

The United Republic of Tanzania



Tabora Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

2012 Population and Housing Census

OCGS Vision

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

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Tabora Region

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Dar es Salaam

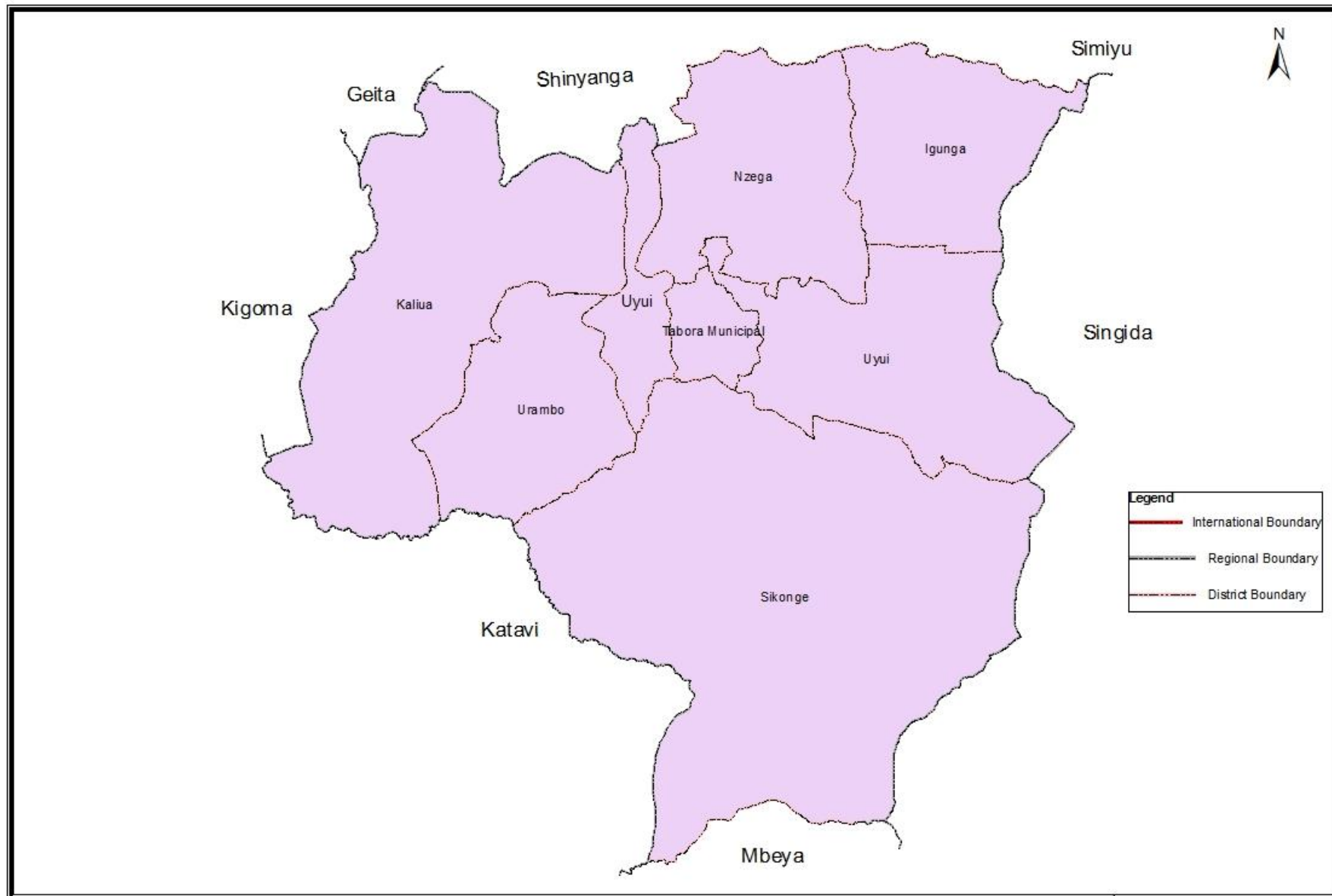
and

Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar
Ministry of State, President Office, State House
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March, 2016



TABORA 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.

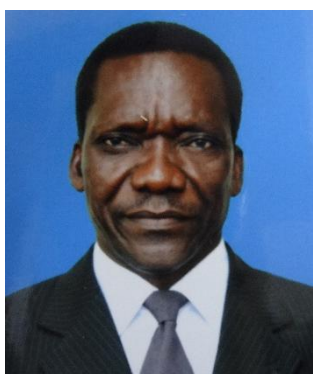
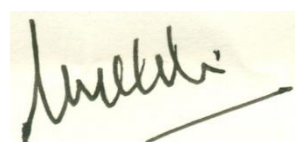
The 2012 PHC is unique as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known 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 others.

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

The Tabora 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 topics are survival of parents; education and literacy; economic activity; housing conditions; household assets and amenities; agriculture and livestock; fertility and mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with past 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.

Tabora 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 Tabora population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Tabora had a population of 2.2 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 97. Population of Tabora is growing at a rate of 2.9 percent annually, representing an increase of about 34 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Tabora region will double in the next 24 years. Tabora population is predominantly rural with 87 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Tabora was 2.9 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 3.0 percent and 2.7 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Tabora decreased from 3.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.9 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Tabora region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on that the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of

age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending 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 48 percent of the population in Tabora region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. Observation on the p that, Tabora region urban (pyramid shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Tabora region had a total of 379,770 private households, out of which 316,065 (83 percent) were in rural areas and 63,705 (17 percent) were in urban areas. Thitry (30 percent) of households in Tabora region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had slightly increased from 16.7 in 2002 Census to 16.8 in 2012. Average household size was 5.9 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 6.3 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.3 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 10.1 compared to 4.2 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Tabora region. Forty eight (48 percent) of the people were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.7 years for males and 22.1 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 24.2 years in 2002 to 25.7 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 19.5 years in 2002 and 22.1 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians.while themajority of foreigners were from Burundi. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from China and India.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only eight (8) percent of Tabora 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 75 percent of all persons in Tabora region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.91) 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, six (6) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9.4 percent) than rural (5.9 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that less than one (0.4) percent of total private households in Tabora region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Tabora region has 6,232 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Kenya (18.8 percent) followed by USA (9 percent), South Africa (7 percent) and Great Britain (7 percent). On remittances, results show that 12 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for Tabora region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 52 percent. Literacy rate was highest among the urban population (85 percent) than the rural population (47 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 59 percent and was higher in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas (54 percent). Adult literacy for males (66 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (53 percent). Variation in adult literacy rates range from 84.7 percent in Tabora Municipal Council to 49.6 percent in Uyui District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 47 percent in 2002 to 52 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 54 percent in 2002 to 59 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 52 percent in 2002 to 56 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (90 percent) than in rural areas (52 percent). Female NER (58 percent) was higher than that of males (54 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Tabora Municipal Council (82.9 percent) to 43.3 percent in

Kaliua district. Seven in every ten children (70.8 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 (109.5 percent) compared to rural areas (66.3 percent). There were no significant differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in Chapter Ten. Observation shows that 67 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas, two percent of population was unemployed. With regard to current activity, results show that 58 percent of the population was employed during the seven days prior to the Census night. Results further reveal that 65 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working population in Tabora region was farming (61 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 were defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported two (2) percent of Tabora region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 80 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 40 percent compared to rural areas (88 percent). Thirty four (34) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 53 percent of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC results also show that, the majority of households (49 percent) had used Grass or Leaves as the main roofing material followed by iron sheets (36 percent). Usage of iron sheets was comparatively high in urban areas (93 percent) compared to 25 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (78 percent) of households in Tabora region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (21 percent). Majority (57 percent) of all private households in Tabora region had their houses' wall built of Sundried Bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 62 percent of the households in Tabora region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 11 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (3.6 percent had water piped into their houses, 3.1 percent piped into yard and 4.6 percent used public tap), 55 percent were used Unprotected dug well. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 53 compared to 3 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Tabora region is uncommon, less than one (0.5) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel 77 percent firewood and 21 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 13 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 51 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from five (5) percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, the most common type of toilet facilities in Tabora Region were most common toilet facilities in Tabora region were Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (34 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (33 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (30 percent). Majority of households (38 percent) reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (24 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where three (3) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset by private households were that hand hoe and mobile phone (85 percent each), followed by house (81 percent), land or farm (77 percent), bicycles (71 percent) and mobile phone (64 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 82 percent of all private households in Tabora region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (91 percent) while in urban areas (9 percent), 48 percent of all private households in Tabora were

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

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

Indicator	Tabora		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,291,623	100.0	2,004,114	100.0	287,509	100.0
Male	1,129,730	49.3	991,255	49.5	138,475	48.2
Female	1,161,893	50.7	1,012,859	50.5	149,034	51.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.9	-	3.0	-	2.7
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	426,313	18.6	388,289	19.4	38,024	13.2
Male	213,788	18.9	194,802	19.7	18,986	13.7
Female	212,525	18.3	193,487	19.1	19,038	12.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,108,045	48.4	1,000,187	49.9	107,858	37.5
Male	557,997	49.4	505,105	51.0	52,892	38.2
Female	550,048	47.3	495,082	48.9	54,966	36.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,250,655	54.6	1,122,310	56.0	128,345	44.6
Male	629,907	55.8	567,774	57.3	62,133	44.9
Female	620,748	53.4	554,536	54.7	66,212	44.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	115,569	5.0	102,007	5.1	13,562	4.7
Male	57,750	5.1	51,550	5.2	6200	4.5
Female	57,819	5.0	50,457	5.0	7,362	4.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	81,313	3.5	72,071	3.6	9,242	3.2
Male	40,142	3.6	36,096	3.6	4046	2.9
Female	41,171	3.5	35,975	3.6	5196	3.5
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	379,770	100.0	316,065	83.2	63705	16.8
Male Headed Households	266,117	70.1	224,908	71.2	41209	64.7
Female Headed Households	113,653	29.9	91,157	28.8	22496	35.3
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.9	-	6.3	-	4.3
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	3.1
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	10.1	-	11.0	-	6.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	557,281	48.2	484,578	49.0	72,703	43.5
Never Married	425,765	36.8	357,735	36.2	68,030	40.7
Living Together	96,336	8.3	81,708	8.3	14,628	8.7
Separated	10,095	0.9	8,049	0.8	2,046	1.2
Divorced	32,417	2.8	27,143	2.7	5,274	3.2
Widowed	33,613	2.9	29,026	2.9	4,587	2.7
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

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

Indicator	Tabora		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	2,245,161	98.0	1,958,083	97.7	287,078	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	46,462	2.0	46,031	2.3	431	0.2
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	178,028	7.9	103,329	5.2	74,699	27.4
Population with Birth Notification	101,281	4.5	93,278	4.7	8,003	2.9
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	77,287	6.3	65,605	5.9	11,680	9.4
Male	39,134	6.3	33,545	6.0	5,591	9.2
Female	38,151	6.2	32,061	5.8	6,090	9.5
Diaspora						
Total	6,232	0.3	3,081	0.2	3,151	1.2
Male	3,565	0.3	1,746	0.2	1,819	1.4
Female	2,667	0.2	1,335	0.1	1,332	0.9
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	954,349	52.2	753,369	47.3	200,980	85.3
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	681,662	59.0	532,679	53.9	148,983	89.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	282,523	66.1	222,714	61.1	59,809	94.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	473,503	63.5	369,210	58.2	104,293	93.2
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	255,838	55.9	212,880	51.9	42,958	90.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	324,319	70.8	272,056	66.3	52,263	109.5
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	499,457	100.0	390,961	100.0	108,496	100.0
Primary School	443,614	88.8	364,627	93.3	78,987	72.8
Training after Primary	2,907	0.6	2,188	0.6	719	0.7
Secondary School	45,939	9.2	21,382	5.5	24,557	22.6
Training after Secondary	2,825	0.6	1,541	0.4	1,284	1.2
University and Others	4,172	0.8	1,223	0.3	2,949	2.7
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	10,132	1.2	7,873	1.0	2,259	2.4
Professionals	9,214	1.1	5,808	0.8	3,406	3.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	33,941	4.0	26,100	3.5	7,842	8.2
Clerks	6,372	0.7	4,066	0.5	2,306	2.4
Small Business Managers	5,998	0.7	3,784	0.5	2,214	2.3
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	36,995	4.3	17,329	2.3	19,666	20.5
Street Vendors and Related Workers	14,678	1.7	8,095	1.1	6,583	6.9
Crafts and Related Workers	33,087	3.9	20,454	2.7	12,633	13.2
Farmers	520,620	61.2	501,881	66.5	18,739	19.5
Livestock Keepers	32,777	3.9	31,993	4.2	784	0.8
Fishermen	1,872	0.2	1,667	0.2	206	0.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	3,237	0.4	723	0.1	2,514	2.6
Elementary Occupations	75,177	8.8	64,346	8.5	10,831	11.3
Others	61,988	7.3	56,374	7.5	5,614	5.9
Disability						
Type of Disability						

Indicator	Tabora		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albinism	797	0.04	659	0.03	138	0.05
Seeing	33,069	1.47	27,971	1.41	5,098	1.87
Hearing	18,585	0.83	16,249	0.82	2,336	0.86
Walking	23,077	1.03	19,892	1.01	3,185	1.17
Remembering	16,677	0.74	14,488	0.73	2,189	0.80
Self-Care	14,715	0.65	13,331	0.67	1,384	0.51
Other Disability	6,049	0.27	5,287	0.27	762	0.28
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	302,516	79.7	277,129	87.7	25,387	39.9
Living without Paying any Rent	15,208	4.0	12,853	4.1	2,355	3.7
Rented Privately	54,160	14.3	21,379	6.8	32,781	51.5
Rented by Employer	1,928	0.5	1,167	0.4	761	1.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	2,362	0.6	1,230	0.4	1,132	1.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	2,834	0.7	1,855	0.6	979	1.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	762	0.2	452	0.1	310	0.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	576	0.2	47	0.0	529	0.8
Cement Bricks	24,652	6.5	3,525	1.1	21,127	33.2
Sundried Bricks	216,603	57.0	201,564	63.8	15,040	23.6
Baked Bricks	50,680	13.3	31,084	9.8	19,596	30.8
Timber	97	0.0	94	0.0	4	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	482	0.1	408	0.1	75	0.1
Poles and Mud	77,911	20.5	70,725	22.4	7,186	11.3
Grass	8,600	2.3	8,454	2.7	146	0.2
Tent	168	0.0	165	0.1	3	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	296,702	78.1	280,190	88.6	16,512	25.9
Non Earth	83,069	21.9	35,875	11.4	47,194	74.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	137,388	36.2	78,118	24.7	59,270	93.0
Grass/Leaves	184,087	48.5	181,549	57.4	2,538	4.0
Mud and Leaves	56,083	14.8	55,150	17.4	932	1.5
Others	2,212	0.6	1,249	0.4	965	1.5
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	194,473	51.2	167,864	53.1	26,609	41.8
Electricity	50,609	13.3	17,785	5.6	32,823	51.5
Others	134,687	35.5	130,414	41.3	4,272	6.7
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	291,844	76.8	282,829	89.5	9,016	14.2
Charcoal	81,315	21.4	29,539	9.3	51,776	81.3

Indicator	Tabora		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kerosene	3,344	0.9	2,448	0.8	895	1.4
Electricity	2,042	0.5	459	0.1	1,581	2.5
Others	1,227	0.3	791	0.3	437	0.7
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	43,089	11.3	8,996	2.8	34,094	53.5
Other Protected Sources	69,410	18.3	51,420	16.3	17,988	28.2
Unprotected Sources	267,271	70.4	255,648	80.9	11,623	18.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	27,885	7.3	3,788	1.2	24,097	37.8
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	3,395	0.9	920	0.3	2,475	3.9
Pit Latrine	271,766	71.6	235,099	74.4	36,667	57.6
Others	623	0.2	605	0.2	18	0.0
No Facility	27,885	7.3	3,788	1.2	24,097	37.8
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	13,159	3.5	458	0.1	12,701	19.9
Burnt	68,156	17.9	54,774	17.3	13,382	21.0
Roadside Dumping	6,559	1.7	5,162	1.6	1,397	2.2
Burying/Pit	92,579	24.4	66,087	20.9	26,492	41.6
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	199,317	52.5	189,585	60.0	9,732	15.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	239,562	63.1	195,717	61.9	43,845	68.8
Mobile Phone	241,270	63.5	188,586	59.7	52,684	82.7
Hand Hoe	323,296	85.1	284,993	90.2	38,303	60.1
Television	33,816	8.9	8,506	2.7	25,310	39.7
Land or Farm	293,938	77.4	271,504	85.9	22,435	35.2
House	307,703	81.0	281,648	89.1	26,055	40.9
Bicycle	268,349	70.7	235,028	74.4	33,321	52.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	18,420	4.9	13,067	4.1	5,353	8.4
Power Tiller	2,688	0.7	2,282	0.7	405	0.6
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	19,736	5.2	13,564	4.3	6,172	9.7
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	5,866	1.5	2,749	0.9	3,117	4.9
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	76	0.0	36	0.0	40	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	1,374	0.4	393	0.1	981	1.5
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	4,612	1.2	1,501	0.5	3,111	4.9
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,575	0.4	665	0.2	910	1.4

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quality Assurance 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 those in the “working age population” (15-64 years).

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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 a certified copy of representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

Birth Registration is the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the civil register by 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 either sickness, old age, young age, disability and the like.

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

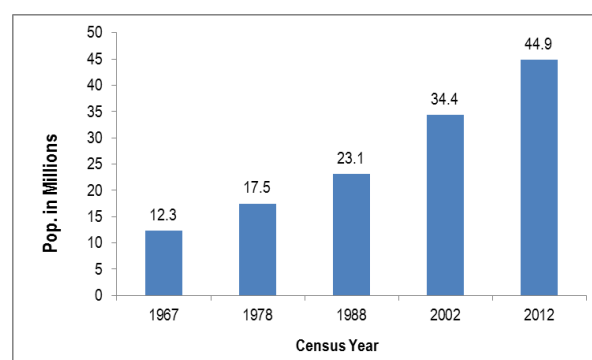
Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions and hence the title Population and Housing Census.

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, and the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26th August to 8th September 2012. The second week was mainly dedicated to enumerating populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for dispatch to the Data Processing Centre.

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas



(EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population in the country were living in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship. For the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania, Diplomats were enumerated Data collected through the censuses show that Tanzania’s population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average intercensal annual growth rate however, has decreased from 3.3 percent between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.

