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	44
Table 6.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	47
Table 6.2:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	49
Table 6.3:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	49
Table 6.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	50
Table 6.5:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	50
Table 7.1:	Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	52
Table 7.2:	Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	52
Table 7.3:	Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	53
Table 7.4:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	54
Table 7.5:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	54
Table 7.6:	Percentage Distribution of of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	55

Table 7.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex. Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census: Rural.....	55
Table 7.8:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex, Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census: Urban	56
Table 7.9:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	56
Table 7.10:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	57
Table 7.11:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	57
Table 7.12:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Rural; 2012 Census	57
Table 7.13:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	58
Table 7.14:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	60
Table 8.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	61
Table 8.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	62
Table 8.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	63
Table 8.4:	Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	64
Table 8.5:	Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	65
Table 9.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	67
Table 9.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	67
Table 9.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	68
Table 9.4:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	69
Table 9.5:	Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	71

Table 9.6:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	72
Table 9.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Literacy Status and Residence; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	73
Table 9.8:	Percentage Distribution of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by District and Literacy Status: Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	75
Table 9.9:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Single Years, Sex and School Attendance Status: Tanga Region, 2012 Census	77
Table 9.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Single Years, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	79
Table 9.11:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Single Years, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census.....	80
Table 9.12:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status: Tanga Region, 2012 Census	82
Table 9.13:	Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	85
Table 9.14:	Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	87
Table 10.1:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	89
Table 10.2:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	90
Table 10.3:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	90
Table 10.4:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	91
Table 10.5:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	91
Table 10.6:	Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date): Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	92
Table 10.7:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	93

Table 10.8: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	94
Table 10.9: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	94
Table 10.10: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	95
Table 10.11: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	95
Table 10.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Type of Current Economic Activity (7 Days prior to the Census date): Tanga Region, 2012 Census	96
Table 10.13: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	97
Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Employment Status and District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	97
Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	99
Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation by District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	100
Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	102
Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Five Year Age Groups, Main Industry and District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	103
Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	105
Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	106
Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	106
Table 11.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census.....	107
Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Tanga Region, 2012 Census	108

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	110
Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	110
Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling by Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	111
Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status and Age Group; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	112
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is Located; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	112
Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	113
Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	114
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and type of Wall Materials Used; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	114
Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	116
Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Drinking Water; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	117
Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	120
Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	121
Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	124
Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Refuse Disposal; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	126
Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Ownership of Assets: Tanga Region, 2012 Census	127
Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Members of Social Security Scheme by Residence and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	130
Table 13.1: Total Number Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	131

Table 13.2:	Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	132
Table 13.3:	Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	133
Table 13.4:	Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	134
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.....	136
Table 13.6:	Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012.....	137
Table 13.7:	Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	138

List of Figures

Figure 2.1:	Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Tanga Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses	14
Figure 2.2:	Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Tanga Region, 1967–2012 Censuses	15
Figure 3.1:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Tanga Region, 2012 Census	22
Figure 3.2:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	23
Figure 3.3:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	23
Figure 3.4:	Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Tanga Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	25
Figure 3.5:	Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Tanga Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	26
Figure 3.6:	Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Tanga Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses	26
Figure 3.7:	Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Tanga Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	27
Figure 3.8:	Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Tanga Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	28
Figure 3.9:	Age Dependency Ratio; Tanga Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	28
Figure 4.1:	Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	32

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Regions; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	33
Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	34
Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	37
Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	43
Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	43
Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	45
Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	59
Figure 9.1: Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	68
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	69
Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	71
Figure 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	73
Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census	74
Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census	74
Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	78
Figure 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	81
Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	83
Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	84
Figure 9.11: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	84
Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	87
Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	109

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	115
Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	119
Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Census.....	123
Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Tanga Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses	126
Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	132
Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	134

List of Maps

Map 9. 1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	70
Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	86
Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census.....	118
Map 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Tanga Region, 2012 Census	122

List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population 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 to the total number of private households.

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

School Attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census.

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

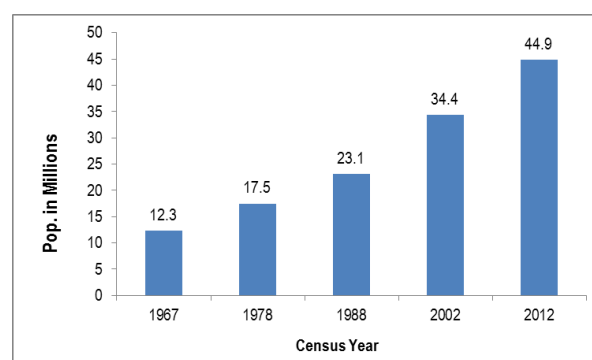
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas (EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population 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 to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses and recommendations of regional bodies of which Tanzania is a member (e.g. EAC and SADC). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholder workshops and the established Census Committees. The draft questionnaires were discussed and cleared by the Census Technical Committee, National Advisory Committee and finally by the Central Census Committee for final approval.

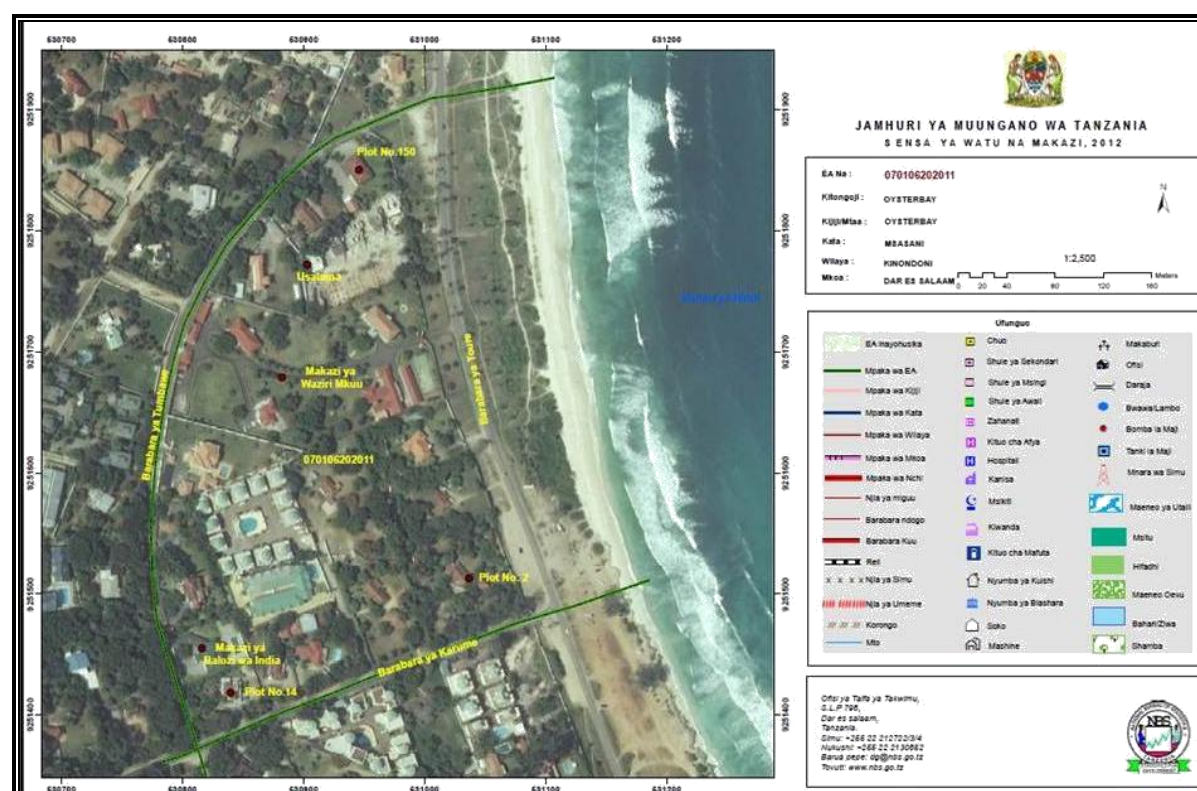
Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, 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 2012 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, 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 *shelia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

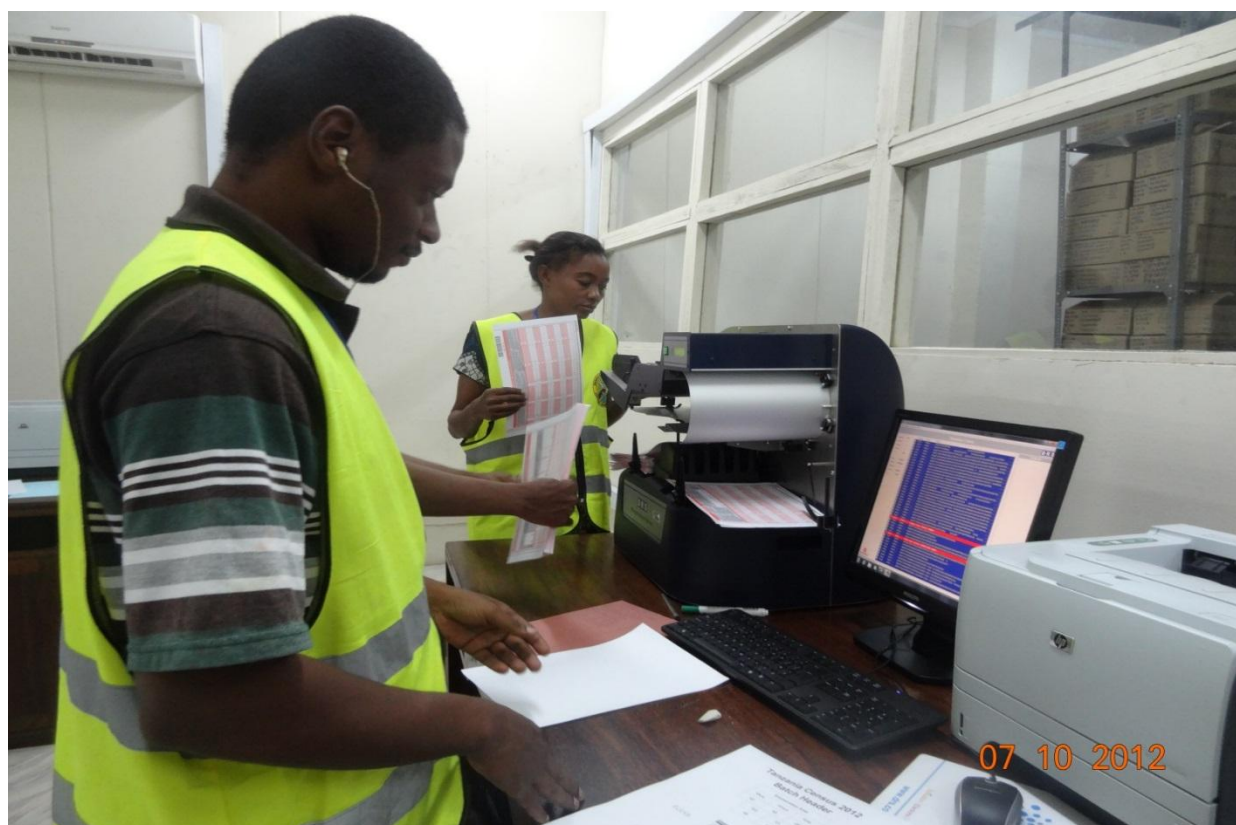
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

A population is a source of labour for 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 Orphanage Centers (94 people) while in urban areas, it was Refugee Camps (16 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanga Region	2,045,205	100.00	1,604,297	100.00	440,908	100.00
Private Households	2,020,221	98.78	1,589,607	99.08	430,614	97.67
Special Institutions	2,416	0.12	1,645	0.10	771	0.17
Inmates Institutions	1,651	0.08	998	0.06	653	0.15
Hotel and Tourist Camps	3,646	0.18	1,241	0.08	2,405	0.55
Refugee Camps	16	0.00	-	-	16	0.00
Homeless People	1,708	0.08	1,583	0.10	125	0.03
Travellers/In transit	256	0.01	219	0.01	37	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,115	0.05	628	0.04	487	0.11
Education/AI Institutions	4,375	0.21	1,189	0.07	3,186	0.72
Orphan/Age Centres	538	0.03	94	0.01	444	0.10
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,263	0.45	7,093	0.44	2,170	0.49

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 2,045,205 persons in Tanga Region, 2,020,221 (99 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, in private households, female population was larger (1,042,423 persons) than male population (977,798 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,052,858 persons) compared to males population (992,347 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanga Region	2,045,205	100.00	992,347	100.00	1,052,858	100.00
Private Households	2,020,221	98.78	977,798	98.53	1,042,423	99.01
Special Institutions	2,416	0.12	1,617	0.16	799	0.08
Inmates Institutions	1,651	0.08	1,596	0.16	55	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	3,646	0.18	2,624	0.26	1,022	0.10
Refugee Camps	16	0.00	13	0.00	3	0.00
Homeless People	1,708	0.08	1,193	0.12	515	0.05
Travellers/In transit	256	0.01	165	0.02	91	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,115	0.05	449	0.05	666	0.06
Education/AI Institutions	4,375	0.21	2,096	0.21	2,279	0.22
Orphan/Age Centres	538	0.03	267	0.03	271	0.03
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,263	0.45	4,529	0.46	4,734	0.45

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Tanga in 2012 was about 2.0 million. Out of that, 78 percent (1.6 million) were in rural areas and 22 percent (0.4 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Tanga Region was 2.2 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.8 percent and in urban areas it was 3.8 percent. The average annual growth rate of Tanga Region increased from 1.8 during the 1988-2002 intercensal period to 2.2 percent in the 2002-2012 inter-censal period.

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

Administrative Area	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					
Tanga Region	1,280,212	1,636,280	2,045,205	27.8	25.0	1.8	2.2	31.1
Rural	1,054,493	1,335,084	1,604,297	26.6	20.2	1.7	1.8	37.7
Urban	225,719	301,196	440,908	33.4	46.4	2.1	3.8	18.2

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts ranging from 1.1 percent recorded in Muheza District to 5.0 percent recorded in Kilindi District.

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

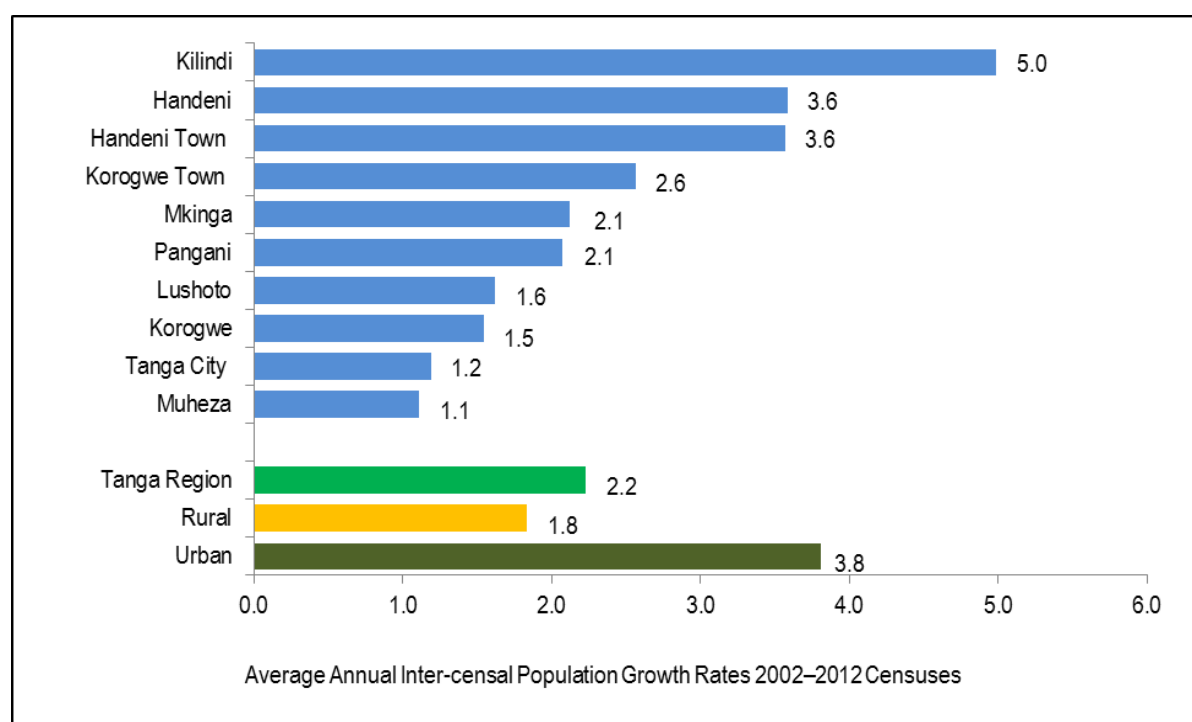


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Tanga Region has decreased from 2.7 percent in 1967/78 to 1.8 percent in 1988/2002 and increased to 2.2 percent in the 2002/2012 inter-censal period.

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

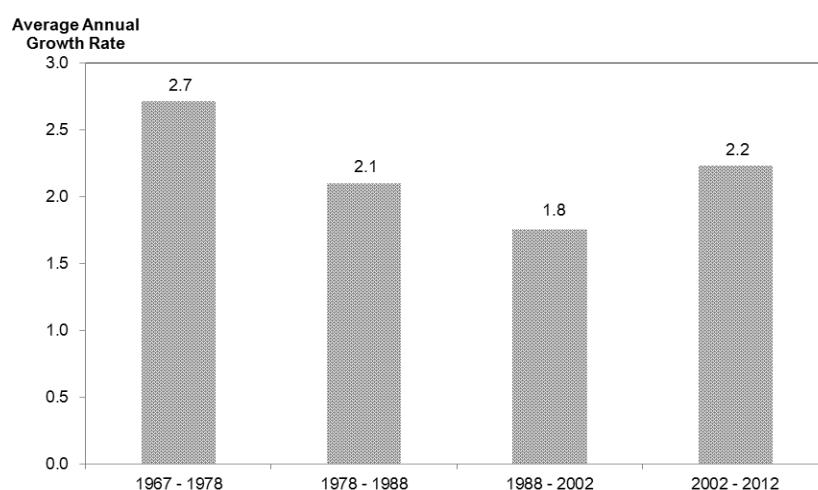


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Tanga has increased by 25 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Tanga increased by 27.8 percent. Population increase was recorded in all districts from 2002 to 2012 Census whereby the largest population change was recorded in Kilindi District (64.7 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Muheza District (11.8 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Tanga Region	1,280,212	1,636,280	2,045,205	27.8	25.0	1.8	2.2	39.5	31.1
Rural	1,054,493	1,335,084	1,604,297	26.6	20.2	1.7	1.8	41.1	37.7
Urban	225,719	301,196	440,908	33.4	46.4	2.1	3.8	33.6	18.2
Lushoto	357,492	418,652	492,441	17.1	17.6	1.1	1.6	61.4	42.7
Korogwe	218,849	207,381	242,038	- 5.2	16.7	- 0.4	1.5	-180.3	44.9
Muheza	229,139	182,935	204,461	- 20.2	11.8	- 1.6	1.1	-43.1	62.3
Tanga City	186,818	242,640	273,332	29.9	12.6	1.9	1.2	37.1	58.2
Pangani	37,670	43,920	54,025	16.6	23.0	1.1	2.1	63.2	33.5
Handeni	250,244	193,298	276,646	- 22.8	43.1	- 1.8	3.6	-37.6	19.3
Kilindi	N/A	143,792	236,833	N/A	64.7	N/A	5.0	N/A	13.9
Mkinga	N/A	95,470	118,065	N/A	23.7	N/A	2.1	N/A	32.6
Korogwe Town	N/A	52,857	68,308	N/A	29.2	N/A	2.6	N/A	27.0
Handeni Town	N/A	55,335	79,056	N/A	42.9	N/A	3.6	N/A	19.4

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Kilindi, Mkinga, Korogwe Town and Handeni Town are new districts.

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations among the districts. Lushoto District with the population of 492,441 has 24 percent that was highest proportion of the Tanga population while Pangani District with a population of 54,025 has the smallest proportion of three (3) percent.

In rural areas, Lushoto District has the highest proportion of population of 29 percent (457,284 persons) and Korogwe Town council has the smallest proportion of the urban population of less than one percent (0.7 percent) (12,026 persons) while in urban areas Tanga City has the highest proportion of population of 50 percent (221,127 person) and Mkinga district has the lowest proportion of population of two (1.9) percent (8,473 person).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Tanga Region	2,045,205	100.0	1,604,297	100.0	440,908	100.0
Lushoto	492,441	24.1	457,284	28.5	35,157	8.0
Korogwe	242,038	11.8	222,854	13.9	19,184	4.4
Muheza	204,461	10.0	191,622	11.9	12,839	2.9
Tanga City	273,332	13.4	52,205	3.3	221,127	50.2
Pangani	54,025	2.6	45,235	2.8	8,790	2.0
Handeni	276,646	13.5	276,646	17.2	N/A	N/A
Kilindi	236,833	11.6	236,833	14.8	N/A	N/A
Mkinga	118,065	5.8	109,592	6.8	8,473	1.9
Korogwe Town	68,308	3.3	12,026	0.7	56,282	12.8
Handeni Town	79,056	3.9	N/A	N/A	79,056	17.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Handeni and Kilindi district council has no urban component
- (iii) Handeni Town district council has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents the Population Distribution by Districts for Rural and Urban Areas in Tanga Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. The population in rural areas during 2012 was 1.6 million, an increase of 20.2 percent from the 2002 rural population. Within the same period, urban population increased from 0.3 million in 2002 to 0.4 million in 2012, an increase of 46.4 percent. The District that recorded the largest rural population change was Kilindi (64.7 percent), whereas Tanga City recorded the smallest rural population change of -17.4 percent. In urban areas, the 2002-2012 population change of Handeni town was very high (328 percent), whereas Korogwe district recorded the smallest urban population change of -6.3 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Tanga	1,335,084	1,604,297	20.2	301,196	440,908	46.4
Lushoto	400,992	457,284	14.0	17,660	35,157	99.1
Korogwe	186,911	222,854	19.2	20,470	19,184	- 6.3
Muheza	156,447	191,622	22.5	26,488	12,839	- 51.5
Tanga City	63,240	52,205	-17.4	179,400	221,127	23.3
Pangani	37,012	45,235	22.2	6,908	8,790	27.2
Handeni	193,298	276,646	43.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kilindi	143,792	236,833	64.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mkinga	87,738	109,592	24.9	7,732	8,473	9.6
Korogwe Town	28,789	12,026	- 58.2	24,068	56,282	133.8
Handeni Town	36,865	N/A	N/A	18,470	79,056	328.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Muheza, Handeni and Kilindi district council have no urban component
- (iv) Handeni Town district council has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

In many developing countries, the quality of data on age is affected by age misreporting mainly due to ignorance of correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording, and age preferences. As was the case with preceding 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 the anomalies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

Sex ratio by age 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 Tanga region was 94.3 males for every 100 females. For Tanga rural, it was 95 and for Tanga urban it was 91 which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged below 20 years, 50 to 69 years and 75 to 79 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Tanga region and for Tanga rural. On the other hand, Tanga urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged below five (5) years, 50 to 69 years and 75 to 79 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,045,205	100.0	992,347	100.0	1,052,858	100.0	94.3
0–4	305,137	14.9	152,896	15.4	152,241	14.5	100.4
5–9	308,256	15.1	155,737	15.7	152,519	14.5	102.1
10–14	273,080	13.4	137,298	13.8	135,782	12.9	101.1
15–19	199,695	9.8	100,595	10.1	99,100	9.4	101.5
20–24	153,700	7.5	67,666	6.8	86,034	8.2	78.7
25–29	142,337	7.0	60,271	6.1	82,066	7.8	73.4
30–34	128,129	6.3	57,639	5.8	70,490	6.7	81.8
35–39	114,097	5.6	53,197	5.4	60,900	5.8	87.4
40–44	93,236	4.6	46,001	4.6	47,235	4.5	97.4
45–49	84,127	4.1	36,072	3.6	48,055	4.6	75.1
50–54	62,264	3.0	32,648	3.3	29,616	2.8	110.2
55–59	39,694	1.9	21,042	2.1	18,652	1.8	112.8
60–64	42,494	2.1	22,052	2.2	20,442	1.9	107.9
65–69	26,808	1.3	13,787	1.4	13,021	1.2	105.9
70–74	28,487	1.4	14,088	1.4	14,399	1.4	97.8
75–79	16,304	0.8	8,701	0.9	7,603	0.7	114.4
80+	27,360	1.3	12,657	1.3	14,703	1.4	86.1

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,604,297	100.0	782,514	100.0	821,783	100.0	95.2
0–4	251,190	15.7	125,683	16.1	125,507	15.3	100.1
5–9	253,678	15.8	128,515	16.4	125,163	15.2	102.7
10–14	218,683	13.6	110,842	14.2	107,841	13.1	102.8
15–19	148,571	9.3	76,454	9.8	72,117	8.8	106.0
20–24	111,008	6.9	48,678	6.2	62,330	7.6	78.1
25–29	105,661	6.6	44,640	5.7	61,021	7.4	73.2
30–34	96,026	6.0	43,229	5.5	52,797	6.4	81.9
35–39	87,391	5.4	40,828	5.2	46,563	5.7	87.7
40–44	71,952	4.5	35,564	4.5	36,388	4.4	97.7
45–49	64,852	4.0	28,341	3.6	36,511	4.4	77.6
50–54	49,228	3.1	25,604	3.3	23,624	2.9	108.4
55–59	31,031	1.9	16,322	2.1	14,709	1.8	111.0
60–64	33,912	2.1	17,371	2.2	16,541	2.0	105.0
65–69	21,758	1.4	11,110	1.4	10,648	1.3	104.3
70–74	23,374	1.5	11,571	1.5	11,803	1.4	98.0
75–79	13,398	0.8	7,177	0.9	6,221	0.8	115.4
80+	22,584	1.4	10,585	1.4	11,999	1.5	88.2

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	440,908	100.0	209,833	100.0	231,075	100.0	90.8
0–4	53,947	12.2	27,213	13.0	26,734	11.6	101.8
5–9	54,578	12.4	27,222	13.0	27,356	11.8	99.5
10–14	54,397	12.3	26,456	12.6	27,941	12.1	94.7
15–19	51,124	11.6	24,141	11.5	26,983	11.7	89.5
20–24	42,692	9.7	18,988	9.0	23,704	10.3	80.1
25–29	36,676	8.3	15,631	7.4	21,045	9.1	74.3
30–34	32,103	7.3	14,410	6.9	17,693	7.7	81.4
35–39	26,706	6.1	12,369	5.9	14,337	6.2	86.3
40–44	21,284	4.8	10,437	5.0	10,847	4.7	96.2
45–49	19,275	4.4	7,731	3.7	11,544	5.0	67.0
50–54	13,036	3.0	7,044	3.4	5,992	2.6	117.6
55–59	8,663	2.0	4,720	2.2	3,943	1.7	119.7
60–64	8,582	1.9	4,681	2.2	3,901	1.7	120.0
65–69	5,050	1.1	2,677	1.3	2,373	1.0	112.8
70–74	5,113	1.2	2,517	1.2	2,596	1.1	97.0
75–79	2,906	0.7	1,524	0.7	1,382	0.6	110.3
80+	4,776	1.1	2,072	1.0	2,704	1.2	76.6

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. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, Tanga urban (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Tanga urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

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

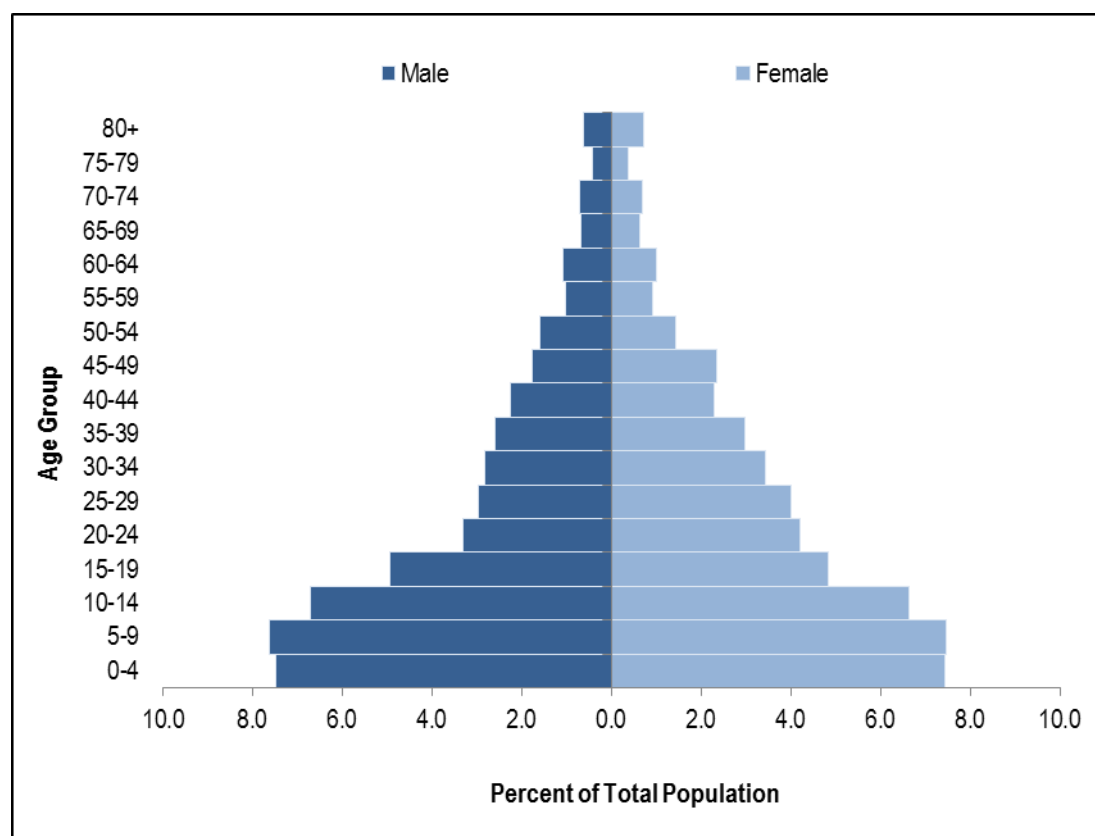


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census

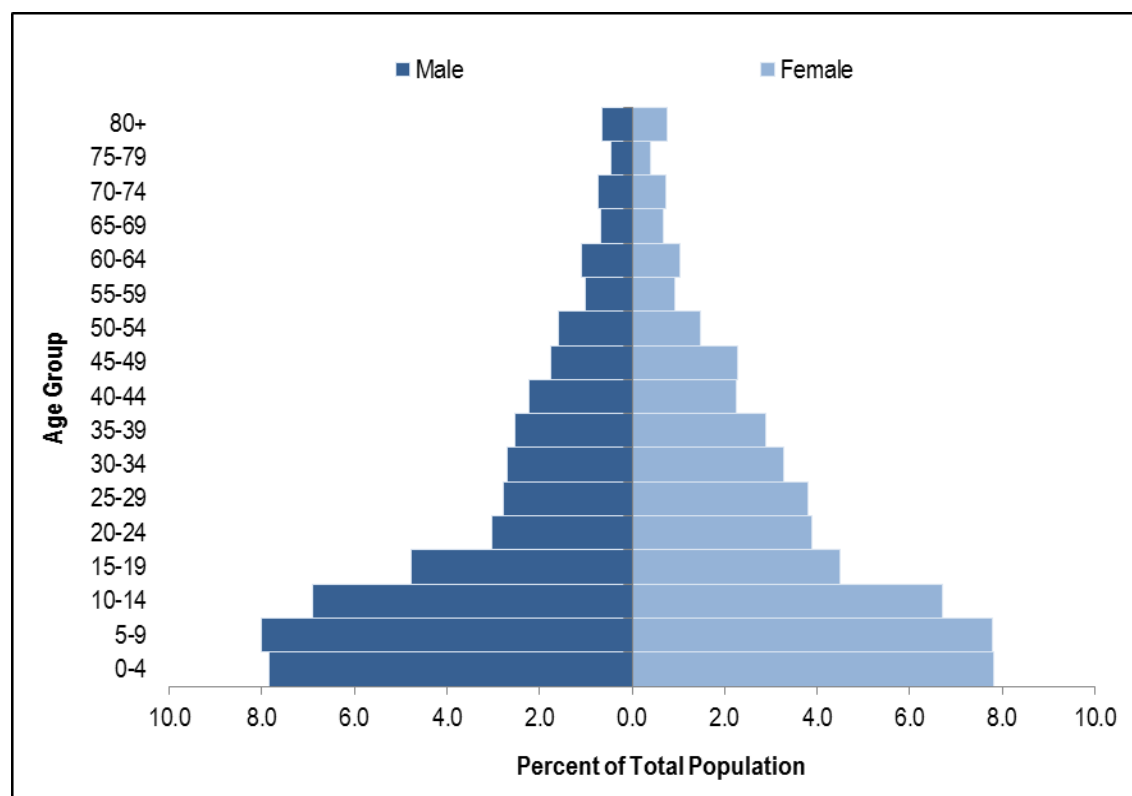
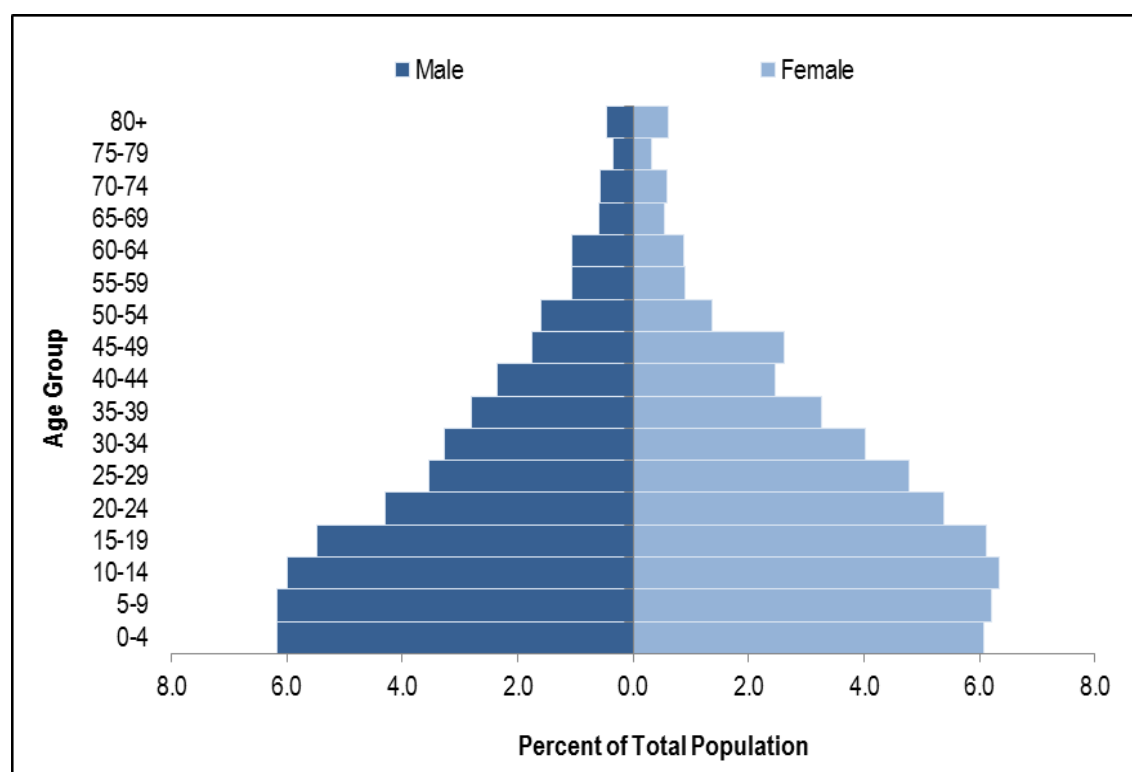