1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, the responsibility was vested to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners were formed in each region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Scheme. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had all the short questionnaire topics together with extra topics/questions on marital Status, Citizenship, Survival of Parents, Place of Residence, Economic Activity, Fertility, Diaspora Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires used during the census include the questionnaire for special population

groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All the 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012 Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA

boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

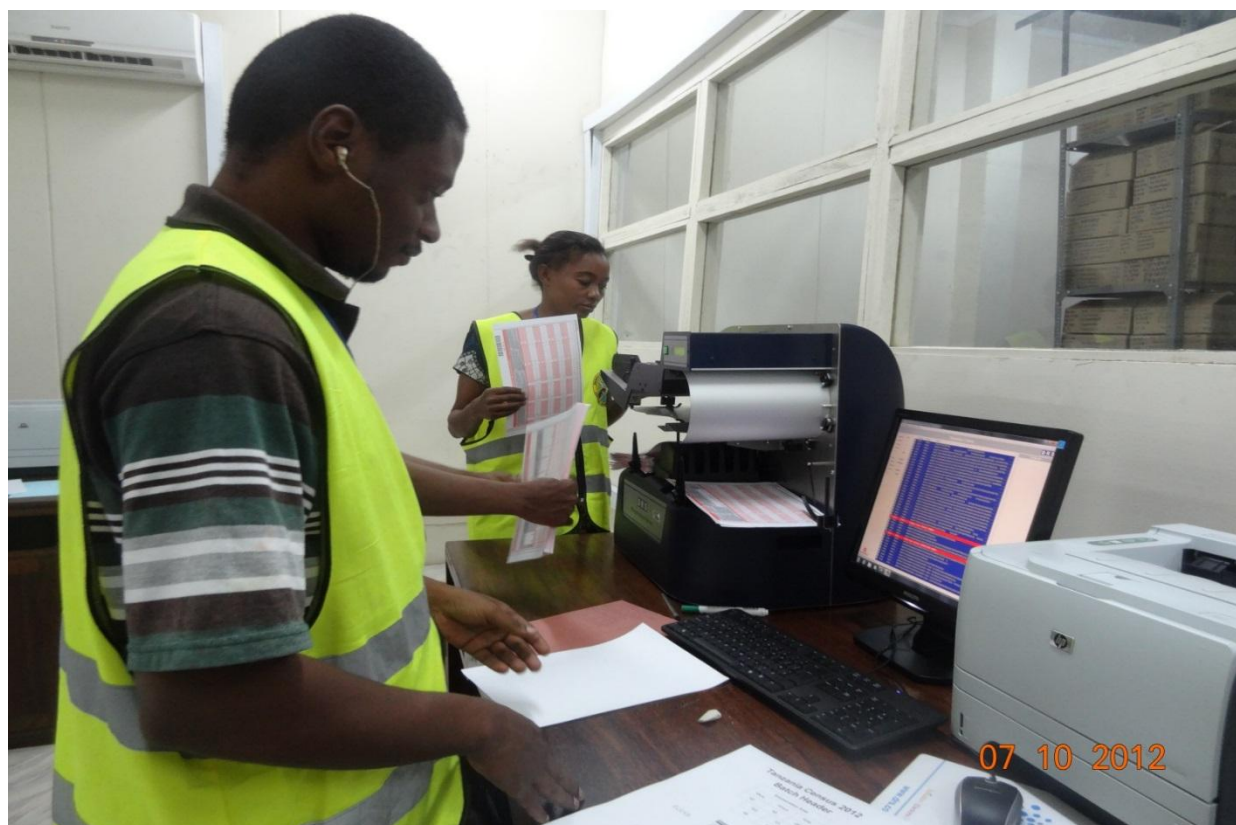
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Orphanage Centres (44 people) while in urban areas; it was Refugee Camps (4 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	2,291,623	100.00	2,004,114	100.00	287,509	100.00
Private Households	2,250,921	98.22	1,978,508	98.72	272,413	94.75
Special Institutions	1,493	0.07	1,318	0.07	175	0.06
Inmates Institutions	2,280	0.10	106	0.01	2,174	0.76
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,999	0.13	819	0.04	2,180	0.76
Refugee Camps	75	0.00	71	0.00	4	0.00
Homeless People	4,334	0.19	4,255	0.21	79	0.03
Travellers/In transit	4,742	0.21	446	0.02	4,296	1.49
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,761	0.08	942	0.05	819	0.28
Education/AI Institutions	4,261	0.19	1,571	0.08	2,690	0.94
Orphan/Age Centres	192	0.01	44	0.00	148	0.05
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	18,565	0.81	16,034	0.80	2,531	0.88

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 2,291,623 persons in Tabora Region, 2,250,921 (98.2 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households (1,978,508 persons) were more than seven times those in the urban areas (272,413 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,161,893 persons) compared to male population (1,129,730 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	2,291,623	100.00	1,129,730	100.00	1,161,893	100.00
Private Households	2,250,921	98.22	1,107,020	97.99	1,143,901	98.45
Special Institutions	1,493	0.07	1,155	0.10	338	0.03
Inmates Institutions	2,280	0.10	2,200	0.19	80	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	2,999	0.13	2,174	0.19	825	0.07
Refugee Camps	75	0.00	53	0.00	22	0.00
Homeless People	4,334	0.19	2,387	0.21	1,947	0.17
Travellers/In transit	4,742	0.21	2,830	0.25	1,912	0.16
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,761	0.08	601	0.05	1,160	0.10
Education/AI Institutions	4,261	0.19	1,755	0.16	2,506	0.22
Orphan/Age Centres	192	0.01	92	0.01	100	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	18,565	0.81	9,463	0.84	9,102	0.78

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Tabora Region in 2012 was 2.2 million. Out of that, 87.5 percent (2.0 million) were residing in rural areas and 12.5 percent (0.2 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Tabora Region was 2.9 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 3.0 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 2.7 percent. The average annual growth rate of Tabora Region decreased from 3.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.9 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
Tabora Region	1,036,150	1,710,465	2,291,623	65.1	34.0	3.6	2.9	23.7
Rural	884,588	1,490,581	2,004,114	68.5	34.5	3.7	3.0	23.4
Urban	151,562	219,884	287,509	45.1	30.8	2.7	2.7	25.8

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rate for the 2002-2012 period vary across districts. It ranges from 1.9 percent recorded in Tabora Municipal Council to 5.2 percent recorded in Kaliua District Council.

Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Tabora Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

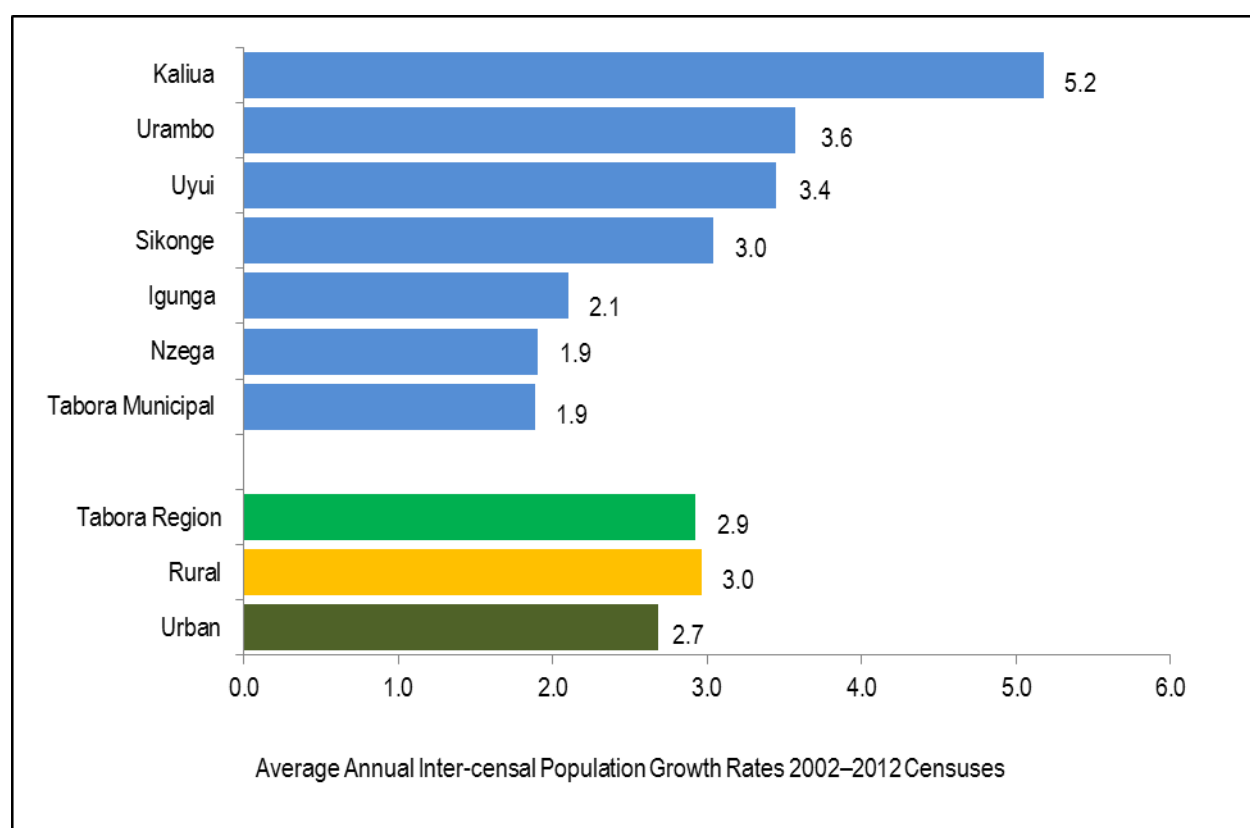


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Tabora Region has decreased from 4.4 percent in 1967/78 to 2.9 percent in 2002/2012.

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

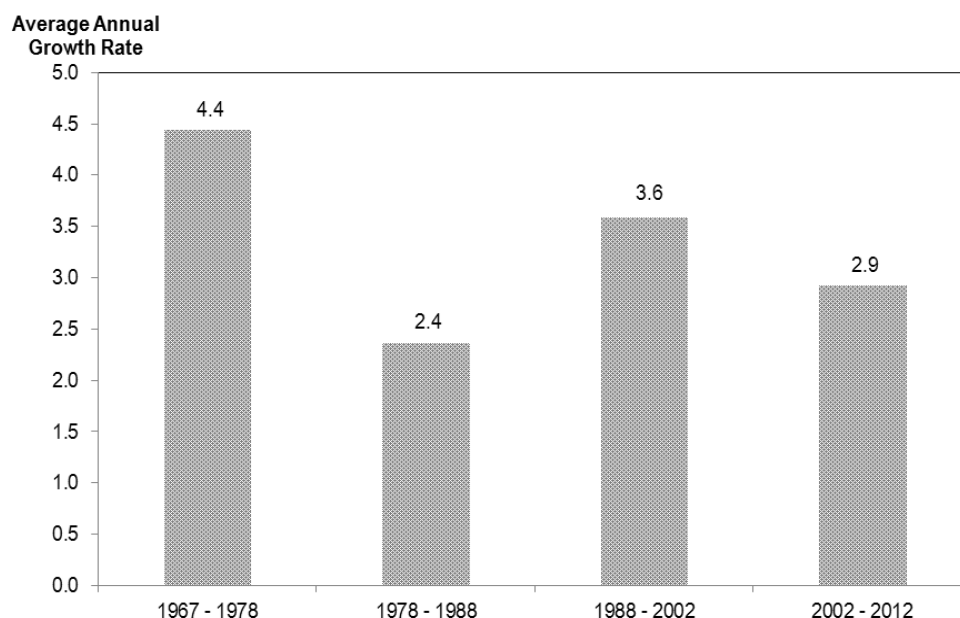


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Tabora Region has increased by 34.0 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Tabora Region has increased by 65.1 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Tabora districts from 2002 to 2012 Census; the largest population change was recorded in Kaliua District (67.8 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Tabora Municipal Council (20.7 percent).

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

District	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
Tabora Region	1,036,150	1,710,465	2,291,623	65.1	34.0	3.6	2.9	19.4	23.7
Rural	884,588	1,490,581	2,004,114	68.5	34.5	3.7	3.0	18.6	23.4
Urban	151,562	219,884	287,509	45.1	30.8	2.7	2.7	26.1	25.8
Nzega	296,085	415,203	502,252	40.2	21.0	2.4	1.9	28.7	36.4
Igunga	203,367	324,094	399,727	59.4	23.3	3.3	2.1	20.8	33.0
Uyui	N/A	281,101	396,623	N/A	41.1	N/A	3.4	N/A	20.1
Urambo	188,081	134,887	192,781	- 28.3	42.9	- 2.4	3.6	- 29.2	19.4
Sikonge	N/A	132,733	179,883	N/A	35.5	N/A	3.0	N/A	22.8
Tabora Municipal	92,987	188,005	226,999	N/A	20.7	N/A	1.9	N/A	36.8
Kaliua	N/A	234,442	393,358	N/A	67.8	N/A	5.2	N/A	13.4

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Uyui and Kaliua are new districts

Table 2.5 shows population distribution by districts and rural-urban areas in Tabora Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Nzega with 21.9 percent of the region's population(502,252 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Sikonge with 7.8 percent of the region's population(179,883 persons).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas was almost seven times (2,004,114 persons) that of urban areas (287,509 persons).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Tabora Region	2,291,623	100.0	2,004,114	100.0	287,509	100.0
Nzega	502,252	21.9	460,420	23.0	41,832	14.5
Igunga	399,727	17.4	363,856	18.2	35,871	12.5
Uyui	396,623	17.3	388,353	19.4	8,270	2.9
Urambo	192,781	8.4	163,414	8.2	29,367	10.2
Sikonge	179,883	7.8	170,552	8.5	9,331	3.2
Tabora Municipal	226,999	9.9	66,391	3.3	160,608	55.9
Kaliua	393,358	17.2	391,128	19.5	2,230	0.8

Table 2.6 presents the population Distribution by districts for rural and urban areas in Tabora Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.4 million in 2002 to 2.0 million in 2012, an increase of 34.5 percent between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. In the same period, the urban population increased from 0.21 million in 2002 to 0.28 million in 2012, an increase of 30.8 percent.

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

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Tabora Region	1,490,581	2,004,114	34.5	219,884	287,509	30.8
Nzega	385,877	460,420	19.3	29,326	41,832	42.6
Igunga	303,952	363,856	19.7	20,142	35,871	78.1
Uyui	276,793	388,353	40.3	4,308	8,270	92.0
Urambo	113,123	163,414	44.5	21,764	29,367	34.9
Sikonge	123,493	170,552	38.1	9,240	9,331	1.0
Tabora Municipal	60,118	66,391	10.4	127,887	160,608	25.6
Kaliua	227,225	391,128	72.1	7,217	2,230	- 69.1

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

Sex ratio by age 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 Tabora Region was 97 males for every 100 females, for Tabora rural it was 98 and for Tabora urban it was 93 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged below 15 years, 40 to 64 years and 75 to 79 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Tabora Region. For Tabora rural, the sex ratio was above 100 for the population aged below 15 years, 40 to 64 years and 70 to 79 years. On the other hand, Tabora urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged 40 to 59 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,291,623	100.0	1,129,730	100.0	1,161,893	100.0	97.2
0–4	426,313	18.6	213,788	18.9	212,525	18.3	100.6
5–9	375,602	16.4	189,610	16.8	185,992	16.0	101.9
10–14	306,130	13.4	154,599	13.7	151,531	13.0	102.0
15–19	238,278	10.4	117,040	10.4	121,238	10.4	96.5
20–24	200,489	8.7	91,734	8.1	108,755	9.4	84.3
25–29	163,137	7.1	74,305	6.6	88,832	7.6	83.6
30–34	131,358	5.7	62,872	5.6	68,486	5.9	91.8
35–39	106,740	4.7	52,129	4.6	54,611	4.7	95.5
40–44	81,631	3.6	41,259	3.7	40,372	3.5	102.2
45–49	59,714	2.6	30,609	2.7	29,105	2.5	105.2
50–54	54,178	2.4	27,424	2.4	26,754	2.3	102.5
55–59	32,484	1.4	16,611	1.5	15,873	1.4	104.6
60–64	34,256	1.5	17,608	1.6	16,648	1.4	105.8
65–69	21,733	0.9	10,816	1.0	10,917	0.9	99.1
70–74	22,760	1.0	11,268	1.0	11,492	1.0	98.1
75–79	13,099	0.6	6,807	0.6	6,292	0.5	108.2
80+	23,721	1.0	11,251	1.0	12,470	1.1	90.2

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	2,004,114	100.0	991,255	100.0	1,012,859	100.0	97.9
0–4	388,289	19.4	194,802	19.7	193,487	19.1	100.7
5–9	340,602	17.0	172,425	17.4	168,177	16.6	102.5
10–14	271,296	13.5	137,878	13.9	133,418	13.2	103.3
15–19	203,048	10.1	101,060	10.2	101,988	10.1	99.1
20–24	167,859	8.4	77,161	7.8	90,698	9.0	85.1
25–29	136,617	6.8	61,932	6.2	74,685	7.4	82.9
30–34	110,144	5.5	52,538	5.3	57,606	5.7	91.2
35–39	90,059	4.5	43,773	4.4	46,286	4.6	94.6
40–44	69,258	3.5	34,736	3.5	34,522	3.4	100.6
45–49	50,759	2.5	25,837	2.6	24,922	2.5	103.7
50–54	46,442	2.3	23,383	2.4	23,059	2.3	101.4
55–59	27,734	1.4	14,180	1.4	13,554	1.3	104.6
60–64	29,936	1.5	15,454	1.6	14,482	1.4	106.7
65–69	19,063	1.0	9,531	1.0	9,532	0.9	100.0
70–74	20,110	1.0	10,106	1.0	10,004	1.0	101.0
75–79	11,706	0.6	6,166	0.6	5,540	0.5	111.3
80+	21,192	1.1	10,293	1.0	10,899	1.1	94.4

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	287,509	100.0	138,475	100.0	149,034	100.0	92.9
0–4	38,024	13.2	18,986	13.7	19,038	12.8	99.7
5–9	35,000	12.2	17,185	12.4	17,815	12.0	96.5
10–14	34,834	12.1	16,721	12.1	18,113	12.2	92.3
15–19	35,230	12.3	15,980	11.5	19,250	12.9	83.0
20–24	32,630	11.3	14,573	10.5	18,057	12.1	80.7
25–29	26,520	9.2	12,373	8.9	14,147	9.5	87.5
30–34	21,214	7.4	10,334	7.5	10,880	7.3	95.0
35–39	16,681	5.8	8,356	6.0	8,325	5.6	100.4
40–44	12,373	4.3	6,523	4.7	5,850	3.9	111.5
45–49	8,955	3.1	4,772	3.4	4,183	2.8	114.1
50–54	7,736	2.7	4,041	2.9	3,695	2.5	109.4
55–59	4,750	1.7	2,431	1.8	2,319	1.6	104.8
60–64	4,320	1.5	2,154	1.6	2,166	1.5	99.4
65–69	2,670	0.9	1,285	0.9	1,385	0.9	92.8
70–74	2,650	0.9	1,162	0.8	1,488	1.0	78.1
75–79	1,393	0.5	641	0.5	752	0.5	85.2
80+	2,529	0.9	958	0.7	1,571	1.1	61.0

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Tabora Region. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure for example that of Tabora urban population. Figure 3.3 shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Tabora urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

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

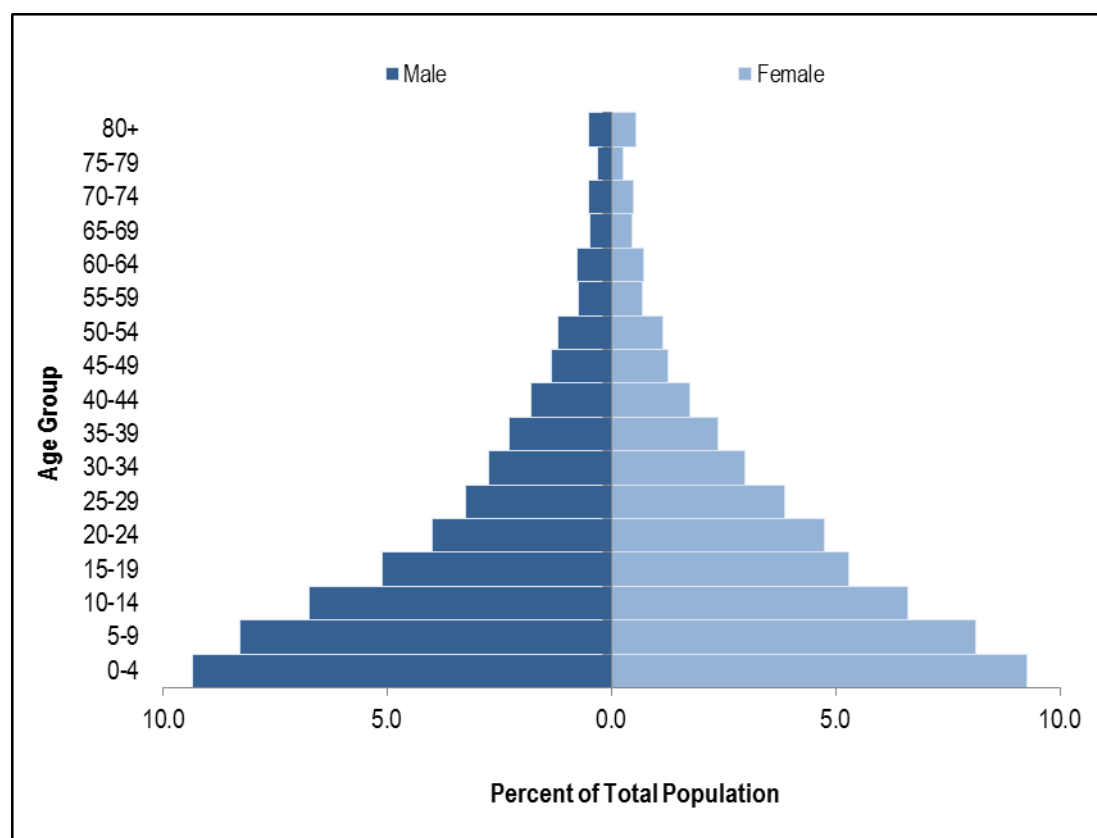


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tabora Rural, 2012 Census

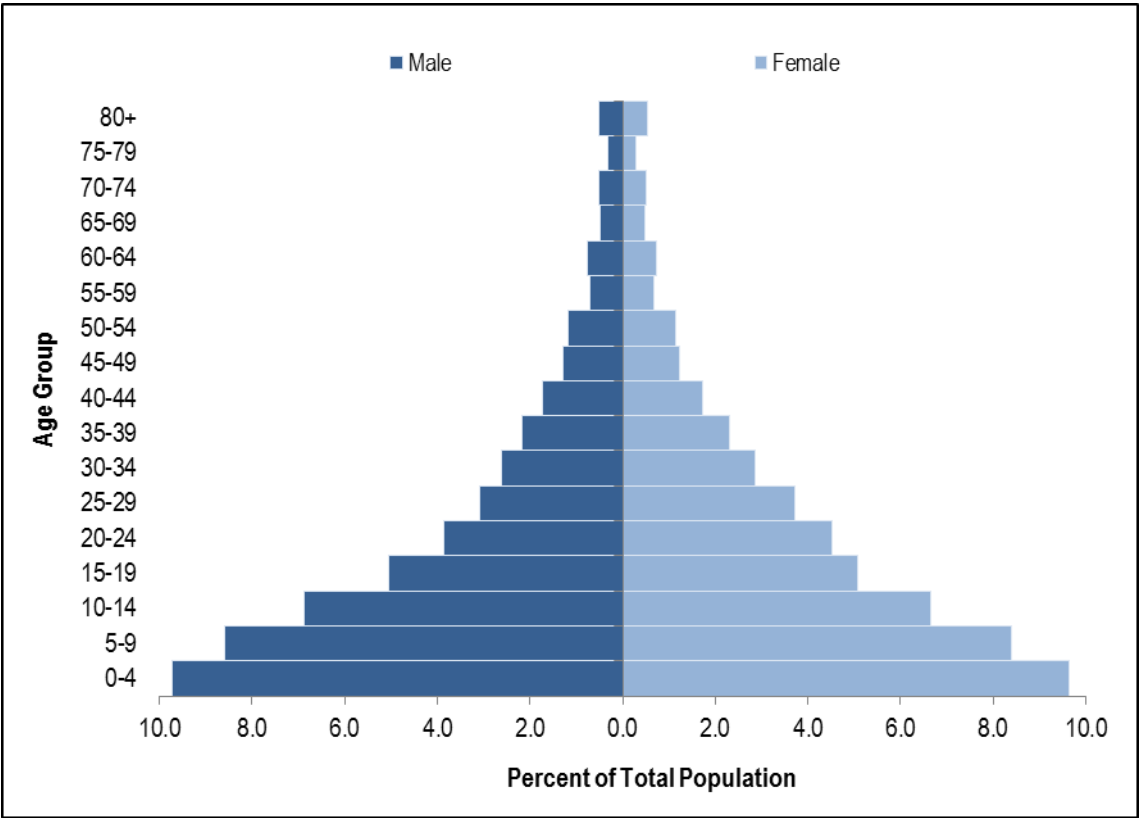
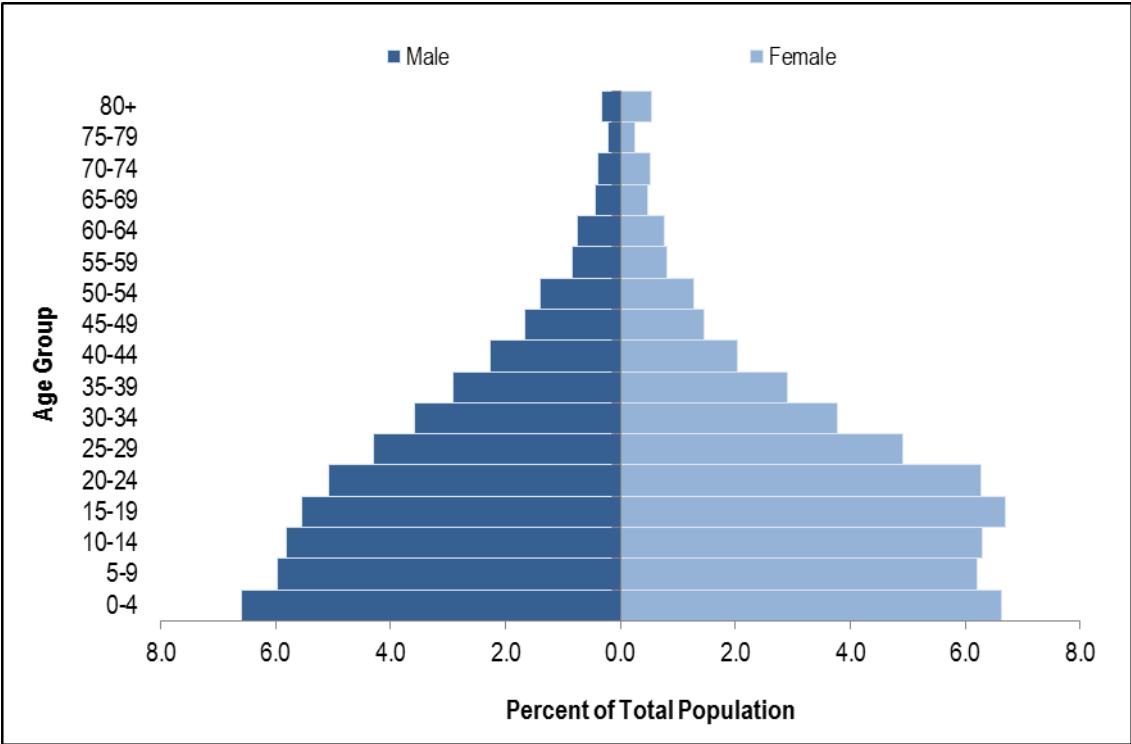


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tabora Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population comprising of 48.4 percent of Tabora total population below 15 years of age and about four (3.5) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

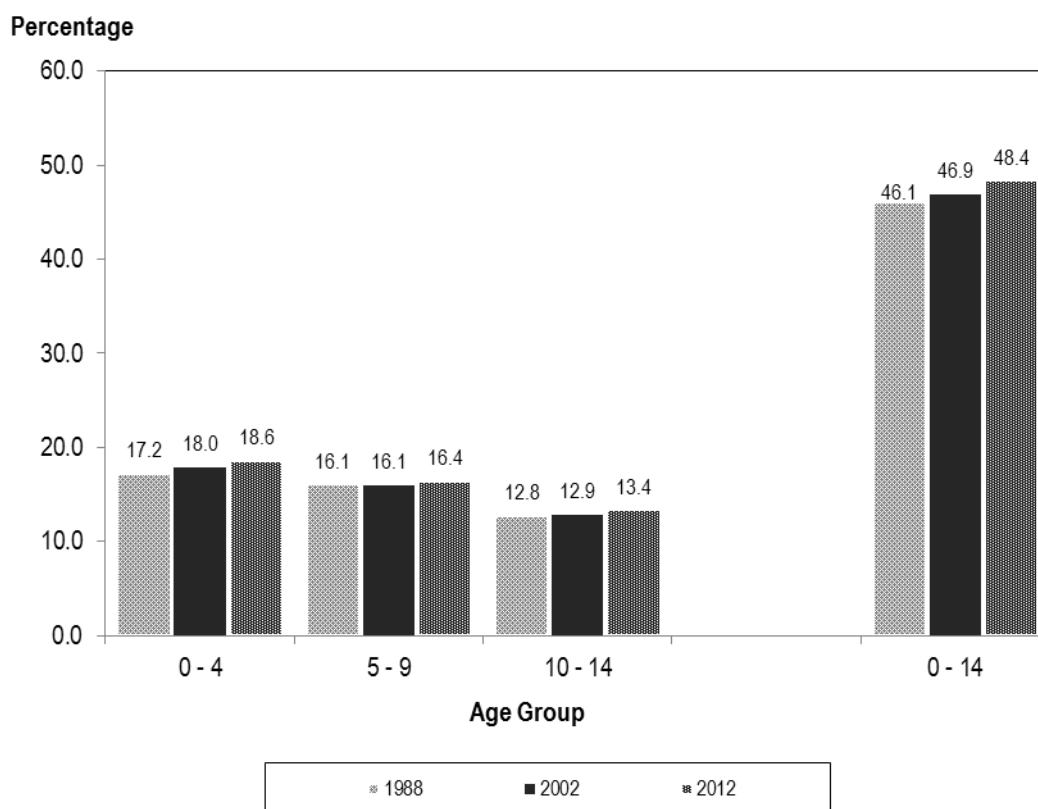
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Tabora		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	2,291,623	100.0	2,004,114	100.0	287,509	100.0
Male	1,129,730	49.3	991,255	49.5	138,475	48.2
Female	1,161,893	50.7	1,012,859	50.5	149,034	51.8
Children (Under 1 year)	81,844	3.6	73,111	3.6	8,733	3.0
Male	40,886	3.6	36,591	3.7	4,295	3.1
Female	40,958	3.5	36,520	3.6	4,438	3.0
Children (0–4 years)	426,313	18.6	388,289	19.4	38,024	13.2
Male	213,788	18.9	194,802	19.7	18,986	13.7
Female	212,525	18.3	193,487	19.1	19,038	12.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,108,045	48.4	1,000,187	49.9	107,858	37.5
Male	557,997	49.4	505,105	51.0	52,892	38.2
Female	550,048	47.3	495,082	48.9	54,966	36.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,250,655	54.6	1,122,310	56.0	128,345	44.6
Male	629,907	55.8	567,774	57.3	62,133	44.9
Female	620,748	53.4	554,536	54.7	66,212	44.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	438,767	19.1	370,907	18.5	67,860	23.6
Male	208,774	18.5	178,221	18.0	30,553	22.1
Female	229,993	19.8	192,686	19.0	37,307	25.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	765,455	33.4	644,937	32.2	120,518	41.9
Male	362,038	32.0	306,227	30.9	55,811	40.3
Female	403,417	34.7	338,710	33.4	64,707	43.4
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	462,640	20.2	413,949	20.7	48,691	16.9
Male	233,644	20.7	210,037	21.2	23,607	17.0
Female	228,996	19.7	203,912	20.1	25,084	16.8
Secondary School (14–17 years)	197,775	8.6	170,571	8.5	27,204	9.5
Male	99,407	8.8	87,036	8.8	12,371	8.9
Female	98,368	8.5	83,535	8.2	14,833	10.0
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,102,265	48.1	931,856	46.5	170,409	59.3
Male	531,591	47.1	450,054	45.4	81,537	58.9
Female	570,674	49.1	481,802	47.6	88,872	59.6
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	511,399	44.0	430,707	42.5	80,692	54.1
Elderly Population (60+ years)	115,569	5.0	102,007	5.1	13,562	4.7
Male	57,750	5.1	51,550	5.2	6,200	4.5
Female	57,819	5.0	50,457	5.0	7,362	4.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	81,313	3.5	72,071	3.6	9,242	3.2
Male	40,142	3.6	36,096	3.6	4,046	2.9
Female	41,171	3.5	35,975	3.6	5,196	3.5
Age-Dependency Ratio		108		115		69

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC the proportion of population below 15 years of age increased from 46 percent in 1988 Census to 47 percent in 2002 Census and to 48 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over 24 years period.

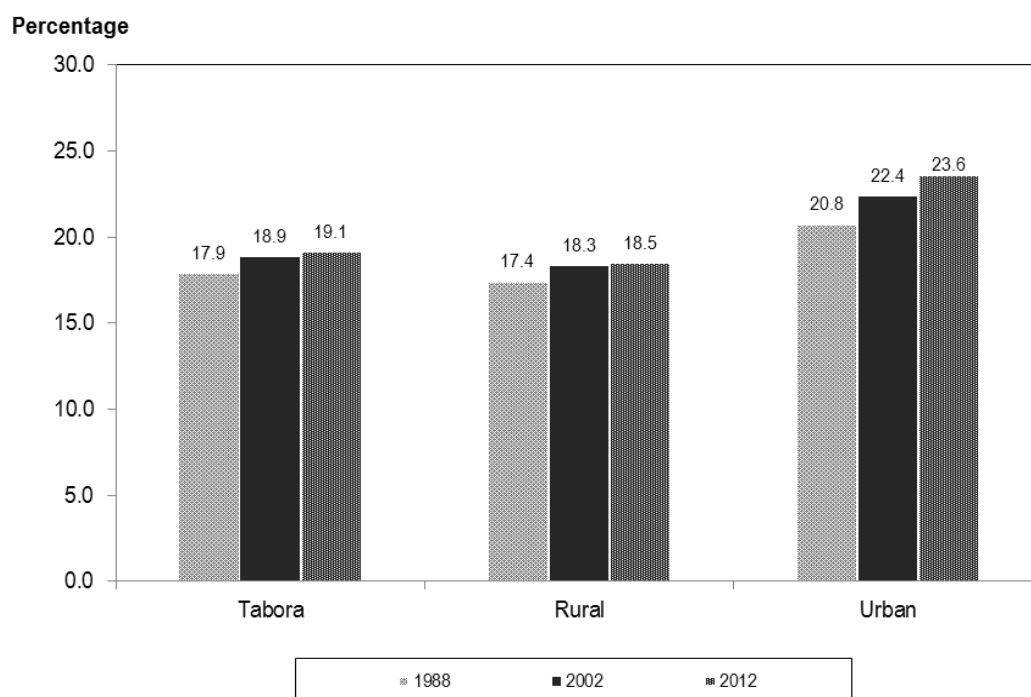
**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Tabora Region
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

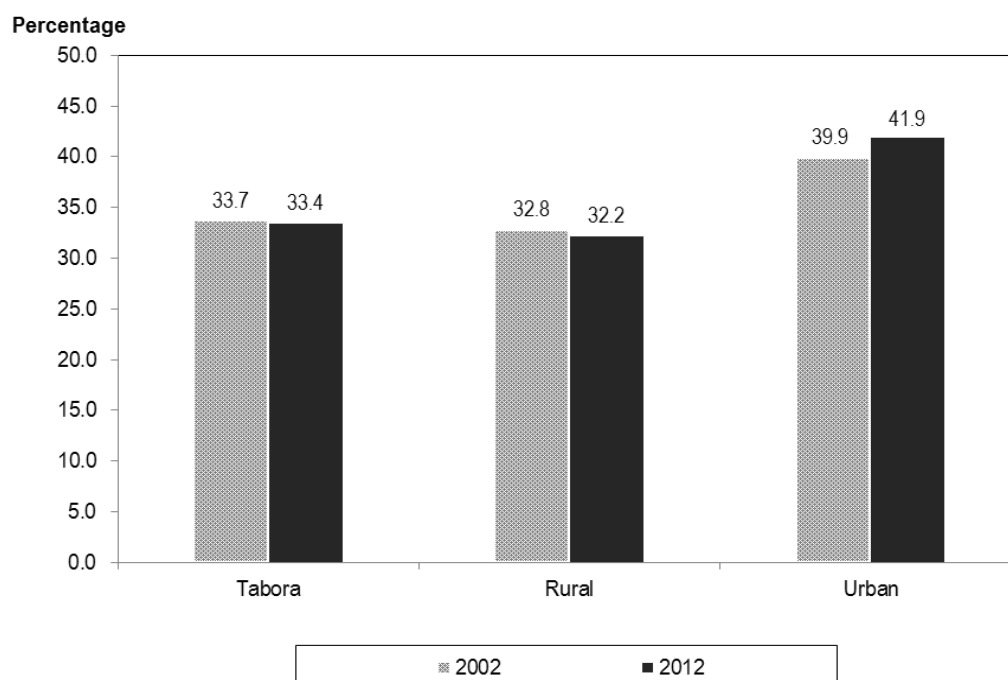
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Tabora Region, Tabora rural and Tabora urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Tabora Region has increased from 17.9 percent in 1988 to 19.1 percent in 2012 Census. In rural areas, the proportion of the 15-24 population increases from 17.4 in 1988 to 18.5 percent in the 2012 Census and that of urban areas increased from 20.8 percent in 1988 to 23.6 percent in the 2012 PHC.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years slightly decreased slightly from 33.7 percent in 2002 to 33.4 percent in 2012 for Tabora region and also decreased from 32.8 in 2002 to 32.2 percent in 2012 for Tabora rural. On the other hand, it increased for Tabora urban from 39.9 to 41.9 percent between 2002 and 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

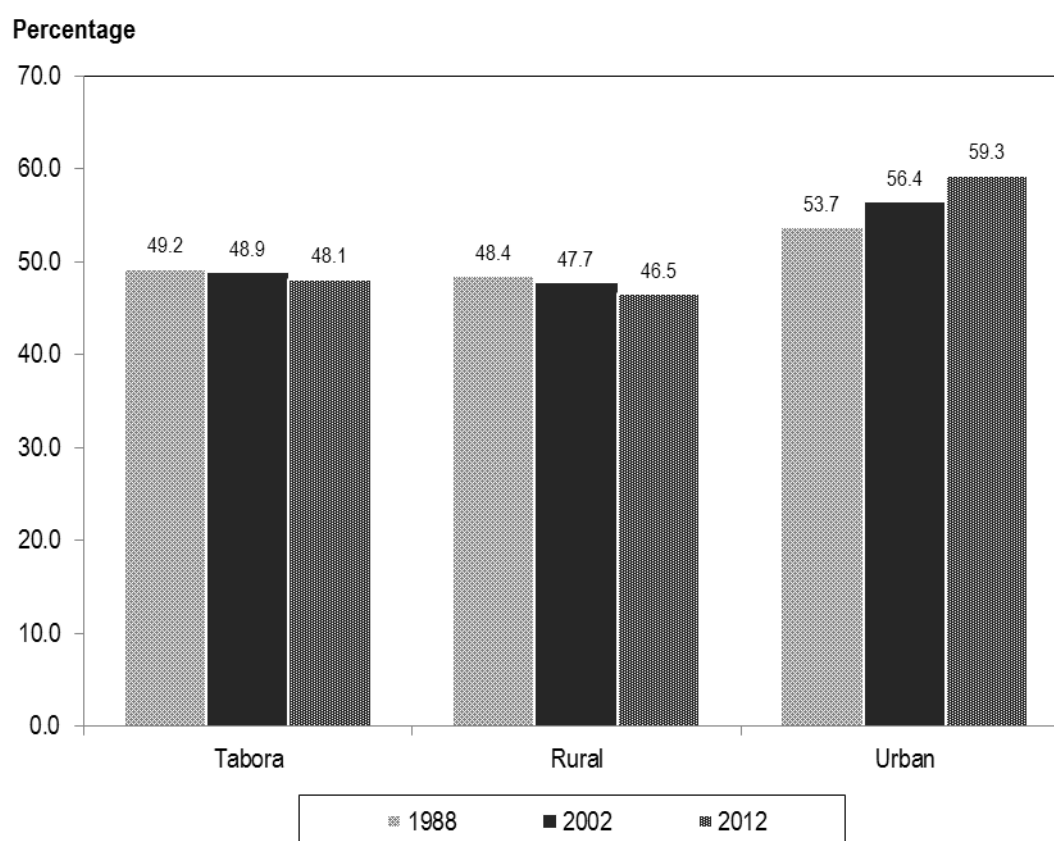
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Tabora Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of Tabora's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) slightly decreased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 48.1 percent in 2012 and also decreased from 48.4 percent in 1988 to 46.5 percent in 2012 Census for Tabora rural and increased from 53.7 in 2002 to 59.3 percent for Tabora urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