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population for Tanga region whereby 43 percent of the region total population was below 15 years of age. The population aged 65 years and above were only about five percent (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

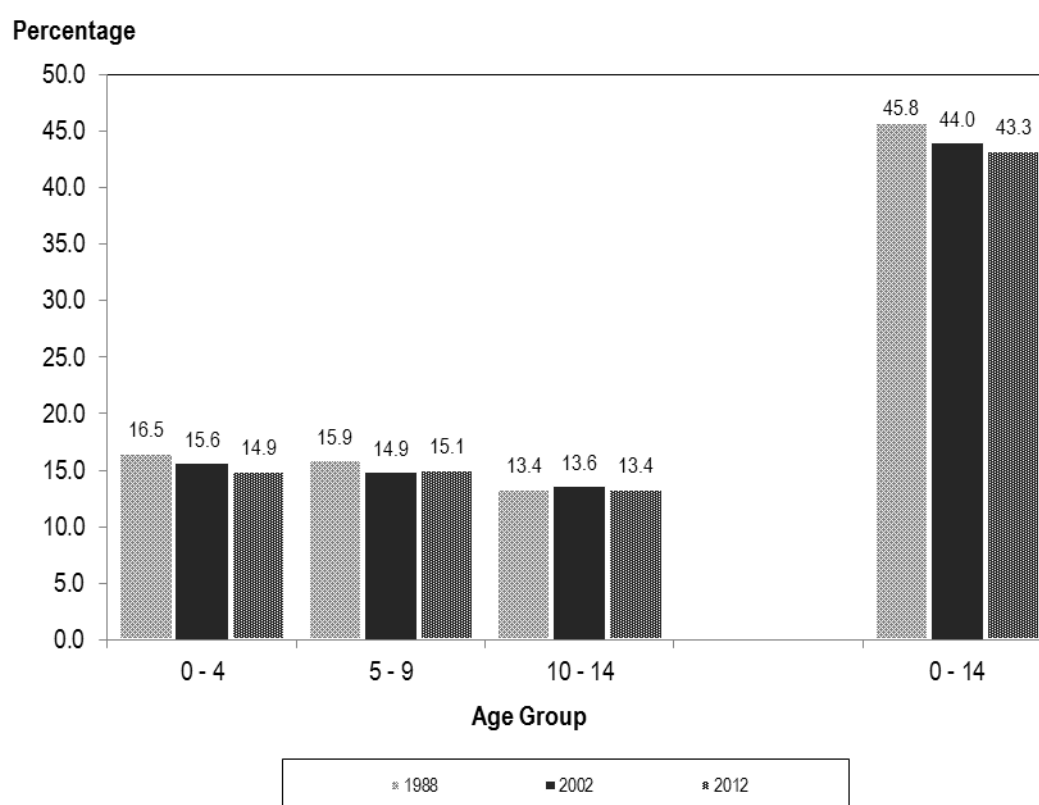
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Tanga		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	2,045,205	100.0	1,604,297	100.0	440,908	100.0
Male	992,347	48.5	782,514	48.8	209,833	47.6
Female	1,052,858	51.5	821,783	51.2	231,075	52.4
Children (Under 1 year)	64,691	3.2	52,812	3.3	11,879	2.7
Male	32,188	3.2	26,220	3.4	5,968	2.8
Female	32,503	3.1	26,592	3.2	5,911	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	305,137	14.9	251,190	15.7	53,947	12.2
Male	152,896	15.4	125,683	16.1	27,213	13.0
Female	152,241	14.5	125,507	15.3	26,734	11.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	886,473	43.3	723,551	45.1	162,922	37.0
Male	445,931	44.9	365,040	46.6	80,891	38.6
Female	440,542	41.8	358,511	43.6	82,031	35.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,007,790	49.3	814,752	50.8	193,038	43.8
Male	508,161	51.2	412,974	52.8	95,187	45.4
Female	499,629	47.5	401,778	48.9	97,851	42.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	353,395	17.3	259,579	16.2	93,816	21.3
Male	168,261	17.0	125,132	16.0	43,129	20.6
Female	185,134	17.6	134,447	16.4	50,687	21.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	668,658	32.7	496,667	31.0	171,991	39.0
Male	307,058	30.9	229,471	29.3	77,587	37.0
Female	361,600	34.3	267,196	32.5	94,404	40.9
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	408,745	20.0	332,253	20.7	76,492	17.3
Male	205,558	20.7	167,875	21.5	37,683	18.0
Female	203,187	19.3	164,378	20.0	38,809	16.8
Secondary School (14–17 years)	166,173	8.1	125,942	7.9	40,231	9.1
Male	84,715	8.5	65,682	8.4	19,033	9.1
Female	81,458	7.7	60,260	7.3	21,198	9.2
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,059,773	51.8	799,632	49.8	260,141	59.0
Male	497,183	50.1	377,031	48.2	120,152	57.3
Female	562,590	53.4	422,601	51.4	139,989	60.6
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	493,880	46.9	367,727	44.7	126,153	54.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	141,453	6.9	115,026	7.2	26,427	6.0
Male	71,285	7.2	57,814	7.4	13,471	6.4
Female	70,168	6.7	57,212	7.0	12,956	5.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	98,959	4.8	81,114	5.1	17,845	4.0
Male	49,233	5.0	40,443	5.2	8,790	4.2
Female	49,726	4.7	40,671	4.9	9,055	3.9
Age-Dependency Ratio		93		101		69

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 46 percent in 1988 Census to 44 percent in 2002 Census and to 43 percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.4). This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 24 years period.

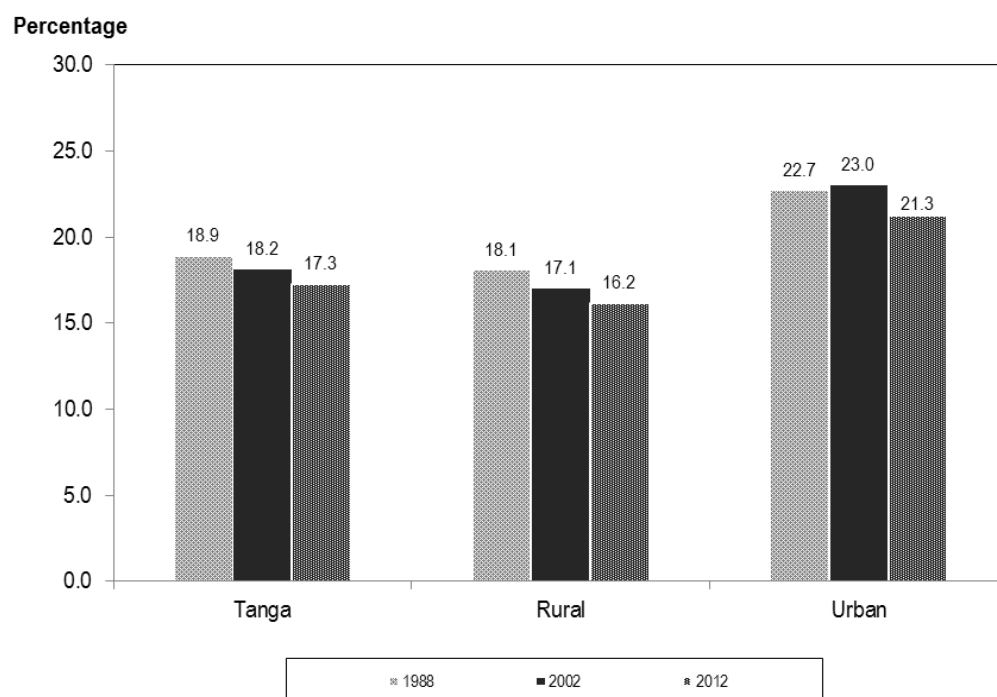
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Tanga Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

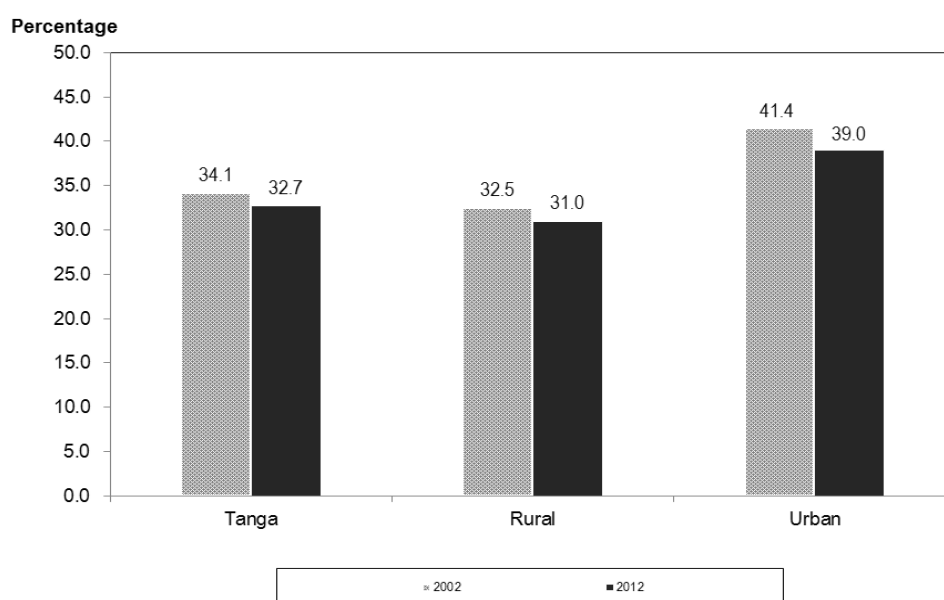
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Tanga region, Tanga rural and Tanga urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Tanga region has decreased from 18.9 percent in 1988 to 17.3 percent in 2012 census. The proportion of the youth in rural areas has decreased from 18.1 percent in 1988 to 16.2 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas decreased from 22.7 percent in 1988 to 21.3 percent in the 2012 PHC.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 34.1 percent in 2002 to 32.7 percent in 2012 for Tanga region and slightly decreased from 32.5 to 31.0 percent for Tanga rural. Tanga region has also experienced a decrease of the urban population from 41.4 in 2002 to 39.0 percent 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

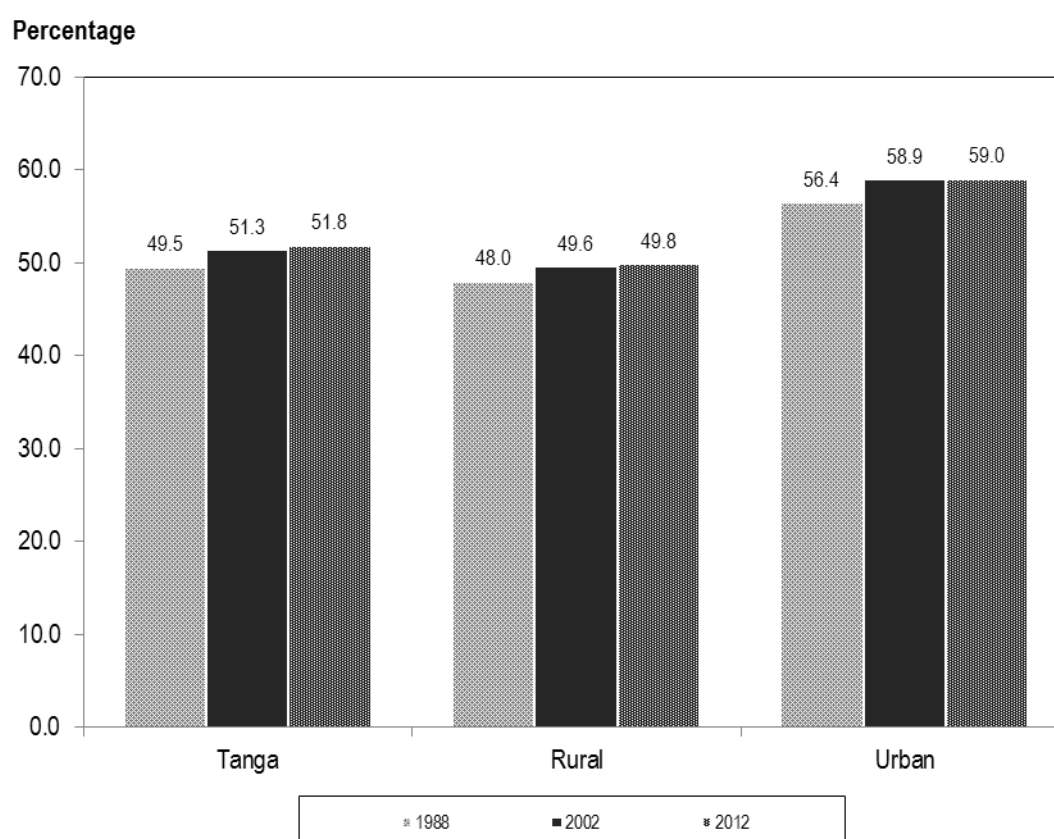
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Tanga Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Tanga's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 50 percent in 1988 Census to 52 percent in 2012 and increased from 48 percent in 1988 to 50 percent in 2012 Census for Tanga Rural and from 56 to 59 percent for Tanga Urban over the same period (Figure 3.7).

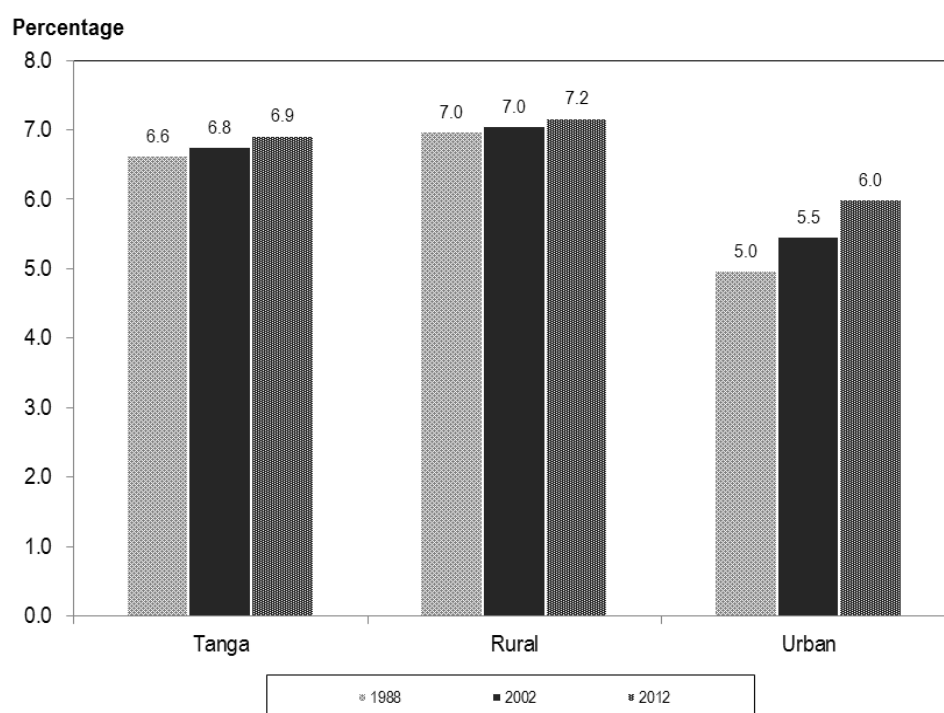
Figure 3.7: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Tanga Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Tanga region has remained about the same at seven (7) percent from 1988 to 2012 PHC, the same trend being observed in Tanga rural. However, it slightly increased for Tanga urban from five (5) percent to six (6) percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

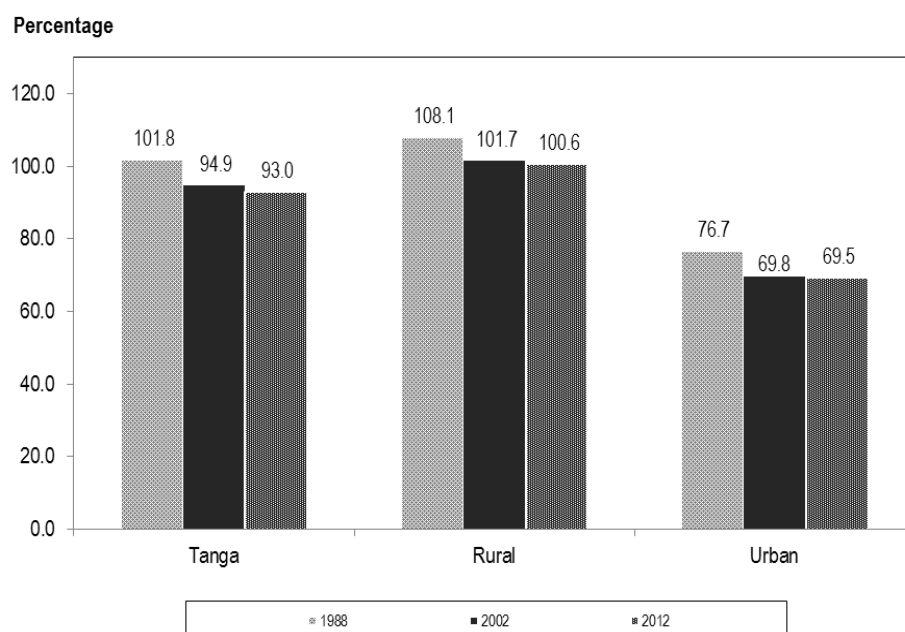
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Tanga Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Tanga age dependency ratio was 93 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 93 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Tanga rural and Tanga urban from 1988 to the 2012 PHC. The dependency Ratio is relatively higher in rural areas (100.6 percent) compared to urban areas (69.5 percent).

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Tanga Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (438,277) in Tanga covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Tanga Region had a total of 435,583 private households. Seventy eight (77.8) percent of the private households (338,875 households) were in rural areas and 22.2 percent (96,708 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). About sixty seven (66.7) percent and 33.3 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; Tanga 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	435,583	290,418	66.7	145,165	33.3	338,875	77.8	227,781	78.4	111,094	76.5	96,708	22.2	62,637	21.6	34,071	23.5	
< 10	315	192	61.0	123	39.0	262	83.2	159	82.8	103	83.7	53	16.8	33	17.2	20	16.3	
10-14	635	293	46.1	342	53.9	460	72.4	226	77.1	234	68.4	175	27.6	67	22.9	108	31.6	
15-19	4,527	2,401	53.0	2,126	47.0	3,173	70.1	1,647	68.6	1,526	71.8	1,354	29.9	754	31.4	600	28.2	
20-24	19,637	11,513	58.6	8,124	41.4	14,411	73.4	8,598	74.7	5,813	71.6	5,226	26.6	2,915	25.3	2,311	28.4	
25-29	42,892	29,435	68.6	13,457	31.4	32,195	75.1	22,541	76.6	9,654	71.7	10 697	24.9	6,894	23.4	3,803	28.3	
30-34	53,537	37,709	70.4	15,828	29.6	40,589	75.8	28,925	76.7	11,664	73.7	12,948	24.2	8,784	23.3	4,164	26.3	
35-39	55,741	39,277	70.5	16,464	29.5	42,954	77.1	30,641	78.0	12,313	74.8	12,787	22.9	8,636	22.0	4,151	25.2	
40-44	50,462	35,421	70.2	15,041	29.8	39,194	77.7	27,725	78.3	11,469	76.3	11,268	22.3	7,696	21.7	3,572	23.7	
45-49	47,276	29,285	61.9	17,991	38.1	36,599	77.4	23,226	79.3	13,373	74.3	10,677	22.6	6,059	20.7	4,618	25.7	
50-54	39,031	26,914	69.0	12,117	31.0	30,806	78.9	21,207	78.8	9,599	79.2	8,225	21.1	5,707	21.2	2,518	20.8	
55-59	25,806	17,812	69.0	7,994	31.0	20,057	77.7	13,843	77.7	6,214	77.7	5,749	22.3	3,969	22.3	1,780	22.3	
60-64	28,602	18,725	65.5	9,877	34.5	22,757	79.6	14,796	79.0	7,961	80.6	5,845	20.4	3,929	21.0	1,916	19.4	
65-69	18,240	11,773	64.5	6,467	35.5	14,753	80.9	9,494	80.6	5,259	81.3	3,487	19.1	2,279	19.4	1,208	18.7	
70-74	19,957	12,140	60.8	7,817	39.2	16,435	82.4	9,997	82.3	6,438	82.4	3,522	17.6	2,143	17.7	1,379	17.6	
75-79	11,555	7,483	64.8	4,072	35.2	9,596	83.0	6,230	83.3	3,366	82.7	1,959	17.0	1,253	16.7	706	17.3	
80+	17,370	10,045	57.8	7,325	42.2	14,634	84.2	8,526	84.9	6,108	83.4	2,736	15.8	1,519	15.1	1,217	16.6	

Table 4.2 reveals that Lushoto district had the highest number of private households (24 percent of the total number of private households in Tanga region) while Pangani district had the least proportion (3 percent). Handeni and Kilindi had the highest number of private households in rural areas (100 percent) followed by Muheza district (93.8 percent). In urban areas, the highest number of private households was found in Handeni Town (100 percent).

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

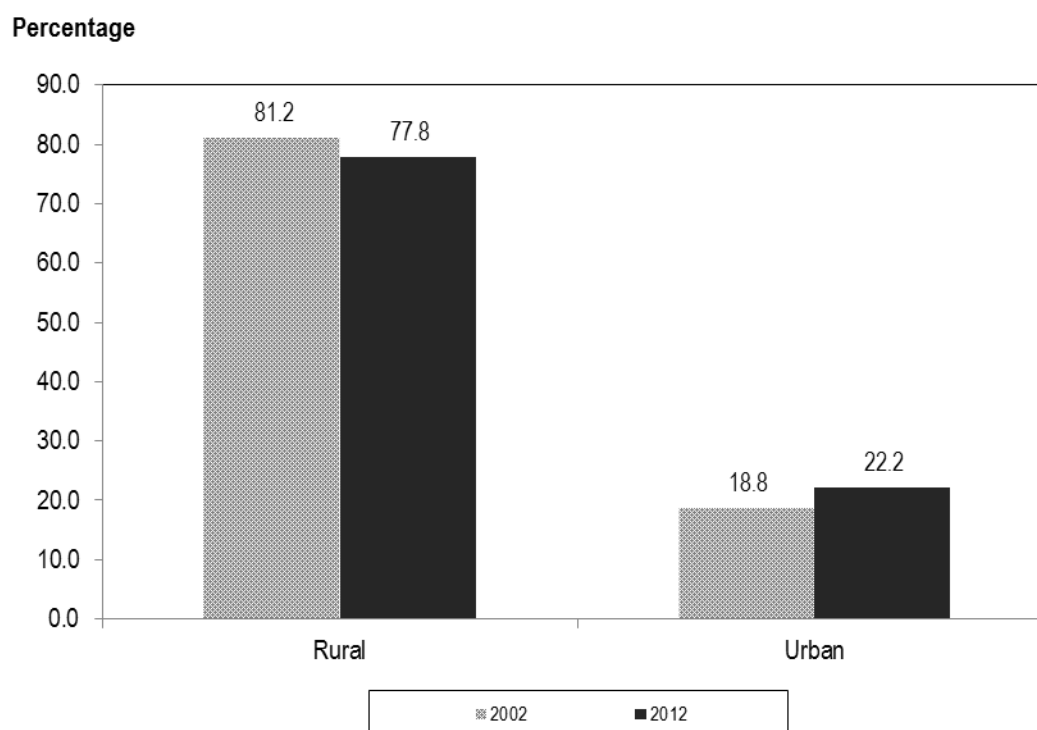
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanga Region	435,583	100.0	338,875	77.8	96,708	22.2
Lushoto	104,441	24.0	96,736	92.6	7,705	7.4
Korogwe	51,967	11.9	47,552	91.5	4,415	8.5
Muheza	47,608	10.9	44,647	93.8	2,961	6.2
Tanga City	61,307	14.1	11,885	19.4	49,422	80.6
Pangani	12,964	3.0	10,897	84.1	2,067	15.9
Handeni	54,681	12.6	54,681	100.0	N/A	N/A
Kilindi	46,239	10.6	46,239	100.0	N/A	N/A
Mkinga	25,254	5.8	23,403	92.7	1,851	7.3
Korogwe Town	15,489	3.6	2,835	18.3	12,654	81.7
Handeni Town	15,633	3.6	N/A	N/A	15,633	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Handeni and Kilindi district councils do not have an urban component
- (iii) Handeni Town council has no rural component.

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Tanga region from 18.8 percent in 2002 to 22.2 percent in 2012 Census while there was a decrease in rural households from 81.2 to 77.8 percent over 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; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households by the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for the Tanga region has slightly increased from 4.5 persons in 2002 Census to 4.6 persons in the 2012 PHC. Average household size for rural households (4.7 persons per household) was relatively larger than that of urban areas (4.5 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.1 persons in Pangani district council to 5.1 persons in Kilindi district council.

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

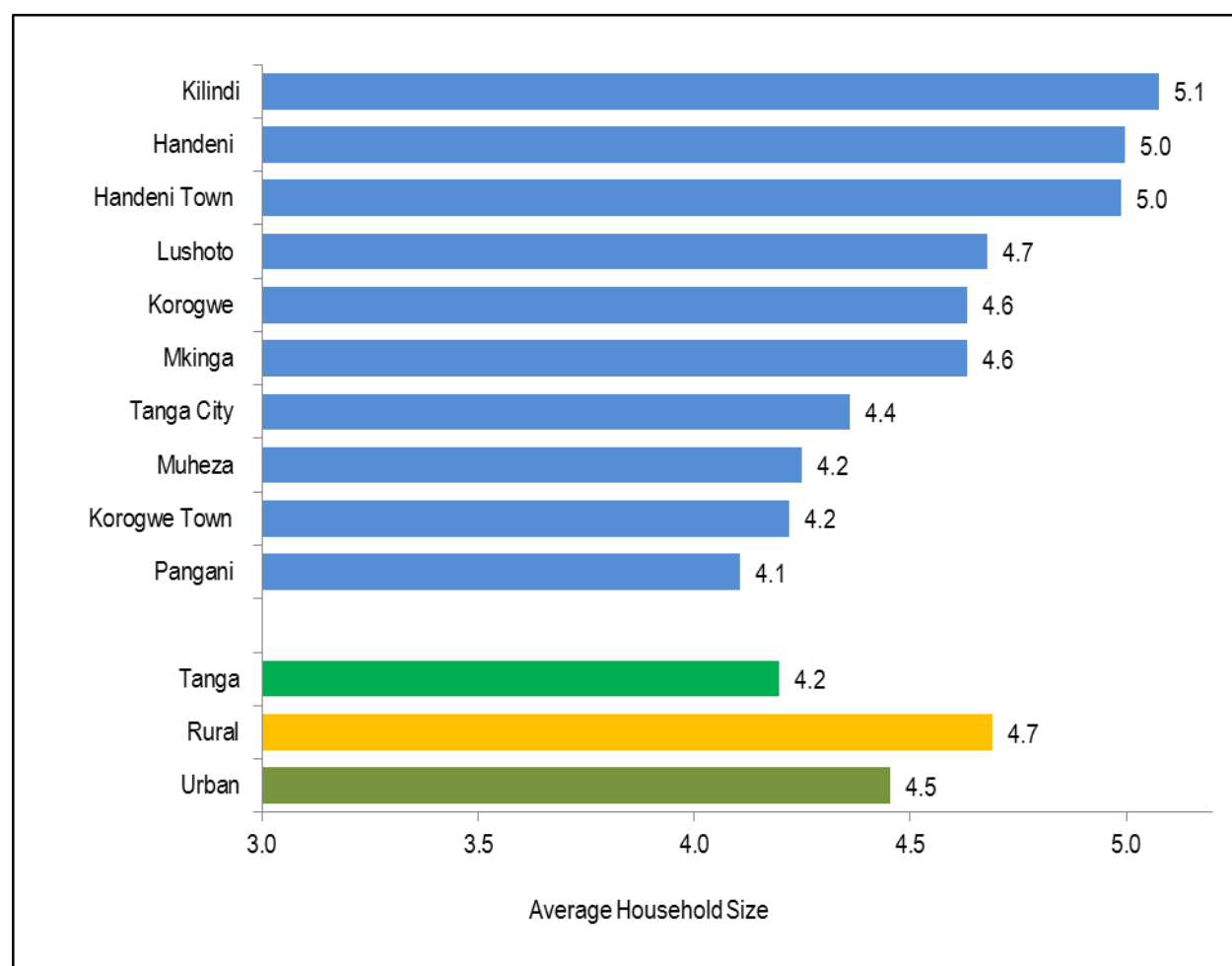


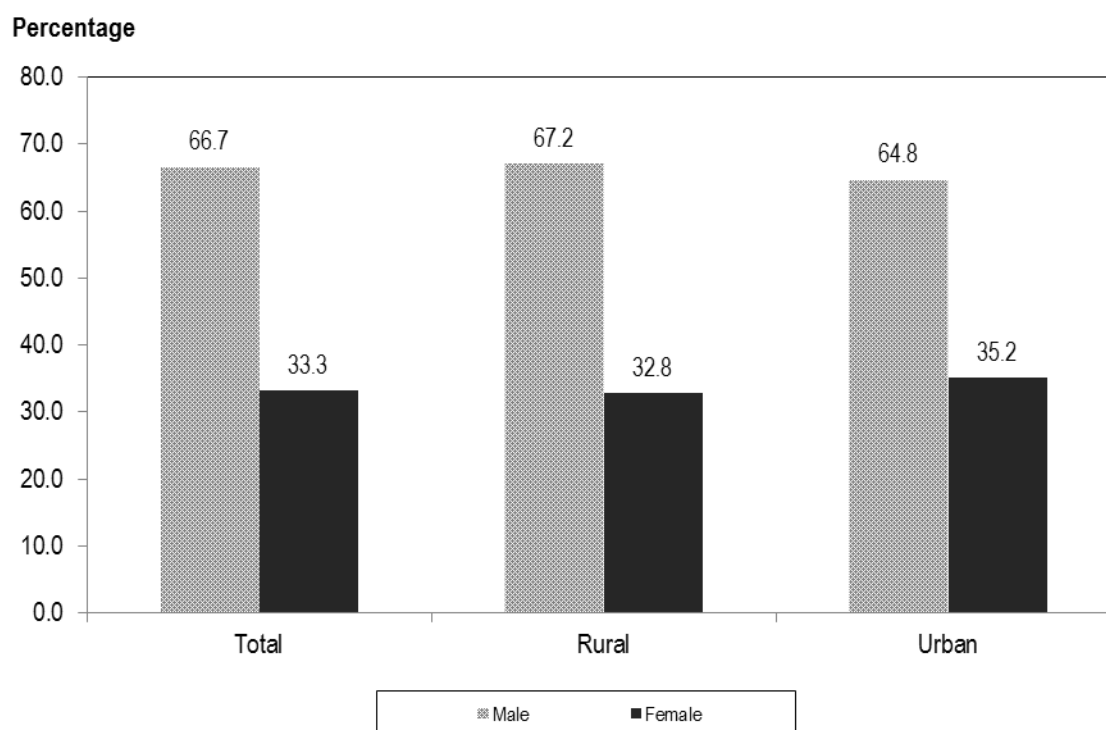
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tanga Region	1,618,303	2,020,221	361,908	435,583	4.5	4.6
Rural	1,323,847	1,589,607	293,906	338,875	4.5	4.7
Urban	294,456	430,614	68,002	96,708	4.3	4.5

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 two-thirds (66.7 percent) of the total private households in Tanga region were headed by males and a third (33.3 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has increased from 65.4 percent in 2002 Census to 66.7 percent in 2012 PHC while that of female headed households has decreased slightly from 34.6 percent in 2002 Census to 33.3 percent in 2012 PHC as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Tanga Region	65.4	34.6	66.7	33.3
Rural	65.8	34.2	67.2	32.8
Urban	63.8	36.2	64.8	35.2

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed households (7.2 persons) was more than twice that of male headed households (3.4 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; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Tanga Region	435,583	290,418	145,165	4.6	3.4	7.2
Rural	338,875	227,781	111,094	4.7	3.4	7.3
Urban	96,708	62,637	34,071	4.5	3.3	6.7
Lushoto	104,441	64,899	39,542	4.7	3.5	6.6
Korogwe	51,967	35,297	16,670	4.6	3.3	7.4
Muheza	47,608	33,052	14,556	4.2	3.0	7.0
Tanga City	61,307	40,650	20,657	4.4	3.1	6.8
Pangani	12,964	8,797	4,167	4.1	3.0	6.4
Handeni	54,681	37,648	17,033	5.0	3.6	8.1
Kilindi	46,239	32,304	13,935	5.1	3.6	8.5
Mkinga	25,254	17,220	8,034	4.6	3.3	7.4
Korogwe Town	15,489	10,413	5,076	4.2	3.0	6.7
Handeni Town	15,633	10,138	5,495	5.0	3.7	7.3