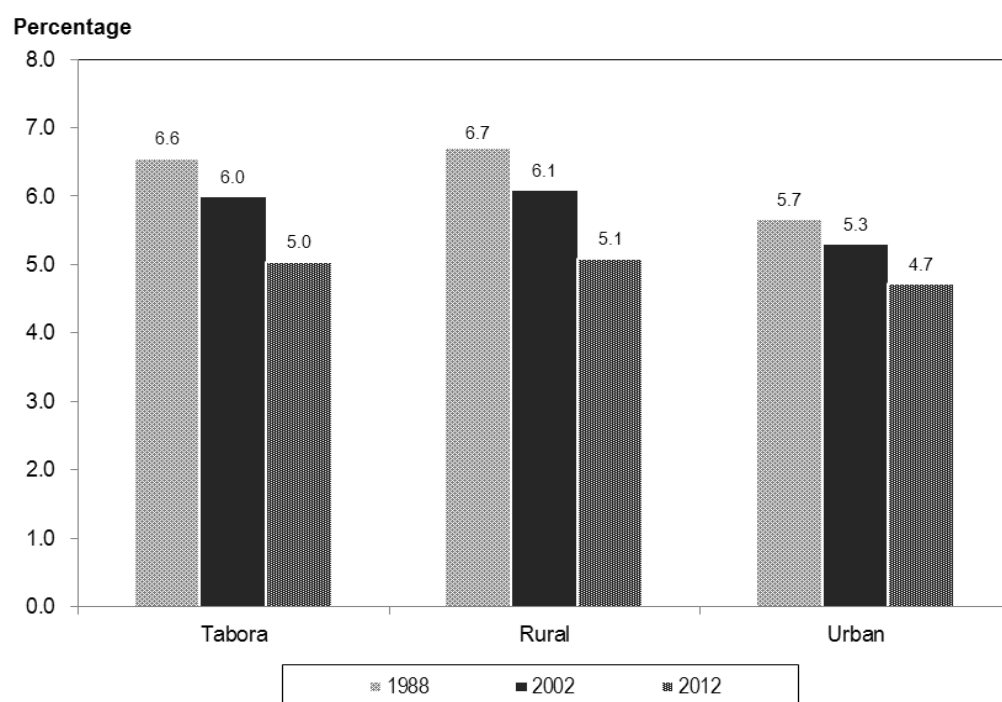
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Tabora Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Tabora Region has decreased from seven (6.6) percent in 1988 to five (5) percent in the 2012 PHC, the same trend is observed in Tabora rural. For Tabora urban, it decreased from six (5.7) percent to 4.7 percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

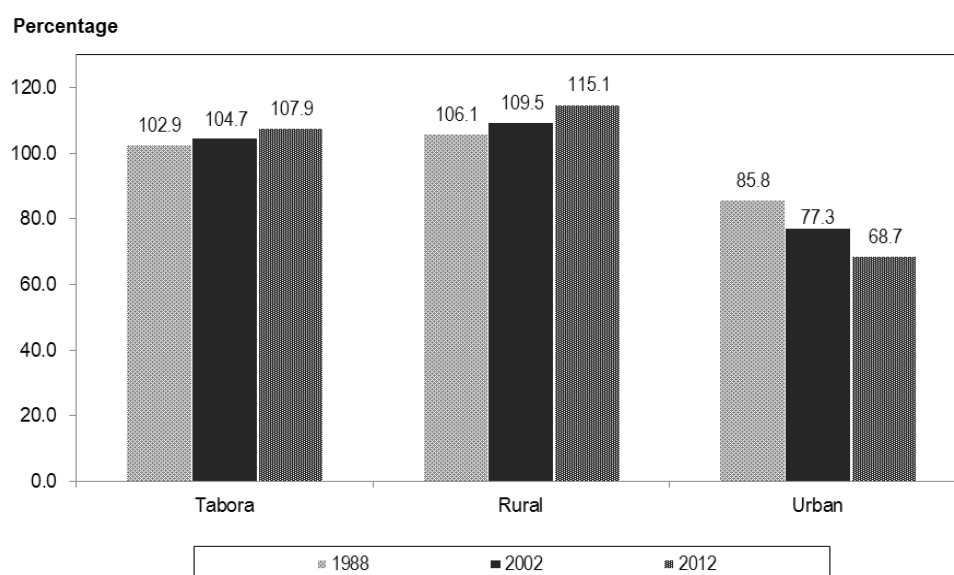
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Tabora Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Tabora age dependency ratio was 103 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 103 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual increase in age dependency ratio in Tabora rural and a decline in Tabora urban from 1988 to the 2012 PHC.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Tabora 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 (383,432) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Tabora Region had a total of 379,770 private households. Eighty three (83.2) percent of the private households (316,065 households) were in rural areas and 16.8 percent (63,705 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). About seventy (70.1) percent and 29.9 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Residence and Sex of Head of Household; Tabora 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	379,770	266,117	70.1	113,653	30	316,065	83.2	224,908	85	91,157	80.2	63,705	16.8	41,209	15.5	22,496	19.8
< 10	178	128	71.9	50	28.1	159	89.3	117	91.4	42	84	19	10.7	11	8.6	8	16
14-Oct	1,106	618	55.9	488	44.1	915	82.7	524	84.8	391	80.1	191	17.3	94	15.2	97	19.9
15-19	6,247	3,070	49.1	3,177	50.9	4,539	72.7	2,152	70.1	2,387	75.1	1,708	27.3	918	29.9	790	24.9
20-24	24,719	15,252	61.7	9,467	38.3	18,672	75.5	11,766	77.1	6,906	72.9	6,047	24.5	3,486	22.9	2,561	27.1
25-29	45,946	32,808	71.4	13,138	28.6	36,483	79.4	26,599	81.1	9,884	75.2	9,463	20.6	6,209	18.9	3,254	24.8
30-34	53,681	39,323	73.3	14,358	26.7	43,951	81.9	32,700	83.2	11,251	78.4	9,730	18.1	6,623	16.8	3,107	21.6
35-39	51,496	37,785	73.4	13,711	26.6	43,078	83.7	32,104	85	10,974	80	8,418	16.3	5,681	15	2,737	20
40-44	43,670	31,604	72.4	12,066	27.6	36,914	84.5	26,971	85.3	9,943	82.4	6,756	15.5	4,633	14.7	2,123	17.6
45-49	33,875	24,464	72.2	9,411	27.8	28,557	84.3	20,821	85.1	7,736	82.2	5,318	15.7	3,643	14.9	1,675	17.8
50-54	31,610	22,026	69.7	9,584	30.3	26,834	84.9	18,880	85.7	7,954	83	4,776	15.1	3,146	14.3	1,630	17
55-59	19,600	13,604	69.4	5,996	30.6	16,546	84.4	11,635	85.5	4,911	81.9	3,054	15.6	1,969	14.5	1,085	18.1
60-64	20,848	14,292	68.6	6,556	31.4	18,075	86.7	12,591	88.1	5,484	83.6	2,773	13.3	1,701	11.9	1,072	16.4
65-69	13,140	8,809	67	4,331	33	11,443	87.1	7,786	88.4	3,657	84.4	1,697	12.9	1,023	11.6	674	15.6
70-74	13,570	8,956	66	4,614	34	11,953	88.1	8,056	90	3,897	84.5	1,617	11.9	900	10	717	15.5
75-79	7,831	5,372	68.6	2,459	31.4	7,012	89.5	4,885	90.9	2,127	86.5	819	10.5	487	9.1	332	13.5
80+	12,253	8,006	65.3	4,247	34.7	10,934	89.2	7,321	91.4	3,613	85.1	1,319	10.8	685	8.6	634	14.9

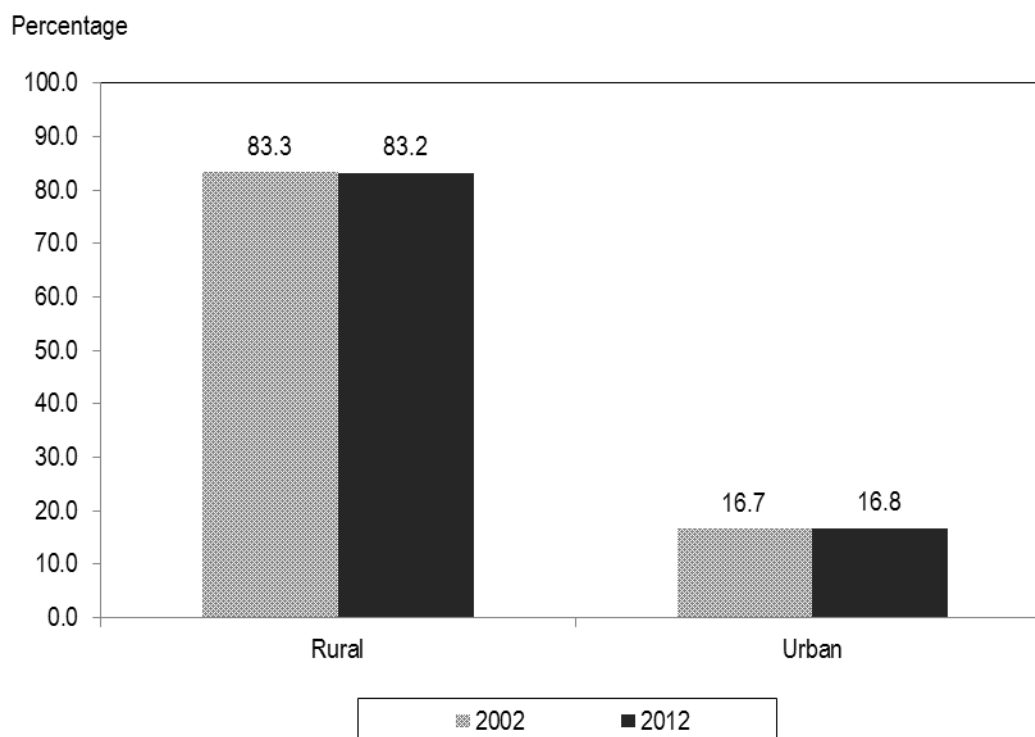
Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Nzega District, being the district with the largest population, comprised of 22.6 percent of the total number of private households in Tabora Region while Sikonge District had the smallest proportion of private households (7.8 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Kaliua (99.3 percent) followed by Uyui (97.3 percent), while in urban areas, the largest number of private households was Tabora Municipal (76.6 percent).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	379,770	100.0	316,065	83.2	63,705	16.8
Nzega	85,773	22.6	76,166	88.8	9,607	11.2
Igunga	61,721	16.3	53,953	87.4	7,768	12.6
Uyui	59,791	15.7	58,148	97.3	1,643	2.7
Urambo	32,118	8.5	26,229	81.7	5,889	18.3
Sikonge	29,715	7.8	27,555	92.7	2,160	7.3
Tabora Municipal	47,241	12.4	11,048	23.4	36,193	76.6
Kaliua	63,411	16.7	62,966	99.3	445	0.7

Figure 4.1 shows that the distribution of an urban household (16.7 percent) and rural household (83.2 percent) had almost remained the same for the two censuses (2002 and 2012) in Tabora Region. 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; Tabora Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Tabora Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.9 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 5.8 persons in the 2002 PHC. Rural households, with an average of 6.3 persons per household, are absolutely larger than the urban ones (4.3 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.6 persons in Tabora Municipal to 6.6 persons in Uyui District.

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

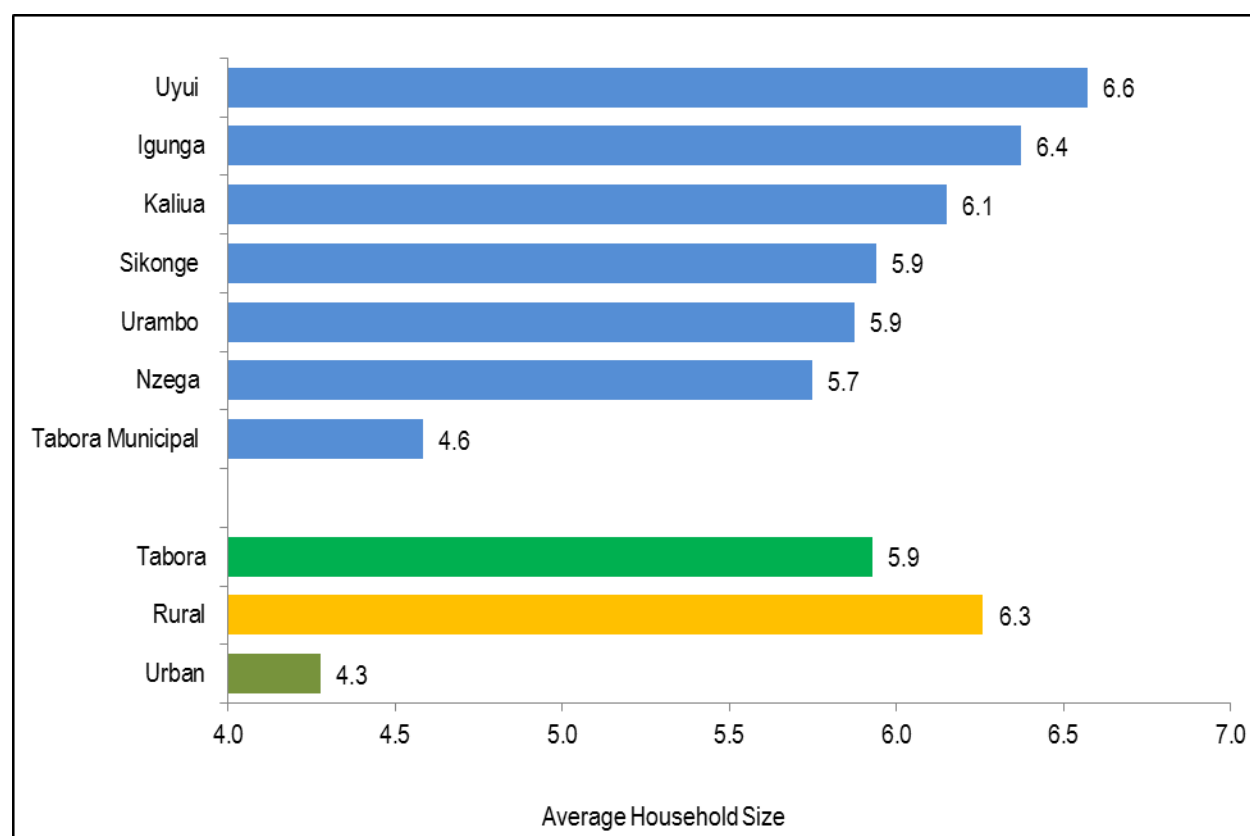


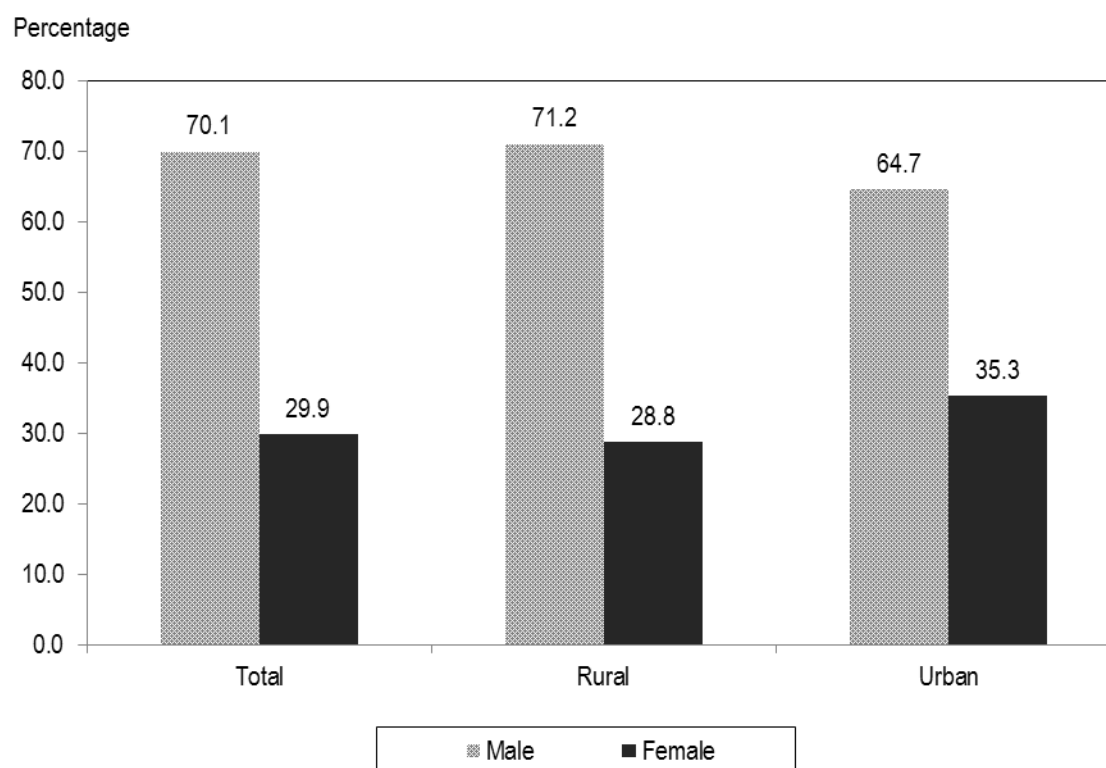
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Tabora Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tabora Region	1,692,699	2,250,921	294,123	379,770	5.8	5.9
Rural	1,479,769	1,978,508	245,124	316,065	6.0	6.3
Urban	212,930	272,413	48,999	63,705	4.3	4.3

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 seventy (70.1) percent of the total private households in Tabora Region were headed by males and about thirty (29.9) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male and female headed households has almost remained the same for the 2002 and 2012 PHC; male headed households consist of seventy (70.2) percent and female headed is thirty (29.9) percent Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Tabora Region	70.2	29.8	70.1	29.9
Rural	71.7	28.3	71.2	28.8
Urban	62.7	37.3	64.7	35.3