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

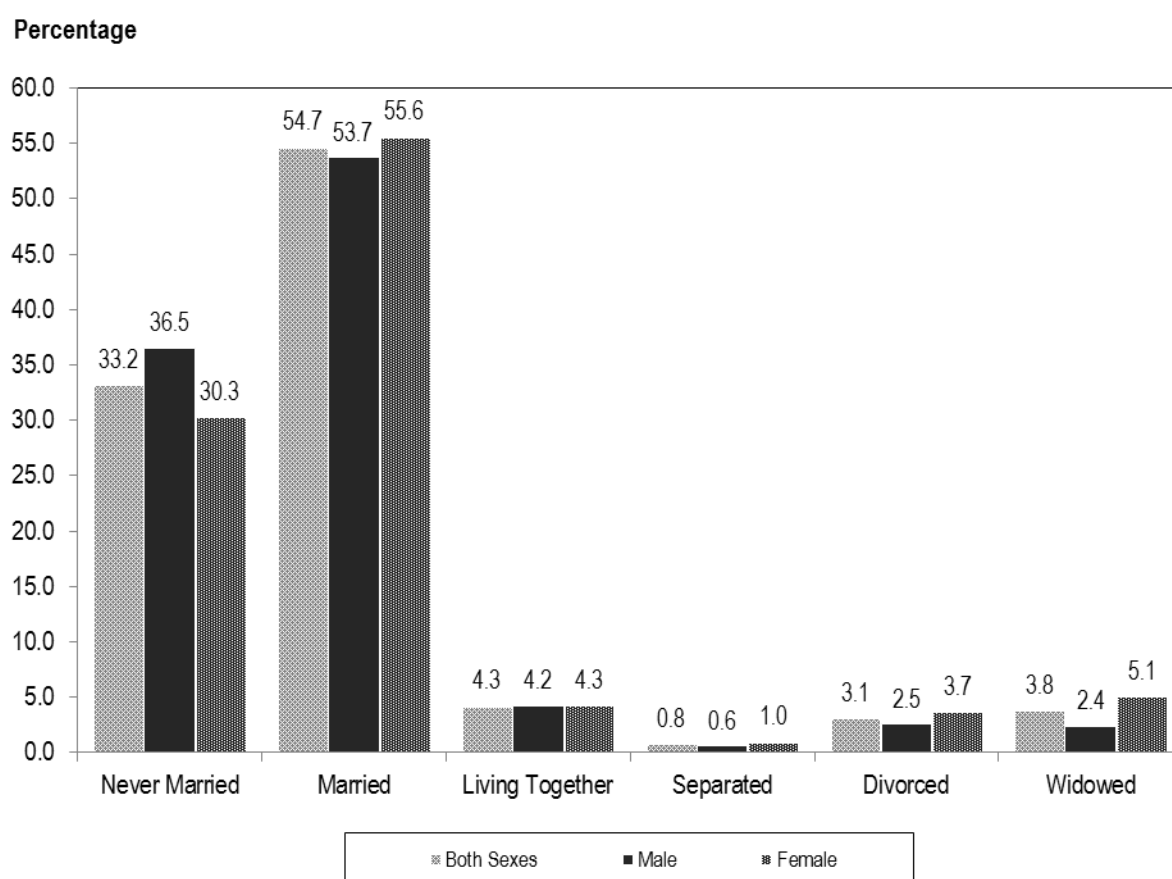
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Tanga region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 33.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Tanga had never married; 88.5 percent of the population in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 54.7 percent of the people were married and about four (3.8) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 56.6 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; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,139,029	33.2	54.7	4.3	3.1	0.8	3.8
15–19	196,570	88.5	10.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	148,360	56.6	37.3	3.3	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	139,320	29.7	62.3	6.6	1.0	0.4	0.0
30–34	126,005	18.3	70.1	5.9	4.9	0.7	0.1
35–39	112,436	13.3	74.7	5.8	5.0	0.9	0.2
40–44	91,899	11.2	77.0	5.3	3.2	1.3	1.9
45–49	83,217	8.3	75.8	4.5	4.0	1.6	5.7
50–54	61,584	9.2	75.2	4.1	4.1	1.7	5.8
55–59	39,300	9.5	68.9	6.1	6.7	1.9	6.9
60–64	42,124	10.9	68.2	4.7	5.7	1.9	8.5
65–69	26,586	7.2	66.8	6.4	5.9	1.7	12.1
70–74	28,279	10.8	58.2	4.6	6.4	1.7	18.3
75–79	16,182	9.6	48.0	2.2	3.6	1.5	35.0
80+	27,167	12.0	35.7	1.5	3.5	1.5	45.8

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban residence. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (36.5 percent) was slightly higher than

that of females (30.3 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (5.1 percent) was more than twice as much as that of males (2.4 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	534,585	36.5	53.7	4.2	2.5	0.6	2.4
15-19	99,235	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	64,471	71.0	24.2	1.7	2.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	58,269	38.1	54.0	6.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
30-34	56,268	21.1	67.5	6.1	4.7	0.5	0.2
35-39	52,064	14.3	74.1	6.4	4.3	0.7	0.2
40-44	45,124	11.4	77.8	6.0	2.2	0.9	1.8
45-49	35,468	7.2	79.3	5.5	2.5	1.0	4.4
50-54	32,206	7.6	79.3	4.7	2.8	1.1	4.5
55-59	20,785	7.1	76.1	6.1	4.8	1.4	4.5
60-64	21,850	7.0	77.7	5.2	3.8	1.4	4.9
65-69	13,654	5.0	76.4	6.1	4.2	1.4	6.9
70-74	13,985	6.1	75.4	4.7	4.1	1.3	8.5
75-79	8,628	5.5	69.0	3.2	3.3	1.6	17.4
80+	12,578	7.2	61.8	2.6	3.2	1.6	23.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	604,444	30.3	55.6	4.3	3.7	1.0	5.1
15-19	97,335	84.3	14.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	83,889	45.6	47.4	4.5	2.3	0.2	0.1
25-29	81,051	23.7	68.2	6.4	1.2	0.5	0.0
30-34	69,737	16.0	72.1	5.7	5.1	0.9	0.1
35-39	60,372	12.5	75.2	5.2	5.7	1.2	0.2
40-44	46,775	11.1	76.3	4.7	4.2	1.6	2.0
45-49	47,749	9.2	73.2	3.8	5.0	2.0	6.8
50-54	29,378	10.9	70.7	3.4	5.5	2.4	7.1
55-59	18,515	12.3	60.9	6.1	8.7	2.4	9.6
60-64	20,274	15.1	58.0	4.2	7.8	2.4	12.5
65-69	12,932	9.5	56.7	6.6	7.7	1.9	17.6
70-74	14,294	15.3	41.4	4.6	8.6	2.1	27.9
75-79	7,554	14.4	24.0	0.9	4.0	1.5	55.2
80+	14,589	16.0	13.1	0.6	3.8	1.4	65.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	869,797	31.4	56.3	4.5	3.1	0.8	3.9
15-19	146,763	87.8	11.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	108,383	53.8	40.0	3.5	2.5	0.1	0.1
25-29	104,098	27.3	64.7	6.6	1.0	0.4	0.0
30-34	94,804	16.6	71.9	6.1	4.7	0.7	0.1
35-39	86,438	12.1	76.0	6.1	4.7	0.9	0.2
40-44	71,183	10.4	77.8	5.6	3.1	1.2	1.8
45-49	64,312	7.8	76.6	4.9	3.8	1.5	5.4
50-54	48,797	8.8	75.4	4.5	4.0	1.7	5.6
55-59	30,783	9.3	69.2	6.4	6.5	1.8	6.8
60-64	33,667	10.6	68.5	4.9	5.7	1.8	8.4
65-69	21,587	7.0	67.1	6.5	5.7	1.7	12.0
70-74	23,225	10.6	58.8	4.7	6.3	1.7	17.9
75-79	13,313	9.4	49.1	2.3	3.6	1.5	34.1
80+	22,444	11.7	36.8	1.7	3.5	1.5	44.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	410,815	35.1	54.8	4.4	2.5	0.6	2.4
15-19	75,633	92.6	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	46,952	69.4	25.6	1.9	2.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	43,606	35.9	56.2	6.8	0.8	0.3	0.0
30-34	42,458	19.7	68.9	6.2	4.6	0.5	0.2
35-39	40,186	13.5	74.8	6.6	4.2	0.7	0.2
40-44	35,065	10.9	78.0	6.2	2.2	0.8	1.8
45-49	27,985	6.8	79.5	5.8	2.6	1.0	4.2
50-54	25,339	7.5	78.9	5.1	2.8	1.2	4.5
55-59	16,169	7.1	75.8	6.5	4.8	1.5	4.3
60-64	17,249	7.0	77.6	5.5	3.7	1.4	4.7
65-69	11,013	4.9	76.3	6.3	3.9	1.5	7.0
70-74	11,502	5.8	75.7	4.8	4.2	1.3	8.2
75-79	7,129	5.3	70.0	3.4	3.2	1.5	16.7
80+	10,529	6.9	62.8	2.9	3.2	1.6	22.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	458,982	28.0	57.7	4.5	3.6	1.0	5.3
15-19	71,130	82.8	15.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	61,431	41.9	50.9	4.7	2.2	0.2	0.1
25-29	60,492	21.1	70.8	6.4	1.2	0.4	0.0
30-34	52,346	14.1	74.2	5.9	4.8	0.9	0.1
35-39	46,252	10.9	77.0	5.7	5.1	1.1	0.2
40-44	36,118	10.0	77.7	5.1	3.9	1.5	1.9
45-49	36,327	8.5	74.3	4.2	4.7	1.9	6.4
50-54	23,458	10.3	71.7	3.7	5.2	2.3	6.8
55-59	14,614	11.7	61.9	6.4	8.3	2.2	9.5
60-64	16,418	14.5	59.0	4.3	7.8	2.2	12.2
65-69	10,574	9.2	57.5	6.6	7.5	2.0	17.3
70-74	11,723	15.2	42.1	4.7	8.4	2.1	27.4
75-79	6,184	14.3	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.5	54.1
80+	11,915	15.8	13.8	0.6	3.8	1.4	64.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	269,232	39.3	49.5	3.6	3.4	0.8	3.4
15-19	49,807	90.6	8.9	0.4	0.0	-	-
20-24	39,977	64.3	30.1	2.7	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	35,222	37.0	55.1	6.4	1.0	0.4	0.1
30-34	31,201	23.5	64.6	5.5	5.6	0.7	0.1
35-39	25,998	17.4	70.4	4.7	6.1	1.1	0.3
40-44	20,716	14.0	74.3	4.2	3.8	1.5	2.2
45-49	18,905	10.3	73.3	3.2	4.5	1.9	6.8
50-54	12,787	10.4	74.3	2.7	4.4	1.8	6.4
55-59	8,517	10.3	68.0	5.0	7.3	2.0	7.3
60-64	8,457	12.0	66.9	4.0	5.7	2.2	9.1
65-69	4,999	7.7	65.5	5.9	6.8	1.3	12.7
70-74	5,054	11.6	55.7	4.2	6.8	1.7	20.0
75-79	2,869	10.4	43.0	1.7	3.8	1.6	39.5
80+	4,723	13.4	30.3	0.6	3.4	1.4	50.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	123,770	41.2	49.9	3.6	2.5	0.5	2.2
15-19	23,602	93.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	-	-
20-24	17,519	75.3	20.3	1.3	2.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	14,663	44.8	47.6	6.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
30-34	13,810	25.4	63.1	5.9	4.9	0.5	0.2
35-39	11,878	17.1	71.9	5.8	4.4	0.6	0.3
40-44	10,059	12.9	77.1	5.0	2.2	0.9	1.9
45-49	7,483	8.5	78.8	4.4	2.3	1.1	5.0
50-54	6,867	7.9	80.8	3.1	2.7	1.0	4.6
55-59	4,616	7.0	77.1	4.8	4.8	1.3	5.0
60-64	4,601	7.2	77.8	4.3	3.8	1.4	5.5
65-69	2,641	5.0	76.7	5.3	5.1	1.1	6.9
70-74	2,483	7.1	73.8	4.2	4.0	1.2	9.6
75-79	1,499	6.5	64.4	2.6	4.0	1.8	20.7
80+	2,049	8.6	56.8	0.8	3.2	1.5	29.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	145,462	37.6	49.2	3.6	4.1	1.1	4.5
15-19	26,205	88.4	10.8	0.8	0.0	-	-
20-24	22,458	55.6	37.8	3.8	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	20,559	31.5	60.4	6.2	1.3	0.6	0.0
30-34	17,391	21.9	65.8	5.2	6.1	0.8	0.1
35-39	14,120	17.6	69.2	3.9	7.5	1.5	0.2
40-44	10,657	15.0	71.7	3.5	5.3	2.0	2.4
45-49	11,422	11.5	69.8	2.4	6.0	2.4	7.9
50-54	5,920	13.4	66.8	2.2	6.4	2.8	8.5
55-59	3,901	14.3	57.2	5.2	10.3	2.8	10.1
60-64	3,856	17.7	54.0	3.7	8.0	3.1	13.5
65-69	2,358	10.8	53.0	6.7	8.8	1.5	19.2
70-74	2,571	16.0	38.2	4.2	9.5	2.1	29.9
75-79	1,370	14.7	19.6	0.7	3.6	1.5	60.1
80+	2,674	17.1	10.0	0.3	3.6	1.3	67.7

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 30.1 percent in Kilindi district council to 39.9 percent in Tanga city council. For the married category, the range was from 44.8 percent in Muheza district council to 61.2 percent in Lushoto district council. The proportion for the separated was about one (1) percent for all districts. Widowed category ranged from about three (2.8) percent in Kilindi district council to about five (4.6) percent in Korogwe district. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together is much higher in Muheza district compared to other districts.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanga Region	1,139,029	33.2	54.7	4.3	3.1	0.8	3.8
Rural	869,797	31.4	56.3	4.5	3.1	0.8	3.9
Urban	269,232	39.3	49.5	3.6	3.4	0.8	3.4
Lushoto	261,532	30.8	61.2	1.6	1.8	0.6	4.1
Korogwe	136,814	31.8	54.2	5.3	3.0	1.1	4.6
Muheza	123,467	34.3	44.8	11.1	4.1	1.3	4.5
Tanga City	171,844	39.9	48.7	3.7	3.8	0.8	3.1
Pangani	32,247	33.7	50.4	5.4	5.6	0.9	3.9
Handeni	142,703	30.8	60.0	2.2	3.0	0.7	3.3
Kilindi	120,591	30.1	59.8	3.8	2.9	0.6	2.8
Mkinga	66,064	33.1	50.5	6.2	4.7	1.0	4.4
Korogwe Town	40,814	37.2	48.2	6.1	3.1	1.2	4.1
Handeni Town	42,953	35.8	54.0	2.3	3.4	0.7	3.8

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that in Tanga region females get married at a younger age than males. Results shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.5 years 2002 to 22.3 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26.6 years in 2002 Census to 26.0 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females observed in the 2012 PHC. As presented in

Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 24.2 to 23.8 years and that of males decreased from 28.6 to 27.0 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.7 to 21.8 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 26.0 to 25.7 years.

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

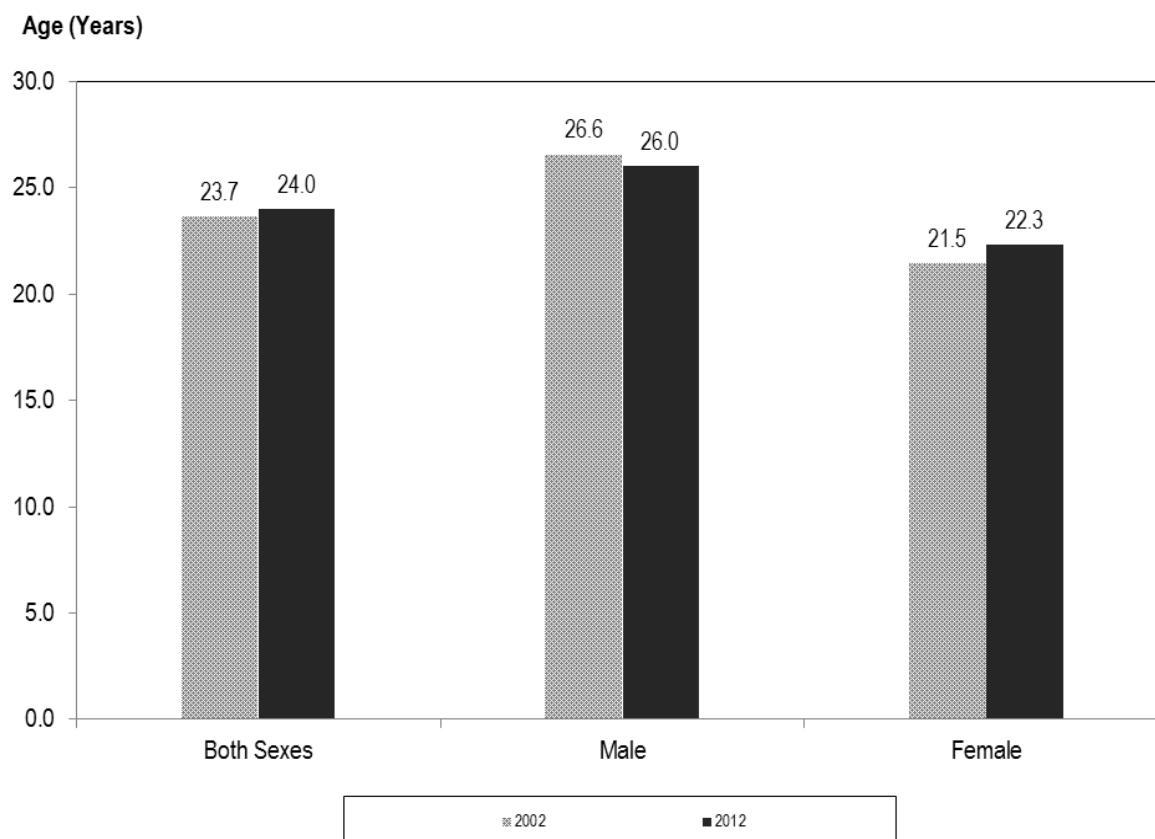
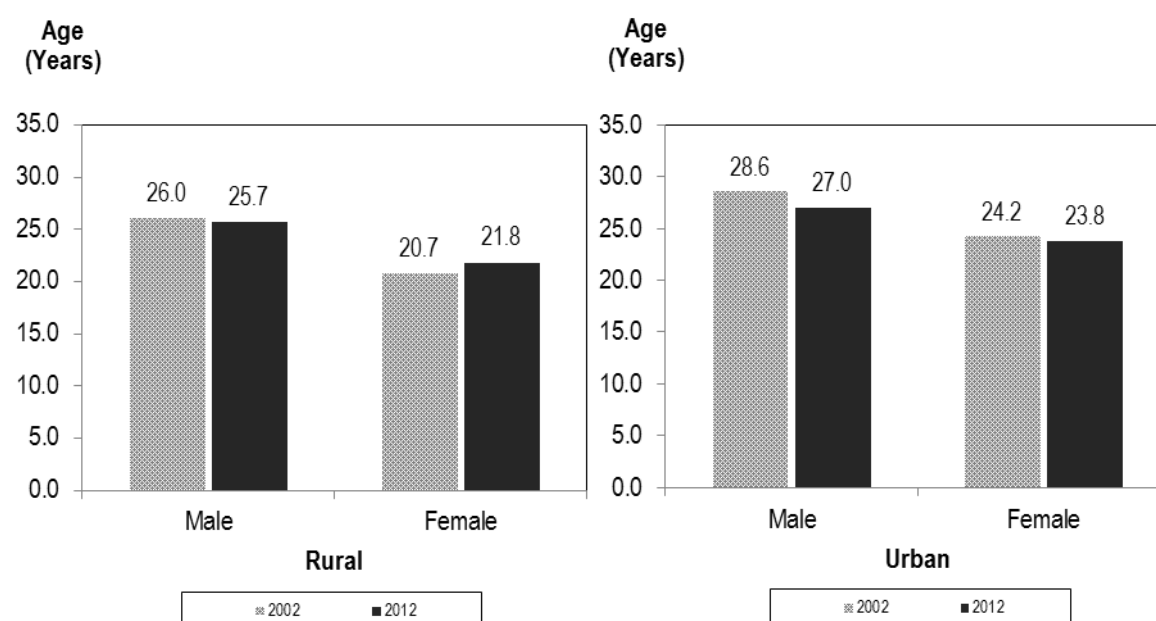


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

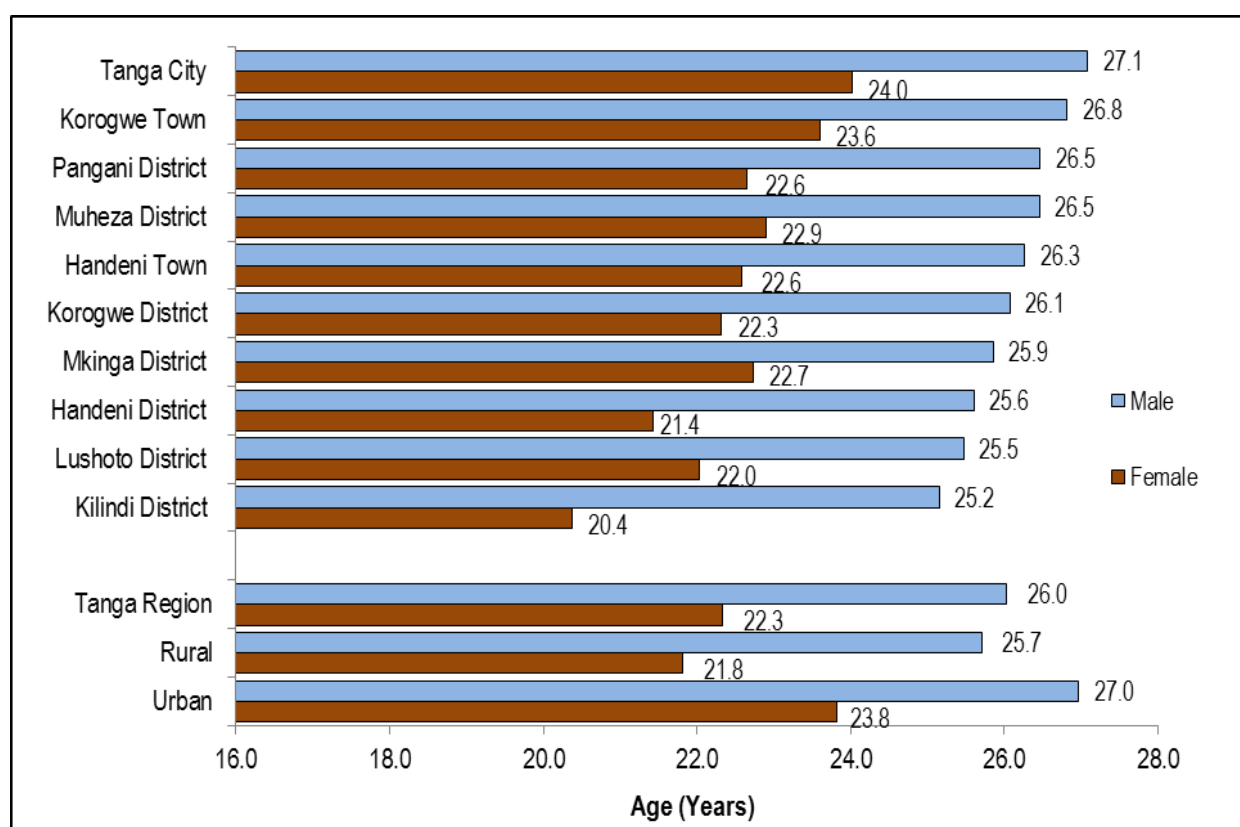


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both males and females. Tanga city council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (27.1 years and 24.0 years respectively) followed by Korogwe town council (26.8 for males and 23.6 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Kilindi district council (25.2 years for males and 20.4 for females).

Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Tanga Region, 2012
Census

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tanga Region	23.7	24.0	26.6	26.0	21.5	22.3
Rural	23.0	23.6	26.0	25.7	20.7	21.8
Urban	26.2	25.3	28.6	27.0	24.2	23.8
Lushoto	22.5	23.5	25.3	25.5	20.9	22.0
Korogwe	23.6	24.1	26.6	26.1	21.2	22.3
Muheza	23.4	24.6	26.7	26.5	20.9	22.9
Tanga City	26.0	25.5	28.5	27.1	23.8	24.0
Pangani	24.1	24.5	26.7	26.5	21.8	22.6
Handeni	22.0	23.4	25.4	25.6	19.3	21.4
Kilindi	21.4	22.6	24.8	25.2	18.7	20.4
Mkinga	24.7	24.1	27.3	25.9	22.6	22.7
Korogwe Town	26.2	25.1	28.5	26.8	24.3	23.6
Handeni Town	23.7	24.3	26.7	26.3	21.1	22.6

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Tanga 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 enumerated in the region were from Kenya, India, and Somalia. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Mozambique and Germany.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	2,045,205	992,347	1,052,858	100.00	1,604,297	782,514	821,783	100.00	440,908	209,833	231,075	100.00
Tanzania	2,042,912	991,081	1,051,831	99.89	1,602,851	781,688	821,163	99.91	440,061	209,393	230,668	99.81
Angola	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Botswana	5	2	3	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	4	1	3	0.00
Burundi	20	13	7	0.00	14	8	6	0.00	6	5	1	0.00
Comoro	5	2	3	0.00	3	2	1	0.00	2	0	2	0.00
Kenya	889	450	439	0.04	585	293	292	0.04	304	157	147	0.07
Lesotho	39	21	18	0.00	39	21	18	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Malawi	6	4	2	0.00	3	3	0	0.00	3	1	2	0.00
Mauritius	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Mozambique	102	52	50	0.00	97	50	47	0.01	5	2	3	0.00
Namibia	2	0	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	2	0	2	0.00
Rwanda	8	4	4	0.00	7	3	4	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Seychelles	1	0	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0.00
Somalia	173	75	98	0.01	171	75	96	0.01	2	0	2	0.00
Swaziland	10	4	6	0.00	9	3	6	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
South Africa	12	8	4	0.00	9	6	3	0.00	3	2	1	0.00
Uganda	24	18	6	0.00	14	9	5	0.00	10	9	1	0.00
DRC	19	10	9	0.00	16	7	9	0.00	3	3	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	3	2	1	0.00	2	2	0	0.00	1	0	1	0.00
Zambia	10	7	3	0.00	4	2	2	0.00	6	5	1	0.00
Other African Countries	184	179	5	0.01	142	138	4	0.01	42	41	1	0.01
China	44	37	7	0.00	34	30	4	0.00	10	7	3	0.00
India	222	133	89	0.01	49	43	6	0.00	173	90	83	0.04
Pakistan	12	4	8	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	11	3	8	0.00
Other Asian Countries	50	22	28	0.00	5	4	1	0.00	45	18	27	0.01
Italy	34	18	16	0.00	29	17	12	0.00	5	1	4	0.00
Nordic Countries	38	18	20	0.00	16	4	12	0.00	22	14	8	0.00
Great Britain	68	35	33	0.00	25	15	10	0.00	43	20	23	0.01

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	81	41	40	0.00	48	25	23	0.00	33	16	17	0.01
Other European Countries	55	20	35	0.00	17	8	9	0.00	38	12	26	0.01
Canada	22	8	14	0.00	9	3	6	0.00	13	5	8	0.00
USA	48	22	26	0.00	26	14	12	0.00	22	8	14	0.00
Dual Citizenship	105	55	50	0.01	71	39	32	0.00	34	16	18	0.01

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that about 10 percent of Tanga population had birth certificates while about five (4.7) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (83.5 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. Percentage of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared to 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; Tanga 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	9.9	10.3	9.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	83.5	82.9	84.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
0 - 4	9.9	10.0	9.8	11.2	11.3	11.2	77.7	77.6	77.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
5 - 9	10.4	10.4	10.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	80.9	80.9	81.0	1.4	1.4	1.5
10 - 14	10.9	10.5	11.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	82.0	82.5	81.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
15 - 19	13.2	12.4	14.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	81.2	81.9	80.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
20 - 24	14.8	16.2	13.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	80.7	78.8	82.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
25 - 29	11.9	13.8	10.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	83.9	81.3	85.8	2.2	2.8	1.7
30 - 34	9.8	11.3	8.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	86.2	84.2	87.9	2.2	2.8	1.7
35 - 39	8.2	9.0	7.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	88.1	86.7	89.3	2.2	2.7	1.8
40 - 44	7.4	8.0	6.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	88.8	87.7	89.8	2.5	2.9	2.1
45 - 49	6.7	7.6	6.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	89.7	88.4	90.6	2.3	2.7	2.1
50 - 54	6.1	7.0	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	90.1	89.1	91.2	2.5	2.7	2.4
55 - 59	6.2	7.4	4.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	90.0	88.7	91.4	2.5	2.7	2.3
60 - 64	4.6	5.7	3.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	91.4	90.2	92.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
65 - 69	4.0	4.7	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	92.0	91.4	92.6	2.9	2.6	3.1
70 - 74	3.0	3.7	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	92.4	92.1	92.7	3.4	3.0	3.9
75 - 79	2.9	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	92.4	92.7	92.0	3.5	2.9	4.2
80+	2.9	3.2	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	91.3	91.5	91.1	4.8	4.2	5.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Tanga urban areas (27 percent) was almost six times that of Tanga rural areas (5 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	88.6	88.1	89.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
0 - 4	5.8	5.9	5.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	83.0	83.0	83.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
5 - 9	5.6	5.7	5.6	7.0	7.1	6.9	86.0	86.0	86.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
10 - 14	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	87.6	87.9	87.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
15 - 19	6.5	6.1	6.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	88.1	88.5	87.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
20 - 24	7.8	8.7	7.2	2.5	2.8	2.3	88.0	86.7	89.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
25 - 29	6.5	8.0	5.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	89.9	87.9	91.4	1.7	2.1	1.5
30 - 34	5.0	6.0	4.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	91.6	90.2	92.7	1.8	2.2	1.5
35 - 39	4.3	4.9	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	92.5	91.4	93.4	1.8	2.1	1.5
40 - 44	3.7	4.2	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	93.0	92.2	93.7	2.0	2.2	1.8
45 - 49	3.6	4.1	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	93.2	92.4	93.8	1.9	2.1	1.8
50 - 54	3.3	3.9	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	93.3	92.7	94.0	2.2	2.2	2.1
55 - 59	3.3	4.1	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	93.2	92.5	94.0	2.2	2.3	2.2
60 - 64	2.6	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	93.8	93.0	94.6	2.5	2.4	2.6
65 - 69	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	93.9	93.6	94.4	2.7	2.4	3.0
70 - 74	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	93.9	93.8	93.9	3.2	2.8	3.7
75 - 79	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	93.7	94.1	93.2	3.4	2.9	3.9
80+	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	92.4	92.7	92.1	4.7	4.0	5.2

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanga 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	27.1	28.2	26.2	5.3	5.6	5.1	64.6	63.0	66.1	2.9	3.2	2.6
0 - 4	28.9	28.9	28.9	17.0	17.2	16.8	52.5	52.4	52.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
5 - 9	32.4	32.5	32.3	8.6	8.8	8.3	57.0	56.7	57.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
10 - 14	32.3	31.9	32.6	6.2	6.3	6.0	59.3	59.5	59.0	2.3	2.2	2.4
15 - 19	33.0	32.5	33.3	3.7	3.9	3.5	60.6	60.8	60.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
20 - 24	33.5	36.3	31.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	61.0	57.6	63.6	2.9	3.4	2.6
25 - 29	28.1	31.1	26.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	66.1	61.7	69.3	3.5	4.9	2.5
30 - 34	24.6	27.6	22.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	70.0	65.8	73.3	3.5	4.6	2.5
35 - 39	21.1	22.7	19.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	73.6	70.8	75.9	3.6	4.6	2.7
40 - 44	19.9	21.2	18.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	74.4	72.0	76.7	4.2	5.3	3.1
45 - 49	17.2	20.3	15.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	77.7	73.5	80.4	3.6	4.6	2.9
50 - 54	16.7	18.4	14.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	77.9	75.8	80.4	3.9	4.5	3.3
55 - 59	16.8	19.1	14.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	78.3	75.2	81.9	3.6	4.2	2.8
60 - 64	12.6	14.8	10.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	82.1	79.5	85.0	3.9	4.2	3.7
65 - 69	11.5	12.8	10.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	83.6	82.4	84.9	3.6	3.4	3.7
70 - 74	8.8	10.6	7.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	85.6	84.1	87.0	4.4	4.2	4.5
75 - 79	8.1	9.5	6.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	86.3	86.1	86.6	4.2	2.9	5.5
80+	7.4	8.6	6.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	85.9	85.1	86.4	5.4	5.0	5.7

Table 6.5 indicates that there were significant differences among the districts in Tanga region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest population in possession of birth certificates was Tanga City council (33.1 percent) and the lowest was Handeni district council (3.3 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	9.9	10.3	9.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	83.5	82.9	84.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Lushoto	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	90.2	89.8	90.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Korogwe	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	87.6	87.0	88.2	1.4	1.5	1.3
Muheza	11.1	11.3	10.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	82.6	82.1	83.0	1.7	1.8	1.5
Tanga City	33.1	34.4	31.9	5.7	5.9	5.5	58.0	56.1	59.7	3.2	3.6	2.9
Pangani	15.9	16.2	15.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	78.3	77.7	79.0	2.1	2.3	2.0
Handeni	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	92.8	92.5	93.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kilindi	3.5	3.8	3.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	86.5	86.1	86.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Mkinga	6.2	6.4	6.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	87.6	87.1	88.1	2.2	2.4	2.1
Korogwe Town	20.1	20.4	19.8	6.9	7.3	6.4	71.2	70.1	72.2	1.8	2.1	1.5
Handeni Town	9.5	9.9	9.2	3.8	4.1	3.6	84.1	83.4	84.8	2.5	2.7	2.4

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, 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/her parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 68 percent of all persons in Tanga and about 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; Tanga 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	2,020,221	1,379,955	68.3	89,064	4.4	265,725	13.2	285,477	14.1
< 1	64,197	62,823	97.9	385	0.6	784	1.2	205	0.3
1–4	239,085	231,403	96.8	2,246	0.9	4,536	1.9	900	0.4
5–9	306,606	289,189	94.3	4,622	1.5	10,627	3.5	2,168	0.7
10–14	271,304	244,323	90.1	7,048	2.6	16,294	6.0	3,640	1.3
15–19	196,570	163,339	83.1	8,396	4.3	19,601	10.0	5,233	2.7
20–24	148,360	109,643	73.9	8,997	6.1	22,235	15.0	7,485	5.0
25–29	139,320	87,231	62.6	11,227	8.1	29,641	21.3	11,221	8.1
30–34	126,005	65,752	52.2	11,384	9.0	33,345	26.5	15,525	12.3
35–39	112,436	48,748	43.4	9,850	8.8	34,399	30.6	19,439	17.3
40–44	91,899	31,268	34.0	8,337	9.1	29,253	31.8	23,041	25.1
45–49	83,217	20,228	24.3	6,593	7.9	24,968	30.0	31,429	37.8
50–54	61,584	10,930	17.7	4,426	7.2	17,302	28.1	28,927	47.0
55–59	39,300	4,954	12.6	2,293	5.8	9,386	23.9	22,667	57.7
60–64	42,124	3,968	9.4	1,535	3.6	6,988	16.6	29,634	70.3
65+	98,214	6,156	6.3	1,727	1.8	6,368	6.5	83,964	85.5
Total (Age 0-17)	1,000,956	929,205	92.8	18,875	1.9	43,188	4.3	9,689	1.0

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga 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	977,798	678,731	69.4	42,093	4.3	126,135	12.9	130,839	13.4
<1	31,942	31,283	97.9	166	0.5	401	1.3	93	0.3
1–4	119,986	116,101	96.8	1,117	0.9	2,309	1.9	458	0.4
5–9	154,897	146,031	94.3	2,355	1.5	5,450	3.5	1,061	0.7
10–14	136,388	122,890	90.1	3,548	2.6	8,184	6.0	1,766	1.3
15–19	99,235	83,123	83.8	4,025	4.1	9,542	9.6	2,546	2.6
20–24	64,471	48,821	75.7	3,593	5.6	9,165	14.2	2,891	4.5
25–29	58,269	37,492	64.3	4,490	7.7	12,008	20.6	4,279	7.3
30–34	56,268	29,880	53.1	5,210	9.3	14,871	26.4	6,307	11.2
35–39	52,064	23,419	45.0	4,613	8.9	15,698	30.2	8,334	16.0
40–44	45,124	15,908	35.3	4,122	9.1	14,721	32.6	10,373	23.0
45–49	35,468	9,893	27.9	3,191	9.0	11,592	32.7	10,792	30.4
50–54	32,206	6,204	19.3	2,529	7.9	9,512	29.5	13,960	43.3
55–59	20,785	2,681	12.9	1,205	5.8	5,239	25.2	11,660	56.1
60–64	21,850	2,170	9.9	937	4.3	3,979	18.2	14,764	67.6
65+	48,845	2,835	5.8	991	2.0	3,464	7.1	41,555	85.1
Total (Age 0-17)	504,807	468,753	92.9	9,426	1.9	21,851	4.3	4,777	0.9

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga 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	1,042,423	701,223	67.3	46,971	4.5	139,590	13.4	154,638	14.8
<1	32,255	31,540	97.8	219	0.7	382	1.2	113	0.4
1–4	119,099	115,302	96.8	1,129	0.9	2,227	1.9	442	0.4
5–9	151,709	143,157	94.4	2,266	1.5	5,177	3.4	1,108	0.7
10–14	134,916	121,432	90.0	3,500	2.6	8,110	6.0	1,873	1.4
15–19	97,335	80,217	82.4	4,372	4.5	10,059	10.3	2,688	2.8
20–24	83,889	60,822	72.5	5,404	6.4	13,070	15.6	4,594	5.5
25–29	81,051	49,739	61.4	6,737	8.3	17,633	21.8	6,942	8.6
30–34	69,737	35,871	51.4	6,174	8.9	18,474	26.5	9,218	13.2
35–39	60,372	25,329	42.0	5,238	8.7	18,701	31.0	11,105	18.4
40–44	46,775	15,360	32.8	4,215	9.0	14,533	31.1	12,668	27.1
45–49	47,749	10,335	21.6	3,402	7.1	13,376	28.0	20,637	43.2
50–54	29,378	4,726	16.1	1,896	6.5	7,789	26.5	14,966	50.9
55–59	18,515	2,273	12.3	1,088	5.9	4,147	22.4	11,007	59.4
60–64	20,274	1,798	8.9	597	2.9	3,009	14.8	14,870	73.3
65+	49,369	3,321	6.7	736	1.5	2,904	5.9	42,408	85.9
Total (Age 0-17)	496,149	460,452	92.8	9,448	1.9	21,337	4.3	4,911	1.0

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Tanga Region by District and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that the survival of both parents was higher in rural (68.8 percent) than in urban areas (66.4 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Kilindi (76.4 percent), Handeni (72.5 percent) and Handeni Town (71.9 percent) District Councils. The lowest proportion was observed in Korogwe (65.7 percent) and Tanga City (65.4 percent each). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (13.2 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.4 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Muheza District Council (16.9 percent) followed by Mkinga District Council (16.8 percent) and the lowest was in Kilindi (9.1 percent) followed by Handeni Town Council (11.1 percent).

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents;
Tanga 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
Tanga Region	2,020,221	1,379,955	68.3	89,064	4.4	265,725	13.2	285,477	14.1
Rural	1,589,607	1,093,975	68.8	66,404	4.2	203,315	12.8	225,914	14.2
Urban	430,614	285,980	66.4	22,660	5.3	62,411	14.5	59,563	13.8
Lushoto	488,601	333,922	68.3	18,967	3.9	61,402	12.6	74,311	15.2
Korogwe	240,673	158,212	65.7	11,082	4.6	32,610	13.5	38,769	16.1
Muheza	202,229	128,508	63.5	10,170	5.0	29,419	14.5	34,132	16.9
Tanga City	267,272	174,895	65.4	14,595	5.5	39,110	14.6	38,672	14.5
Pangani	53,226	33,505	62.9	3,015	5.7	7,797	14.6	8,909	16.7
Handeni	273,257	198,082	72.5	10,470	3.8	33,654	12.3	31,051	11.4
Kilindi	234,696	179,303	76.4	8,510	3.6	25,628	10.9	21,256	9.1
Mkinga	116,936	75,703	64.7	5,476	4.7	16,147	13.8	19,610	16.8
Korogwe Town	65,375	41,808	64.0	3,429	5.2	10,005	15.3	10,133	15.5
Handeni Town	77,956	56,016	71.9	3,349	4.3	9,955	12.8	8,635	11.1

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents;
Tanga 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
Tanga Region	977,798	678,731	69.4	42,093	4.3	126,135	12.9	130,839	13.4
Rural	773,915	540,992	69.9	31,781	4.1	97,452	12.6	103,690	13.4
Urban	203,883	137,739	67.6	10,312	5.1	28,683	14.1	27,149	13.3
Lushoto	228,537	160,791	70.4	8,442	3.7	28,159	12.3	31,145	13.6
Korogwe	117,711	79,156	67.2	5,188	4.4	15,612	13.3	17,755	15.1
Muheza	99,660	64,181	64.4	5,132	5.1	14,111	14.2	16,236	16.3
Tanga City	126,898	83,997	66.2	6,765	5.3	18,132	14.3	18,004	14.2
Pangani	26,400	16,757	63.5	1,495	5.7	3,790	14.4	4,358	16.5
Handeni	135,028	98,412	72.9	5,083	3.8	16,515	12.2	15,019	11.1
Kilindi	116,926	89,549	76.6	4,167	3.6	12,801	10.9	10,409	8.9
Mkinga	57,166	37,644	65.9	2,673	4.7	7,616	13.3	9,233	16.2
Korogwe Town	31,522	20,499	65.0	1,585	5.0	4,726	15.0	4,712	14.9
Handeni Town	37,950	27,746	73.1	1,563	4.1	4,673	12.3	3,967	10.5

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	1,042,423	701,223	67.3	46,971	4.5	139,590	13.4	154,638	14.8
Rural	815,692	552,982	67.8	34,623	4.2	105,863	13.0	122,224	15.0
Urban	226,731	148,241	65.4	12,348	5.4	33,728	14.9	32,414	14.3
Lushoto	260,064	173,131	66.6	10,524	4.0	33,243	12.8	43,166	16.6
Korogwe	122,962	79,056	64.3	5,894	4.8	16,998	13.8	21,013	17.1
Muheza	102,569	64,327	62.7	5,038	4.9	15,308	14.9	17,897	17.4
Tanga City	140,374	90,898	64.8	7,831	5.6	20,978	14.9	20,667	14.7
Pangani	26,826	16,748	62.4	1,520	5.7	4,007	14.9	4,551	17.0
Handeni	138,229	99,671	72.1	5,387	3.9	17,139	12.4	16,032	11.6
Kilindi	117,770	89,754	76.2	4,343	3.7	12,826	10.9	10,846	9.2
Mkinga	59,770	38,059	63.7	2,803	4.7	8,531	14.3	10,377	17.4
Korogwe Town	33,853	21,309	62.9	1,844	5.4	5,279	15.6	5,421	16.0
Handeni Town	40,006	28,270	70.7	1,786	4.5	5,282	13.2	4,668	11.7

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex. Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	1,589,607	1,093,975	68.8	66,404	4.2	203,315	12.8	225,914	14.2
Male	773,915	540,992	69.9	31,781	4.1	97,452	12.6	103,690	13.4
Female	815,692	552,982	67.8	34,623	4.2	105,863	13.0	122,224	15.0
Lushoto	454,625	311,772	68.6	17,420	3.8	56,168	12.4	69,266	15.2
Korogwe	221,720	146,184	65.9	9,890	4.5	29,896	13.5	35,751	16.1
Muheza	189,673	120,414	63.5	9,539	5.0	27,562	14.5	32,158	17.0
Tanga City	50,632	32,290	63.8	2,513	5.0	7,258	14.3	8,571	16.9
Pangani	44,661	28,188	63.1	2,526	5.7	6,396	14.3	7,551	16.9
Handeni	273,257	198,082	72.5	10,470	3.8	33,654	12.3	31,051	11.4
Kilindi	234,696	179,303	76.4	8,510	3.6	25,628	10.9	21,256	9.1
Mkinga	108,731	70,587	64.9	5,032	4.6	14,941	13.7	18,172	16.7
Korogwe Town	11,612	7,156	61.6	506	4.4	1,812	15.6	2,138	18.4
Handeni Town	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

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

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex, Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	430,614	285,980	66.4	22,660	5.3	62,411	14.5	59,563	13.8
Male	203,883	137,739	67.6	10,312	5.1	28,683	14.1	27,149	13.3
Female	226,731	148,241	65.4	12,348	5.4	33,728	14.9	32,414	14.3
Lushoto	33,976	22,150	65.2	1,547	4.6	5,234	15.4	5,045	14.8
Korogwe	18,953	12,029	63.5	1,192	6.3	2,714	14.3	3,017	15.9
Muheza	12,556	8,093	64.5	632	5.0	1,856	14.8	1,974	15.7
Tanga City	216,640	142,606	65.8	12,083	5.6	31,851	14.7	30,100	13.9
Pangani	8,565	5,317	62.1	489	5.7	1,400	16.3	1,358	15.9
Handeni	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kilindi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mkinga	8,205	5,116	62.4	444	5.4	1,206	14.7	1,438	17.5
Korogwe Town	53,763	34,652	64.5	2,924	5.4	8,193	15.2	7,995	14.9
Handeni Town	77,956	56,016	71.9	3,349	4.3	9,955	12.8	8,635	11.1

Note:

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Handeni district council has no rural component

(v) Handeni 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 (Tables 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban populations (Tables 7.12 and 7.13).

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga 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	2,020,221	1,379,955	68.3	89,064	4.4	265,725	13.2	285,477	14.1
< 1	64,197	62,823	97.9	385	0.6	784	1.2	205	0.3
1–4	239,085	231,403	96.8	2,246	0.9	4,536	1.9	900	0.4
5–9	306,606	289,189	94.3	4,622	1.5	10,627	3.5	2,168	0.7
10–14	271,304	244,323	90.1	7,048	2.6	16,294	6.0	3,640	1.3
15–19	196,570	163,339	83.1	8,396	4.3	19,601	10.0	5,233	2.7
20–24	148,360	109,643	73.9	8,997	6.1	22,235	15.0	7,485	5.0
25+	794,099	279,235	35.2	57,370	7.2	191,649	24.1	265,845	33.5

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga 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	977,798	678,731	69.4	42,093	4.3	126,135	12.9	130,839	13.4
< 1	31,942	31,283	97.9	166	0.5	401	1.3	93	0.3
1-4	119,986	116,101	96.8	1,117	0.9	2,309	1.9	458	0.4
5-9	154,897	146,031	94.3	2,355	1.5	5,450	3.5	1,061	0.7
10-14	136,388	122,890	90.1	3,548	2.6	8,184	6.0	1,766	1.3
15-19	99,235	83,123	83.8	4,025	4.1	9,542	9.6	2,546	2.6
20-24	64,471	48,821	75.7	3,593	5.6	9,165	14.2	2,891	4.5
25+	370,879	130,482	35.2	27,289	7.4	91,084	24.6	122,024	32.9

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga 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	1,042,423	701,223	67.3	46,971	4.5	139,590	13.4	154,638	14.8
< 1	32,255	31,540	97.8	219	0.7	382	1.2	113	0.4
1-4	119,099	115,302	96.8	1,129	0.9	2,227	1.9	442	0.4
5-9	151,709	143,157	94.4	2,266	1.5	5,177	3.4	1,108	0.7
10-14	134,916	121,432	90.0	3,500	2.6	8,110	6.0	1,873	1.4
15-19	97,335	80,217	82.4	4,372	4.5	10,059	10.3	2,688	2.8
20-24	83,889	60,822	72.5	5,404	6.4	13,070	15.6	4,594	5.5
25+	423,220	148,753	35.1	30,081	7.1	100,565	23.8	143,821	34.0

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga 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	1,589,607	1,093,975	68.8	66,404	4.2	203,315	12.8	225,914	14.2
< 1	52,503	51,450	98.0	276	0.5	621	1.2	156	0.3
1-4	197,324	191,164	96.9	1,763	0.9	3,720	1.9	677	0.3
5-9	252,408	238,496	94.5	3,632	1.4	8,631	3.4	1,649	0.7
10-14	217,575	196,913	90.5	5,261	2.4	12,709	5.8	2,692	1.2
15-19	146,763	123,110	83.9	5,938	4.0	14,339	9.8	3,377	2.3
20-24	108,383	80,774	74.5	6,286	5.8	16,288	15.0	5,035	4.6
25+	614,651	212,067	34.5	43,249	7.0	147,008	23.9	212,327	34.5

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tanga 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	430,614	285,980	66.4	22,660	5.3	62,411	14.5	59,563	13.8
< 1	11,694	11,372	97.2	109	0.9	163	1.4	49	0.4
1–4	41,761	40,239	96.4	482	1.2	816	2.0	223	0.5
5–9	54,198	50,693	93.5	990	1.8	1,996	3.7	519	1.0
10–14	53,729	47,409	88.2	1,787	3.3	3,585	6.7	947	1.8
15–19	49,807	40,230	80.8	2,459	4.9	5,262	10.6	1,856	3.7
20–24	39,977	28,869	72.2	2,711	6.8	5,947	14.9	2,451	6.1
25+	179,448	67,168	37.4	14,122	7.9	44,641	24.9	53,518	29.8

7.3 Orphans in Tanga Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.97 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (7.19 percent for females and 7.14 percent for males).

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

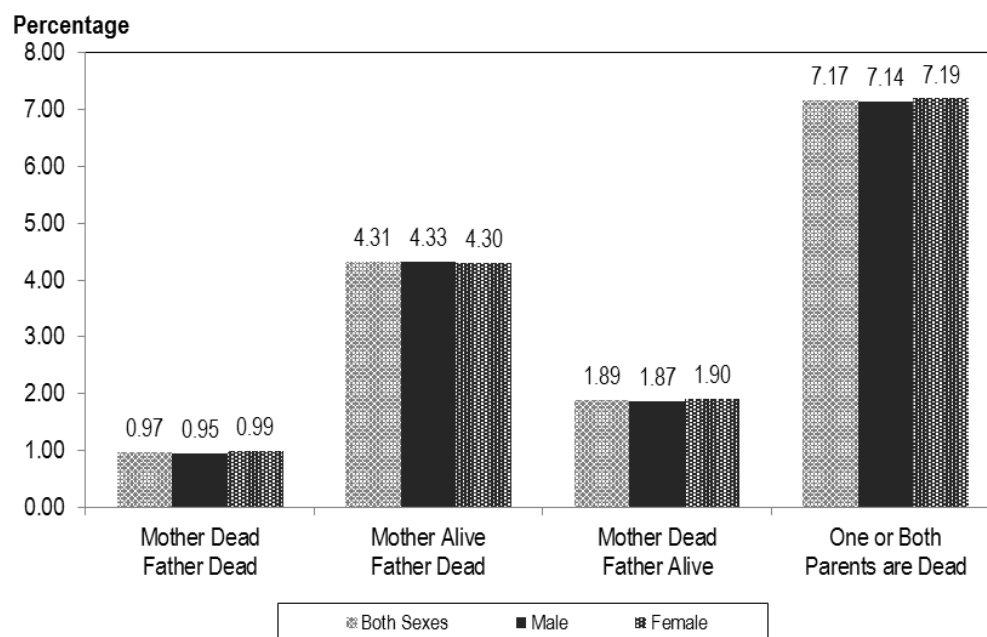


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children age 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Tanga City (9.2percent) and Korogwe Town (8.8 percent) District councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Kilindi District (4.6 percent) and Handeni District (5.7 percent). Generally, in Tanga Region, there were slightly more orphans in urban areas (8.8 percent) than in rural areas (6.8 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	1,000,956	504,807	496,149	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	7.2	7.1	7.2
Rural	810,069	410,652	399,417	1.7	1.7	1.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	6.8	6.8	6.7
Urban	190,887	94,155	96,732	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	4.7	5.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	8.8	8.5	9.1
Lushoto	257,319	129,230	128,089	1.7	1.6	1.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	7.2	7.2	7.2
Korogwe	117,495	59,929	57,566	2.1	2.1	2.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	7.9	8.0	7.8
Muheza	90,674	45,989	44,685	2.1	2.2	2.0	4.5	4.3	4.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	7.7	7.5	7.9
Tanga City	113,482	55,648	57,834	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.9	4.6	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	9.2	8.8	9.6
Pangani	23,907	12,201	11,706	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.6	8.5	8.7
Handeni	145,096	73,747	71,349	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.7	5.9	5.6
Kilindi	126,427	63,859	62,568	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
Mkinga	57,725	29,435	28,290	2.2	2.4	2.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	8.6	8.9	8.3
Korogwe Town	28,841	14,488	14,353	2.4	2.4	2.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.8	8.8	8.9

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. Two (2) percent of total private households in Tanga region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. Percentage of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban (3 percent) than in rural areas (1.8 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Tanga city council (3.8 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	435,583	8,924	2.0	338,875	6,037	1.8	96,708	2,887	3.0
Lushoto	104,441	2,074	2.0	96,736	1,894	2.0	7,705	180	2.3
Korogwe	51,967	938	1.8	47,552	830	1.7	4,415	108	2.4
Muheza	47,608	727	1.5	44,647	617	1.4	2,961	110	3.7
Tanga City	61,307	2,307	3.8	11,885	357	3.0	49,422	1,950	3.9
Pangani	12,964	303	2.3	10,897	225	2.1	2,067	78	3.8
Handeni	54,681	782	1.4	54,681	782	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kilindi	46,239	212	0.5	46,239	212	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mkinga	25,254	1,170	4.6	23,403	1,102	4.7	1,851	68	3.7
Korogwe Town	15,489	196	1.3	2,835	18	0.6	12654	178	1.4
Handeni Town	15,633	215	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,633	215	1.4

Note:

(iv) N/A=Not Applicable

- (v) *Handeni and Kilindi district councils do not have an urban component*
 (vi) *Handeni Town council has no rural 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 (70.5 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (26.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanga Region	8,924	6,295	70.5	2,372	26.6	232	2.6	25	0.3
Lushoto	2,074	1,522	73.4	511	24.6	37	1.8	4	0.2
Korogwe	938	684	72.9	240	25.6	14	1.5	0	0.0
Muheza	727	527	72.5	184	25.3	16	2.2	0	0.0
Tanga City	2,307	1,643	71.2	602	26.1	59	2.6	3	0.1
Pangani	303	204	67.3	79	26.1	17	5.6	3	1.0
Handeni	782	517	66.1	227	29.0	30	3.8	8	1.0
Kilindi	212	177	83.5	35	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mkinga	1,170	735	62.8	376	32.1	52	4.4	7	0.6
Korogwe Town	196	142	72.4	53	27.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
Handeni Town	215	144	67.0	65	30.2	6	2.8	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban areas of Tanga region. Results show that 71.2 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 29 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	32,674	100.0	23,278	71.2	9,396	28.8
Angola	44	0.1	37	0.2	7	0.1
Botswana	132	0.4	75	0.3	57	0.6
Burundi	125	0.4	51	0.2	74	0.8
Comoro	233	0.7	173	0.7	60	0.6
Kenya	16,712	51.1	13,834	59.4	2,878	30.6
Lesotho	713	2.2	539	2.3	174	1.9
Malawi	309	0.9	225	1.0	84	0.9
Mauritius	15	0.0	6	0.0	9	0.1
Mozambique	1,146	3.5	963	4.1	183	1.9
Namibia	24	0.1	12	0.1	12	0.1
Rwanda	42	0.1	27	0.1	15	0.2
Seychelles	15	0.0	8	0.0	7	0.1
Somalia	737	2.3	727	3.1	10	0.1
Swaziland	101	0.3	62	0.3	39	0.4
South Africa	1,589	4.9	517	2.2	1,072	11.4
Uganda	520	1.6	356	1.5	164	1.7
Republic of Congo	869	2.7	663	2.8	206	2.2
Zimbabwe	49	0.1	41	0.2	8	0.1
Zambia	287	0.9	194	0.8	93	1.0
Other African Countries	336	1.0	221	0.9	115	1.2
China	88	0.3	32	0.1	56	0.6
India	387	1.2	162	0.7	225	2.4
Pakistan	103	0.3	32	0.1	71	0.8
Other Asian Countries	1,326	4.1	606	2.6	720	7.7
Italy	170	0.5	72	0.3	98	1.0
Nordic Countries	464	1.4	239	1.0	225	2.4
Great Britain	1,231	3.8	449	1.9	782	8.3
Germany	1,101	3.4	843	3.6	258	2.7
Other European Countries	701	2.1	193	0.8	508	5.4
Canada	244	0.7	46	0.2	198	2.1
USA	2,017	6.2	1,225	5.3	792	8.4
Not Reported	844	2.6	648	2.8	196	2.1

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex for Tanga Region. The Census results show that out of 32,674 persons who were reported in Tanga to be living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (51.1 percent) followed by USA (6.2 percent) and South Africa (4.9 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	32,674	100.0	18,520	56.7	14,154	43.3
Angola	44	0.1	27	0.1	17	0.1
Botswana	132	0.4	88	0.5	44	0.3
Burundi	125	0.4	78	0.4	47	0.3
Comoro	233	0.7	122	0.7	111	0.8
Kenya	16,712	51.1	9,194	49.6	7,518	53.1
Lesotho	713	2.2	359	1.9	354	2.5
Malawi	309	0.9	195	1.1	114	0.8
Mauritius	15	0.0	14	0.1	1	0.0
Mozambique	1,146	3.5	703	3.8	443	3.1
Namibia	24	0.1	17	0.1	7	0.0
Rwanda	42	0.1	19	0.1	23	0.2
Seychelles	15	0.0	9	0.0	6	0.0
Somalia	737	2.3	375	2.0	362	2.6
Swaziland	101	0.3	66	0.4	35	0.2
South Africa	1,589	4.9	1,290	7.0	299	2.1
Uganda	520	1.6	327	1.8	193	1.4
DRC	869	2.7	473	2.6	396	2.8
Zimbabwe	49	0.1	36	0.2	13	0.1
Zambia	287	0.9	194	1.0	93	0.7
Other African Countries	336	1.0	211	1.1	125	0.9
China	88	0.3	66	0.4	22	0.2
India	387	1.2	221	1.2	166	1.2
Pakistan	103	0.3	39	0.2	64	0.5
Other Asian Countries	1,326	4.1	697	3.8	629	4.4
Italy	170	0.5	118	0.6	52	0.4
Nordic Countries	464	1.4	198	1.1	266	1.9
Great Britain	1,231	3.8	699	3.8	532	3.8
Germany	1,101	3.4	590	3.2	511	3.6
Other European Countries	701	2.1	436	2.4	265	1.9
Canada	244	0.7	136	0.7	108	0.8
USA	2,017	6.2	1,071	5.8	946	6.7
Not Reported	844	2.6	452	2.4	392	2.8

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 20 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date. There was at least one person remitting among the diaspora from the different countries of residence.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	32,674	6,367	19.5
Angola	44	6	13.6
Botswana	132	44	33.3
Burundi	125	16	12.8
Comoro	233	45	19.3
Kenya	16,712	3,618	21.6
Lesotho	713	23	3.2
Malawi	309	46	14.9
Mauritius	15	3	20.0
Mozambique	1,146	128	11.2
Namibia	24	4	16.7
Rwanda	42	12	28.6
Seychelles	15	3	20.0
Somalia	737	12	1.6
Swaziland	101	24	23.8
South Africa	1,589	426	26.8
Uganda	520	63	12.1
Republic of Congo	869	66	7.6
Zimbabwe	49	7	14.3
Zambia	287	71	24.7
Other African Countries	336	86	25.6
China	88	17	19.3
India	387	50	12.9
Pakistan	103	32	31.1
Other Asian Countries	1,326	318	24.0
Italy	170	43	25.3
Nordic Countries	464	138	29.7
Great Britain	1,231	353	28.7
Germany	1,101	78	7.1
Other European Countries	701	124	17.7
Canada	244	70	28.7
USA	2,017	437	21.7
Not Reported	844	4	0.5

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Tanga Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,716,939 persons age 5 years and above, 1,271,131 (74 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (76.8percent) than females (71.5percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 85.0 to 78.3percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 87.7percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas (70.2 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; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,716,939	825,870	891,069	1,271,131	634,299	636,832	74.0	76.8	71.5
5-9	306,606	154,897	151,709	130,977	63,323	67,654	42.7	40.9	44.6
10-14	271,304	136,388	134,916	230,731	113,707	117,024	85.0	83.4	86.7
15-19	196,570	99,235	97,335	176,935	89,037	87,898	90.0	89.7	90.3
20-24	148,360	64,471	83,889	128,058	57,353	70,705	86.3	89.0	84.3
25-29	139,320	58,269	81,051	113,298	49,655	63,643	81.3	85.2	78.5
30-34	126,005	56,268	69,737	102,977	48,127	54,850	81.7	85.5	78.7
35-39	112,436	52,064	60,372	92,362	44,855	47,507	82.1	86.2	78.7
40-44	91,899	45,124	46,775	75,156	39,183	35,973	81.8	86.8	76.9
45-49	83,217	35,468	47,749	65,135	31,305	33,830	78.3	88.3	70.8
50-54	61,584	32,206	29,378	46,481	27,784	18,697	75.5	86.3	63.6
55-59	39,300	20,785	18,515	29,015	17,820	11,195	73.8	85.7	60.5
60-64	42,124	21,850	20,274	27,875	17,853	10,022	66.2	81.7	49.4
65-69	26,586	13,654	12,932	16,667	10,869	5,798	62.7	79.6	44.8
70-74	28,279	13,985	14,294	15,101	9,954	5,147	53.4	71.2	36.0
75-79	16,182	8,628	7,554	8,768	6,072	2,696	54.2	70.4	35.7
80+	27,167	12,578	14,589	11,595	7,402	4,193	42.7	58.8	28.7

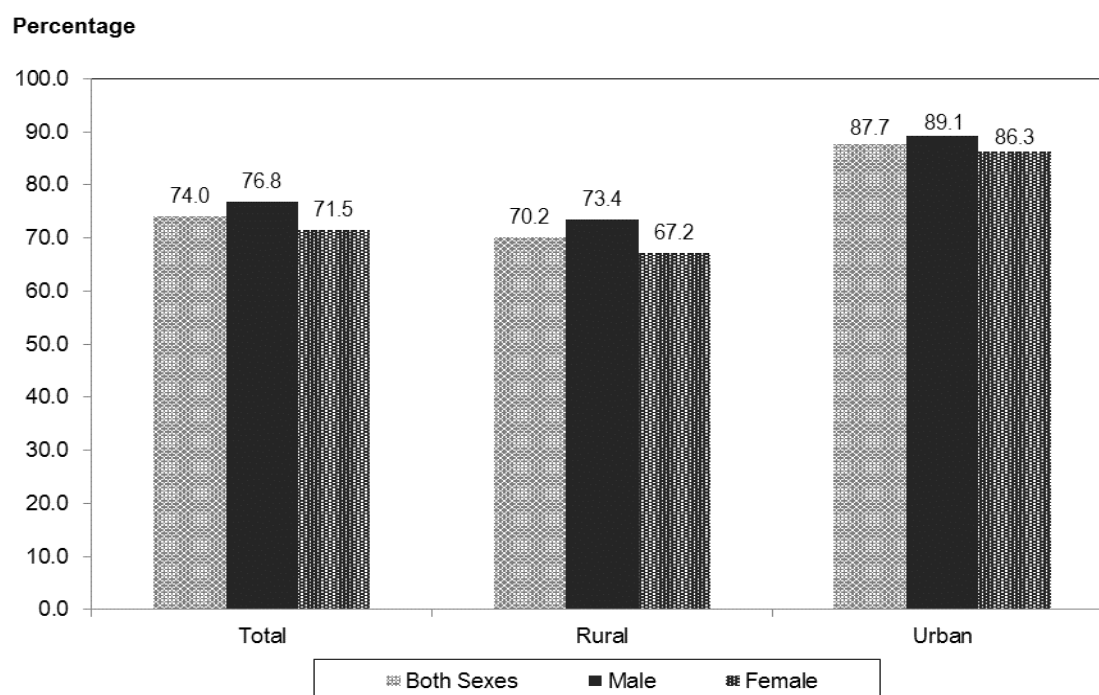
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,339,780	648,949	690,831	940,525	476,581	463,944	70.2	73.4	67.2
5-9	252,408	127,862	124,546	97,223	47,047	50,176	38.5	36.8	40.3
10-14	217,575	110,272	107,303	179,967	89,254	90,713	82.7	80.9	84.5
15-19	146,763	75,633	71,130	128,714	66,215	62,499	87.7	87.5	87.9
20-24	108,383	46,952	61,431	89,828	40,491	49,337	82.9	86.2	80.3
25-29	104,098	43,606	60,492	80,215	35,702	44,513	77.1	81.9	73.6
30-34	94,804	42,458	52,346	73,737	34,970	38,767	77.8	82.4	74.1
35-39	86,438	40,186	46,252	68,025	33,558	34,467	78.7	83.5	74.5
40-44	71,183	35,065	36,118	55,963	29,604	26,359	78.6	84.4	73.0
45-49	64,312	27,985	36,327	48,376	24,165	24,211	75.2	86.3	66.6
50-54	48,797	25,339	23,458	35,260	21,336	13,924	72.3	84.2	59.4
55-59	30,783	16,169	14,614	21,598	13,484	8,114	70.2	83.4	55.5
60-64	33,667	17,249	16,418	21,074	13,622	7,452	62.6	79.0	45.4
65-69	21,587	11,013	10,574	12,859	8,523	4,336	59.6	77.4	41.0
70-74	23,225	11,502	11,723	11,777	7,867	3,910	50.7	68.4	33.4
75-79	13,313	7,129	6,184	6,842	4,828	2,014	51.4	67.7	32.6
80+	22,444	10,529	11,915	9,067	5,915	3,152	40.4	56.2	26.5

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	377,159	176,921	200,238	330,606	157,718	172,888	87.7	89.1	86.3
5-9	54,198	27,035	27,163	33,754	16,276	17,478	62.3	60.2	64.3
10-14	53,729	26,116	27,613	50,764	24,453	26,311	94.5	93.6	95.3
15-19	49,807	23,602	26,205	48,221	22,822	25,399	96.8	96.7	96.9
20-24	39,977	17,519	22,458	38,230	16,862	21,368	95.6	96.2	95.1
25-29	35,222	14,663	20,559	33,083	13,953	19,130	93.9	95.2	93.0
30-34	31,201	13,810	17,391	29,240	13,157	16,083	93.7	95.3	92.5
35-39	25,998	11,878	14,120	24,337	11,297	13,040	93.6	95.1	92.4
40-44	20,716	10,059	10,657	19,193	9,579	9,614	92.6	95.2	90.2
45-49	18,905	7,483	11,422	16,759	7,140	9,619	88.6	95.4	84.2
50-54	12,787	6,867	5,920	11,221	6,448	4,773	87.8	93.9	80.6
55-59	8,517	4,616	3,901	7,417	4,336	3,081	87.1	93.9	79.0
60-64	8,457	4,601	3,856	6,801	4,231	2,570	80.4	92.0	66.6
65-69	4,999	2,641	2,358	3,808	2,346	1,462	76.2	88.8	62.0
70-74	5,054	2,483	2,571	3,324	2,087	1,237	65.8	84.1	48.1
75-79	2,869	1,499	1,370	1,926	1,244	682	67.1	83.0	49.8
80+	4,723	2,049	2,674	2,528	1,487	1,041	53.5	72.6	38.9

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



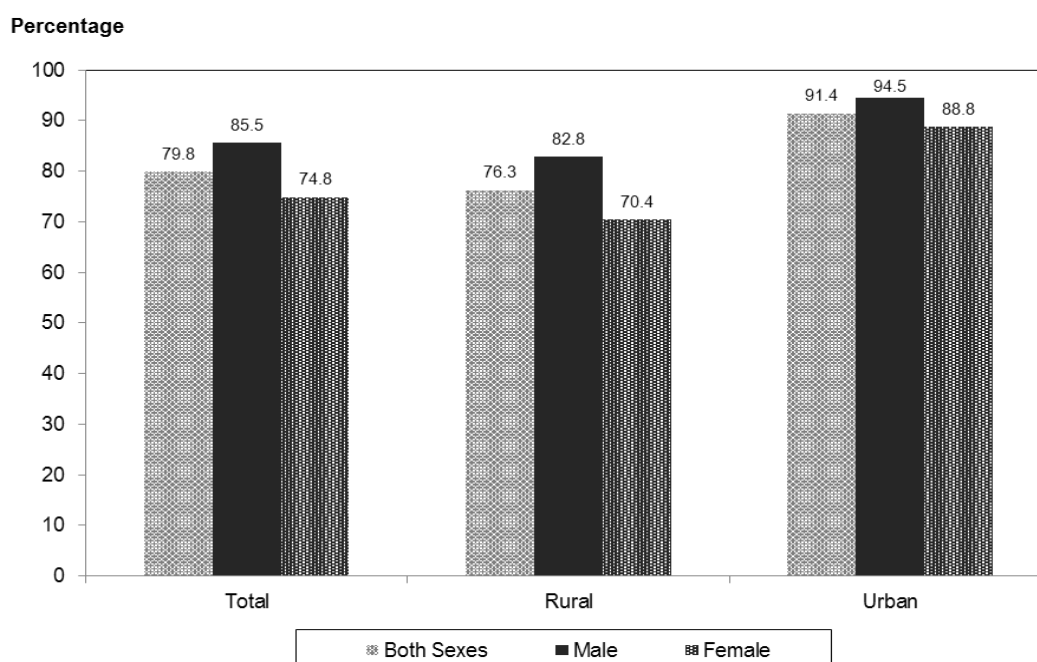
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Tanga region stands at 79.8 percent and it was higher in urban areas (91.4percent) than in rural areas (76.3percent). 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; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

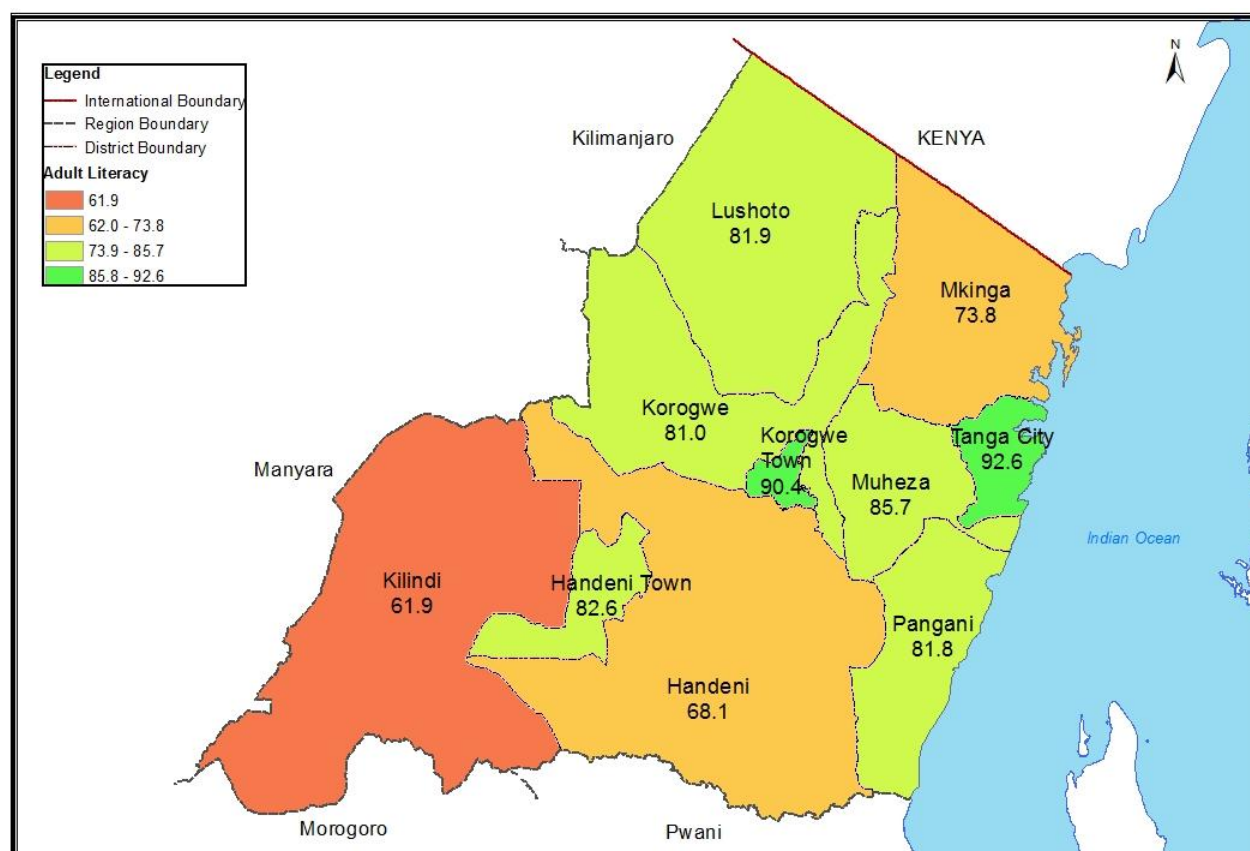
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	79.8	85.5	74.8	76.3	82.8	70.4	91.4	94.5	88.8
15–19	90.0	89.7	90.3	87.7	87.5	87.9	96.8	96.7	96.9
20–24	86.3	89.0	84.3	82.9	86.2	80.3	95.6	96.2	95.1
25–29	81.3	85.2	78.5	77.1	81.9	73.6	93.9	95.2	93.0
30–34	81.7	85.5	78.7	77.8	82.4	74.1	93.7	95.3	92.5
35–39	82.1	86.2	78.7	78.7	83.5	74.5	93.6	95.1	92.4
40–44	81.8	86.8	76.9	78.6	84.4	73.0	92.6	95.2	90.2
45–49	78.3	88.3	70.8	75.2	86.3	66.6	88.6	95.4	84.2
50–54	75.5	86.3	63.6	72.3	84.2	59.4	87.8	93.9	80.6
55–59	73.8	85.7	60.5	70.2	83.4	55.5	87.1	93.9	79.0
60–64	66.2	81.7	49.4	62.6	79.0	45.4	80.4	92.0	66.6
65–69	62.7	79.6	44.8	59.6	77.4	41.0	76.2	88.8	62.0
70–74	53.4	71.2	36.0	50.7	68.4	33.4	65.8	84.1	48.1
75–79	54.2	70.4	35.7	51.4	67.7	32.6	67.1	83.0	49.8
80+	42.7	58.8	28.7	40.4	56.2	26.5	53.5	72.6	38.9

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 92.6 percent in Tanga City Council to 68.1 percent in Handeni district (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Muheza (85.7 percent), Handeni Town (82.6 percent), Lushoto (81.9 percent), Pangani (81.8 percent), Korogwe (81 percent) and Mkinga (73.8 percent). Kilindi district had the lowest literacy rate of 61.9 percent.