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 10.1, more than twice that of male headed households (4.2 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 District, Type of Household Headship; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Tabora Region	379,770	266,117	113,653	5.9	4.2	10.1
Rural	316,065	224,908	91,157	6.3	4.3	11.0
Urban	63,705	41,209	22,496	4.3	3.1	6.3
Nzega	85,773	58,312	27,461	5.7	4.1	9.2
Igunga	61,721	43,036	18,685	6.4	4.5	10.8
Uyui	59,791	42,011	17,780	6.6	4.6	11.2
Urambo	32,118	23,104	9,014	5.9	4.0	10.6
Sikonge	29,715	21,473	8,242	5.9	4.1	10.9
Tabora Municipal	47,241	31,367	15,874	4.6	3.3	7.0
Kaliua	63,411	46,814	16,597	6.1	4.2	11.8

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

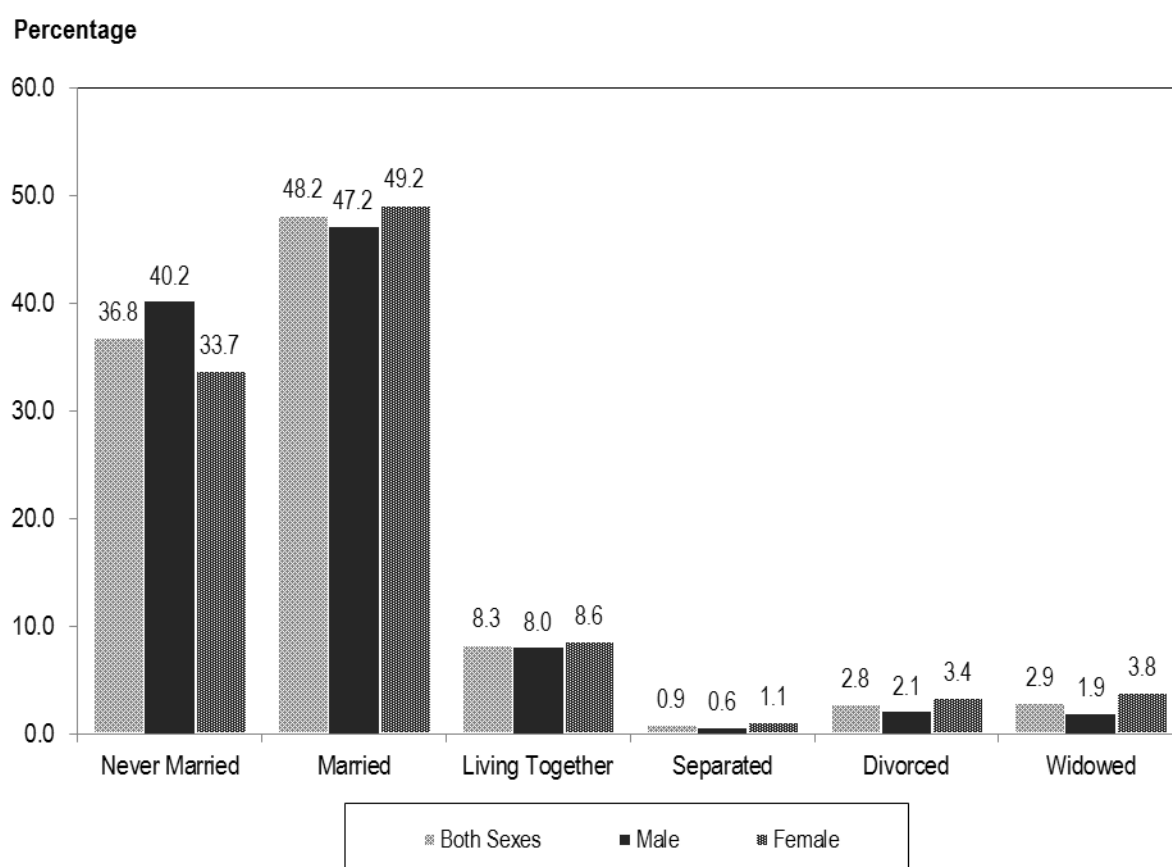
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and district in Tabora Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 36.8 percent of the people in Tabora Region aged 15 years and above had never married, 87.1 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 48.2 percent of the people were married and three (2.9) 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 56.1 percent for persons age 20–24 to 13.1 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,155,507	36.8	48.2	8.3	2.8	0.9	2.9
15–19	233,361	87.1	11.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	194,125	56.1	34.9	6.2	2.5	0.2	0.1
25–29	158,962	29.7	57.2	11.9	0.7	0.5	0.0
30–34	128,167	17.1	65.6	12.0	4.4	0.9	0.1
35–39	104,195	11.7	70.3	12.3	4.4	1.1	0.2
40–44	79,663	10.0	72.5	11.5	2.9	1.5	1.7
45–49	58,401	7.1	72.4	10.7	3.5	1.7	4.4
50–54	53,019	9.0	69.3	9.8	4.4	2.1	5.4
55–59	31,852	9.6	62.8	11.5	7.2	2.4	6.5
60–64	33,676	11.3	61.9	9.7	6.7	2.3	8.1
65–69	21,396	7.6	60.5	10.6	7.4	2.5	11.5
70–74	22,396	11.4	51.8	9.0	7.8	2.3	17.7
75–79	12,916	10.2	41.3	6.4	5.2	2.1	34.7
80+	23,378	13.1	30.8	5.0	4.3	1.7	45.2

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas and five year age groups. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (40.2 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (33.7 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3.8 percent) was twice as much as that of males (1.9 percent). Also the tables indicates that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	555,302	40.2	47.2	8.0	2.1	0.6	1.9
15-19	114,926	92.4	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	88,076	69.5	24.3	3.1	2.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	71,714	37.1	51.3	10.9	0.3	0.3	0.1
30-34	60,788	18.9	64.1	12.2	4.0	0.5	0.1
35-39	50,413	11.8	70.5	13.3	3.4	0.7	0.2
40-44	39,935	8.9	74.5	12.8	1.3	0.9	1.6
45-49	29,759	5.8	75.9	11.7	1.8	1.1	3.7
50-54	26,717	6.6	74.3	11.4	2.4	1.4	3.9
55-59	16,219	6.4	71.3	12.6	4.1	1.4	4.3
60-64	17,280	6.9	71.5	11.0	4.1	1.7	4.8
65-69	10,618	4.7	71.1	11.3	4.6	2.0	6.3
70-74	11,056	6.5	66.0	11.3	5.3	1.9	9.1
75-79	6,714	5.4	60.1	9.3	4.1	1.9	19.1
80+	11,087	8.2	51.7	8.1	3.5	1.8	26.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	600,205	33.7	49.2	8.6	3.4	1.1	3.8
15-19	118,435	82.0	15.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	106,049	45.0	43.7	8.8	2.2	0.2	0.1
25-29	87,248	23.5	62.0	12.8	1.0	0.6	0.0
30-34	67,379	15.4	66.9	11.8	4.7	1.2	0.1
35-39	53,782	11.6	70.0	11.4	5.2	1.6	0.2
40-44	39,728	11.0	70.4	10.2	4.4	2.2	1.8
45-49	28,642	8.5	68.8	9.8	5.4	2.4	5.2
50-54	26,302	11.5	64.2	8.2	6.4	2.8	6.9
55-59	15,633	12.9	54.1	10.3	10.5	3.4	8.8
60-64	16,396	16.0	51.8	8.3	9.4	3.0	11.5
65-69	10,778	10.4	49.9	10.0	10.1	3.1	16.6
70-74	11,340	16.1	37.9	6.8	10.3	2.6	26.2
75-79	6,202	15.5	21.0	3.3	6.3	2.3	51.6
80+	12,291	17.5	11.9	2.1	5.1	1.6	61.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	988,239	36.2	49.0	8.3	2.7	0.8	2.9
15-19	200,123	86.9	11.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	164,154	55.4	36.1	5.8	2.5	0.1	0.1
25-29	134,505	28.8	58.6	11.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
30-34	108,458	16.3	66.7	11.7	4.3	0.8	0.1
35-39	88,775	11.0	71.2	12.4	4.2	1.0	0.2
40-44	68,245	9.3	73.1	11.8	2.7	1.4	1.7
45-49	50,057	6.6	72.9	11.2	3.4	1.6	4.3
50-54	45,777	8.6	69.5	10.3	4.3	2.0	5.3
55-59	27,363	9.2	63.3	11.9	7.0	2.3	6.3
60-64	29,581	10.9	62.4	10.2	6.5	2.2	7.8
65-69	18,845	7.3	60.8	11.0	7.4	2.3	11.2
70-74	19,843	11.0	52.5	9.4	7.7	2.2	17.2
75-79	11,574	10.0	42.2	6.8	5.1	2.0	33.9
80+	20,939	12.8	31.7	5.3	4.2	1.6	44.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	477,315	39.8	47.6	7.9	2.1	0.6	2.0
15-19	99,602	92.3	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	74,971	68.8	25.2	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	60,741	36.5	52.6	10.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
30-34	51,524	18.5	65.1	11.6	4.1	0.5	0.2
35-39	43,024	11.4	71.3	13.1	3.4	0.6	0.2
40-44	34,148	8.6	74.8	12.9	1.3	0.8	1.6
45-49	25,423	5.6	76.0	11.9	1.7	1.0	3.7
50-54	23,011	6.6	74.0	11.8	2.4	1.3	3.9
55-59	13,963	6.3	71.1	12.9	4.0	1.3	4.3
60-64	15,269	6.8	71.3	11.5	4.0	1.6	4.9
65-69	9,414	4.6	71.0	11.7	4.6	1.8	6.3
70-74	9,952	6.3	66.2	11.7	5.1	1.9	8.8
75-79	6,101	5.2	60.3	9.7	4.1	1.9	18.8
80+	10,172	8.0	52.0	8.5	3.3	1.7	26.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	510,924	32.8	50.3	8.6	3.3	1.0	3.9
15-19	100,521	81.4	16.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	89,183	44.1	45.2	8.2	2.2	0.2	0.1
25-29	73,764	22.6	63.5	12.4	0.9	0.6	0.0
30-34	56,934	14.3	68.2	11.8	4.5	1.0	0.1
35-39	45,751	10.5	71.2	11.8	5.0	1.4	0.2
40-44	34,097	10.1	71.4	10.6	4.1	2.1	1.7
45-49	24,634	7.6	69.7	10.4	5.1	2.2	5.0
50-54	22,766	10.6	64.9	8.8	6.2	2.7	6.7
55-59	13,400	12.1	55.2	10.9	10.1	3.3	8.4
60-64	14,312	15.4	52.8	8.8	9.2	2.9	11.0
65-69	9,431	10.0	50.7	10.2	10.1	2.9	16.1
70-74	9,891	15.7	38.6	7.2	10.3	2.5	25.8
75-79	5,473	15.3	22.0	3.5	6.2	2.2	50.8
80+	10,767	17.4	12.6	2.3	5.0	1.6	61.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	167,268	68,030	72,703	14,628	5,274	2,046	4,587
15-19	33,238	29,496	3,129	595	9	9	-
20-24	29,971	18,028	8,524	2,590	725	84	20
25-29	24,457	8,354	12,061	3,618	245	174	5
30-34	19,709	4,168	11,678	2,660	913	272	18
35-39	15,420	2,462	10,000	1,824	815	282	37
40-44	11,418	1,561	7,850	1,091	452	252	212
45-49	8,344	865	5,810	676	372	220	401
50-54	7,242	835	4,911	486	374	215	421
55-59	4,489	547	2,680	389	404	133	336
60-64	4,095	573	2,397	258	328	135	404
65-69	2,551	244	1,470	208	192	96	341
70-74	2,553	363	1,183	144	232	77	554
75-79	1,342	167	453	46	81	38	557
80+	2,439	367	557	43	132	59	1,281

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	77,987	42.4	44.2	8.9	2.2	0.8	1.5
15-19	15,324	92.8	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	13,105	73.4	19.2	4.5	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	10,973	40.8	43.6	14.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
30-34	9,264	21.1	58.6	15.8	3.5	0.8	0.1
35-39	7,389	14.2	66.4	14.7	3.6	1.0	0.2
40-44	5,787	10.8	72.7	11.9	1.8	1.3	1.5
45-49	4,336	7.2	75.4	10.0	2.3	1.8	3.2
50-54	3,706	6.4	76.0	8.9	2.8	2.0	3.8
55-59	2,256	6.7	72.3	10.3	4.9	1.7	4.1
60-64	2,011	7.9	72.4	7.4	5.3	2.4	4.7
65-69	1,204	5.6	72.3	8.0	5.1	3.3	5.7
70-74	1,104	7.7	64.0	7.2	6.6	2.5	11.9
75-79	613	7.2	58.4	5.4	4.1	2.6	22.3
80+	915	9.7	48.9	3.9	5.2	3.5	28.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	89,281	39.1	42.8	8.6	4.0	1.6	3.8
15-19	17,914	85.3	11.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	16,866	49.9	35.6	11.8	2.2	0.4	0.1
25-29	13,484	28.7	54.0	14.7	1.5	1.0	0.0
30-34	10,445	21.2	59.8	11.4	5.6	1.9	0.1
35-39	8,031	17.6	63.4	9.2	6.8	2.6	0.3
40-44	5,631	16.6	64.7	7.2	6.2	3.1	2.2
45-49	4,008	13.7	63.3	6.0	6.8	3.6	6.5
50-54	3,536	16.9	59.2	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.9
55-59	2,233	17.7	47.0	7.0	13.1	4.2	10.9
60-64	2,084	19.9	45.2	5.2	10.7	4.2	14.9
65-69	1,347	13.1	44.5	8.3	9.7	4.2	20.2
70-74	1,449	19.2	32.9	4.4	11.0	3.4	29.2
75-79	729	16.9	13.0	1.8	7.7	3.0	57.6
80+	1,524	18.2	7.2	0.5	5.5	1.8	66.8

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 34.9 percent in Kaliua District Council to 40.5 percent in Tabora Municipal Council. For the married category, the range was from 43.4 percent in Tabora Municipal Council to 51 percent in Kaliua District Council. The proportion for the separated was about one (1) percent for all districts. Widowed category ranged from two (2.3) percent in Kaliua District Council to three (3.3) percent in Nzega district. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together is higher in Nzega district compared to other districts.

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Tabora Region	1,155,507	36.8	48.2	8.3	0.9	2.8	2.9
Rural	988,239	36.2	49.0	8.3	0.8	2.7	2.9
Urban	167,268	40.7	43.5	8.7	1.2	3.2	2.7
Nzega District Council	255,950	36.0	46.1	10.3	1.0	3.4	3.3
Igunga District Council	200,344	37.8	50.3	5.5	0.7	2.6	3.1
Uyui District Council	193,999	36.8	49.7	7.4	0.7	2.5	2.9
Urambo District Council	96,141	37.2	47.6	8.3	1.1	2.9	2.8
Sikonge District Council	89,324	36.1	48.2	9.6	0.9	2.5	2.8
Tabora Municipal Council	127,600	40.5	43.4	8.8	1.2	3.1	3.0
Kaliua District Council	192,149	34.9	51.0	8.7	0.8	2.4	2.3

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 19.5 years 2002 to 22.1 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males also increased from 24.2 years in 2002 Census to 25.7 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females as 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 22.8 to 22.4 years and that of males decreased from 27.4 to 26.4 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First

Marriage for females increased from 18.9 to 22.0 years and that of males slightly increased from 23.6 to 25.6 years.

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

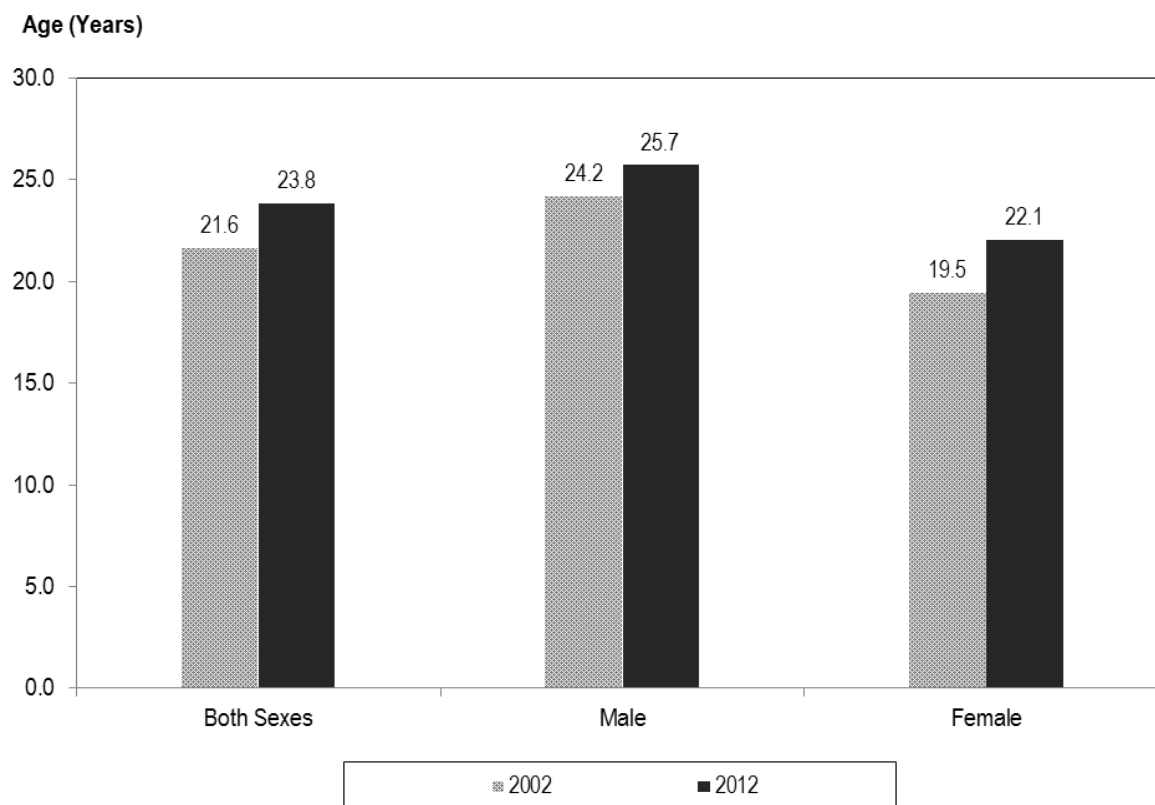
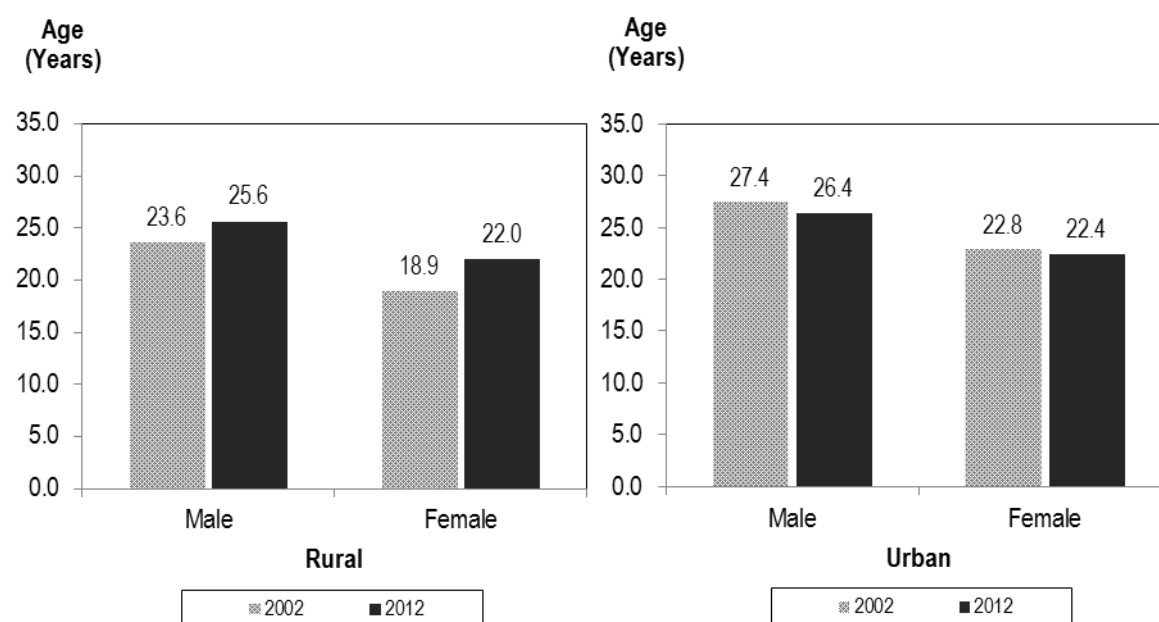