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



Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is slight increase in adult literacy rates in Tanga city from 86.7 percent in 2002 to 92.6 percent in 2012 and Muheza district from 58.3 percent in 2002 to 85.7 percent in 2012. Other districts show increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between 0.8 percent in Mkinga and 27.4 percent in Muheza district.

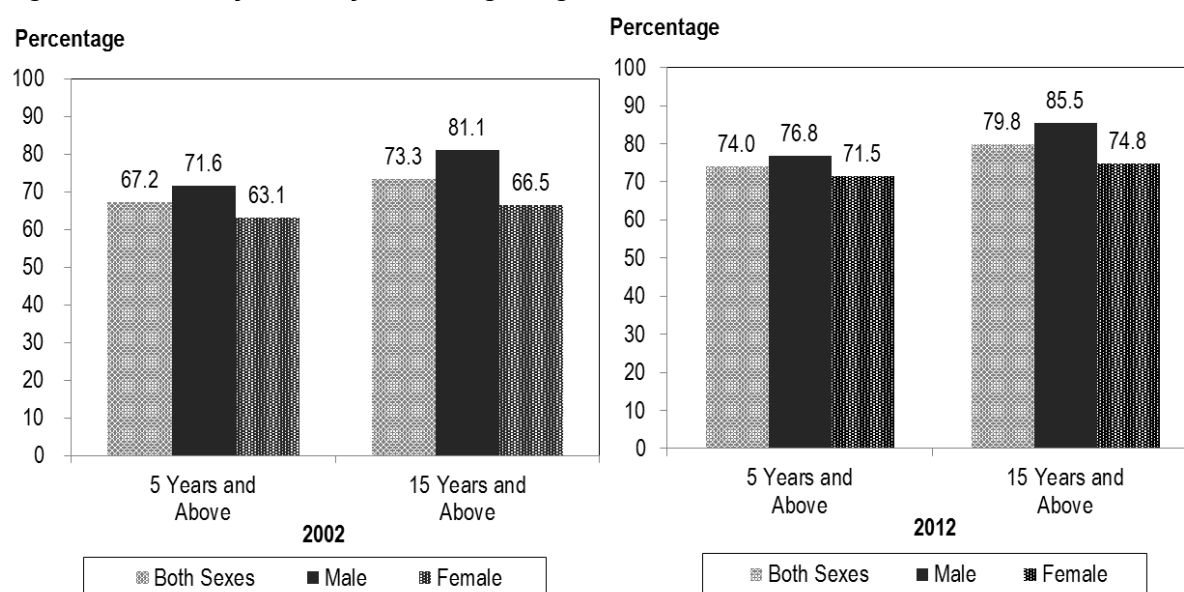
Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3) literacy rate increased from 67 percent to 74 percent for persons of age 5 years and above, and from 73.3 percent to 79.8 percent for persons aged 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females of

age 5 years and above have also increased from 72 percent to 76.8 percent for males and from 63 percent to 71.5 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literacy Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanga Region	73.0	80.7	66.2	79.8	85.5	74.8	9.4	5.9	12.9
Rural	69.3	77.8	61.8	76.3	82.8	70.4	10.1	6.4	13.9
Urban	87.8	92.1	84.0	91.4	94.5	88.8	4.1	2.6	5.7
Lushoto	76.0	85.8	69.1	81.9	88.9	76.4	7.7	3.6	10.5
Korogwe	74.6	82.7	67.1	81.0	87.3	75.3	8.5	5.5	12.2
Muheza	58.3	67.4	50.2	85.7	89.8	81.9	47.1	33.2	63.2
Tanga City	86.7	91.0	82.8	92.6	95.4	90.3	6.8	4.8	9.1
Pangani	71.9	79.1	64.7	81.8	87.0	76.9	13.8	10.0	18.8
Handeni	58.5	68.1	49.6	68.1	76.6	60.2	16.4	12.4	21.4
Kilindi	52.6	62.2	43.9	61.9	68.9	55.1	17.7	10.7	25.7
Mkinga	73.0	80.4	65.9	73.8	81.1	67.3	1.1	0.8	2.1
Korogwe Town	85.9	90.4	81.8	90.4	93.9	87.3	5.2	3.9	6.7
Handeni Town	72.2	81.3	57.9	82.6	87.3	78.4	14.4	7.4	35.4

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Tanga 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 aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (63.0 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (10.3 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increased with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	63.0	0.6	10.3	0.1	74.0	26.0	1,716,939
5-9	41.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	42.7	57.3	306,606
10-14	79.5	0.4	5.2	0.0	85.0	15.0	271,304
15-19	62.3	1.8	25.9	0.0	90.0	10.0	196,570
20-24	61.3	1.5	23.4	0.1	86.3	13.7	148,360
25-29	68.0	0.7	12.5	0.1	81.3	18.7	139,320
30-34	71.6	0.6	9.5	0.1	81.7	18.3	126,005
35-39	73.4	0.4	8.3	0.1	82.1	17.9	112,436
40-44	73.1	0.4	8.2	0.1	81.8	18.2	91,899
45-49	69.6	0.4	8.2	0.1	78.3	21.7	83,217
50-54	65.0	0.6	9.8	0.1	75.5	24.5	61,584
55-59	61.7	0.7	11.3	0.2	73.8	26.2	39,300
60-64	55.7	0.5	9.8	0.1	66.2	33.8	42,124
65-69	53.7	0.5	8.4	0.2	62.7	37.3	26,586
70-74	47.0	0.4	5.8	0.2	53.4	46.6	28,279
75-79	47.6	0.5	6.0	0.2	54.2	45.8	16,182
80+	37.7	0.4	4.4	0.2	42.7	57.3	27,167

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

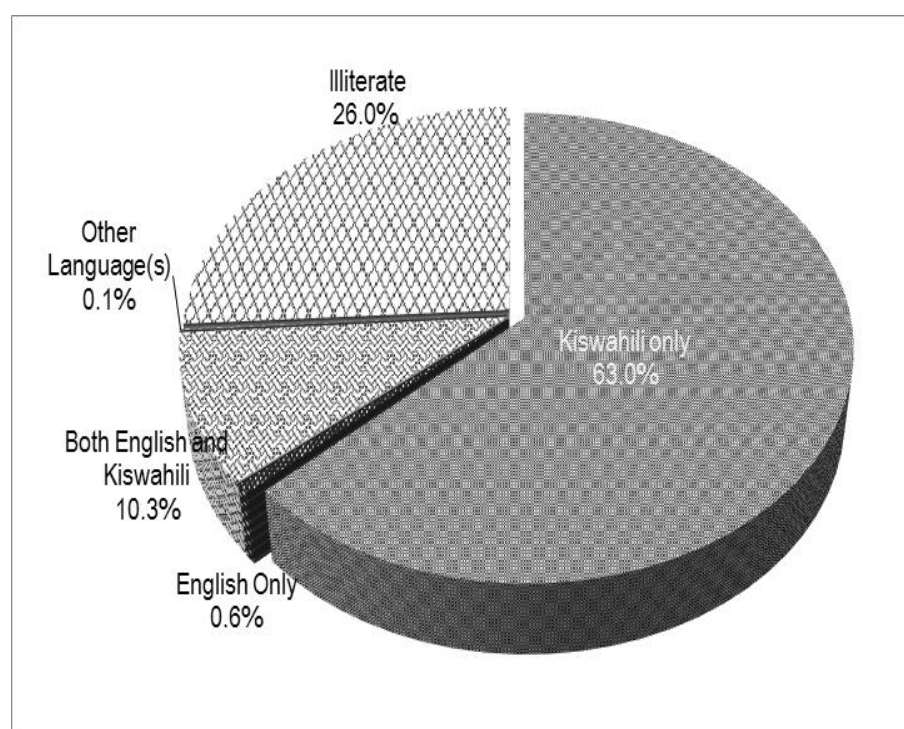


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (64.9 percent) compared to rural areas (62.5 percent) and males were slightly more literate (64.4percent) than females (61.7percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tanga Region	63.0	0.6	10.3	0.1	74.0	26.0	1,716,939
Male	64.4	0.7	11.6	0.1	76.8	23.2	825,870
Female	61.7	0.6	9.1	0.1	71.5	28.5	891,069
Tanga Rural	62.5	0.6	7.0	0.1	70.2	29.8	1,339,780
Male	64.6	0.7	8.0	0.1	73.4	26.6	648,949
Female	60.5	0.5	6.1	0.1	67.2	32.8	690,831
Tanga Urban	64.9	0.8	21.8	0.1	87.7	12.3	377,159
Male	63.7	0.9	24.5	0.1	89.1	10.9	176,921
Female	59.3	1.7	32.6	0.2	93.8	6.2	251,309

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

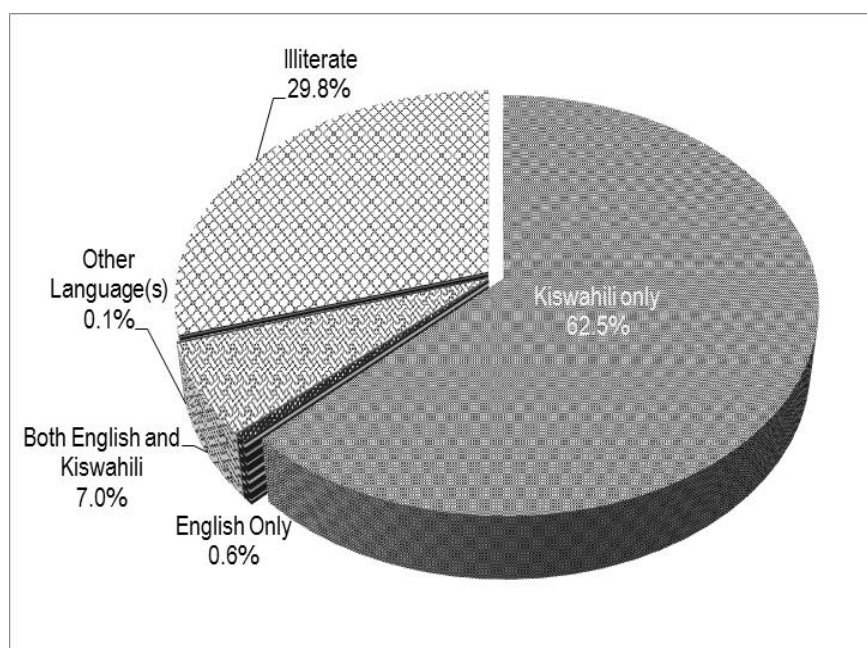
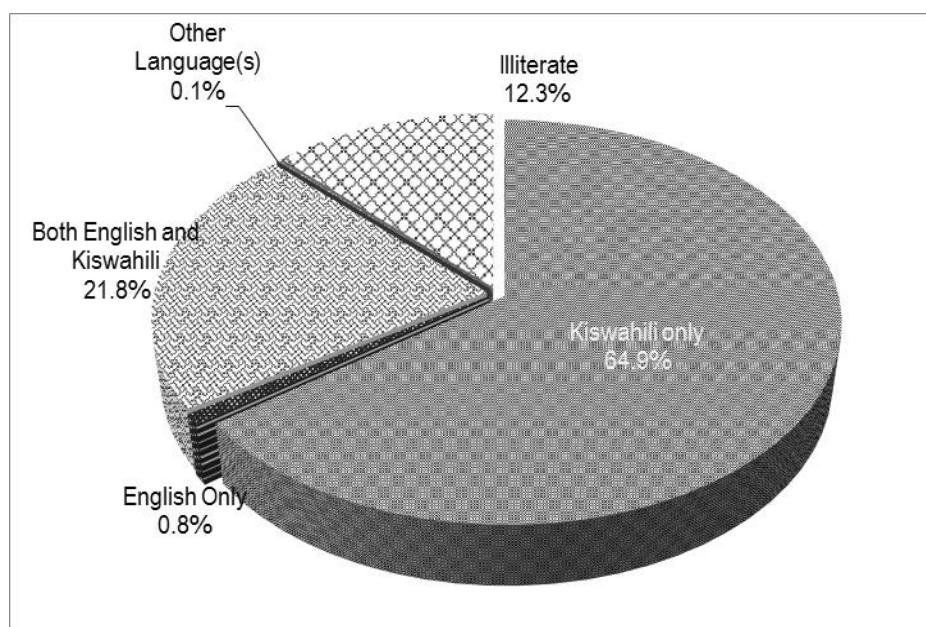


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Tanga Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Tanga Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. The District Council with the highest illiteracy rate was Kilindi District Council (47.3 percent) followed by Handeni (38.9 percent) and Korogwe (24 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Tanga City (10.3 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate		
Tanga Region	63.0	0.6	10.3	0.1	74.0	26.0	1,716,939
Lushoto	68.1	0.7	7.9	0.1	76.8	23.2	416,705
Korogwe	66.7	0.5	8.7	0.0	76.0	24.0	205,525
Muheza	70.0	0.6	9.9	0.1	80.6	19.4	175,550
Tanga City	66.0	1.1	22.5	0.1	89.7	10.3	235,885
Pangani	65.0	0.6	11.2	0.1	76.9	23.1	45,965
Handeni	54.4	0.5	6.2	0.1	61.1	38.9	224,809
Kilindi	48.1	0.4	4.2	0.1	52.7	47.3	190,088
Mkinga	60.5	0.5	8.5	0.1	69.5	30.5	99,632
Korogwe Town	66.1	0.4	20.7	0.1	87.3	12.7	57,085
Handeni Town	63.0	0.7	12.0	0.1	75.8	24.2	65,695

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, has dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level of education attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

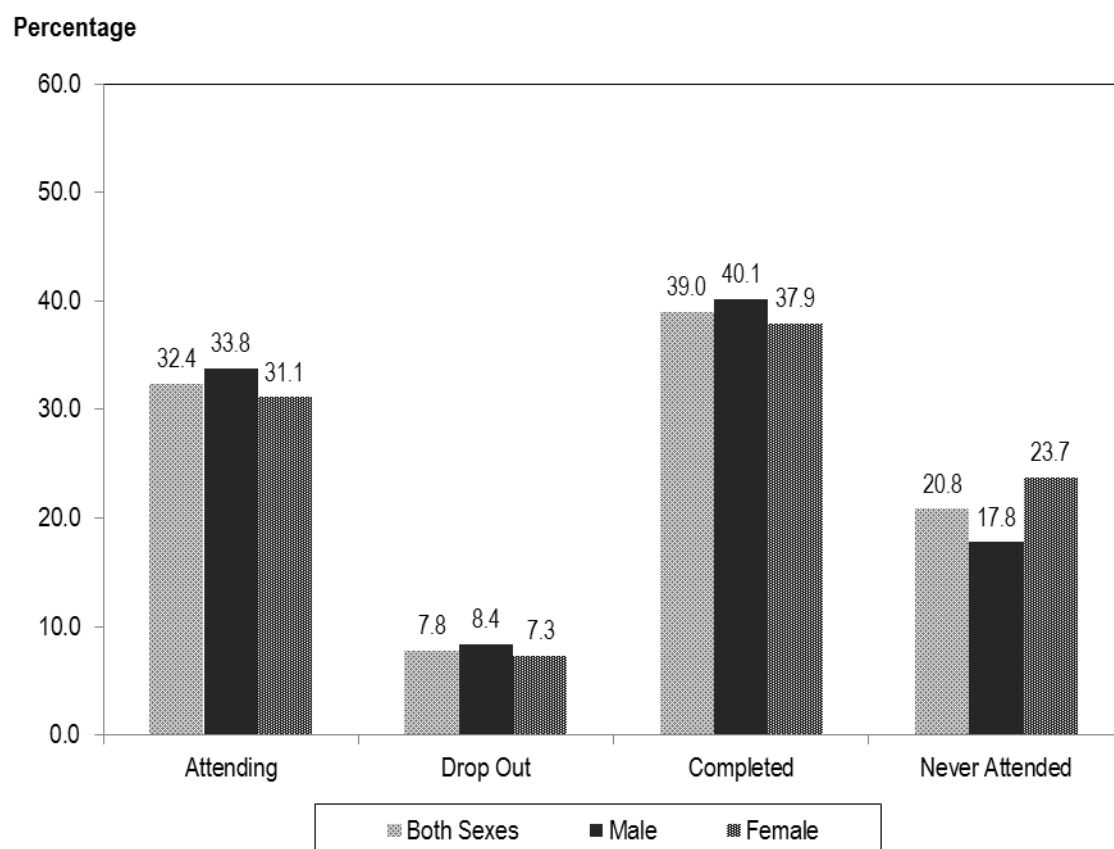
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. Twenty (20.8) percent of about 1.7 million people in Tanga region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (23.7 percent) having never been to school compared with males (17.8 percent). Thirty nine (39) percent of population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 32.4 percent were attending and 7.8 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Single Years, Sex and School Attendance Status: Tanga 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	1,716,939	32.4	7.8	39.0	20.8	825,870	33.8	8.4	40.1	17.8	891,069	31.1	7.3	37.9	23.7
5	64,176	36.3	0.2	0.5	63.0	32,862	35.4	0.3	0.6	63.8	31,314	37.3	0.2	0.5	62.1
6	62,891	49.6	0.2	0.5	49.7	31,786	47.9	0.2	0.5	51.4	31,105	51.3	0.2	0.5	48.0
5-6	127,067	42.9	0.2	0.5	56.4	64,648	41.5	0.2	0.5	57.7	62,419	44.3	0.2	0.5	55.1
7	66,273	66.8	0.3	0.6	32.4	33,880	64.6	0.3	0.7	34.4	32,393	69.0	0.3	0.5	30.2
8	59,055	76.5	0.5	0.6	22.4	29,255	74.9	0.6	0.6	23.8	29,800	78.0	0.5	0.6	20.9
9	54,211	83.7	0.7	0.6	15.0	27,114	82.2	0.9	0.6	16.4	27,097	85.2	0.6	0.6	13.6
10	65,735	85.0	1.2	0.6	13.2	33,243	83.7	1.4	0.6	14.2	32,492	86.2	1.0	0.6	12.2
11	42,751	88.9	1.5	0.8	8.8	21,143	87.9	1.8	0.8	9.5	21,608	89.9	1.2	0.7	8.1
12	69,278	87.1	2.4	1.4	9.1	35,010	85.8	2.9	1.5	9.9	34,268	88.5	1.9	1.4	8.3
13	49,026	86.3	3.2	3.0	7.5	24,682	85.0	4.2	2.9	7.9	24,344	87.6	2.2	3.1	7.1
7-13	406,329	81.5	1.4	1.1	16.1	204,327	80.0	1.7	1.1	17.2	202,002	83.0	1.1	1.0	14.9
14	44,514	80.3	4.2	8.3	7.2	22,310	78.3	5.6	8.4	7.7	22,204	82.3	2.8	8.2	6.6
15	46,465	68.4	5.9	16.9	8.8	24,445	65.9	7.5	16.9	9.7	22,020	71.1	4.2	16.8	7.9
16	38,853	63.0	6.6	23.3	7.1	19,560	61.7	8.1	22.8	7.4	19,293	64.2	5.2	23.8	6.8
17	34,446	56.0	7.5	29.7	6.8	17,589	55.3	8.8	28.9	6.9	16,857	56.6	6.1	30.6	6.7
14 - 17	164,278	67.7	6.0	18.8	7.5	83,904	66.0	7.4	18.5	8.1	80,374	69.5	4.5	19.0	7.0
18	46,813	42.1	9.2	38.8	9.9	23,478	44.8	10.0	36.3	9.0	23,335	39.4	8.4	41.4	10.8
19	29,993	36.0	9.6	46.0	8.3	14,163	42.6	9.9	40.3	7.3	15,830	30.2	9.4	51.2	9.1
18 - 19	76,806	39.7	9.4	41.7	9.3	37,641	43.9	9.9	37.8	8.3	39,165	35.7	8.8	45.4	10.1
20	49,810	18.7	11.3	55.7	14.3	21,809	25.8	11.6	51.5	11.1	28,001	13.3	11.0	59.0	16.7
21	21,259	18.9	11.3	59.9	9.9	9,867	23.9	12.0	56.0	8.1	11,392	14.6	10.7	63.3	11.4
22	33,849	12.2	11.8	64.3	11.8	14,655	17.3	12.6	60.9	9.2	19,194	8.4	11.1	66.8	13.7
23	21,305	9.5	11.1	68.1	11.2	8,970	13.8	12.8	64.1	9.3	12,335	6.3	9.9	71.1	12.7
24	22,137	7.2	11.9	68.4	12.5	9,170	10.8	13.1	66.6	9.5	12,967	4.6	11.0	69.7	14.7
20 - 24	148,360	14.2	11.4	61.9	12.4	64,471	19.8	12.3	58.2	9.8	83,889	10.0	10.8	64.8	14.4
25+	794,099	0.9	11.9	64.2	23.0	370,879	1.0	12.8	70.5	15.6	423,220	0.9	11.0	58.6	29.5

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 24.1 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 9.3 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (8.3 percent) than in urban areas (6.2 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (48.4 percent) than in the rural areas (36.3 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 36.1 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 31.3 percent in the rural areas.

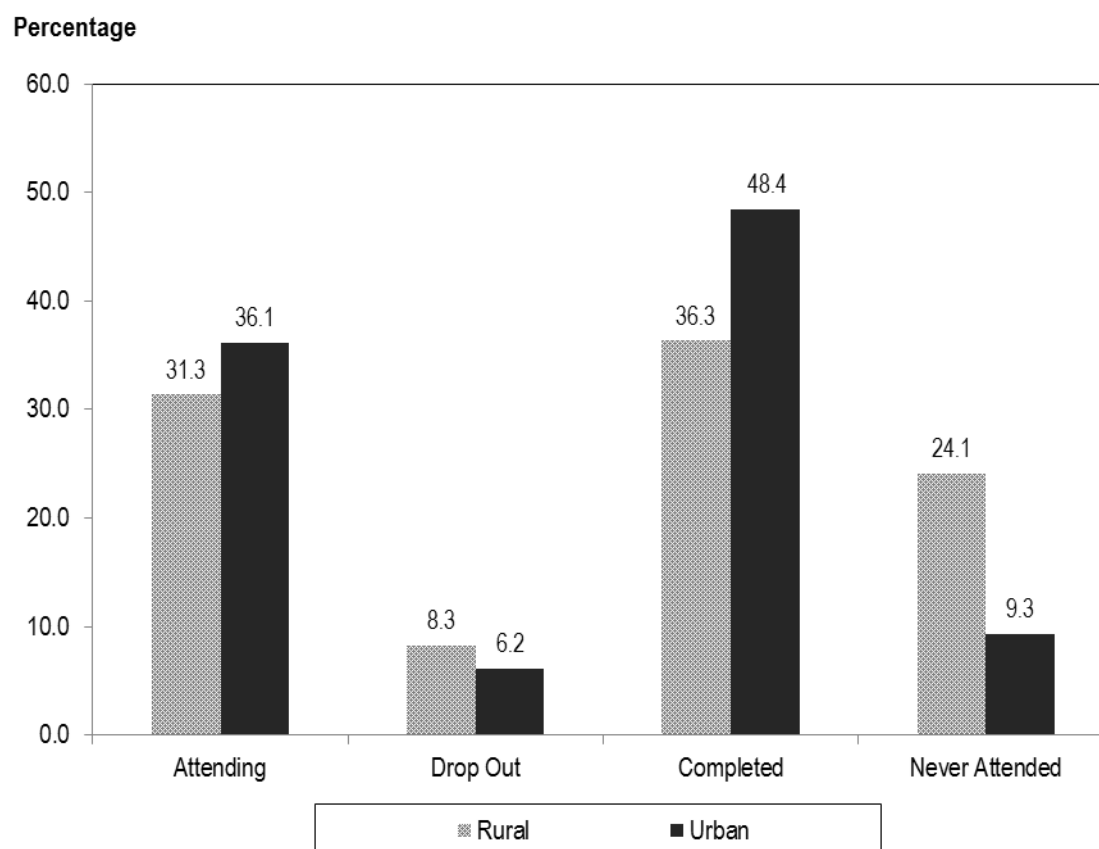
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Single Years, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census

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	1,339,780	31.3	8.3	36.3	24.1	648,949	32.5	9.0	37.9	20.6	690,831	30.2	7.6	34.8	27.4
5	52,978	31.7	0.2	0.5	67.6	27,198	31.0	0.3	0.5	68.1	25,780	32.4	0.2	0.5	67.0
6	51,853	44.9	0.2	0.5	54.5	26,254	43.2	0.2	0.5	56.1	25,599	46.5	0.2	0.4	52.8
5-6	104,831	38.2	0.2	0.5	61.1	53,452	37.0	0.3	0.5	62.2	51,379	39.4	0.2	0.4	59.9
7	54,575	62.9	0.3	0.6	36.2	27,982	60.6	0.3	0.7	38.4	26,593	65.4	0.3	0.5	33.9
8	48,907	73.6	0.6	0.6	25.2	24,329	72.0	0.6	0.6	26.8	24,578	75.2	0.6	0.5	23.7
9	44,095	81.5	0.8	0.6	17.1	22,099	79.9	1.0	0.6	18.6	21,996	83.1	0.6	0.6	15.7
10	53,944	83.1	1.3	0.5	15.1	27,422	81.7	1.5	0.6	16.2	26,522	84.5	1.0	0.5	14.0
11	34,194	87.3	1.7	0.7	10.3	17,023	86.3	2.0	0.8	11.0	17,171	88.3	1.4	0.6	9.6
12	56,007	85.6	2.6	1.4	10.5	28,372	84.1	3.2	1.4	11.3	27,635	87.1	2.0	1.3	9.7
13	38,868	84.7	3.6	2.9	8.8	19,800	83.3	4.7	2.9	9.1	19,068	86.2	2.5	2.9	8.4
7-13	330,590	79.2	1.5	1.0	18.3	167,027	77.6	1.8	1.1	19.6	163,563	80.8	1.2	0.9	17.1
14	34,562	78.5	4.7	8.3	8.6	17,655	76.0	6.1	8.7	9.1	16,907	81.1	3.1	7.8	8.0
15	36,358	65.8	6.5	17.3	10.4	19,547	62.7	8.2	17.8	11.3	16,811	69.3	4.6	16.7	9.4
16	29,030	59.5	7.5	24.2	8.8	15,020	57.4	9.0	24.6	9.0	14,010	61.6	5.9	23.9	8.6
17	24,871	51.3	8.6	31.4	8.7	12,985	49.9	10.2	31.2	8.6	11,886	52.8	6.9	31.6	8.7
14 - 17	124,821	64.9	6.7	19.2	9.2	65,207	62.6	8.2	19.6	9.6	59,614	67.6	4.9	18.8	8.7
18	34,946	37.6	10.2	39.9	12.3	17,859	39.9	11.1	38.1	10.9	17,087	35.3	9.3	41.8	13.6
19	21,558	32.0	11.0	46.4	10.6	10,222	38.0	11.4	41.2	9.4	11,336	26.5	10.6	51.2	11.7
18 - 19	56,504	35.5	10.5	42.4	11.6	28,081	39.2	11.2	39.3	10.4	28,423	31.8	9.8	45.5	12.9
20	37,614	15.8	12.4	54.5	17.3	16,374	22.5	12.9	51.1	13.6	21,240	10.7	11.9	57.1	20.3
21	15,094	15.6	12.9	58.8	12.7	7,026	20.5	13.9	55.3	10.3	8,068	11.3	12.0	61.8	14.9
22	24,616	9.6	12.9	62.7	14.8	10,609	14.2	14.3	59.9	11.6	14,007	6.1	11.9	64.8	17.3
23	15,066	6.9	12.6	66.0	14.5	6,365	10.6	14.8	62.7	11.9	8,701	4.1	11.0	68.4	16.4
24	15,993	4.9	13.3	66.0	15.8	6,578	7.7	15.1	65.2	11.9	9,415	2.9	12.0	66.6	18.5
20 - 24	108,383	11.5	12.7	60.2	15.5	46,952	16.6	14.0	57.2	12.2	61,431	7.6	11.8	62.5	18.1
25+	614,651	0.7	12.6	60.1	26.5	288,230	0.8	13.9	67.0	18.2	326,421	0.7	11.4	54.0	33.9

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Single Years, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanga 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	377,159	36.1	6.2	48.4	9.3	176,921	38.2	6.0	48.3	7.5	200,238	34.3	6.3	48.5	11.0
5	11,198	58.1	0.1	0.6	41.2	5,664	56.1	0.1	0.6	43.2	5,534	60.1	0.1	0.6	39.2
6	11,038	71.7	0.1	0.6	27.6	5,532	70.2	0.1	0.5	29.2	5,506	73.3	0.1	0.6	26.0
5-6	22,236	64.9	0.1	0.6	34.5	11,196	63.1	0.1	0.6	36.3	11,040	66.7	0.1	0.6	32.6
7	11,698	84.7	0.2	0.6	14.5	5,898	83.9	0.2	0.5	15.3	5,800	85.6	0.2	0.7	13.6
8	10,148	90.4	0.3	0.7	8.6	4,926	89.6	0.5	0.7	9.2	5,222	91.1	0.1	0.8	8.0
9	10,116	93.2	0.5	0.7	5.7	5,015	92.2	0.5	0.7	6.6	5,101	94.2	0.4	0.7	4.7
10	11,791	93.7	0.7	0.9	4.7	5,821	93.2	0.9	0.8	5.2	5,970	94.2	0.6	1.0	4.3
11	8,557	95.4	0.9	0.9	2.8	4,120	94.5	1.2	0.9	3.4	4,437	96.2	0.5	1.0	2.3
12	13,271	93.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	6,638	92.8	1.6	1.7	3.8	6,633	94.2	1.3	1.7	2.7
13	10,158	92.3	1.7	3.3	2.6	4,882	92.0	2.2	2.9	2.9	5,276	92.7	1.3	3.7	2.3
7-13	75,739	91.8	0.8	1.3	6.1	37,300	91.0	1.0	1.2	6.8	38,439	92.5	0.7	1.4	5.5
14	9,952	86.6	2.6	8.4	2.4	4,655	86.8	3.6	7.0	2.6	5,297	86.4	1.8	9.6	2.2
15	10,107	77.8	3.9	15.3	2.9	4,898	78.8	4.8	13.4	2.9	5,209	76.9	3.1	17.1	3.0
16	9,823	73.3	4.2	20.4	2.1	4,540	75.9	4.8	16.9	2.4	5,283	71.1	3.6	23.5	1.9
17	9,575	68.1	4.6	25.4	2.0	4,604	70.5	4.9	22.4	2.1	4,971	65.8	4.2	28.1	2.0
14 - 17	39,457	76.5	3.8	17.3	2.4	18,697	78.0	4.5	14.9	2.5	20,760	75.2	3.1	19.5	2.3
18	11,867	55.2	6.2	35.6	3.0	5,619	60.4	6.3	30.4	2.8	6,248	50.6	6.1	40.2	3.1
19	8,435	46.5	6.2	45.0	2.3	3,941	54.4	6.0	37.8	1.9	4,494	39.6	6.4	51.4	2.6
18 - 19	20,302	51.6	6.2	39.5	2.7	9,560	57.9	6.2	33.5	2.4	10,742	46.0	6.2	44.9	2.9
20	12,196	27.8	7.9	59.5	4.8	5,435	35.6	7.5	53.0	3.9	6,761	21.5	8.1	64.8	5.5
21	6,165	27.2	7.3	62.6	2.9	2,841	32.5	7.1	57.6	2.8	3,324	22.7	7.6	66.9	2.9
22	9,233	19.2	8.6	68.5	3.6	4,046	25.3	8.2	63.5	3.1	5,187	14.5	9.0	72.5	4.1
23	6,239	15.8	7.5	73.3	3.3	2,605	21.7	8.1	67.4	2.8	3,634	11.6	7.2	77.5	3.7
24	6,144	13.1	8.2	74.7	4.0	2,592	18.7	7.9	70.0	3.3	3,552	9.0	8.4	78.2	4.4
20 - 24	39,977	21.6	8.0	66.6	3.9	17,519	28.1	7.7	60.8	3.3	22,458	16.5	8.1	71.1	4.3
25+	179,448	1.6	9.3	78.0	11.1	82,649	1.8	9.0	82.7	6.5	96,799	1.5	9.5	74.1	15.0

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing that attendance status differ among districts in Tanga region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Lushoto (38 percent) followed by Handeni District Council (33.8 percent) and Korogwe District Council (33.3 percent). The district councils with the lowest attendance rates were Handeni (26.7 percent) and Kilindi (21.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Tanga Region	1,716,939	32.4	7.8	39.0	20.8	825,870	33.8	8.4	40.1	17.8	891,069	31.1	7.3	37.9	23.7
Lushoto	416,705	38.0	6.1	38.6	17.3	192,520	40.9	6.6	38.9	13.6	224,185	35.6	5.6	38.2	20.6
Korogwe	205,525	33.3	8.7	40.2	17.8	100,113	34.9	9.1	41.7	14.2	105,412	31.7	8.4	38.6	21.3
Muheza	175,550	32.5	9.8	44.8	12.9	86,281	33.3	10.2	46.0	10.5	89,269	31.7	9.5	43.6	15.2
Tanga City	235,885	35.1	5.8	51.1	7.9	111,089	36.9	5.6	51.4	6.1	124,796	33.5	6.1	50.9	9.5
Pangani	45,965	30.2	8.5	43.3	17.9	22,691	31.3	9.3	44.9	14.6	23,274	29.2	7.8	41.8	21.2
Handeni	224,809	26.7	9.0	29.7	34.6	111,056	27.5	10.1	32.2	30.2	113,753	25.8	8.0	27.2	38.9
Kilindi	190,088	21.0	7.7	29.1	42.2	94,699	20.6	8.9	31.8	38.8	95,389	21.4	6.6	26.5	45.5
Mkinga	99,632	32.3	11.2	32.9	23.6	48,383	33.6	11.9	34.9	19.6	51,249	31.1	10.5	30.9	27.4
Korogwe Town	57,085	37.0	7.8	46.8	8.3	27,277	39.2	7.6	47.0	6.3	29,808	35.1	8.0	46.6	10.2
Handeni Town	65,695	33.8	7.9	38.4	19.8	31,761	35.1	8.5	38.7	17.7	33,934	32.6	7.3	38.2	21.8

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 69.6 percent in the 2002 Census to 81.5 percent in 2012 Census, an improvement being more pronounced among females (from 70.0 to 83.0 percent) compared with males (from 69.3 to 80.0 percent). The urban NER increased from 82.5 percent in 2002 to 91.8 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 67.1 to 77.6 percent.

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

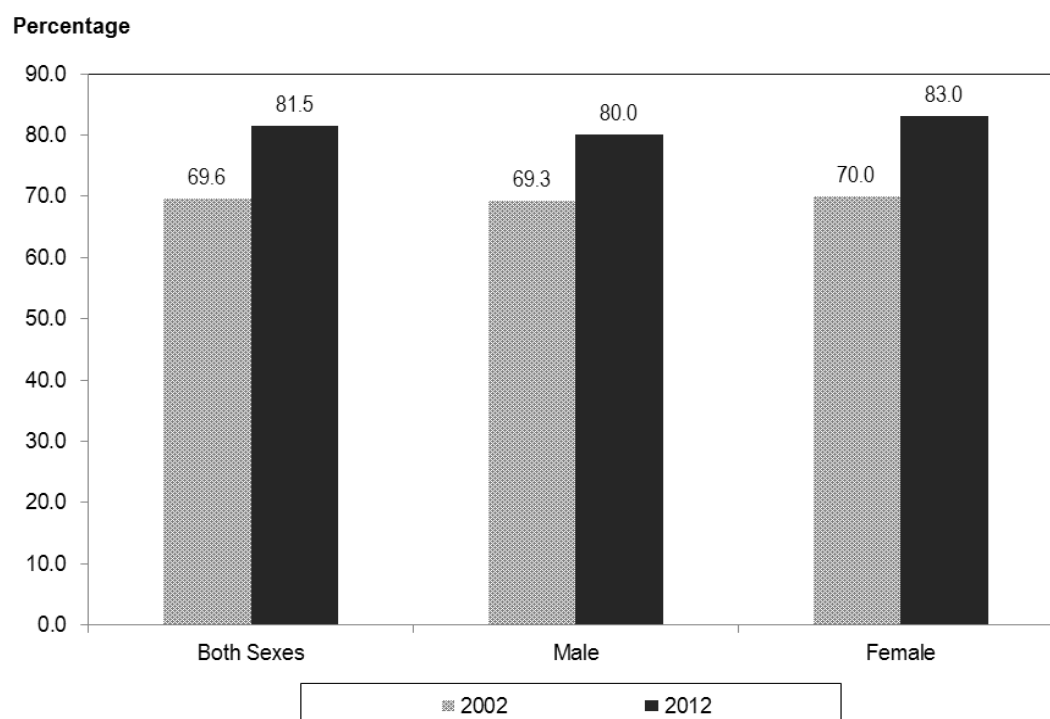
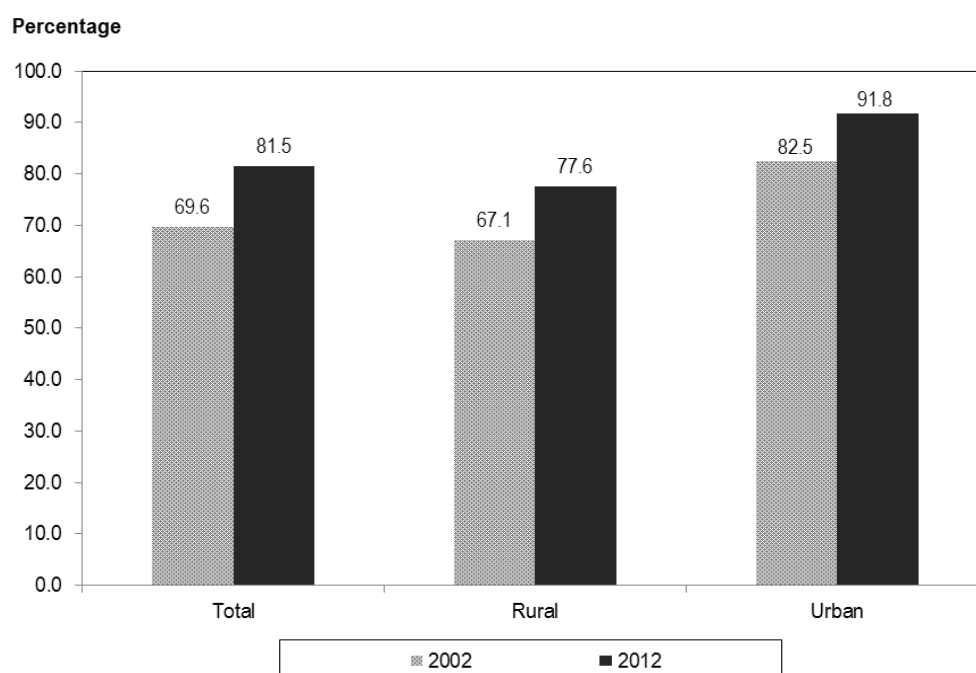


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Tanga Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least, one hundred and one (101.7 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children), the GER was higher in urban areas (113.7 percent) than in rural areas (99.0 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

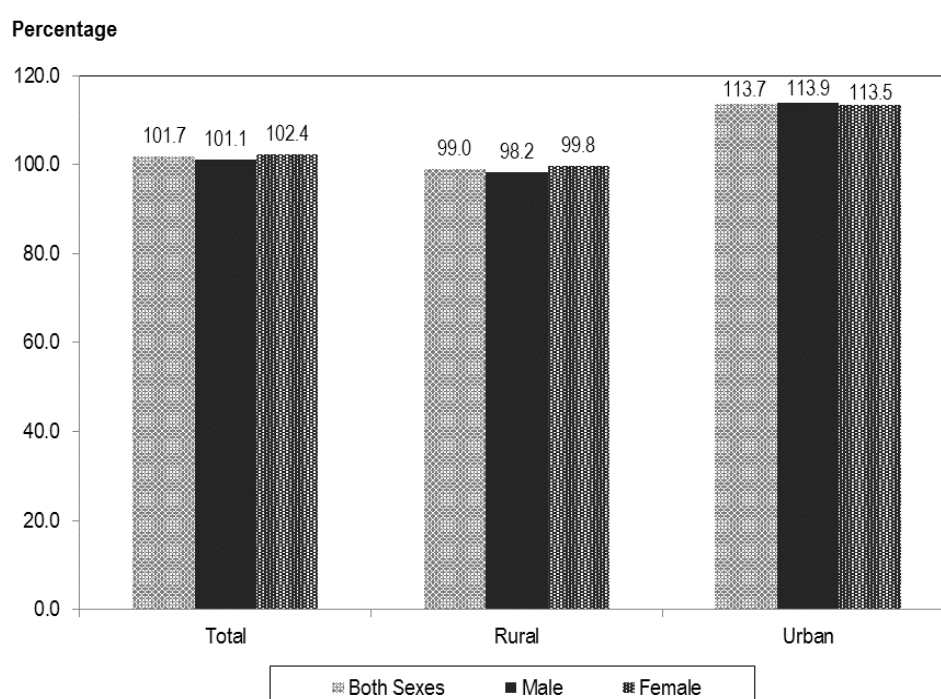


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 95.7 percent in Korogwe Town Council to 54.0 percent in Kilindi district council. Districts with NER of 80 percent and above were Tanga City, Muheza, Lushoto, Korogwe, Pangani and Mkinga district councils. Handeni and Kilindi districts reported the lowest NER of 66.3 and 54 percent respectively.

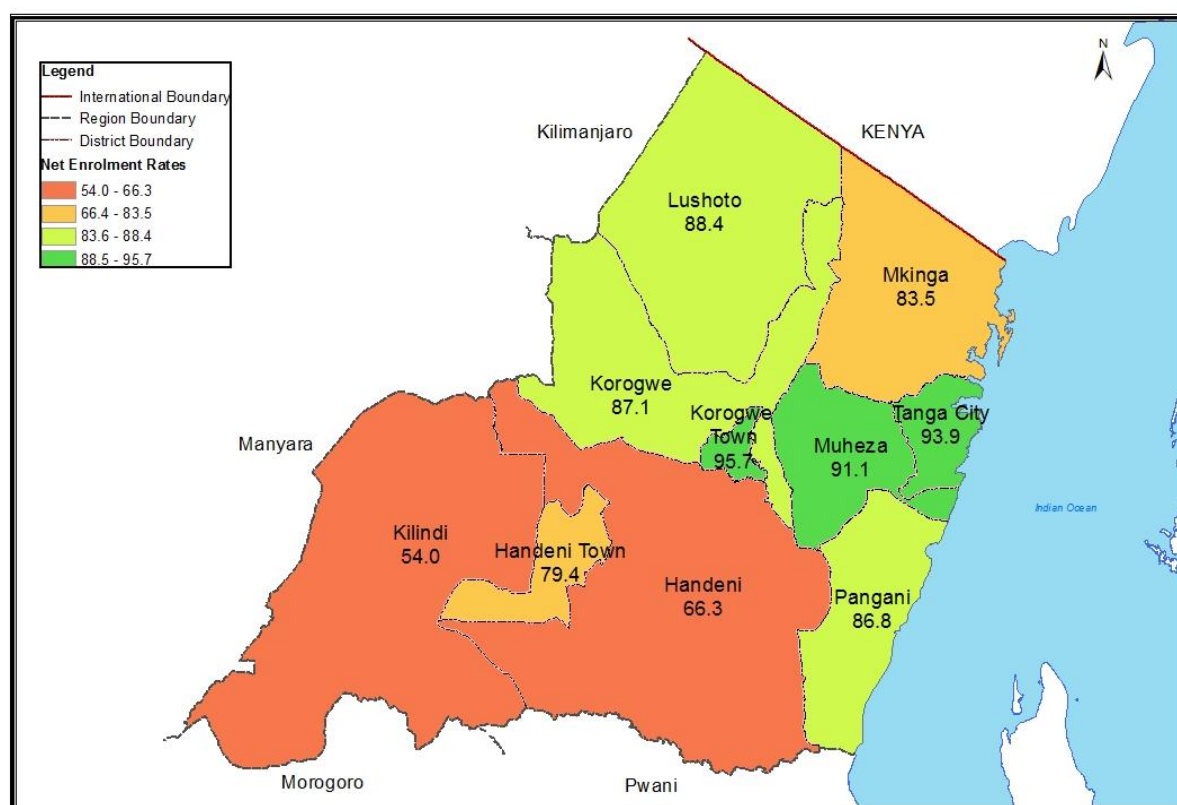
Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanga	81.5	80.0	83.0	79.2	77.6	80.8	91.8	91.0	92.5
Lushoto	88.4	87.4	89.5	88.0	86.9	89.1	95.0	95.1	94.9
Korogwe	87.1	86.0	88.3	86.5	85.3	87.7	95.7	95.4	96.0
Muheza	91.1	89.9	92.4	90.8	89.5	92.1	97.1	96.6	97.5
Tanga City	93.9	93.3	94.4	91.3	90.4	92.1	94.5	94.1	95.0
Pangani	86.8	85.4	88.2	85.0	83.3	86.7	96.2	96.6	95.8
Handeni	66.3	64.4	68.3	66.3	64.4	68.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kilindi	54.0	51.0	57.0	54.0	51.0	57.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mkinga	83.5	82.0	85.0	82.7	81.2	84.2	95.0	94.3	95.6
Korogwe Town	95.7	95.1	96.3	94.3	93.3	95.4	96.0	95.5	96.5
Handeni Town	79.4	77.5	81.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	79.4	77.5	81.3

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Handeni and Kilindi district Council have rural component.
- (iii) Handeni town council has Urban Component.

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



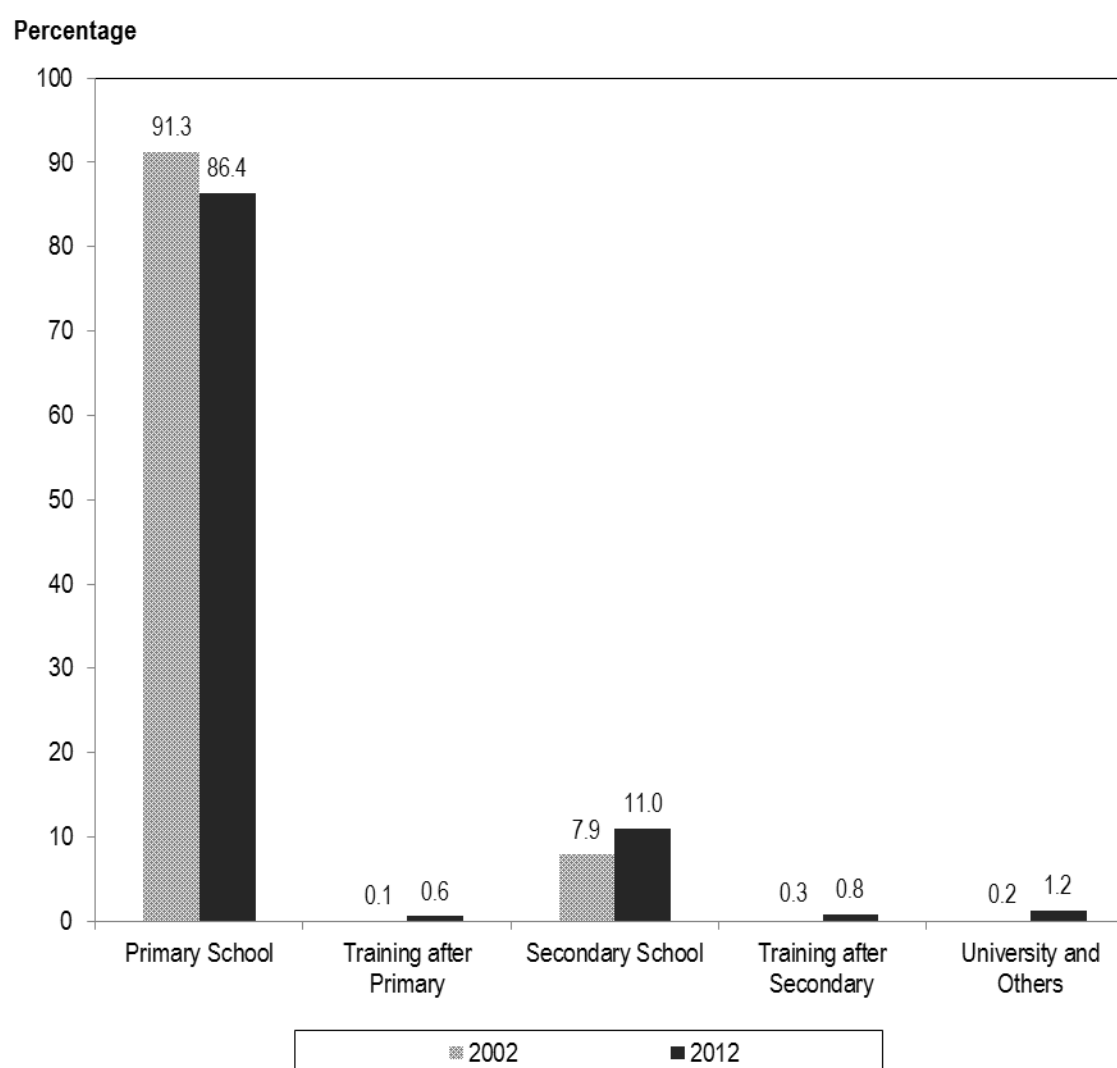
9.2.4 Education Attainment

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that out of 668,737 persons who attained any level of education, 331,207 (49.5 percent) were males and 337,530 (50.5 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 84.8 percent, followed by secondary education (11.0 percent), university and others (1.2 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (88 percent) compared with males (84.8 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 8.9 percent and 0.5 percent for University or equivalent level.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	668,737	331,207	337,530	100	100	100
Primary School	577,957	281,013	296,944	86.4	84.8	88.0
Training after Primary	3,866	1,971	1,895	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	73,304	39,844	33,460	11.0	12.0	9.9
Training after Secondary	5,444	2,938	2,506	0.8	0.9	0.7
University and Others	8,166	5,441	2,725	1.2	1.6	0.8

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



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 886,787 (63 percent) out of 1,410,333 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 523,546 people (37.2 percent) aged 10 years and above

² **Note:** Readers should not confuse the unemployed persons stated in this chapter and unemployment rate. For the purpose of this report, unemployed persons are simply expressed in terms of the total population which is in contrast with unemployment rate which is normally expressed in terms of the labour force

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 29,476 persons (2.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 25.6 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted six (6) and 3.5 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; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,410,333	62.9	2.1	6.0	25.6	3.5
10–14	271,304	8.2	0.2	4.6	83.5	3.4
15–19	196,570	34.4	1.7	6.4	55.5	2.0
20–24	148,360	67.9	4.4	9.9	16.8	1.0
25–29	139,320	84.2	6.0	8.9	-	0.9
30–34	126,005	89.3	2.8	6.9	-	0.9
35–39	112,436	91.4	2.1	5.9	-	0.7
40–44	91,899	92.8	1.6	5.0	-	0.6
45–49	83,217	91.3	1.3	5.0	-	2.5
50–54	61,584	93.6	1.1	3.6	-	1.6
55–59	39,300	92.5	1.4	3.8	-	2.3
60–64	42,124	89.1	1.1	3.7	-	6.1
65–69	26,586	87.1	0.8	3.7	-	8.3
70–74	28,279	77.4	0.9	3.3	-	18.4
75–79	16,182	73.6	0.7	2.7	-	23.0
80 +	27,167	51.0	-	-	-	49.0

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 (67.1 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (48.7 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.9 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.3 percent). Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that there are higher proportion of males (65.3 percent) compared with females (60.7 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; Tanga Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,087,372	67.1	1.3	3.6	24.6	3.4
10–14	217,575	9.6	0.2	4.9	81.6	3.8
15–19	146,763	40.3	1.2	5.0	51.6	1.9
20–24	108,383	77.3	2.6	5.8	13.3	1.0
25–29	104,098	90.9	3.8	4.4	-	0.9
30–34	94,804	94.5	1.6	3.0	-	0.8
35–39	86,438	95.5	1.2	2.5	-	0.7
40–44	71,183	96.4	0.9	2.1	-	0.6
45–49	64,312	95.3	0.7	1.9	-	2.0
50–54	48,797	96.3	0.7	1.6	-	1.4
55–59	30,783	95.8	0.8	1.5	-	1.8
60–64	33,667	92.8	0.7	1.8	-	4.7
65–69	21,587	90.9	0.4	1.7	-	7.0
70–74	23,225	81.5	0.6	1.8	-	16.1
75–79	13,313	77.5	0.5	1.5	-	20.4
80 +	22,444	54.7	-	-	-	45.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	322,961	48.7	4.9	13.8	28.8	3.8
10–14	53,729	2.9	0.3	3.4	91.4	2.1
15–19	49,807	16.9	3.4	10.7	66.8	2.3
20–24	39,977	42.3	9.2	21.1	26.3	1.0
25–29	35,222	64.5	12.4	22.3	-	0.8
30–34	31,201	73.5	6.6	18.8	-	1.0
35–39	25,998	77.4	4.7	17.0	-	0.9
40–44	20,716	80.2	4.2	14.6	-	1.0
45–49	18,905	77.5	3.3	15.4	-	3.9
50–54	12,787	83.2	2.8	11.4	-	2.7
55–59	8,517	80.2	3.3	12.3	-	4.2
60–64	8,457	74.3	2.9	11.4	-	11.4
65–69	4,999	70.7	2.7	12.6	-	14.0
70–74	5,054	58.6	2.2	10.3	-	28.9
75–79	2,869	55.1	1.5	8.4	-	35.0
80 +	4,723	33.0	-	-	-	67.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	670,973	65.3	2.5	2.0	27.4	2.9
10–14	136,388	9.2	0.3	4.2	82.5	3.8
15–19	99,235	35.9	2.0	3.3	56.5	2.3
20–24	64,471	67.5	5.7	2.6	23.2	1.1
25–29	58,269	89.5	8.2	1.3	-	1.0
30–34	56,268	94.9	3.4	0.8	-	0.9
35–39	52,064	96.4	2.2	0.6	-	0.7
40–44	45,124	96.9	1.8	0.7	-	0.7
45–49	35,468	97.5	1.5	0.4	-	0.6
50–54	32,206	97.1	1.2	0.6	-	1.1
55–59	20,785	96.4	1.5	0.6	-	1.5
60–64	21,850	94.3	1.4	0.7	-	3.6
65–69	13,654	93.0	1.0	0.8	-	5.1
70–74	13,985	87.9	1.1	1.2	-	9.9
75–79	8,628	84.2	0.6	0.8	-	14.4
80 +	12,578	64.6	-	-	-	35.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	739,360	60.7	1.8	9.5	23.9	4.1
10–14	134,916	7.3	0.1	5.0	84.6	3.1
15–19	97,335	32.9	1.4	9.6	54.4	1.7
20–24	83,889	68.2	3.3	15.6	11.9	0.9
25–29	81,051	80.4	4.4	14.4	-	0.8
30–34	69,737	84.8	2.4	11.9	-	0.9
35–39	60,372	87.0	1.9	10.4	-	0.7
40–44	46,775	88.8	1.5	9.0	-	0.6
45–49	47,749	86.7	1.2	8.3	-	3.8
50–54	29,378	89.7	1.0	7.0	-	2.2
55–59	18,515	88.0	1.2	7.5	-	3.3
60–64	20,274	83.5	0.8	6.9	-	8.8
65–69	12,932	80.9	0.6	6.8	-	11.7
70–74	14,294	67.2	0.7	5.4	-	26.7
75–79	7,554	61.5	0.8	5.0	-	32.8
80 +	14,589	39.2	-	-	-	60.8

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district in Tanga Region. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Tanga Region. Results revealed that Kilindi district had the highest proportion of employed persons (74.4 percent) while Tanga City Council had the lowest proportion (44.1percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one (1) percent of the population in Korogwe district to six (6.4) percent in Tanga City while persons who were full-time students ranged from 16.4 percent of the population in Kilindi District to 30.5 percent in Lushoto District. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from 2.4 percent of the population in Lushoto District to 17.2 percent in Tanga City Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 2.9 percent of the population in Korogwe District Council to 4.3 percent in Tanga City Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Tanga Region	1,410,333	62.9	2.1	6.0	25.6	3.5
Rural	1,087,372	67.1	1.3	3.6	24.6	3.4
Urban	322,961	48.7	4.9	13.8	28.8	3.8
Male	670,973	65.3	2.5	2.0	27.4	2.9
Female	739,360	60.7	1.8	9.5	23.9	4.1
Lushoto	335,845	62.9	1.2	2.4	30.5	3.0
Korogwe	169,824	68.0	1.0	3.0	25.1	2.9
Muheza	149,180	65.6	1.9	4.6	24.3	3.5
Tanga City	204,254	44.1	6.4	17.2	28.0	4.3
Pangani	38,830	64.2	2.0	7.9	21.7	4.1
Handeni	178,398	68.8	0.9	4.3	22.4	3.6
Kilindi	149,853	74.4	1.0	4.3	16.4	3.9
Mkinga	81,785	64.9	1.4	5.0	24.9	3.8
Korogwe Town	48,912	58.2	3.0	7.3	28.1	3.3
Handeni Town	53,452	59.1	2.1	7.4	28.0	3.4

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 Tanga region. Among 1,410,333 persons aged 10 years and above in the region, 877,319 (62.2 percent) were employed while the remaining 38.8 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 23.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Tanga region were full-time students, eight (8) percent were home maintenance workers and 3.6 percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about two (2.3) 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; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,410,333	62.2	2.3	8.0	23.9	3.6
10–14	271,304	8.6	0.4	9.3	78.0	3.6
15–19	196,570	34.4	2.0	9.8	51.7	2.1
20–24	148,360	67.1	4.6	11.6	15.6	1.1
25–29	139,320	82.9	6.1	10.0	-	1.0
30–34	126,005	88.0	3.0	8.0	-	0.9
35–39	112,436	90.1	2.4	6.7	-	0.8
40–44	91,899	91.5	1.8	5.9	-	0.8
45–49	83,217	90.1	1.6	5.8	-	2.5
50–54	61,584	92.5	1.4	4.5	-	1.7
55–59	39,300	91.2	1.7	4.7	-	2.4
60–64	42,124	88.2	1.4	4.3	-	6.2
65–69	26,586	86.4	0.9	4.3	-	8.4
70–74	28,279	76.6	1.1	3.9	-	18.4
75–79	16,182	72.6	1.0	3.3	-	23.2
80 +	27,167	50.4	-	-	-	49.6

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas of Tanga region. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (66.4 percent) than in urban areas (48.1 percent). The proportion

of unemployed population was higher in urban areas five (5.1) percent than in rural areas 1.5 percent.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,087,372	66.4	1.5	5.8	22.8	3.5
10–14	217,575	10.0	0.5	9.8	75.8	4.0
15–19	146,763	40.3	1.5	8.5	47.7	2.1
20–24	108,383	76.4	2.8	7.5	12.2	1.1
25–29	104,098	89.4	4.0	5.5	-	1.0
30–34	94,804	93.1	1.9	4.2	-	0.9
35–39	86,438	94.3	1.6	3.5	-	0.7
40–44	71,183	95.1	1.1	3.1	-	0.7
45–49	64,312	94.1	1.0	2.9	-	2.1
50–54	48,797	95.3	0.9	2.4	-	1.4
55–59	30,783	94.5	1.2	2.4	-	1.9
60–64	33,667	92.0	0.9	2.3	-	4.8
65–69	21,587	90.2	0.5	2.3	-	7.1
70–74	23,225	80.8	0.7	2.5	-	16.0
75–79	13,313	76.7	0.7	2.1	-	20.5
80 +	22,444	54.3	-	-	-	45.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	322,961	48.1	5.1	15.5	27.4	3.9
10–14	53,729	2.9	0.3	7.5	87.1	2.2
15–19	49,807	16.9	3.6	13.5	63.7	2.3
20–24	39,977	42.0	9.5	22.7	24.7	1.1
25–29	35,222	63.5	12.3	23.3	-	0.9
30–34	31,201	72.6	6.7	19.7	-	1.0
35–39	25,998	76.4	5.0	17.6	-	0.9
40–44	20,716	79.1	4.4	15.4	-	1.0
45–49	18,905	76.4	3.6	15.9	-	4.0
50–54	12,787	81.8	3.0	12.4	-	2.9
55–59	8,517	79.4	3.5	12.8	-	4.3
60–64	8,457	73.0	3.4	12.2	-	11.4
65–69	4,999	69.8	2.8	13.1	-	14.4
70–74	5,054	57.6	2.5	10.6	-	29.4
75–79	2,869	53.3	2.1	9.2	-	35.4
80 +	4,723	32.0	-	-	-	68.0

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (64.9 percent) compared with females (59.7 percent). On the other hand, unemployed population was slightly higher among males (2.8 percent) than among females (1.9 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	670,973	64.9	2.8	3.7	25.6	3.0
10–14	136,388	9.5	0.6	8.7	77.2	4.0
15–19	99,235	36.0	2.4	6.2	53.0	2.4
20–24	64,471	67.3	6.1	3.8	21.7	1.1
25–29	58,269	88.7	8.3	1.9	-	1.1
30–34	56,268	94.2	3.6	1.3	-	0.9
35–39	52,064	95.6	2.6	1.0	-	0.8
40–44	45,124	96.1	2.1	1.1	-	0.7
45–49	35,468	96.5	1.8	1.0	-	0.7
50–54	32,206	96.3	1.5	1.1	-	1.1
55–59	20,785	95.6	1.9	1.0	-	1.5
60–64	21,850	93.7	1.7	0.9	-	3.7
65–69	13,654	92.5	1.1	1.1	-	5.3
70–74	13,985	87.2	1.3	1.3	-	10.2
75–79	8,628	83.6	0.9	1.0	-	14.5
80 +	12,578	64.1	-	-	-	35.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	739,360	59.7	1.9	11.9	22.3	4.2
10–14	134,916	7.7	0.3	10.0	78.8	3.2
15–19	97,335	32.7	1.6	13.4	50.5	1.8
20–24	83,889	67.0	3.5	17.6	10.9	1.0
25–29	81,051	78.7	4.5	15.9	-	0.9
30–34	69,737	83.0	2.6	13.5	-	0.9
35–39	60,372	85.4	2.1	11.7	-	0.7
40–44	46,775	87.2	1.6	10.5	-	0.8
45–49	47,749	85.3	1.4	9.4	-	3.8
50–54	29,378	88.3	1.2	8.2	-	2.3
55–59	18,515	86.2	1.4	8.9	-	3.5
60–64	20,274	82.3	1.0	7.9	-	8.8
65–69	12,932	79.9	0.7	7.7	-	11.8
70–74	14,294	66.3	0.8	6.5	-	26.4
75–79	7,554	60.0	1.0	6.0	-	33.0
80 +	14,589	38.6	-	-	-	61.4

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Tanga Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Tanga. Results revealed that Tanga City Council had the lowest proportion of employed persons (43.8 percent) compared with other districts.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from one (1.1) percent of the population in Korogwe district to 6.8 percent in Tanga City Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 14.4 percent of the population in Kilindi to 28 percent in Korogwe Town. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from 3.4 percent of the population in Korogwe district to 18.2 percent in Tanga City Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 2.9 percent of the population in Korogwe District Council to 4.3 percent in Tanga City Council.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Tanga Region	1,410,333	62.2	2.3	8.0	23.9	3.6
Rural	1,087,372	66.4	1.5	5.8	22.8	3.5
Urban	322,961	48.1	5.1	15.5	27.4	3.9
Male	670,973	64.9	2.8	3.7	25.6	3.0
Female	739,360	59.7	1.9	11.9	22.3	4.2
Lushoto	335,845	62.6	1.4	5.0	27.9	3.1
Korogwe	169,824	67.9	1.1	3.4	24.8	2.9
Muheza	149,180	64.9	2.1	6.5	22.8	3.7
Tanga City	204,254	43.8	6.8	18.2	26.9	4.4
Pangani	38,830	64.0	2.3	8.5	20.9	4.3
Handeni	178,398	67.9	1.3	7.3	19.7	3.8
Kilindi	149,853	72.1	1.3	8.2	14.4	4.0
Mkinga	81,785	64.4	1.5	6.4	23.6	4.0
Korogwe Town	48,912	58.1	3.1	7.4	28.0	3.4
Handeni Town	53,452	57.1	2.3	10.9	26.1	3.5

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results show that the greatest employer is agriculture (59.9 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (17.5 percent) and employee (16.1 percent) (Table 10.13). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.3 percent of the working population

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	877,318	0.5	16.1	17.5	59.9	5.5	0.3	0.3
10–14	23,378	0.2	7.8	3.7	15.6	70.2	0.9	1.7
15–19	67,522	0.3	21.0	14.0	47.4	14.8	1.6	0.8
20–24	99,592	0.3	22.6	20.4	50.6	4.9	0.8	0.3
25–29	115,496	0.4	22.9	23.7	49.7	2.8	0.3	0.2
30–34	110,907	0.5	19.4	23.0	54.4	2.4	0.1	0.2
35–39	101,341	0.5	16.2	22.2	58.6	2.3	0.1	0.1
40–44	84,119	0.7	15.7	20.1	61.1	2.3	0.0	0.1
45–49	74,962	0.7	15.0	16.5	65.5	2.2	0.1	0.2
50–54	56,940	0.5	16.1	14.5	66.4	2.3	0.0	0.2
55–59	35,843	0.4	16.0	11.9	69.2	2.3	0.1	0.1
60–64	37,151	0.6	7.5	11.6	77.3	2.7	0.1	0.2
65–69	22,960	0.5	5.1	10.9	80.7	2.6	-	0.1
70–74	21,672	0.4	4.0	9.6	82.1	3.5	0.0	0.3
75–79	11,741	0.8	3.9	8.0	83.5	3.6	0.1	0.2
80 +	13,692	0.7	3.1	8.4	82.7	4.7	0.1	0.4

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Tanga Region	877,318	0.4	8.1	13.5	75.5	2.3	0.1	0.1
Rural	721,963	0.3	4.6	8.8	83.7	2.5	0.1	0.1
Urban	155,355	0.7	24.6	35.3	37.5	1.4	0.3	0.2
Male	435,562	0.4	10.4	15.0	71.7	2.2	0.2	0.1
Female	441,756	0.3	5.9	11.9	79.3	2.4	0.1	0.1
Lushoto	210,298	0.3	4.7	6.9	85.8	2.0	0.2	0.1
Korogwe	115,235	0.2	4.6	7.5	85.6	2.0	0.1	0.0
Muheza	96,887	0.4	7.9	10.0	80.4	1.1	0.2	0.1
Tanga City	89,396	0.9	31.5	44.6	20.6	2.0	0.3	0.2
Pangani	24,847	0.4	12.4	27.9	56.9	1.9	0.2	0.2
Handeni	121,049	0.2	3.6	7.4	86.1	2.5	0.0	0.1
Kilindi	108,010	0.2	1.9	8.6	84.6	4.7	0.0	0.1
Mkinga	52,632	0.3	7.3	16.9	72.8	2.6	0.1	0.1
Korogwe Town	28,420	0.2	15.4	19.1	64.8	0.5	0.0	0.1
Handeni Town	30,543	0.6	9.0	20.1	67.7	2.2	0.2	0.1