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Tabora Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

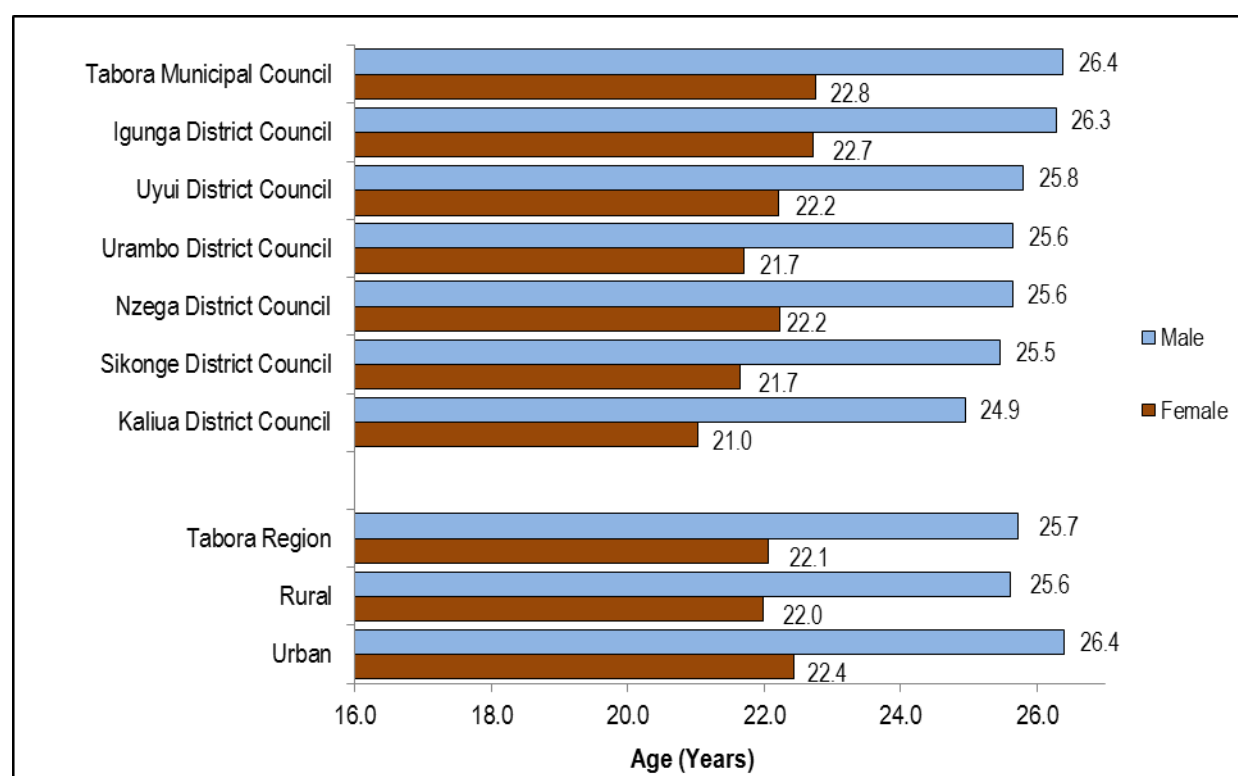


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Tabora Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.4 years and 22.8 years respectively) followed by Igunga District Council (26.3 for males and 22.7 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Kaliua District Council (24.9 years for males and 21.0 for females).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Tabora Region	21.6	23.8	24.2	25.7	19.5	22.1
Rural	21.0	23.7	23.6	25.6	18.9	22.0
urban	25.0	24.4	27.4	26.4	22.8	22.4
Nzega District Council	21.3	23.9	23.7	25.6	19.2	22.2
Igunga District Council	21.2	24.4	23.7	26.3	19.2	22.7
Uyui District Council	20.8	23.9	23.6	25.8	18.4	22.2
Urambo District Council	21.8	23.7	24.4	25.6	19.6	21.7
Sikonge District Council	21.9	23.5	24.5	25.5	19.5	21.7
Tabora Municipal Council	24.6	24.5	27.1	26.4	22.3	22.8
Kaliua District Council	21.0	22.9	23.5	24.9	18.9	21.0

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



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship status of respondents. It was revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from Burundi. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were China and India.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	2,291,623	1,129,730	1,161,893	100.00	2,004,114	991,255	1,012,859	100.00	287,509	138,475	149,034	100.00
Tanzania	2,245,161	1,106,702	1,138,459	97.97	1,958,083	968,535	989,548	97.70	287,078	138,167	148,911	99.85
Angola	5	3	2	0.000	5	3	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	17	8	9	0.001	17	8	9	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	45,886	22,641	23,245	2.002	45,769	22,529	23,240	2.284	117	112	5	0.041
Comoro	13	7	6	0.001	13	7	6	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	51	21	30	0.002	18	11	7	0.001	33	10	23	0.011
Lesotho	4	2	2	0.000	4	2	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	12	4	8	0.001	7	3	4	0.000	5	1	4	0.002
Mauritius	4	2	2	0.000	4	2	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	13	9	4	0.001	10	7	3	0.000	3	2	1	0.001
Seychelles	2	0	2	0.000	2	0	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	18	11	7	0.001	14	8	6	0.001	4	3	1	0.001
Swaziland	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.001
South Africa	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Uganda	21	12	9	0.001	10	2	8	0.000	11	10	1	0.004
DRC	25	21	4	0.001	6	5	1	0.000	19	16	3	0.007
Zimbabwe	9	6	3	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	8	5	3	0.003
Zambia	5	2	3	0.000	2	0	2	0.000	3	2	1	0.001
Other African Countries	4	2	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	4	2	2	0.001
China	166	152	14	0.007	108	101	7	0.005	58	51	7	0.020
India	100	58	42	0.004	5	4	1	0.000	95	54	41	0.033
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	22	13	9	0.001	2	2	0	0.000	20	11	9	0.007
Italy	5	3	2	0.000	4	2	2	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	5	4	1	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	3	3	0	0.001
Great Britain	11	8	3	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	11	8	3	0.004

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	2	0	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	0	2	0.001
Other European Countries	19	10	9	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	19	10	9	0.007
Canada	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
USA	3	1	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	3	1	2	0.001
Dual Citizenship	35	24	11	0.002	27	21	6	0.001	8	3	5	0.003

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 eight (7.9) percent of Tabora population had birth certificates while 4.5 percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (84.4 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tabora 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	7.9	8.1	7.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	84.4	84.0	84.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
0 - 4	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	80.0	79.9	80.0	2.6	2.7	2.6
5 - 9	8.9	8.8	9.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	81.8	81.9	81.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
10 - 14	8.6	8.5	8.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	83.3	83.3	83.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
15 - 19	9.2	9.1	9.3	4.0	4.2	3.8	84.0	84.0	84.0	2.9	2.7	3.0
20 - 24	9.6	10.0	9.3	2.7	3.0	2.5	84.5	83.6	85.3	3.1	3.3	3.0
25 - 29	8.4	9.5	7.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	86.3	84.8	87.5	3.3	3.6	3.1
30 - 34	6.8	7.7	6.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	88.0	86.7	89.2	3.6	4.0	3.2
35 - 39	5.7	6.4	5.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	89.4	88.5	90.3	3.5	3.8	3.2
40 - 44	5.3	6.0	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	89.7	88.8	90.7	3.8	4.0	3.5
45 - 49	4.8	5.5	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	90.1	89.2	91.1	4.0	4.1	3.9
50 - 54	4.2	4.9	3.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	90.5	89.6	91.4	4.3	4.4	4.1
55 - 59	3.8	4.5	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	90.5	90.1	91.0	4.6	4.4	4.9
60 - 64	2.8	3.4	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.0	90.7	91.3	5.2	4.9	5.4
65 - 69	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	91.7	91.6	91.8	5.1	4.6	5.6
70 - 74	2.0	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	90.9	91.0	90.7	6.2	5.8	6.6
75 - 79	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	90.7	90.9	90.4	6.4	6.1	6.8
80+	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	89.8	90.3	89.4	7.8	7.2	8.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Tabora Urban Areas (27.4 percent) was almost six times that of Tabora Rural Areas (5.2 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tabora 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	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	86.8	86.5	87.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
0 - 4	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	81.8	81.8	81.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
5 - 9	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	83.8	83.9	83.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
10 - 14	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
15 - 19	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	87.6	87.4	87.7	2.9	2.8	3.1
20 - 24	5.2	5.6	5.0	2.9	3.2	2.7	88.6	87.9	89.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
25 - 29	4.7	5.3	4.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	89.9	89.0	90.6	3.4	3.5	3.3
30 - 34	3.7	4.2	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	90.9	90.2	91.6	3.6	3.9	3.3
35 - 39	3.1	3.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	92.0	91.5	92.5	3.5	3.7	3.3
40 - 44	2.9	3.3	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	92.1	91.5	92.6	3.8	3.8	3.7
45 - 49	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	92.2	91.6	92.8	4.1	4.1	4.1
50 - 54	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	92.2	91.8	92.6	4.4	4.5	4.3
55 - 59	2.3	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.8	91.6	92.0	4.8	4.5	5.1
60 - 64	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	91.7	91.6	91.8	5.4	5.1	5.6
65 - 69	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	5.3	4.8	5.8
70 - 74	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.3	91.6	91.0	6.4	6.0	6.8
75 - 79	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	90.9	91.1	90.6	6.7	6.4	7.0
80+	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	89.9	90.4	89.4	8.0	7.4	8.6

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Tabora 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	27.4	28.7	26.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	67.0	65.2	68.7	2.6	3.0	2.3
0 - 4	29.9	30.0	29.8	8.2	8.3	8.0	60.5	60.2	60.8	1.4	1.5	1.4
5 - 9	31.7	32.0	31.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	62.0	61.6	62.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
10 - 14	30.9	31.3	30.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	63.8	63.7	63.9	2.3	2.0	2.5
15 - 19	32.7	33.1	32.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	62.5	61.9	62.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
20 - 24	33.5	35.4	32.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	62.1	59.3	64.4	2.6	3.4	2.0
25 - 29	29.0	32.7	26.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	66.6	61.7	70.6	3.1	4.4	2.0
30 - 34	23.6	26.7	20.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	71.9	67.5	75.9	3.3	4.6	2.1
35 - 39	21.0	23.8	18.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	74.7	71.0	78.0	3.4	4.2	2.5
40 - 44	19.7	21.6	17.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	75.7	72.6	78.9	3.7	4.8	2.6
45 - 49	17.8	20.0	15.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	77.6	74.7	80.8	3.6	4.3	2.8
50 - 54	15.8	18.6	12.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	79.6	76.0	83.3	3.6	4.1	3.1
55 - 59	12.8	15.0	10.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	82.7	80.5	84.8	3.5	3.6	3.3
60 - 64	9.5	11.7	7.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	85.8	83.5	87.9	3.5	3.2	3.8
65 - 69	7.6	8.6	6.8	0.6	1.1	0.2	88.2	87.3	88.9	3.6	3.1	4.1
70 - 74	7.2	9.8	5.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	87.7	86.3	88.8	4.6	3.6	5.3
75 - 79	5.9	7.3	4.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	89.2	89.2	89.2	4.3	3.3	5.2
80+	4.7	5.5	4.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	89.3	89.4	89.3	5.7	4.5	6.4

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Tabora Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Tabora Municipal Council (21 percent) and the lowest was Kaliua District Council (4 percent).

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

District	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tabora Region	7.9	8.1	7.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	84.4	84.0	84.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Nzega	8.1	8.4	7.9	5.7	5.9	5.5	81.7	81.2	82.1	4.5	4.5	4.5
Igunga	8.9	9.2	8.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	83.7	83.3	84.0	2.7	2.7	2.6
Uyui	4.3	4.4	4.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	89.3	89.1	89.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
Urambo	8.0	8.4	7.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	85.1	84.6	85.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
Sikonge	6.7	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	85.2	85.1	85.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Tabora	20.7	21.4	20.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	74.3	73.2	75.3	2.4	2.7	2.2
Kaliua	3.6	3.7	3.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	88.7	88.4	88.9	2.5	2.6	2.5

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. Data was collected with respect to a person’s biological parents and not his/her adopting or fostering parents.

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 75.2 percent of all persons in Tabora Region and 93.7 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; Tabora 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	2,250,705	1,693,588	75.2	101,974	4.5	228,281	10.1	226,861	10.1
< 1	80,660	79,406	98.4	460	0.6	559	0.7	235	0.3
1–4	340,428	331,442	97.4	2,584	0.8	5,177	1.5	1,224	0.4
5–9	371,637	352,935	95.0	5,651	1.5	10,758	2.9	2,293	0.6
10–14	302,650	274,353	90.7	8,266	2.7	15,966	5.3	4,066	1.3
15–19	233,343	196,425	84.2	10,417	4.5	20,087	8.6	6,414	2.7
20–24	194,112	148,175	76.3	12,192	6.3	24,451	12.6	9,295	4.8
25–29	158,943	106,411	66.9	13,542	8.5	27,275	17.2	11,715	7.4
30–34	128,167	73,460	57.3	12,526	9.8	27,753	21.7	14,428	11.3
35–39	104,177	51,235	49.2	10,688	10.3	26,533	25.5	15,722	15.1
40–44	79,645	31,600	39.7	8,563	10.8	21,478	27.0	18,005	22.6
45–49	58,382	18,210	31.2	6,178	10.6	16,747	28.7	17,247	29.5
50–54	52,995	12,344	23.3	4,571	8.6	13,553	25.6	22,527	42.5
55–59	31,843	5,517	17.3	2,399	7.5	7,185	22.6	16,742	52.6
60–64	33,665	4,565	13.6	1,856	5.5	5,401	16.0	21,843	64.9
65+	80,058	7,512	9.4	2,083	2.6	5,358	6.7	65,105	81.3
Total (Age 0-17)	1,235,298	1,158,012	93.7	22,792	1.8	43,234	3.5	11,261	0.9

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tabora 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	1,106,865	840,759	76.0	49,039	4.4	110,514	10.0	106,553	9.6
<1	40,303	39,636	98.3	256	0.6	293	0.7	118	0.3
1–4	170,850	166,182	97.3	1,300	0.8	2,728	1.6	640	0.4
5–9	187,612	178,088	94.9	2,916	1.6	5,402	2.9	1,206	0.6
10–14	152,914	138,376	90.5	4,265	2.8	8,185	5.4	2,088	1.4
15–19	114,908	97,756	85.1	4,883	4.2	9,177	8.0	3,091	2.7
20–24	88,063	68,731	78.0	5,258	6.0	10,389	11.8	3,686	4.2
25–29	71,714	48,855	68.1	5,861	8.2	12,095	16.9	4,903	6.8
30–34	60,788	35,431	58.3	5,859	9.6	13,209	21.7	6,289	10.3
35–39	50,395	25,622	50.8	4,945	9.8	12,837	25.5	6,991	13.9
40–44	39,924	16,686	41.8	4,185	10.5	10,805	27.1	8,248	20.7
45–49	29,749	9,894	33.3	3,283	11.0	8,514	28.6	8,058	27.1
50–54	26,699	6,656	24.9	2,468	9.2	7,155	26.8	10,421	39.0
55–59	16,212	3,031	18.7	1,266	7.8	3,822	23.6	8,093	49.9
60–64	17,276	2,391	13.8	1,083	6.3	2,953	17.1	10,849	62.8
65+	39,458	3,424	8.7	1,212	3.1	2,950	7.5	31,872	80.8
Total (Age 0-17)	622,492	583,357	93.7	11,621	1.9	21,727	3.5	5,786	0.9

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tabora 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	1,143,840	852,829	74.6	52,935	4.6	117,768	10.3	120,308	10.5
<1	40,357	39,769	98.5	204	0.5	266	0.7	117	0.3
1–4	169,578	165,260	97.5	1,284	0.8	2,449	1.4	584	0.3
5–9	184,025	174,847	95.0	2,735	1.5	5,356	2.9	1,088	0.6
10–14	149,736	135,976	90.8	4,001	2.7	7,781	5.2	1,978	1.3
15–19	118,435	98,668	83.3	5,534	4.7	10,910	9.2	3,323	2.8
20–24	106,049	79,445	74.9	6,934	6.5	14,062	13.3	5,609	5.3
25–29	87,229	57,555	66.0	7,681	8.8	15,181	17.4	6,812	7.8
30–34	67,379	38,029	56.4	6,667	9.9	14,544	21.6	8,139	12.1
35–39	53,782	25,612	47.6	5,743	10.7	13,696	25.5	8,731	16.2
40–44	39,721	14,914	37.5	4,378	11.0	10,673	26.9	9,757	24.6
45–49	28,633	8,316	29.0	2,895	10.1	8,233	28.8	9,189	32.1
50–54	26,296	5,688	21.6	2,103	8.0	6,398	24.3	12,106	46.0
55–59	15,631	2,486	15.9	1,133	7.2	3,363	21.5	8,649	55.3
60–64	16,389	2,174	13.3	772	4.7	2,448	14.9	10,994	67.1
65+	40,600	4,088	10.1	871	2.1	2,408	5.9	33,233	81.9
Total (Age 0-17)	612,806	574,655	93.8	11,170	1.8	21,507	3.5	5,474	0.9

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of survival of parents by district, rural-urban and sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (76.2 percent) than in urban areas (68 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Uyui (77.7 percent) and Kaliua (77.2 percent) District Councils. The least proportion was observed in Sikonge (76.9 percent) followed by Igunga (75.7 percent), Urambo (75.0 percent) and Nzega District Council (73.6 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (10.1 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.5 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Tabora Municipal councils (12.3 percent) followed by Nzega District Council (11.4 percent) and the lowest was in Uyui and Kaliua District Councils (8.9 percent each).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	2,250,705	1,693,588	75.2	101,974	4.5	228,281	10.1	226,861	10.1
Rural	1,978,508	1,508,375	76.2	85,936	4.3	190,630	9.6	193,567	9.8
Urban	272,197	185,213	68.0	16,038	5.9	37,652	13.8	33,294	12.2
Nzega	493,056	362,845	73.6	23,258	4.7	50,724	10.3	56,229	11.4
Igunga	393,330	297,638	75.7	16,552	4.2	39,962	10.2	39,179	10.0
Uyui	392,862	305,375	77.7	16,965	4.3	35,556	9.1	34,966	8.9
Urambo	188,694	141,567	75.0	8,450	4.5	20,125	10.7	18,552	9.8
Sikonge	176,471	135,643	76.9	7,412	4.2	16,816	9.5	16,600	9.4
Tabora Municipal	216,568	149,697	69.1	12,384	5.7	27,861	12.9	26,626	12.3
Kaliua	389,724	300,824	77.2	16,953	4.4	37,239	9.6	34,708	8.9

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	1,106,865	840,759	76.0	49,039	4.4	110,514	10.0	106,553	9.6
Rural	977,379	751,452	76.9	41,661	4.3	92,862	9.5	91,404	9.4
Urban	129,486	89,307	69.0	7,378	5.7	17,652	13.6	15,149	11.7
Nzega	240,326	179,104	74.5	11,222	4.7	24,354	10.1	25,646	10.7
Igunga	192,199	146,957	76.5	7,956	4.1	19,051	9.9	18,235	9.5
Uyui	194,584	152,362	78.3	8,171	4.2	17,139	8.8	16,912	8.7
Urambo	93,517	70,616	75.5	4,022	4.3	10,143	10.8	8,735	9.3
Sikonge	87,030	67,379	77.4	3,598	4.1	8,239	9.5	7,814	9.0
Tabora Municipal	104,814	73,368	70.0	5,781	5.5	13,272	12.7	12,393	11.8
Kaliua	194,395	150,973	77.7	8,288	4.3	18,316	9.4	16,817	8.7

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	1,143,840	852,829	74.6	52,935	4.6	117,768	10.3	120,308	10.5
Rural	1,001,129	756,923	75.6	44,275	4.4	97,768	9.8	102,163	10.2
Urban	142,711	95,907	67.2	8,660	6.1	19,999	14.0	18,145	12.7
Nzega	252,730	183,741	72.7	12,036	4.8	26,369	10.4	30,583	12.1
Igunga	201,131	150,681	74.9	8,595	4.3	20,911	10.4	20,944	10.4
Uyui	198,278	153,013	77.2	8,794	4.4	18,417	9.3	18,054	9.1
Urambo	95,177	70,951	74.5	4,428	4.7	9,982	10.5	9,817	10.3
Sikonge	89,441	68,264	76.3	3,814	4.3	8,577	9.6	8,786	9.8
Tabora Municipal	111,754	76,329	68.3	6,603	5.9	14,589	13.1	14,233	12.7
Kaliua	195,329	149,851	76.7	8,664	4.4	18,923	9.7	17,891	9.2

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tabora Region, 2012 Census: Rural

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	1,978,508	1,508,375	76.2	85,936	4.3	190,630	9.6	193,567	9.8
Male	977,379	751,452	76.9	41,661	4.3	92,862	9.5	91,404	9.4
Female	1,001,129	756,923	75.6	44,275	4.4	97,768	9.8	102,163	10.2
Nzega	452,702	335,420	74.1	20,743	4.6	45,318	10.0	51,221	11.3
Igunga	359,347	274,502	76.4	14,603	4.1	35,229	9.8	35,012	9.7
Uyui	384,688	299,559	77.9	16,561	4.3	34,595	9.0	33,973	8.8
Urambo	162,242	122,688	75.6	7,122	4.4	16,781	10.3	15,651	9.6
Sikonge	167,344	129,162	77.2	6,905	4.1	15,617	9.3	15,660	9.4
Tabora Municipal	64,253	47,480	73.9	3,148	4.9	6,128	9.5	7,497	11.7
Kaliua	387,932	299,564	77.2	16,854	4.3	36,962	9.5	34,553	8.9

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Tabora Region, 2012 Census: Urban

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	272,197	185,213	68.0	16,038	5.9	37,652	13.8	33,294	12.2
Male	129,486	89,307	69.0	7,378	5.7	17,652	13.6	15,149	11.7
Female	142,711	95,907	67.2	8,660	6.1	19,999	14.0	18,145	12.7
Nzega	40,354	27,425	68.0	2,515	6.2	5,406	13.4	5,008	12.4
Igunga	33,983	23,135	68.1	1,948	5.7	4,732	13.9	4,167	12.3
Uyui	8,174	5,816	71.2	404	4.9	961	11.8	993	12.1
Urambo	26,452	18,879	71.4	1,328	5.0	3,344	12.6	2,901	11.0
Sikonge	9,127	6,481	71.0	507	5.6	1,199	13.1	940	10.3
Tabora Municipal	152,315	102,217	67.1	9,236	6.1	21,733	14.3	19,129	12.6
Kaliua	1,792	1,261	70.4	99	5.5	277	15.5	156	8.7

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

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tabora 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	2,250,705	1,693,588	75.2	101,974	4.5	228,281	10.1	226,861	10.1
< 1	80,660	79,406	98.4	460	0.6	559	0.7	235	0.3
1-4	340,428	331,442	97.4	2,584	0.8	5,177	1.5	1,224	0.4
5-9	371,637	352,935	95.0	5,651	1.5	10,758	2.9	2,293	0.6
10-14	302,650	274,353	90.7	8,266	2.7	15,966	5.3	4,066	1.3
15-19	233,343	196,425	84.2	10,417	4.5	20,087	8.6	6,414	2.7
20-24	194,112	148,175	76.3	12,192	6.3	24,451	12.6	9,295	4.8
25+	727,875	310,852	42.7	62,405	8.6	151,284	20.8	203,333	27.9

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tabora 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	1,106,865	840,759	76.0	49,039	4.4	110,514	10.0	106,553	9.6
< 1	40,303	39,636	98.3	256	0.6	293	0.7	118	0.3
1-4	170,850	166,182	97.3	1,300	0.8	2,728	1.6	640	0.4
5-9	187,612	178,088	94.9	2,916	1.6	5,402	2.9	1,206	0.6
10-14	152,914	138,376	90.5	4,265	2.8	8,185	5.4	2,088	1.4
15-19	114,908	97,756	85.1	4,883	4.2	9,177	8.0	3,091	2.7
20-24	88,063	68,731	78.0	5,258	6.0	10,389	11.8	3,686	4.2
25+	352,215	151,989	43.2	30,162	8.6	74,340	21.1	95,724	27.2

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tabora 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	1,143,840	852,829	74.6	52,935	4.6	117,768	10.3	120,308	10.5
< 1	40,357	39,769	98.5	204	0.5	266	0.7	117	0.3
1-4	169,578	165,260	97.5	1,284	0.8	2,449	1.4	584	0.3
5-9	184,025	174,847	95.0	2,735	1.5	5,356	2.9	1,088	0.6
10-14	149,736	135,976	90.8	4,001	2.7	7,781	5.2	1,978	1.3
15-19	118,435	98,668	83.3	5,534	4.7	10,910	9.2	3,323	2.8
20-24	106,049	79,445	74.9	6,934	6.5	14,062	13.3	5,609	5.3
25+	375,660	158,863	42.3	32,243	8.6	76,944	20.5	107,610	28.6

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tabora 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	1,978,508	1,508,375	76.2	85,936	4.3	190,630	9.6	193,567	9.8
< 1	72,258	71,189	98.5	403	0.6	463	0.6	203	0.3
1–4	311,908	303,925	97.4	2,309	0.7	4,617	1.5	1,057	0.3
5–9	337,332	320,980	95.2	4,967	1.5	9,466	2.8	1,920	0.6
10–14	268,771	244,821	91.1	6,944	2.6	13,607	5.1	3,399	1.3
15–19	200,123	170,267	85.1	8,392	4.2	16,424	8.2	5,040	2.5
20–24	164,154	127,090	77.4	9,990	6.1	19,757	12.0	7,317	4.5
25+	623,962	270,103	43.3	52,932	8.5	126,295	20.2	174,632	28.0

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Tabora 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	272,197	185,213	68.0	16,038	5.9	37,652	13.8	33,294	12.2
< 1	8,402	8,217	97.8	57	0.7	95	1.1	32	0.4
1–4	28,520	27,517	96.5	275	1.0	560	2.0	168	0.6
5–9	34,305	31,955	93.1	684	2.0	1,292	3.8	374	1.1
10–14	33,879	29,532	87.2	1,322	3.9	2,358	7.0	667	2.0
15–19	33,220	26,158	78.7	2,025	6.1	3,663	11.0	1,374	4.1
20–24	29,958	21,085	70.4	2,202	7.4	4,693	15.7	1,978	6.6
25+	103,913	40,749	39.2	9,474	9.1	24,989	24.0	28,701	27.6

7.3 Orphans in Tabora 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. Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.91 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about six (6) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly lower for female children (6.23 percent) compared with male children (6.29 percent).

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

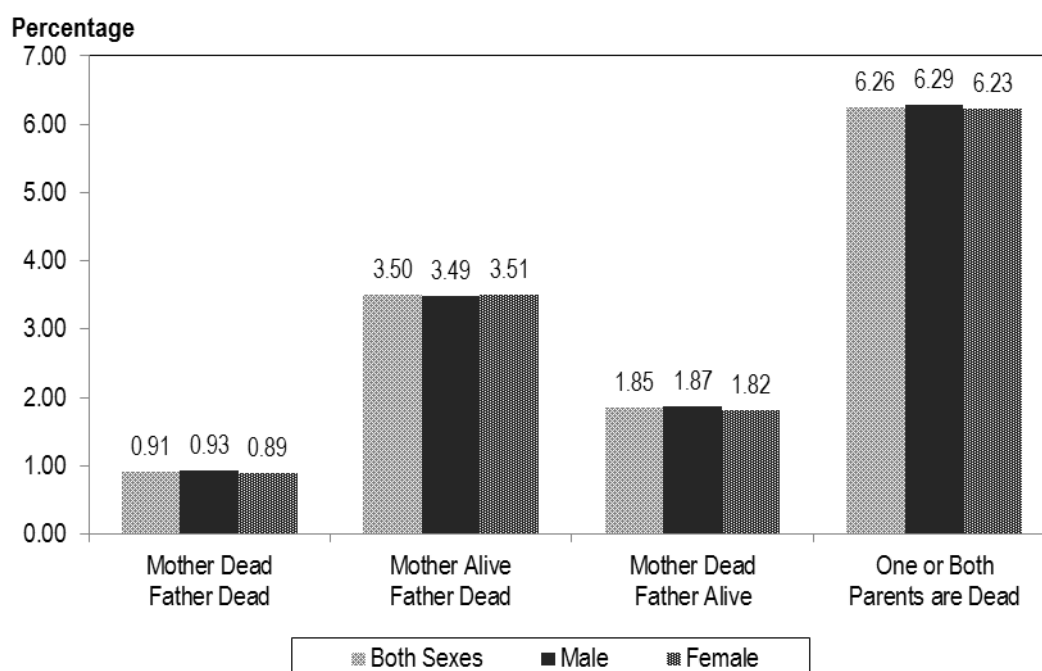


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Tabora Municipal (8.8 percent) and Nzega District (7.2 percent). The districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Uyui District (5.2 percent). Generally, in Tabora Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (9.4 percent) than in rural areas (5.9 percent).

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

Administrative Area	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tabora Region	1,235,298	622,492	612,806	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.3	6.3	6.2
Rural	1,110,780	561,916	548,864	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.9	6.0	5.8
Urban	124,518	60,576	63,942	2.8	2.7	2.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	9.4	9.2	9.5
Nzega	266,948	134,691	132,257	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	7.2	7.6	6.8
Igunga	216,688	108,845	107,843	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.4	3.2	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.7	5.4	5.9
Uyui	222,764	113,075	109,689	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.2	5.3	5.2
Urambo	104,809	52,753	52,056	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	6.3	6.3	6.3
Sikonge	98,095	49,197	48,898	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
Tabora Municipal	103,986	51,405	52,581	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	8.8	8.7	8.9
Kaliua	222,008	112,526	109,482	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.8	5.8	5.8

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 if there was any person who was a member of the household but was living outside the country at the time of the Census, the name of country in which that particular person lived and if that particular household received any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the household members living outside the country by district. Less than one (0.4) percent of total private households in Tabora Region reported to have at least one member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with members living in diaspora was higher in urban areas (1.3 percent) than in rural areas (0.2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Tabora Municipal Council (1.1 percent).

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

District	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Tabora Region	379,770	1,557	0.4	316,065	716	0.2	63,705	841	1.3
Nzega	85,773	315	0.4	76,166	162	0.2	9,607	153	1.6
Igunga	61,721	206	0.3	53,953	109	0.2	7,768	97	1.2
Uyui	59,791	134	0.2	58,148	122	0.2	1,643	12	0.7
Urambo	32,118	165	0.5	26,229	96	0.4	5,889	69	1.2
Sikonge	29,715	104	0.3	27,555	80	0.3	2,160	24	1.1
Tabora Municipal	47,241	531	1.1	11,048	46	0.4	36,193	485	1.3
Kaliua	63,411	102	0.2	62,966	101	0.2	445	1	0.2

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (72.4 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (23.3 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	1,557	1,127	72.4	363	23.3	62	4.0	5	0.3
Nzega	315	217	68.9	84	26.7	12	3.8	2	0.6
Igunga	206	138	67.0	51	24.8	16	7.8	1	0.5
Uyui	134	99	73.9	31	23.1	3	2.2	1	0.7
Urambo	165	126	76.4	34	20.6	5	3.0	0	0.0
Sikonge	104	74	71.2	24	23.1	6	5.8	0	0.0
Tabora Municipal	531	391	73.6	125	23.5	15	2.8	0	0.0
Kaliua	102	82	80.4	14	13.7	5	4.9	1	1.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban areas from Tabora Region. Results show that 50.6 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 49.4 percent were from rural areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	6,232	100.0	3,081	49.4	3,151	50.6
Angola	5	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0
Botswana	34	0.5	8	0.3	26	0.8
Burundi	346	5.6	298	9.7	48	1.5
Comoro	58	0.9	58	1.9	0	0.0
Kenya	1,169	18.8	600	19.5	569	18.1
Lesotho	3	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0
Malawi	159	2.6	137	4.4	22	0.7
Mauritius	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Mozambique	93	1.5	64	2.1	29	0.9
Namibia	8	0.1	5	0.2	3	0.1
Rwanda	80	1.3	39	1.3	41	1.3
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	18	0.3	7	0.2	11	0.3
Swaziland	9	0.1	2	0.1	7	0.2
South Africa	433	6.9	226	7.3	207	6.6
Uganda	311	5.0	147	4.8	164	5.2
Republic of Congo	115	1.8	31	1.0	84	2.7
Zimbabwe	5	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1
Zambia	132	2.1	48	1.6	84	2.7
Other African Countries	263	4.2	110	3.6	153	4.9
China	72	1.2	49	1.6	23	0.7
India	87	1.4	44	1.4	43	1.4
Pakistan	22	0.4	9	0.3	13	0.4
Other Asian Countries	1,195	19.2	632	20.5	563	17.9
Italy	33	0.5	13	0.4	20	0.6
Nordic Countries	125	2.0	57	1.9	68	2.2
Great Britain	411	6.6	89	2.9	322	10.2
Germany	60	1.0	10	0.3	50	1.6
Other European Countries	237	3.8	119	3.9	118	3.7
Canada	197	3.2	100	3.2	97	3.1
USA	546	8.8	168	5.5	378	12.0
Not Reported	3	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Tabora Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 6,232 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (18.8 percent) followed by USA (9 percent), South Africa (7 percent) and Great Britain (7 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	6,232	100.0	3,565	57.2	2,667	42.8
Angola	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
Botswana	34	0.5	23	0.6	11	0.4
Burundi	346	5.6	190	5.3	156	5.8
Comoro	58	0.9	42	1.2	16	0.6
Kenya	1,169	18.8	611	17.1	558	20.9
Lesotho	3	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0
Malawi	159	2.6	73	2.0	86	3.2
Mauritius	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
Mozambique	93	1.5	84	2.4	9	0.3
Namibia	8	0.1	6	0.2	2	0.1
Rwanda	80	1.3	53	1.5	27	1.0
Seychelles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	18	0.3	12	0.3	6	0.2
Swaziland	9	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2
South Africa	433	6.9	244	6.8	189	7.1
Uganda	311	5.0	201	5.6	110	4.1
DRC	115	1.8	77	2.2	38	1.4
Zimbabwe	5	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0
Zambia	132	2.1	96	2.7	36	1.3
Other African Countries	263	4.2	174	4.9	89	3.3
China	72	1.2	42	1.2	30	1.1
India	87	1.4	51	1.4	36	1.3
Pakistan	22	0.4	14	0.4	8	0.3
Other Asian Countries	1,195	19.2	620	17.4	575	21.6
Italy	33	0.5	18	0.5	15	0.6
Nordic Countries	125	2.0	73	2.0	52	1.9
Great Britain	411	6.6	208	5.8	203	7.6
Germany	60	1.0	36	1.0	24	0.9
Other European Countries	237	3.8	153	4.3	84	3.1
Canada	197	3.2	119	3.3	78	2.9
USA	546	8.8	329	9.2	217	8.1
Not Reported	3	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that 11.7 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	6,232	727	11.7
Angola	5	0	0.0
Botswana	34	4	11.8
Burundi	346	15	4.3
Comoro	58	12	20.7
Kenya	1,169	103	8.8
Lesotho	3	0	0.0
Malawi	159	5	3.1
Mauritius	3	0	0.0
Mozambique	93	24	25.8
Namibia	8	6	75.0
Rwanda	80	10	12.5
Seychelles	0	0	0.0
Somalia	18	5	27.8
Swaziland	9	4	44.4
South Africa	433	51	11.8
Uganda	311	29	9.3
Republic of Congo	115	17	14.8
Zimbabwe	5	2	40.0
Zambia	132	16	12.1
Other African Countries	263	13	4.9
China	72	16	22.2
India	87	10	11.5
Pakistan	22	6	27.3
Other Asian Countries	1,195	109	9.1
Italy	33	18	54.5
Nordic Countries	125	24	19.2
Great Britain	411	69	16.8
Germany	60	14	23.3
Other European Countries	237	43	18.1
Canada	197	20	10.2
USA	546	82	15.0
Not Reported	3	0	0.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Tabora Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,829,833 persons age 5 years and above, 954,349 (52.2 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (55.5 percent) than females (49.0 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 61.9 to 59.9 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 85.3 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas (47.3 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Table 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,829,833	895,867	933,966	954,349	496,983	457,366	52.2	55.5	49.0
5-9	371,660	187,635	184,025	85,372	40,186	45,186	23.0	21.4	24.6
10-14	302,666	152,930	149,736	187,315	92,929	94,386	61.9	60.8	63.0
15-19	233,361	114,926	118,435	159,216	80,975	78,241	68.2	70.5	66.1
20-24	194,125	88,076	106,049	123,307	60,368	62,939	63.5	68.5	59.3
25-29	158,962	71,714	87,248	94,101	46,225	47,876	59.2	64.5	54.9
30-34	128,167	60,788	67,379	78,017	39,969	38,048	60.9	65.8	56.5
35-39	104,195	50,413	53,782	64,817	34,144	30,673	62.2	67.7	57.0
40-44	79,663	39,935	39,728	49,177	27,909	21,268	61.7	69.9	53.5
45-49	58,401	29,759	28,642	34,975	21,108	13,867	59.9	70.9	48.4
50-54	53,019	26,717	26,302	26,243	16,957	9,286	49.5	63.5	35.3
55-59	31,852	16,219	15,633	15,115	9,931	5,184	47.5	61.2	33.2
60-64	33,676	17,280	16,396	13,575	9,515	4,060	40.3	55.1	24.8
65-69	21,396	10,618	10,778	7,761	5,498	2,263	36.3	51.8	21.0
70-74	22,396	11,056	11,340	6,720	4,870	1,850	30.0	44.0	16.3
75-79	12,916	6,714	6,202	3,812	2,908	904	29.5	43.3	14.6
80+	23,378	11,087	12,291	4,826	3,491	1,335	20.6	31.5	10.9