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population in Tanga region (77 percent) while Clerks constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.6 percent).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Tanga 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	Occupation not Known
Total	877,318	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.7	4.8	1.4	3.4	76.9	2.2	0.7	1.0	2.8	1.1	0.1
10–14	23,378	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.5	1.0	78.9	8.4	0.1	0.1	2.2	6.5	0.3
15–19	67,522	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	4.6	0.9	3.2	79.6	3.8	0.5	0.4	2.9	3.3	0.1
20–24	99,592	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.6	0.6	5.6	1.4	4.3	74.9	2.8	0.7	1.1	3.2	1.0	0.1
25–29	115,496	0.8	1.6	3.1	0.7	0.8	5.9	1.8	4.5	72.6	2.2	0.7	1.4	3.1	0.8	0.1
30–34	110,907	0.8	1.5	3.0	0.7	0.9	5.9	1.9	4.1	73.0	2.0	0.9	1.5	3.0	0.8	0.1
35–39	101,341	1.0	1.2	2.9	0.6	0.9	5.9	1.7	3.9	74.4	1.7	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.6	0.1
40–44	84,119	1.0	1.2	2.9	0.6	0.7	5.4	1.6	3.7	75.6	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.1
45–49	74,962	1.3	1.1	3.1	0.7	0.7	4.6	1.4	3.0	77.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.6	0.0
50–54	56,940	1.3	1.5	3.7	0.9	0.7	3.8	1.1	2.8	77.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.1
55–59	35,843	1.4	1.7	4.5	0.9	0.6	3.1	0.8	2.9	77.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.5	0.8	0.0
60–64	37,151	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.6	3.1	0.8	2.3	83.6	1.6	0.7	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.0
65–69	22,960	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.6	1.9	86.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.0
70–74	21,672	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.5	1.6	89.1	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.0
75–79	11,741	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.3	90.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.7	0.0
80+	13,692	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.9	89.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0

**Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation by District;
Tanga 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
Tanga Region	877,318	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.7	4.8	1.4	3.4	76.9	2.2	0.7	1.0	2.8	1.1	0.1
Rural	721,963	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.8	85.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.9	0.0
Urban	155,355	1.3	3.2	5.8	2.1	2.7	16.9	4.8	11.3	38.2	0.9	1.8	3.6	5.4	1.9	0.1
Male	435,562	1.0	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.8	4.5	1.4	5.0	73.3	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.8	1.1	0.1
Female	441,756	0.7	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.5	5.1	1.4	2.0	80.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.1	0.1
Lushoto	210,298	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.9	85.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	3.3	1.1	0.0
Korogwe	115,235	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.4	88.4	2.5	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.0
Muheza	96,887	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.5	4.2	1.2	2.4	82.0	0.7	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.0
Tanga City	89,396	1.5	3.3	6.9	2.9	3.9	20.4	5.7	14.1	21.9	1.3	4.3	4.4	7.0	2.2	0.2
Pangani	24,847	1.1	1.1	3.7	0.6	0.6	6.1	3.0	6.2	58.5	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.2	2.1	0.1
Handeni	121,049	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	1.2	89.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.0
Kilindi	108,010	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	85.5	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.1
Mkinga	52,632	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.4	5.4	0.9	3.3	74.6	3.8	2.2	0.4	4.1	1.2	0.0
Korogwe Town	28,420	0.8	3.0	4.1	0.8	0.7	11.1	1.1	7.0	65.9	0.4	0.1	2.2	2.4	0.5	0.0
Handeni Town	30,543	0.6	1.5	3.0	0.7	0.5	8.3	2.9	6.6	68.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	2.8	1.6	0.1

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (77.3 percent) than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' industry (3.6 percent) and 'Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related' (3.1 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Electricity Gas and Water' and 'Communication and Transport' (0.2 percent each).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Tanga 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	877,318	77.3	3.1	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	3.6	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.9
10–14	23,378	77.3	8.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.9
15–19	67,522	79.6	4.3	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	3.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.4
20–24	99,592	75.3	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.4	4.1	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.8
25–29	115,496	73.1	3.2	1.1	3.5	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.7	4.3	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.5	0.4	1.3	1.0
30–34	110,907	73.5	3.0	1.0	3.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	3.0	4.3	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.8
35–39	101,341	75.2	2.8	1.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	3.0	4.2	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.9
40–44	84,119	76.2	2.9	1.0	2.7	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.7	4.0	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
45–49	74,962	78.2	2.7	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
50–54	56,940	78.9	2.5	0.7	2.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
55–59	35,843	78.3	2.7	0.7	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	3.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
60–64	37,151	84.5	2.6	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
65–69	22,960	87.7	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5
70–74	21,672	89.1	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4
75–79	11,741	90.8	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5
80+	13,692	90.1	2.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	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; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	877,318	77.3	3.1	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	3.6	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.9
Rural	721,963	85.6	3.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5
Urban	155,355	39.1	3.0	1.4	9.4	0.7	1.2	3.7	8.4	8.3	3.9	5.3	0.8	1.2	2.4	4.2	1.4	3.0	2.6
Male	435,562	74.0	3.9	1.1	3.3	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.5	4.1	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.1
Female	441,756	80.6	2.4	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.1	3.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.9	0.7
Lushoto	210,298	86.5	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.6
Korogwe	115,235	88.4	2.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
Muheza	96,887	82.4	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.6	3.4	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
Tanga City	89,396	22.9	5.8	2.5	12.6	0.7	1.5	4.2	9.6	10.4	4.7	6.7	1.1	1.6	2.9	4.3	1.3	3.9	3.2
Pangani	24,847	64.2	7.3	2.0	4.3	0.2	1.2	1.9	3.6	2.9	0.8	3.1	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.6	2.3	2.2
Handeni	121,049	89.8	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3
Kilindi	108,010	83.1	6.6	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.4
Mkinga	52,632	75.6	7.1	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.8	2.3	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.3	2.0	1.1
Korogwe Town	28,420	66.9	0.5	0.4	5.0	0.3	0.4	2.3	5.8	3.4	2.3	2.8	0.4	0.7	1.5	4.0	1.2	1.1	0.9
Handeni Town	30,543	69.1	1.9	0.8	3.5	0.4	0.6	2.3	5.2	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.9	1.6

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

The first attempt to collect disability statistics through Census in Tanzania was in 2002 PHC. The 2002 PHC had only two questions on disability. 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, all respondents were asked questions on disability. 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. Disabilities included in the 2012 census questionnaire were albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing and walking. Other categories were difficulty in remembering, self-care and other types of disability.

11.2 Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups)

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2.3 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.03 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and District; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	703	0.03	45,786	2.3	20,437	1.0	27,434	1.4	19,526	1.0	15,048	0.7	231	0.0
Lushoto	139	0.03	7,638	1.6	3,728	0.8	5,798	1.2	3,783	0.8	3,216	0.7	54	0.0
Korogwe	81	0.03	6,244	2.6	2,724	1.1	3,714	1.5	2,703	1.1	1,884	0.8	16	0.0
Muheza	66	0.03	6,918	3.4	2,443	1.2	3,824	1.9	2,650	1.3	1,555	0.8	22	0.0
Tanga City	130	0.05	5,986	2.2	2,045	0.8	2,918	1.1	1,961	0.7	1,382	0.5	24	0.0
Pangani	17	0.03	2,158	4.1	865	1.6	1,102	2.1	689	1.3	489	0.9	14	0.0
Handeni	105	0.04	5,731	2.1	3,236	1.2	3,443	1.3	2,773	1.0	2,654	1.0	39	0.0
Kilindi Town	70	0.03	3,697	1.6	2,302	1.0	2,588	1.1	2,085	0.9	1,627	0.7	28	0.0
Mkinga	27	0.02	4,102	3.5	1,664	1.4	2,125	1.8	1,606	1.4	968	0.8	14	0.0
Korogwe Town	37	0.06	1,656	2.5	623	1.0	830	1.3	517	0.8	440	0.7	8	0.0
Handeni Town	31	0.04	1,656	2.1	807	1.0	1,092	1.4	759	1.0	833	1.1	12	0.0

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private household population of 2,020,221 persons enumerated in Tanga region, a total 703 persons (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (139) were in Lushoto district followed by 130 in Tanga City. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	703	0.03	390	0.04	313	0.03	2,020,221	977,798	1,042,423
0 – 4	75	0.02	47	0.03	28	0.02	303,282	151,928	151,354
5 – 9	99	0.03	61	0.04	38	0.03	306,606	154,897	151,709
10 – 14	88	0.03	53	0.04	35	0.03	271,304	136,388	134,916
15 – 19	70	0.04	46	0.05	24	0.02	196,570	99,235	97,335
20 – 24	73	0.05	37	0.06	36	0.04	148,360	64,471	83,889
25 – 29	50	0.04	30	0.05	20	0.02	139,320	58,269	81,051
30 – 34	36	0.03	23	0.04	13	0.02	126,005	56,268	69,737
35 – 39	44	0.04	23	0.04	21	0.03	112,436	52,064	60,372
40 – 44	46	0.05	18	0.04	28	0.06	91,899	45,124	46,775
45 – 49	25	0.03	13	0.04	12	0.03	83,217	35,468	47,749
50 – 54	23	0.04	10	0.03	13	0.04	61,584	32,206	29,378
55 – 59	5	0.01	1	0.00	4	0.02	39,300	20,785	18,515
60 – 64	14	0.03	5	0.02	9	0.04	42,124	21,850	20,274
65 – 69	13	0.05	5	0.04	8	0.06	26,586	13,654	12,932
70 – 74	18	0.06	9	0.06	9	0.06	28,279	13,985	14,294
75 – 79	10	0.06	5	0.06	5	0.07	16,182	8,628	7,554
80+	14	0.05	4	0.03	10	0.07	27,167	12,578	14,589

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	480	0.03	279	0.04	201	0.02	1,589,607	773,915	815,692
0 – 4	51	0.02	32	0.03	19	0.02	249,827	124,966	124,861
5 – 9	70	0.03	40	0.03	30	0.02	252,408	127,862	124,546
10 – 14	66	0.03	39	0.04	27	0.03	217,575	110,272	107,303
15 – 19	46	0.03	32	0.04	14	0.02	146,763	75,633	71,130
20 – 24	46	0.04	24	0.05	22	0.04	108,383	46,952	61,431
25 – 29	32	0.03	20	0.05	12	0.02	104,098	43,606	60,492
30 – 34	29	0.03	18	0.04	11	0.02	94,804	42,458	52,346
35 – 39	27	0.03	19	0.05	8	0.02	86,438	40,186	46,252
40 – 44	27	0.04	12	0.03	15	0.04	71,183	35,065	36,118
45 – 49	18	0.03	12	0.04	6	0.02	64,312	27,985	36,327
50 – 54	18	0.04	8	0.03	10	0.04	48,797	25,339	23,458
55 – 59	3	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.01	30,783	16,169	14,614
60 – 64	12	0.04	5	0.03	7	0.04	33,667	17,249	16,418
65 – 69	8	0.04	4	0.04	4	0.04	21,587	11,013	10,574
70 – 74	15	0.06	8	0.07	7	0.06	23,225	11,502	11,723
75 – 79	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	13,313	7,129	6,184
80+	8	0.04	3	0.03	5	0.04	22,444	10,529	11,915

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	223	0.05	111	0.05	112	0.05	430,614	203,883	226,731
0 – 4	24	0.04	15	0.06	9	0.03	53,455	26,962	26,493
5 – 9	29	0.05	21	0.08	8	0.03	54,198	27,035	27,163
10 – 14	22	0.04	14	0.05	8	0.03	53,729	26,116	27,613
15 – 19	24	0.05	14	0.06	10	0.04	49,807	23,602	26,205
20 – 24	27	0.07	13	0.07	14	0.06	39,977	17,519	22,458
25 – 29	18	0.05	10	0.07	8	0.04	35,222	14,663	20,559
30 – 34	7	0.02	5	0.04	2	0.01	31,201	13,810	17,391
35 – 39	17	0.07	4	0.03	13	0.09	25,998	11,878	14,120
40 – 44	19	0.09	6	0.06	13	0.12	20,716	10,059	10,657
45 – 49	7	0.04	1	0.01	6	0.05	18,905	7,483	11,422
50 – 54	5	0.04	2	0.03	3	0.05	12,787	6,867	5,920
55 – 59	2	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.05	8,517	4,616	3,901
60 – 64	2	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.05	8,457	4,601	3,856
65 – 69	5	0.10	1	0.04	4	0.17	4,999	2,641	2,358
70 – 74	3	0.06	1	0.04	2	0.08	5,054	2,483	2,571
75 – 79	6	0.21	3	0.20	3	0.22	2,869	1,499	1,370
80+	6	0.13	1	0.05	5	0.19	4,723	2,049	2,674

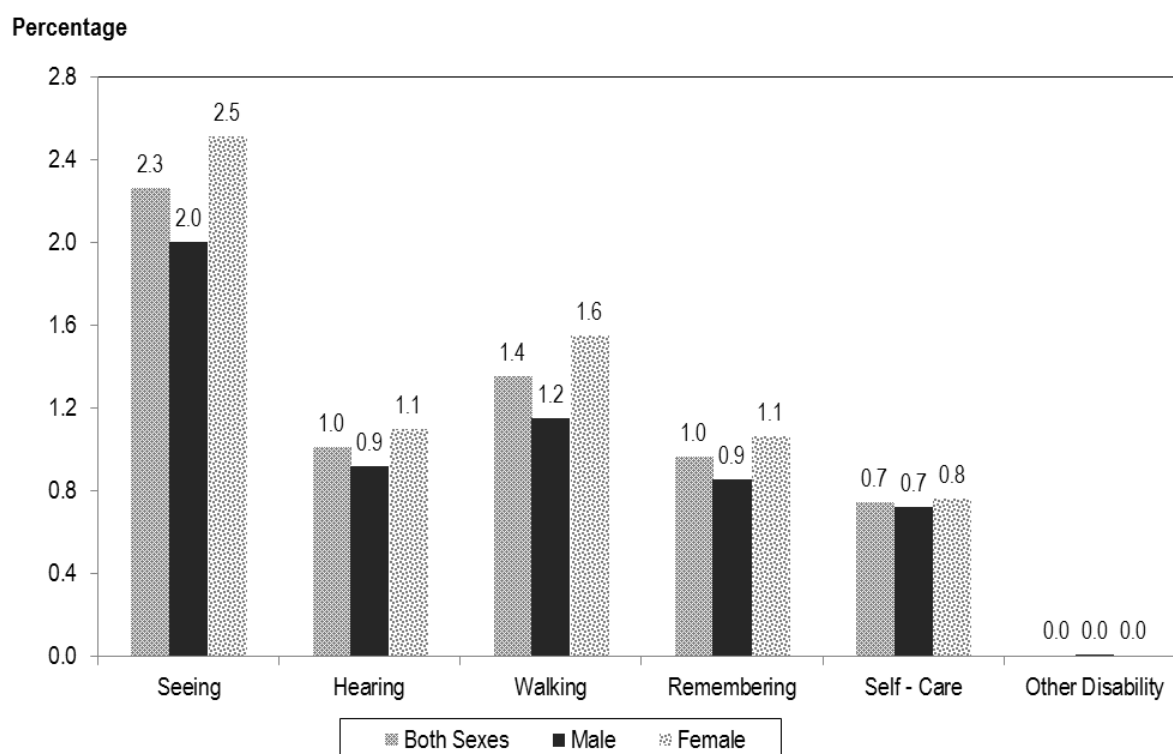
11.3 Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups)

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (2.3 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.4 percent) and difficulty in hearing and remembering (1.0 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Tanga 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	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0
10 – 19	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	3.9	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	5.2	1.4	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.0
50 – 59	6.6	1.4	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	5.6	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	7.7	1.8	3.5	1.9	0.6	0.0
60 – 69	10.8	2.8	5.3	2.6	1.1	0.0	9.5	2.1	3.8	2.0	0.9	0.0	12.1	3.4	7.0	3.3	1.3	0.0
70+	20.8	8.1	13.8	8.0	5.1	0.0	20.2	7.1	11.4	6.3	4.0	0.0	21.4	9.1	16.1	9.7	6.3	0.0

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



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

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

Age Group	Both Sexes						Type of Disability						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	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0
10 – 19	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	4.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	5.3	1.4	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.0
50 – 59	6.9	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	6.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	7.8	1.9	3.7	2.0	0.6	0.0
60 – 69	11.0	2.9	5.6	2.8	1.1	0.0	9.9	2.3	4.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	12.2	3.6	7.2	3.5	1.4	0.0
70+	21.2	8.4	13.8	8.0	5.0	0.0	20.9	7.4	11.5	6.4	3.9	0.0	21.6	9.3	15.9	9.7	6.1	0.0

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

Age Group	Both Sexes						Type of Disability						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	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.0
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0
10–19	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
20–29	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
30–39	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0
40–49	3.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.1	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.0
50–59	5.7	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	7.2	1.2	2.9	1.5	0.6	0.0
60–69	9.7	2.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	0.0	8.0	1.4	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	11.7	2.7	6.2	2.8	1.1	0.0
70+	18.9	7.1	13.9	8.0	5.7	0.0	17.0	5.9	10.8	6.2	4.1	0.0	20.7	8.3	16.7	9.6	7.2	0.1

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator on household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services, including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, 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 78.7 percent of private households in Tanga region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (85.9 percent) than in urban areas (53.4 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling by Rural and Urban; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	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)
Tanga Region	435,583	78.7	4.6	13.4	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.3
Rural	338,875	85.9	4.6	6.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.3
Urban	96,708	53.4	4.5	37.7	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.5

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (57 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 17 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status and Age Group; Tanga 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	435,583	78.7	4.6	13.4	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.3
Below 15	781	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
15 – 19	4,263	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.2	0.6	1.5
20 – 24	19,684	3.4	6.4	9.7	7.0	9.5	5.6	10.4
25 – 29	42,395	7.9	11.6	18.8	14.8	16.7	11.8	15.7
30 – 34	53,314	10.9	13.5	19.2	16.2	17.4	12.3	14.7
35 – 39	55,068	12.1	12.8	15.6	12.2	15.0	12.3	17.0
40 – 44	50,664	11.7	11.6	10.9	13.0	11.0	12.3	9.2
45 – 49	57,860	14.2	11.9	9.0	11.8	9.0	11.6	9.7
50 – 54	36,862	9.1	7.2	5.5	7.1	5.8	10.1	6.2
55 – 59	24,265	6.0	5.6	2.9	4.4	4.5	5.5	4.8
60 – 64	27,283	7.0	5.2	2.6	4.2	3.4	6.1	3.9
65+	63,144	16.8	11.8	3.6	7.4	4.0	11.6	6.4
Total Age Groups	435,583	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About thirty six (35.9) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 9.5 percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (49.3 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 36.4 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with about five (4.8) percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Tanga Region	342,597	9.5	0.8	2.8	49.3	1.6	0.0	35.9
Rural	290,999	4.8	0.6	1.5	52.9	1.6	0.0	38.6
Urban	51,598	36.4	2.4	10.1	29.1	1.7	0.1	20.2

12.4 Building Materials for Roofing

Table 12.4 shows that 61 percent of private households in Tanga Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, 28.3 percent used grass or leaves and 5.4 percent used mud and leaves. About eighty five percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 56.4 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. Percentage of households with modern roofing materials ranged from about 35 percent in Mkinga district to 85 percent in Korogwe Town.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	435,583	61.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	28.3	5.4	3.6	0.1
Rural	338,875	55.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	32.6	6.5	4.5	0.1
Urban	96,708	82.1	2.0	0.4	0.4	13.4	1.4	0.3	0.0
Lushoto	104,441	74.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.0	2.1	14.2	0.1
Korogwe	51,967	63.9	1.1	0.1	0.7	28.9	4.5	0.9	0.1
Muheza	47,608	60.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	34.9	2.7	0.1	0.1
Tanga City	61,307	72.9	2.3	0.6	0.5	21.7	1.9	0.1	0.0
Pangani	12,964	32.5	5.2	0.1	0.6	57.2	4.3	0.0	0.0
Handeni	54,681	41.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	44.0	13.3	0.2	0.1
Kilindi	46,239	49.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	35.3	14.8	0.1	0.2
Mkinga	25,254	32.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	62.4	2.7	0.1	0.0
Korogwe Town	15,489	80.3	4.4	0.1	0.1	12.4	2.4	0.2	0.0
Handeni Town	15,633	72.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	22.7	3.9	0.1	0.0

12.5 Building Materials for Flooring

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The Table indicates 68.1 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (29.6 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (67.2 percent), followed by earth or sand (29.2 percent). On the other hand, 79.2 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (18.9 percent). Across districts, 74 percent of the total private households in Tanga city using modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 58 percent in Korogwe Town and 41 percent in Handeni Town.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	435,583	29.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	68.1	0.2
Rural	338,875	18.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	79.2	0.2
Urban	96,708	67.2	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	29.2	0.0
Lushoto	104,441	17.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	80.7	0.1
Korogwe	51,967	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	73.8	0.3
Muheza	47,608	34.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	64.0	0.0
Tanga City	61,307	69.7	3.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	26.0	0.0
Pangani	12,964	33.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	65.1	0.1
Handeni	54,681	13.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	83.4	0.2
Kilindi	46,239	12.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	85.2	0.7
Mkinga	25,254	24.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	74.2	0.1
Korogwe Town	15,489	55.7	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	40.5	0.1
Handeni Town	15,633	39.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	58.6	0.1

12.6 Building Materials for Walls

Table 12.6 shows that 59.2 percent of all private households in Tanga Region had their house walls built of poles and mud. Other materials commonly used for building walls were cement (15 percent) and baked bricks (13.3 percent). The Table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement bricks (50.2 percent) as wall materials, followed by poles and mud (23.8 percent), while in rural areas the main wall materials used were poles and mud (69.4 percent), followed by baked bricks (12.5 percent).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and type of Wall Materials Used; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	435,583	0.9	15.0	9.5	13.3	0.1	0.3	59.2	1.5	0.0
Rural	338,875	0.5	5.0	10.3	12.5	0.1	0.4	69.4	1.8	0.0
Urban	96,708	2.5	50.2	6.5	16.2	0.2	0.1	23.8	0.6	0.0
Lushoto	104,441	0.2	1.5	14.3	13.8	0.1	0.2	69.0	0.8	0.0
Korogwe	51,967	0.5	6.5	11.7	17.3	0.1	0.4	62.1	1.2	0.1
Muheza	47,608	0.7	12.5	14.5	19.4	0.2	0.3	51.5	0.9	0.0
Tanga City	61,307	3.4	66.3	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.1	23.7	0.8	0.0
Pangani	12,964	1.7	22.6	3.8	3.2	0.0	0.2	65.0	3.3	0.0
Handeni	54,681	0.1	3.7	3.2	6.8	0.1	0.7	82.3	3.1	0.1
Kilindi	46,239	0.4	0.9	11.5	19.7	0.2	0.4	64.1	2.8	0.2
Mkinga	25,254	2.2	8.2	3.4	9.0	0.1	0.3	75.1	1.7	0.0
Korogwe Town	15,489	0.6	27.1	12.1	31.7	0.1	0.1	27.5	0.8	0.0
Handeni Town	15,633	0.3	13.7	5.7	25.3	0.0	0.0	53.7	1.2	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 for sleeping by the household members. Any space within the dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by the household member for sleeping purpose. By this definition it can also be any space used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even stores.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 65 percent of the households in Tanga region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 21.4 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 13.6 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (30.8 percent) than rural areas (29.5 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; Tanga Region, 2012 Census

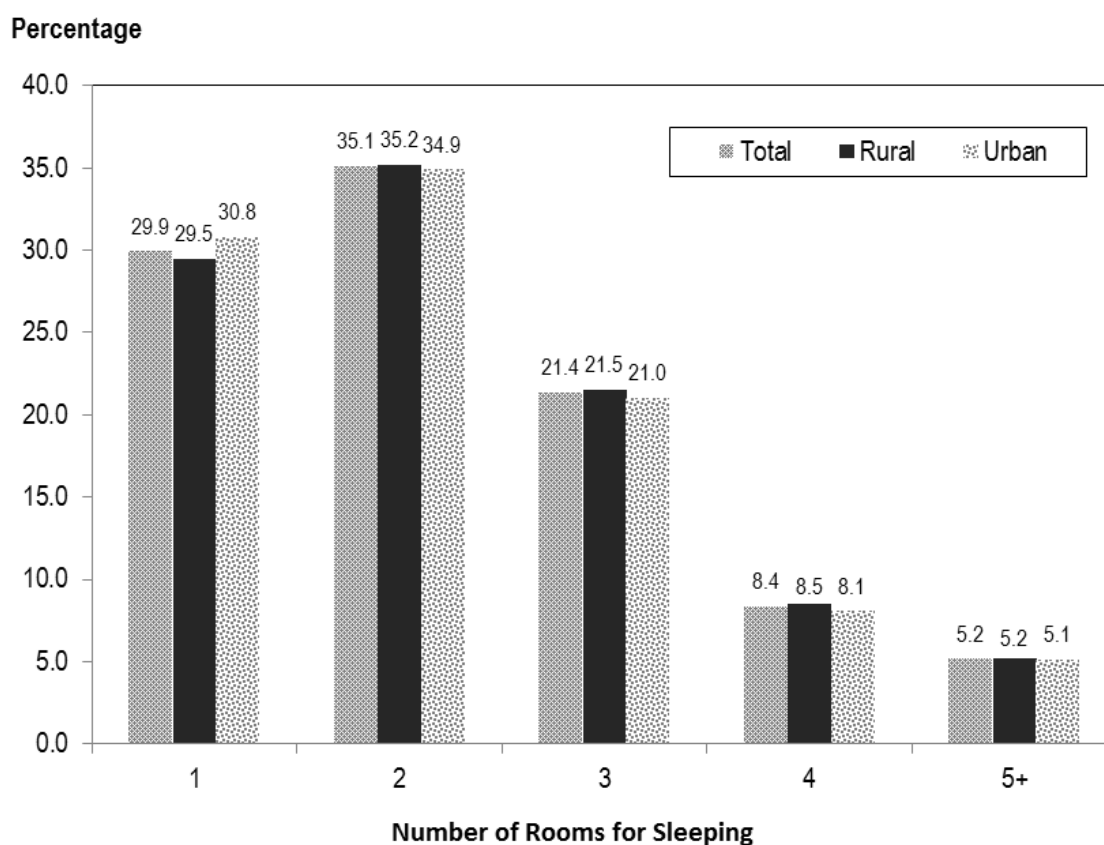


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Tanga Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Tanga Region	4.6	435,583	29.9	35.1	21.4	8.4	5.2	2.3
Male headed household	3.4	290,418	29.1	37.5	21.7	7.6	4.1	2.3
Female headed household	7.2	145,165	33.0	26.6	20.2	11.3	8.9	2.3
Rural	4.7	338,875	29.5	35.2	21.5	8.5	5.2	2.2
Urban	4.5	96,708	30.8	34.9	21.0	8.1	5.1	2.5
Lushoto	4.7	104,441	25.7	35.1	24.2	9.6	5.4	2.4
Korogwe	4.6	51,967	30.5	37.4	21.3	6.6	4.2	2.2
Muheza	4.2	47,608	29.3	33.3	25.3	7.5	4.6	2.3
Tanga City	4.4	61,307	32.8	25.1	22.5	11.5	8.2	2.5
Pangani	4.1	12,964	26.0	34.9	26.7	7.8	4.7	2.4
Handeni	5.0	54,681	32.6	40.3	15.4	7.5	4.2	2.2
Kilindi	5.1	46,239	36.9	42.1	13.1	5.2	2.7	2
Mkinga	4.6	25,254	23.8	36.8	27.7	8.1	3.5	2.3
Korogwe Town	4.2	15,489	31.7	30.6	20.7	9.7	7.3	2.4
Handeni Town	5.0	15,633	28.6	35.1	18.0	9.0	9.3	2.5

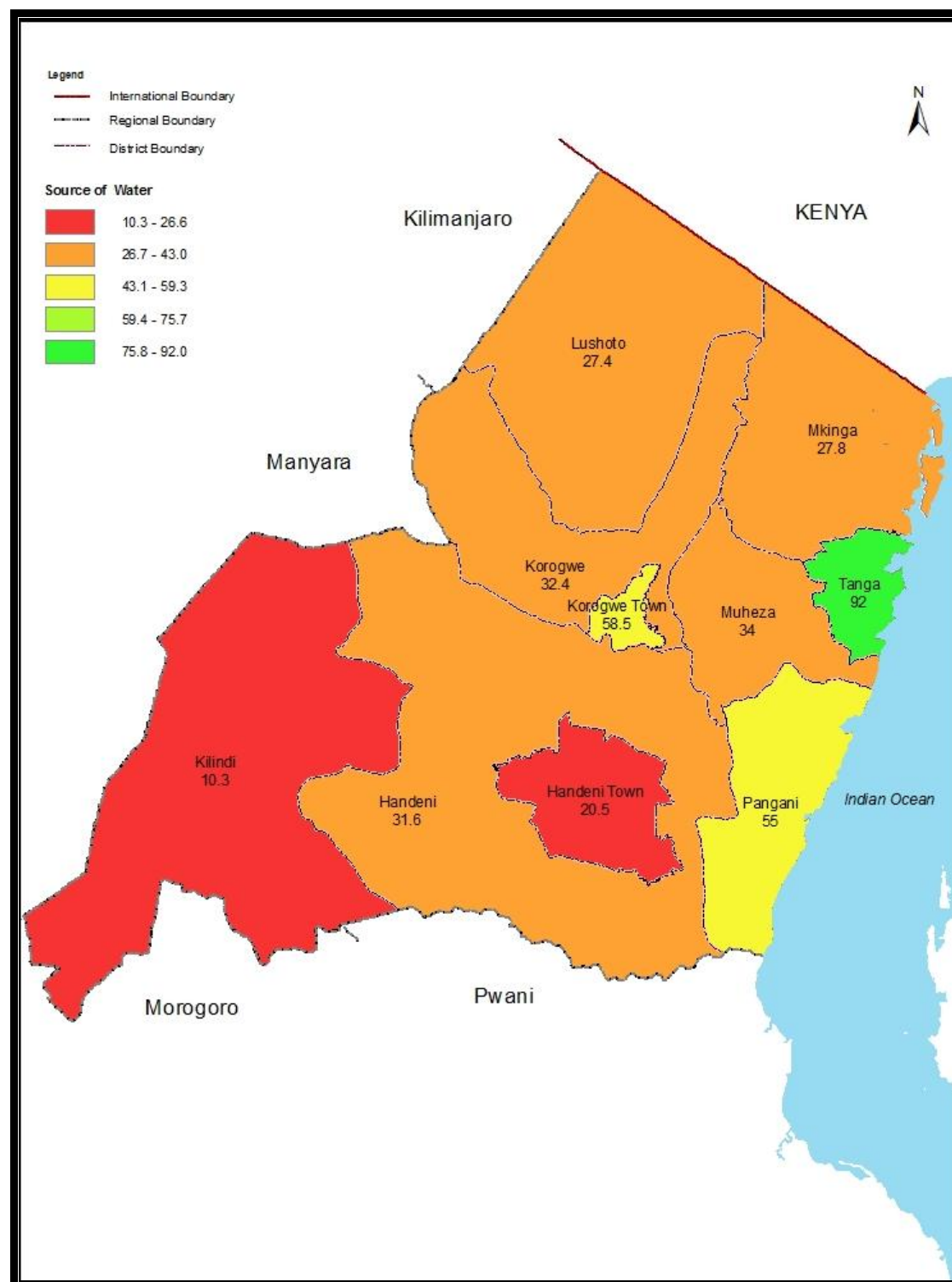
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall about 38 percent of private households in Tanga region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (12 percent had water piped into their houses, nine percent piped into yard and 17.3 percent used public tap). In urban areas, about 76 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 28 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 10 percent in Kilindi District to 92 percent in Tanga City.

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

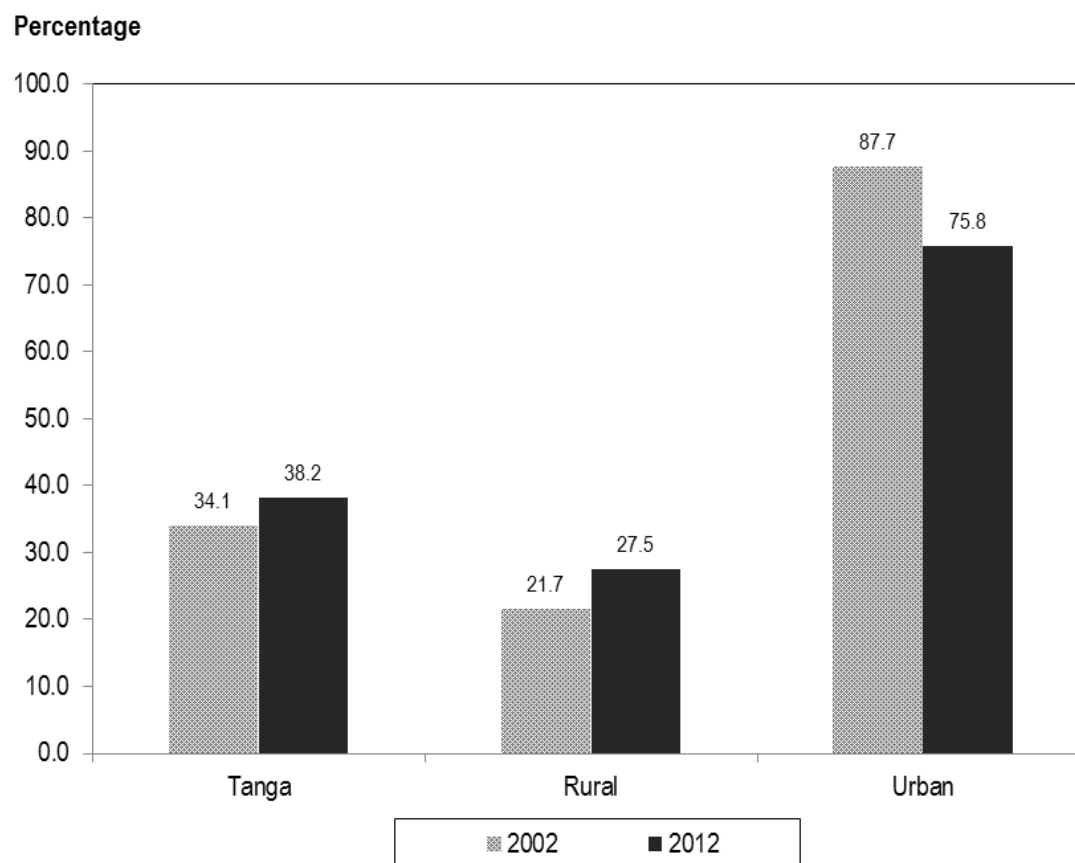
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Tanga Region	435,583	12.0	8.9	17.3	2.8	4.9	1.1	47.0	18.7	16.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.8	14.0	52.9
Male headed	290,418	11.8	8.7	16.8	2.7	4.9	1.1	46.0	19.5	15.7	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.9	14.4	53.8
Female headed	145,165	12.5	9.2	18.2	3.1	4.9	1.0	48.9	17.1	16.6	1.1	0.1	1.3	1.7	13.2	51.1
Rural	338,875	6.6	3.5	17.5	3.3	5.6	1.3	37.8	22.6	19.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	16.2	62.3
Urban	96,708	31.2	28.0	16.6	1.3	2.7	0.5	80.3	5.1	4.0	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	6.2	19.6
Lushoto	104,441	5.2	4.9	17.3	1.0	2.7	2.0	33.1	10.5	39.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	16.5	67.0
Korogwe	51,967	5.6	3.4	23.4	6.2	6.1	2.5	47.2	12.6	21.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	17.5	52.8
Muheza	47,608	10.4	6.5	17.1	5.2	11.1	1.4	51.7	29.7	9.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	7.2	48.2
Tanga City	61,307	40.0	35.5	16.5	0.7	1.1	0.0	93.8	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	6.1
Pangani	12,964	15.1	7.9	32.1	4.1	4.2	0.2	63.6	23.8	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.3	36.4
Handeni	54,681	13.1	3.0	15.5	2.2	7.5	0.7	42.0	26.2	6.0	1.2	0.2	3.4	10.5	10.5	58.0
Kilindi	46,239	2.1	0.6	7.6	1.1	4.8	0.5	16.7	44.2	15.6	1.7	0.2	1.8	1.3	18.5	83.3
Mkinga	25,254	3.5	4.6	19.7	5.2	3.2	0.1	36.3	20.7	4.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	2.0	34.4	63.6
Korogwe Town	15,489	18.9	17.4	22.2	9.9	7.2	0.2	75.8	9.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	11.3	24.2
Handeni Town	15,633	4.7	1.6	14.2	0.6	3.9	0.2	25.2	18.8	7.5	13.0	0.6	1.5	3.8	29.5	74.7

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



Overall, 38 percent of private households in Tanga region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Tanga urban areas (76 percent) than in rural areas (28 percent). The percentage for Tanga urban households decreased from 88 percent in 2002 to 76 percent in 2012.

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



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows the percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Tanga region was very low even in urban areas. The proportion of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only 5 percent in urban areas. The majority of households (96 percent) reported using wood-fuel (77 percent firewood and 19 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Tanga 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	
Tanga Region	435,583	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	19.2	77.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Male headed household	290,418	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	18.8	77.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Female headed household	145,165	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	20.0	76.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	338,875	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	8.5	89.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	96,708	3.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.2	56.8	34.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Lushoto	104,441	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.8	93.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Korogwe	51,967	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	9.9	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Muheza	47,608	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	14.6	82.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Tanga City	61,307	4.8	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.3	59.3	29.5	0.1	0.0	0.8
Pangani	12,964	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	7.6	88.6	0.2	0.0	0.7
Handeni	54,681	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	12.5	85.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kilindi	46,239	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	14.8	83.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mkinga	25,254	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	9.0	89.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Korogwe Town	15,489	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	45.2	50.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Handeni Town	15,633	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	39.7	56.1	0.1	0.0	0.5

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by region and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that about 75 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (TanESCO/ZESCO) (15 percent). Only 16 percent of households in Tanga 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 (47 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (46 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (83 percent), followed by electricity (7 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	435,583	14.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	11.3	63.5	0.8	0.9	3.9
Male headed household	290,418	14.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	11.4	63.0	0.8	0.9	4.3
Female headed household	145,165	14.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	11.2	64.5	0.8	1.0	3.1
Rural	338,875	5.8	0.9	0.2	0.01	0.04	0.0	3.6	10.6	72.5	0.8	1.1	4.5
Urban	96,708	46.5	0.6	0.2	0.02	0.0	0.05	3.3	13.9	32.3	1.0	0.2	2.0
Lushoto	104,441	5.5	1.4	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.0	3.0	13.7	72.6	0.9	1.2	1.5
Korogwe	51,967	7.9	0.6	0.0	0.01	0.1	0.03	3.9	10.8	73.4	0.6	0.5	2.1
Muheza	47,608	14.2	0.9	0.2	0.02	0.02	0.0	3.8	10.2	67.1	0.9	0.5	2.2
Tanga City	61,307	49.4	0.6	0.2	0.02	0.16	0.07	3.4	12.5	30.5	0.9	0.2	2.1
Pangani	12,964	16.4	0.9	0.4	0.00	0.02	0.02	4.6	8.8	62.0	1.0	0.5	5.5
Handeni	54,681	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.00	0.01	0.02	3.6	9.0	75.0	0.7	1.6	4.4
Kilindi	46,239	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.04	4.0	9.9	63.4	0.8	2.0	15.8
Mkinga	25,254	9.7	0.6	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.3	7.2	73.4	0.8	0.8	4.0
Korogwe Town	15,489	36.0	0.7	0.2	0.03	0.06	0.02	2.9	16.0	41.7	0.8	0.1	1.6
Handeni Town	15,633	23.1	0.7	0.2	0.04	0.00	0.00	3.9	12.6	55.9	1.0	0.6	2.1

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Tanga City had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (51 percent) followed by Korogwe Town (37 percent) and Handeni Town (24 percent).

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

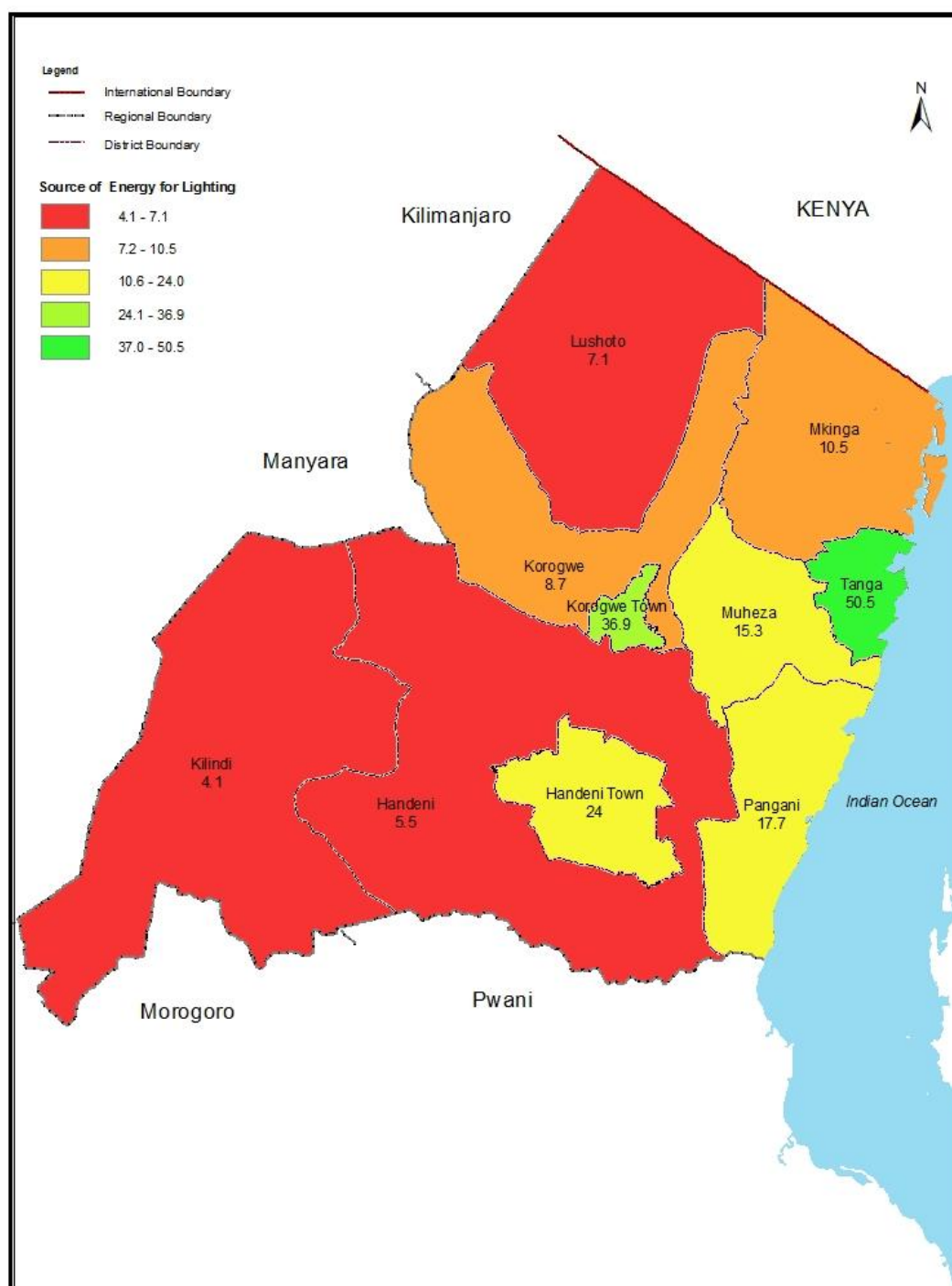
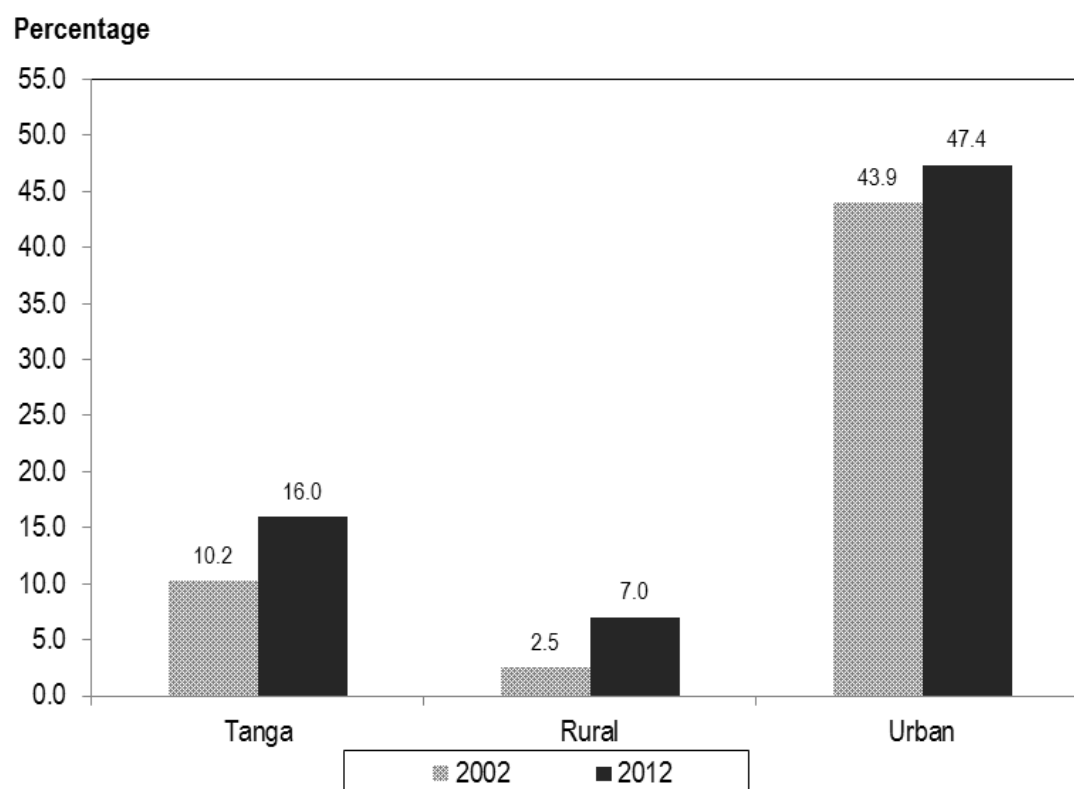


Figure 12.3 indicates that 16 percent of households in Tanga region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (47 percent) compared with rural households (7 percent).

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



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

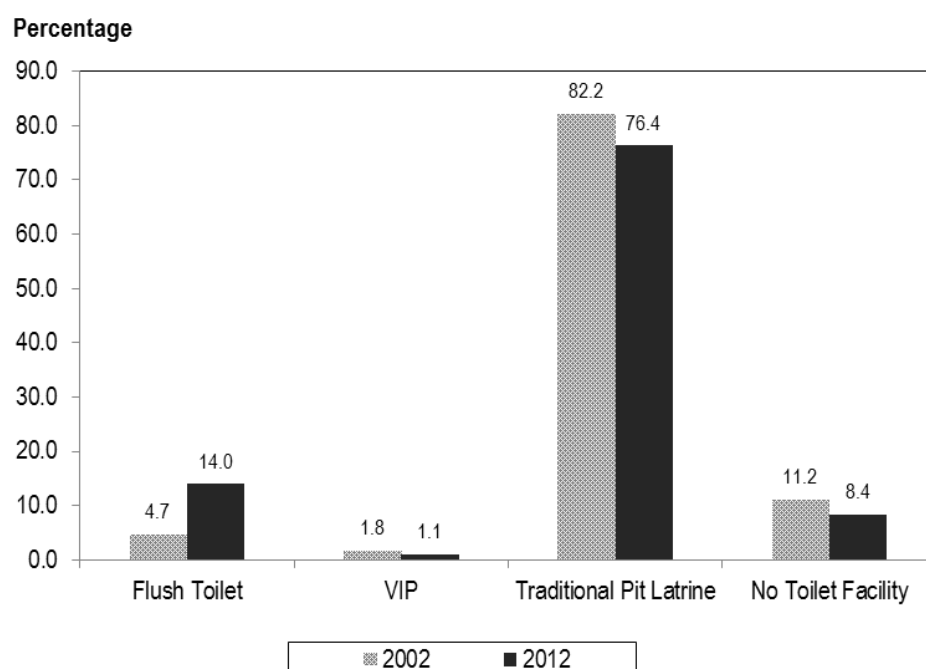
Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The Table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Tanga region were Pit Latrine without Washable/Soil Slab (33.4 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (25.7 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid (10 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	435,583	1.9	3.7	7.0	1.1	7.2	10.0	0.1	31.0	1.3	33.4	25.7	0.0	8.4	68.8
Male headed household	290,418	1.9	3.7	7.0	1.1	7.2	9.7	0.2	30.8	1.3	33.8	25.9	0.0	8.1	69.1
Female headed household	145,165	1.9	3.7	7.2	1.0	7.2	10.8	0.1	31.9	1.4	32.7	25.1	0.0	8.9	68.1
Rural	338,875	0.5	1	4.3	0.8	4.9	7.9	0.2	19.6	1.0	38.7	30.7	0.0	10.0	80.4
Urban	96,708	6.8	13	16.8	1.9	15.3	17.6	0.1	71.5	2.6	14.9	8.1	0.0	2.8	28.4
Lushoto	104,441	0.5	0.8	6.1	0.4	4.9	8.7	0.2	21.6	1.1	41.6	33.6	-	2.0	78.3
Korogwe	51,967	0.6	1.3	6.5	1.0	6.7	8.1	0.1	24.3	2.0	37.5	32.1	0.0	4.1	75.7
Muheza	47,608	1.6	3	7.2	1.1	9.3	11.6	0.1	33.9	1.7	38.2	23.2	0.0	2.9	66.0
Tanga City	61,307	8.7	16.5	12.4	1.0	16.4	19.3	0.1	74.4	1.3	12.6	7.0	0.0	4.8	25.7
Pangani	12,964	1.5	2.2	11.6	1.6	9.9	9.9	0.1	36.8	1.0	25.4	17.8	0.0	19.1	63.3
Handeni	54,681	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	3.3	6.8	0.2	13.7	0.4	41.6	34.1	-	10.2	86.3
Kilindi	46,239	0.1	0.4	3.5	1.2	2.1	5.7	0.2	13.2	0.9	32.3	30.9	0.1	22.5	86.7
Mkinga	25,254	0.3	1.3	3.5	0.6	5.3	8.3	0.1	19.4	0.5	29.1	20.2	0.0	30.7	80.5
Korogwe Town	15,489	3.4	9.2	16.4	4.1	11.8	10.4	0.1	55.4	5.1	29.5	8.7	0.0	1.3	44.6
Handeni Town	15,633	1.4	3.3	16.1	3.3	8.2	10.7	0.0	43.0	2.4	25.0	19.0	-	10.5	56.9

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Tanga region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 82 percent in 2002 to 76 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from five (5) percent to 14 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with no toilet facility from 11 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percent distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The Table shows that 35.4 percent of the private households in Tanga region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping methods (33 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas whereby only 14 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Tanga Region	435,583	3.2	1.8	25.6	1.3	35.4	32.7
Male headed household	290,418	3.0	1.6	25.6	1.3	35.7	32.8
Female headed household	145,165	3.6	2.0	25.7	1.3	34.8	32.6
Rural	338,875	0.2	0.2	25.8	1.3	35.5	37.1
Urban	96,708	14.0	7.5	25.0	1.1	35.0	17.4
Lushoto	104,441	0.1	0.1	13.5	0.5	44.2	41.5
Korogwe	51,967	0.6	0.2	40.5	1.2	32.4	25.2
Muheza	47,608	0.7	0.4	30.6	1.5	40.7	26.0
Tanga City	61,307	18.0	8.9	25.7	0.8	25.7	20.9
Pangani	12,964	4.2	0.6	45.1	2.4	26.7	20.9
Handeni	54,681	0.6	0.3	27.7	2.6	32.3	36.6
Kilindi	46,239	0.1	0.2	21.6	1.7	27.6	48.8
Mkinga	25,254	0.0	0.0	29.2	1.0	26.7	43.1
Korogwe Town	15,489	3.6	3.7	23.2	1.1	59.4	8.9
Handeni Town	15,633	4.8	6.0	27.1	2.0	38.6	21.4

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by about 82 percent of all private households, followed by house (79.5 percent), land or farm (79.3 percent), mobile phone (64.9 percent) and radio (63.8 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, bicycles, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (69.3 percent) than female headed households (56.3 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 70.4 percent of male headed households compared with 50.5 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (35.4 percent) of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (20.9 percent) compared with male headed households (42.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Tanga Region	435,583	63.8	1.1	64.9	35.4	1.9	6.3
Male headed household	290,418	70.4	1.2	69.3	42.6	2.2	7.6
Female headed household	145,165	50.5	1.0	56.3	20.9	1.3	3.6
Rural	338,875	62.5	0.7	60.0	34.1	0.9	5.1
Urban	96,708	68.2	2.4	82.4	40.0	5.3	10.6
Lushoto	104,441	65.7	0.7	63.4	17.2	1.1	4.0
Korogwe	51,967	60.5	0.7	60.8	32.0	0.8	3.8
Muheza	47,608	67.4	1.0	67.8	31.3	1.6	6.7
Tanga City	61,307	68.6	3.0	84.3	45.7	6.4	11.2
Pangani	12,964	67.3	0.9	70.3	52.1	1.5	7.6
Handeni	54,681	59.5	0.6	56.1	48.0	0.7	4.9
Kilindi	46,239	61.0	0.6	51.4	40.4	0.7	7.9
Mkinga	25,254	56.9	0.8	60.5	47.2	0.8	4.8
Korogwe Town	15,489	65.3	1.2	76.2	39.9	3.8	7.8
Handeni Town	15,633	62.0	1.5	67.1	44.0	2.4	9.3

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Tanga Region	435,583	0.2	0.2	11.5	7.4	18.4	2.2
Male headed household	290,418	0.2	0.3	12.0	7.5	19.4	2.3
Female headed household	145,165	0.1	0.2	10.5	7.1	16.3	1.9
Rural	338,875	0.1	0.1	4.6	2.5	16.2	0.8
Urban	96,708	0.3	0.7	35.8	24.3	26.0	7.1
Lushoto	104,441	0.1	0.1	4.6	3.2	22.6	1.1
Korogwe	51,967	0.1	0.1	6.0	3.3	17.7	1.0
Muheza	47,608	0.1	0.2	11.3	6.8	19.5	1.7
Tanga City	61,307	0.4	0.7	38.8	26.4	22.5	8.3
Pangani	12,964	0.1	0.1	12.5	6.6	12.0	1.8
Handeni	54,681	0.2	0.1	3.2	1.6	11.1	0.3
Kilindi	46,239	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.7	10.2	0.2
Mkinga	25,254	0.1	0.1	6.7	3.8	15.8	0.9
Korogwe Town	15,489	0.3	1.1	27.9	19.2	26.4	5.4
Handeni Town	15,633	0.2	0.2	17.7	10.2	24.6	1.8

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Tanga Region	435,583	5.0	1.7	3.4	0.5
Male headed household	290,418	5.2	1.9	3.6	0.6
Female headed household	145,165	4.7	1.2	2.9	0.3
Rural	338,875	1.6	0.6	2.4	0.5
Urban	96,708	17.0	5.4	6.8	0.3
Lushoto	104,441	0.9	0.9	2.8	0.1
Korogwe	51,967	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.3
Muheza	47,608	5.0	1.3	1.1	0.2
Tanga City	61,307	19.6	6.1	8.7	0.3
Pangani	12,964	6.2	1.4	1.7	0.2
Handeni	54,681	1.1	0.4	4.9	0.8
Kilindi	46,239	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.8
Mkinga	25,254	3.0	0.7	2.2	1.0
Korogwe Town	15,489	13.4	4.4	3.2	0.2
Handeni Town	15,633	6.0	2.3	2.4	0.6

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Tanga Region	435,583	0.7	81.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	79.5	79.3
Male headed household	290,418	0.7	82.7	2.1	0.9	1.7	79.8	80.1
Female headed household	145,165	0.6	79.3	1.3	0.6	2.2	79.0	77.7
Rural	338,875	0.6	88.8	1.5	0.9	2.2	87.7	89.0
Urban	96,708	0.9	56.4	3.0	0.4	0.6	51.0	45.2
Lushoto	104,441	0.7	91.3	2.3	0.2	0.9	93.6	94.4
Korogwe	51,967	0.6	89.4	1.5	0.5	1.9	84.2	85.5
Muheza	47,608	0.7	84.4	1.8	0.4	0.7	78.4	82.1
Tanga City	61,307	0.8	46.0	2.9	0.4	0.6	48.3	34.1
Pangani	12,964	0.6	75.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	73.6	71.0
Handeni	54,681	0.6	88.9	0.8	1.0	2.0	84.0	89.6
Kilindi	46,239	0.5	89.5	0.9	2.6	7.7	88.3	89.1
Mkinga	25,254	0.6	84.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	85.0	83.0
Korogwe Town	15,489	1.3	75.5	3.1	0.3	0.6	58.3	64.9
Handeni Town	15,633	0.9	79.9	2.0	1.1	1.0	72.0	76.5

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, eight (8) percent of all private households in Tanga 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 four (4) 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; Pangani district (22 percent) followed by Tanga City (15 percent) and Korogwe Town (14 percent).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Members of Social Security Scheme by Residence and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Tanga Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Tanga Region	8.2	2.4	0.08	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	4.3	0.7
Rural	6.1	1.6	0.07	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.7
Urban	15.4	5.3	0.10	1.6	3.6	0.5	1.2	7.5	0.8
Lushoto	4.7	0.9	0.05	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.8	0.5
Korogwe	7.8	1.3	0.09	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.4	5.3	0.6
Muheza	11.9	4.0	0.09	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	5.4	2.2
Tanga City	15.4	7.2	0.1	1.9	2.9	0.6	0.7	5.4	1.0
Pangani	21.5	6.8	0.10	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.4	13.8	0.7
Handeni	4.3	0.7	0.17	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.5
Kilindi	2.7	0.3	0.05	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.3
Mkinga	6.3	1.6	0.02	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.5	3.8	0.4
Korogwe Town	13.9	3.4	0.05	0.9	4.6	0.5	1.6	7.8	0.3
Handeni Town	9.7	1.0	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.9	6.4	0.9

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Information collected was 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 320,269 out of 435,583 households equivalent to 74 percent were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Lushoto District Council (104,441 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 12 percent of households (38,403) were involved in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agricultural year. It was further revealed that district proportion of households involved in agriculture ranged from 25.3 percent in Tanga City to 86.5 percent in Lushoto District Council.

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

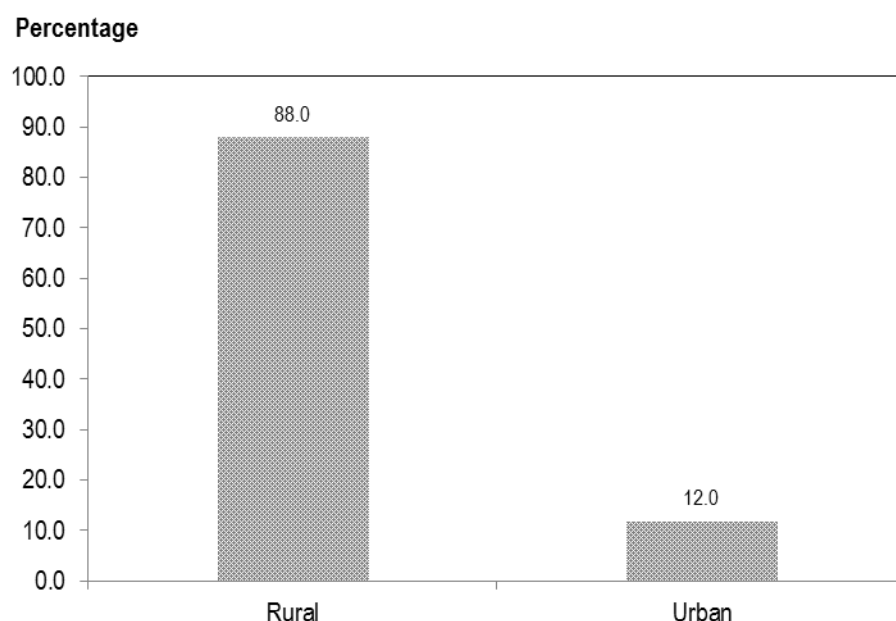
District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tanga Region	435,583	320,269	73.5	88.0	12.0
Lushoto	104,441	90,351	86.5	94.2	5.8
Korogwe	51,967	42,128	81.1	93.4	6.6
Muheza	47,608	37,745	79.3	95.5	4.5
Tanga City	61,307	15,519	25.3	49.4	50.6
Pangani	12,964	8,709	67.2	91.8	8.2
Handeni	54,681	46,086	84.3	100.0	-
Kilindi	46,239	38,819	84.0	100.0	-
Mkinga	25,254	19,573	77.5	93.5	6.5
Korogwe Town	15,489	10,024	64.7	23.9	76.1
Handeni Town	15,633	11,315	72.4	-	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Handeni Town has no rural component.

(iii) Handeni and Kilindi District has no urban component.

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Tanga (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (312,612 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanga Households	435,583	338,875	96,708
Engaged in Agriculture	320,269	281,866	38,403
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	312,612	276,033	36,579
Household Grows Paddy	35,012	31,131	3,881
Household Grows Cassava	174,745	160,256	14,489
Household Grows Banana	133,699	124,208	9,491
Household Grows Other Crops	217,799	199,584	18,215

Note:

- (i) A household could grow more than one type of crop; hence total number of households engaged in agriculture exceeds total number of private households in the country.

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Tanga 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 435,583 households in Tanga, 50 percent (216,073 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 190,495 households (88 percent) were in rural areas and 25,578 households (12 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Lushoto District (71,335 household) which constituted 68.3 percent of its total household and the smallest district was Korogwe Town (4,629 household) being 29.9 percent of its total households.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tanga Region	435,583	216,073	49.6	88.2	11.8
Lushoto	104,441	71,335	68.3	94.6	5.4
Korogwe	51,967	26,680	51.3	95.7	4.3
Muheza	47,608	21,821	45.8	96.5	3.5
Tanga City	61,307	13,894	22.7	44.8	55.2
Pangani	12,964	5,982	46.1	89.4	10.6
Handeni	54,681	27,904	51.0	100.0	-
Kilindi	46,239	21,324	46.1	100.0	-
Mkinga	25,254	15,244	60.4	94.3	5.7
Korogwe Town	15,489	4,629	29.9	27.0	73.0
Handeni Town	15,633	7,260	46.4	-	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Handeni Town has no rural component.
- (iii) Handeni and Kilindi District has no urban component.

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

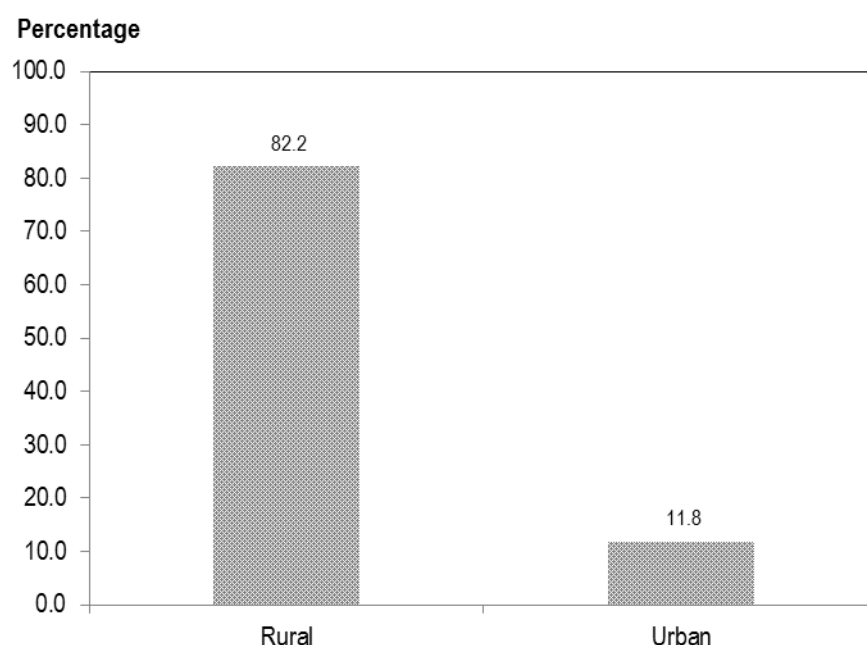


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by region, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanga Households	435,583	338,875	96,708
Engaged in Raising Livestock	216,073	190,495	25,578
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	72,682	65,968	6,714
Goats	86,440	77,883	8,557
Sheep	45,099	43,443	1,656
Poultry	187,889	165,603	22,286

Note:

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by district and male or female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Tanga had a total of 772,600 cattle, out of which 586,331 cattle (76 percent) were kept in male headed households and 186,269 (24 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Tanga as of the Census night was 223,149, of which 73 percent (163,693 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 27 percent (59,456 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The Table further reveals that 76 percent of goats (621,804 goats) in Tanga were kept in male headed households, while 24 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,765,218 poultry owned by households, 76 percent (1,334,988 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 24 percent (430,230 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
Tanga Region	772,600	816,588	223,149	1,765,218	586,331	621,804	163,693	1,334,988	186,269	194,784	59,456	430,230
Lushoto	141,607	106,445	86,113	356,935	106,692	75,181	60,378	249,180	34,915	31,264	25,735	107,755
Korogwe	96,585	110,796	30,458	187,458	78,838	83,471	22,498	142,295	17,747	27,325	7,960	45,163
Muheza	44,893	47,161	5,218	217,991	30,372	36,853	4,553	168,566	14,521	10,308	665	49,425
Tanga City	46,126	43,798	5,787	200,698	28,943	34,969	5,001	151,065	17,183	8,829	786	49,633
Pangani	32,049	26,969	5,985	61,298	25,339	20,739	4,643	47,042	6,710	6,230	1,342	14,256
Handeni	129,090	160,173	16,150	296,295	103,875	124,077	12,316	229,266	25,215	36,096	3,834	67,029
Kilindi	182,325	186,418	49,974	197,893	129,934	142,703	36,218	159,135	52,391	43,715	13,756	38,758
Mkinga	61,436	77,368	16,488	135,352	51,527	59,532	12,277	105,115	9,909	17,836	4,211	30,237
Korogwe Town	7,315	12,808	1,125	47,699	6,271	10,694	997	36,620	1,044	2,114	128	11,079
Handeni Town	31,174	44,652	5,851	63,599	24,540	33,585	4,812	46,704	6,634	11,067	1,039	16,895

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the cattle (706,089 cattle) kept in Tanga are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in goats and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (83 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
Tanga Region	772,600	816,588	223,149	1,765,218	706,089	737,635	212,617	1,472,800	66,511	78,953	10,532	292,418
Lushoto	141,607	106,445	86,113	356,935	137,931	103,495	84,642	325,640	3,676	2,950	1,471	31,295
Korogwe	96,585	110,796	30,458	187,458	95,174	109,028	30,197	174,797	1,411	1,768	261	12,661
Muheza	44,893	47,161	5,218	217,991	44,248	45,956	5,104	209,264	645	1,205	114	8,727
Tanga City	46,126	43,798	5,787	200,698	23,004	27,096	4,031	76,928	23,122	16,702	1,756	123,770
Pangani	32,049	26,969	5,985	61,298	31,063	25,713	5,579	54,931	986	1,256	406	6,367
Handeni	129,090	160,173	16,150	296,295	129,090	160,173	16,150	296,295	-	-	-	-
Kilindi	182,325	186,418	49,974	197,893	182,325	186,418	49,974	197,893	-	-	-	-
Mkinga	61,436	77,368	16,488	135,352	60,481	75,685	16,380	126,005	955	1,683	108	9,347
Korogwe Town	7,315	12,808	1,125	47,699	2,773	4,071	560	11,047	4,542	8,737	565	36,652
Handeni Town	31,174	44,652	5,851	63,599	-	-	-	-	31,174	44,652	5,851	63,599

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Handeni Town has no rural component.
- (iii) Handeni and Kilindi District 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 435,583 households in Tanga, only 2,263 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 82 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 18 percent were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Tanga 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
Tanga Region	435,583	2,263	0.5	82.4	17.6
Lushoto	104,441	648	0.6	88.0	12.0
Korogwe	51,967	352	0.7	95.2	4.8
Muheza	47,608	446	0.9	98.4	1.6
Tanga City	61,307	273	0.4	29.3	70.7
Pangani	12,964	46	0.4	65.2	34.8
Handeni	54,681	170	0.3	100.0	-
Kilindi	46,239	132	0.3	100.0	-
Mkinga	25,254	104	0.4	93.3	6.7
Korogwe Town	15,489	46	0.3	26.1	73.9
Handeni Town	15,633	46	0.3	-	100.0

Note:



- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Handeni Town has no rural component.
- (iii) Handeni and Kilindi District has no urban component.

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- Population Reference Bureau, 2012. *2012 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA
- United Nations, 2008. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, New York, USA

Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES		MARITAL STATUS	CITIZENSHIP	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	BIRTH CERTIFICATE					
11A)	Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA.	Where do you spend most of your time during a day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4					
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED									
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate	Spinal beifda	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5					

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--



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

--	--	--

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

--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																						
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 					Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																												
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																												
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; 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;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>																					Yes		No	Maize	1		2	Paddy	1		2	Cassava	1		2	Banana	1		2	Other Crops	1		2
						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"/>																																				
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>																																				
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																				
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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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