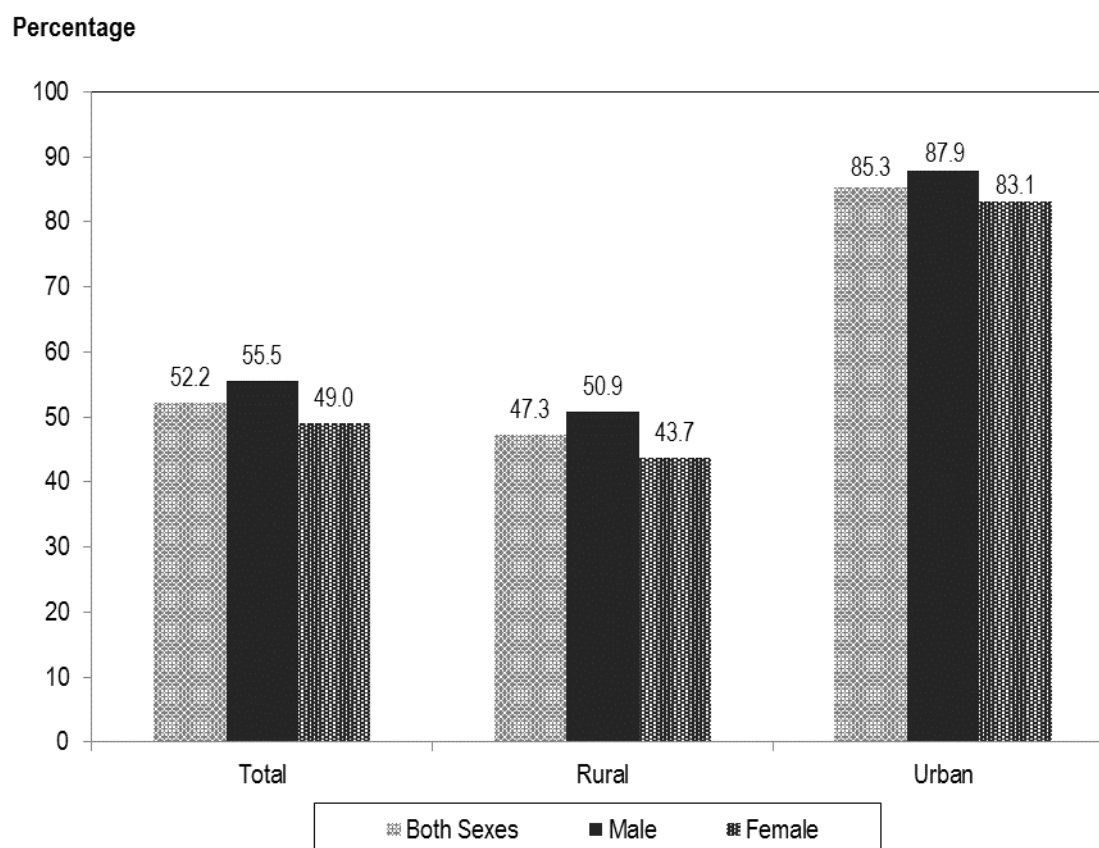
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Tabora Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,594,342	784,679	809,663	753,369	399,248	354,121	47.3	50.9	43.7
5-9	337,332	170,785	166,547	65,015	30,454	34,561	19.3	17.8	20.8
10-14	268,771	136,579	132,192	155,675	77,740	77,935	57.9	56.9	59.0
15-19	200,123	99,602	100,521	127,478	66,231	61,247	63.7	66.5	60.9
20-24	164,154	74,971	89,183	95,236	47,877	47,359	58.0	63.9	53.1
25-29	134,505	60,741	73,764	71,720	35,902	35,818	53.3	59.1	48.6
30-34	108,458	51,524	56,934	60,048	31,275	28,773	55.4	60.7	50.5
35-39	88,775	43,024	45,751	50,778	27,203	23,575	57.2	63.2	51.5
40-44	68,245	34,148	34,097	38,818	22,444	16,374	56.9	65.7	48.0
45-49	50,057	25,423	24,634	27,508	16,992	10,516	55.0	66.8	42.7
50-54	45,777	23,011	22,766	20,275	13,523	6,752	44.3	58.8	29.7
55-59	27,363	13,963	13,400	11,572	7,904	3,668	42.3	56.6	27.4
60-64	29,581	15,269	14,312	10,700	7,766	2,934	36.2	50.9	20.5
65-69	18,845	9,414	9,431	6,122	4,489	1,633	32.5	47.7	17.3
70-74	19,843	9,952	9,891	5,394	4,038	1,356	27.2	40.6	13.7
75-79	11,574	6,101	5,473	3,117	2,450	667	26.9	40.2	12.2
80+	20,939	10,172	10,767	3,913	2,960	953	18.7	29.1	8.9

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	235,491	111,188	124,303	200,980	97,735	103,245	85.3	87.9	83.1
5-9	34,328	16,850	17,478	20,357	9,732	10,625	59.3	57.8	60.8
10-14	33,895	16,351	17,544	31,640	15,189	16,451	93.3	92.9	93.8
15-19	33,238	15,324	17,914	31,738	14,744	16,994	95.5	96.2	94.9
20-24	29,971	13,105	16,866	28,071	12,491	15,580	93.7	95.3	92.4
25-29	24,457	10,973	13,484	22,381	10,323	12,058	91.5	94.1	89.4
30-34	19,709	9,264	10,445	17,969	8,694	9,275	91.2	93.8	88.8
35-39	15,420	7,389	8,031	14,039	6,941	7,098	91.0	93.9	88.4
40-44	11,418	5,787	5,631	10,359	5,465	4,894	90.7	94.4	86.9
45-49	8,344	4,336	4,008	7,467	4,116	3,351	89.5	94.9	83.6
50-54	7,242	3,706	3,536	5,968	3,434	2,534	82.4	92.7	71.7
55-59	4,489	2,256	2,233	3,543	2,027	1,516	78.9	89.8	67.9
60-64	4,095	2,011	2,084	2,875	1,749	1,126	70.2	87.0	54.0
65-69	2,551	1,204	1,347	1,639	1,009	630	64.2	83.8	46.8
70-74	2,553	1,104	1,449	1,326	832	494	51.9	75.4	34.1
75-79	1,342	613	729	695	458	237	51.8	74.7	32.5
80+	2,439	915	1,524	913	531	382	37.4	58.0	25.1

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

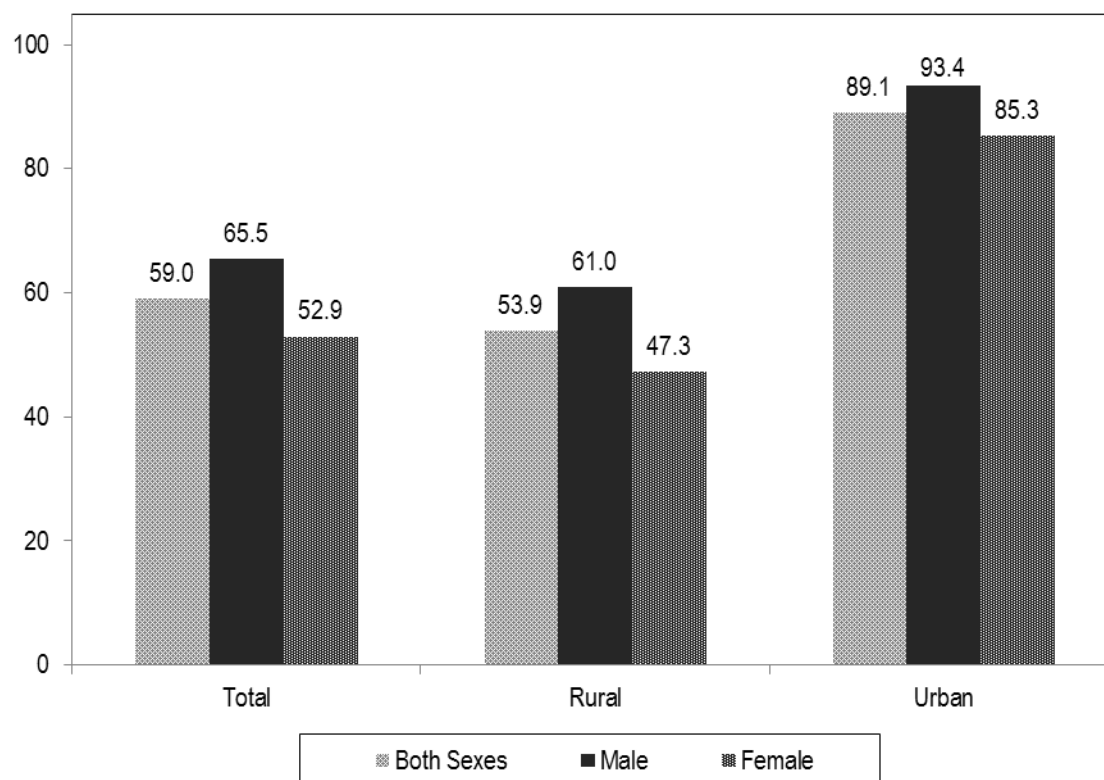
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Tabora Region stands at 59.0 percent and it was higher in urban areas (89.1 percent) than in rural areas (53.9 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	59.0	65.5	52.9	53.9	61.0	47.3	89.1	93.4	85.3
15–19	68.2	70.5	66.1	63.7	66.5	60.9	95.5	96.2	94.9
20–24	63.5	68.5	59.3	58.0	63.9	53.1	93.7	95.3	92.4
25–29	59.2	64.5	54.9	53.3	59.1	48.6	91.5	94.1	89.4
30–34	60.9	65.8	56.5	55.4	60.7	50.5	91.2	93.8	88.8
35–39	62.2	67.7	57.0	57.2	63.2	51.5	91.0	93.9	88.4
40–44	61.7	69.9	53.5	56.9	65.7	48.0	90.7	94.4	86.9
45–49	59.9	70.9	48.4	55.0	66.8	42.7	89.5	94.9	83.6
50–54	49.5	63.5	35.3	44.3	58.8	29.7	82.4	92.7	71.7
55–59	47.5	61.2	33.2	42.3	56.6	27.4	78.9	89.8	67.9
60–64	40.3	55.1	24.8	36.2	50.9	20.5	70.2	87.0	54.0
65–69	36.3	51.8	21.0	32.5	47.7	17.3	64.2	83.8	46.8
70–74	30.0	44.0	16.3	27.2	40.6	13.7	51.9	75.4	34.1
75–79	29.5	43.3	14.6	26.9	40.2	12.2	51.8	74.7	32.5
80+	20.6	31.5	10.9	18.7	29.1	8.9	37.4	58.0	25.1

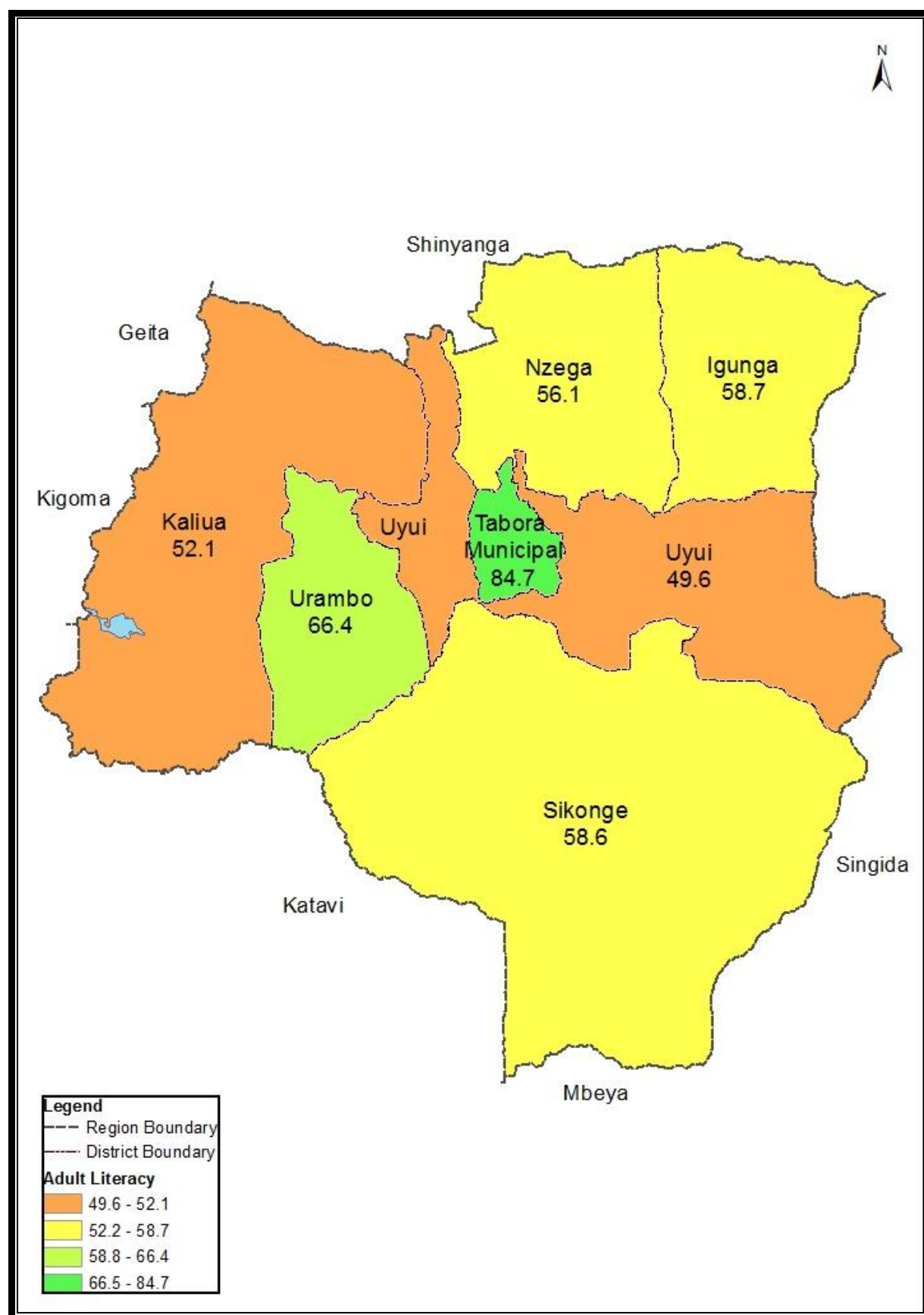
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 84.7 percent in Tabora Municipal Council to 49.6 percent in Uyui District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate below 70 percent were Urambo District Council (66.4 percent), Igunga District Council (58.7 percent), Sikonge District Council (58.6 percent), Nzega District Council (56.1 percent) and Kaliua District Council (52.1 percent).

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



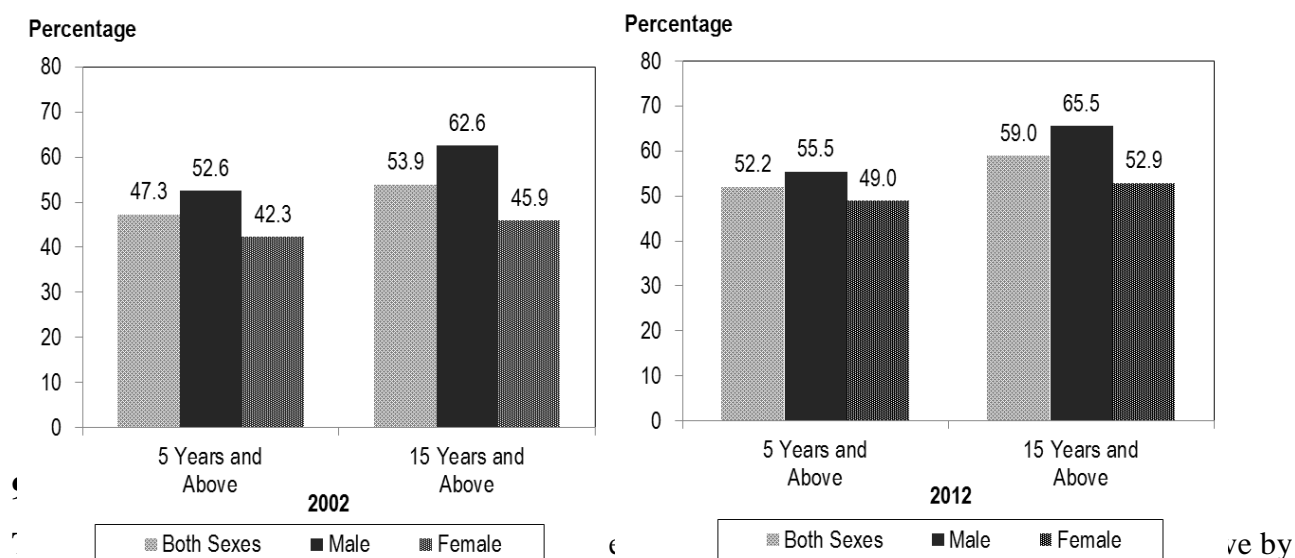
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase of adult literacy rates in Tabora Municipal from 48.7 percent in 2002 to 56.1 percent in 2012 and Uyui District from 49.2 percent in 2002 to 49.6 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census; the percentage change in these districts ranges between -2.8 percent in Kaliua District Council and 10.3 percent in Sikonge District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 47.5 percent to 52.2 percent for persons age 5 years and above; and from 53.9 percent to 59.0 percent for persons aged 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 52.6 percent to 55.5 percent for males and from 42.3 percent to 49.0 percent for females.

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

District	Literacy Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tabora Region	53.9	62.6	45.9	59.0	65.5	52.9	9.5	4.7	15.4
Rural	49.4	58.5	40.9	68.2	70.5	66.1	38.2	20.5	61.4
Urban	80.9	87.6	75.1	63.5	68.5	59.3	-21.5	-21.7	-20.9
Nzega	48.7	57.8	40.6	56.1	63.3	49.7	15.2	9.5	22.5
Igunga	49.3	57.4	41.8	58.7	65.4	52.7	19.2	13.8	26.1
Uyui	49.2	57.8	41.0	49.6	56.0	43.5	0.7	-3.1	6.0
Urambo	60.1	69.8	51.3	66.4	73.6	59.6	10.6	5.5	16.0
Sikonge	48.3	56.2	41.0	58.6	65.0	52.6	21.2	15.5	28.3
Tabora Municipal	77.1	84.3	70.5	84.7	88.7	81.0	9.9	5.3	14.9
Kaliua	54.9	65.0	45.5	52.1	59.3	45.1	-5.2	-8.7	-0.9

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



literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (45.7 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (5.8 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10-14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	45.7	0.5	5.8	0.2	52.2	47.8	1,829,833
5-9	22.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	23.0	77.0	371,660
10-14	58.6	0.3	2.9	0.1	61.9	38.1	302,666
15-19	54.6	1.1	12.4	0.1	68.2	31.8	233,361
20-24	49.9	1.0	12.4	0.1	63.5	36.5	194,125
25-29	50.6	0.6	7.9	0.1	59.2	40.8	158,962
30-34	54.3	0.4	6.0	0.1	60.9	39.1	128,167
35-39	56.2	0.4	5.6	0.1	62.2	37.8	104,195
40-44	55.6	0.4	5.6	0.1	61.7	38.3	79,663
45-49	53.4	0.5	5.9	0.1	59.9	40.1	58,401
50-54	42.3	0.4	6.6	0.2	49.5	50.5	53,019
55-59	39.8	0.5	7.0	0.2	47.5	52.5	31,852
60-64	34.4	0.5	5.2	0.2	40.3	59.7	33,676
65-69	31.3	0.4	4.4	0.2	36.3	63.7	21,396
70-74	26.6	0.2	2.9	0.3	30.0	70.0	22,396
75-79	26.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	29.5	70.5	12,916
80+	18.7	0.2	1.5	0.3	20.6	79.4	23,378

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

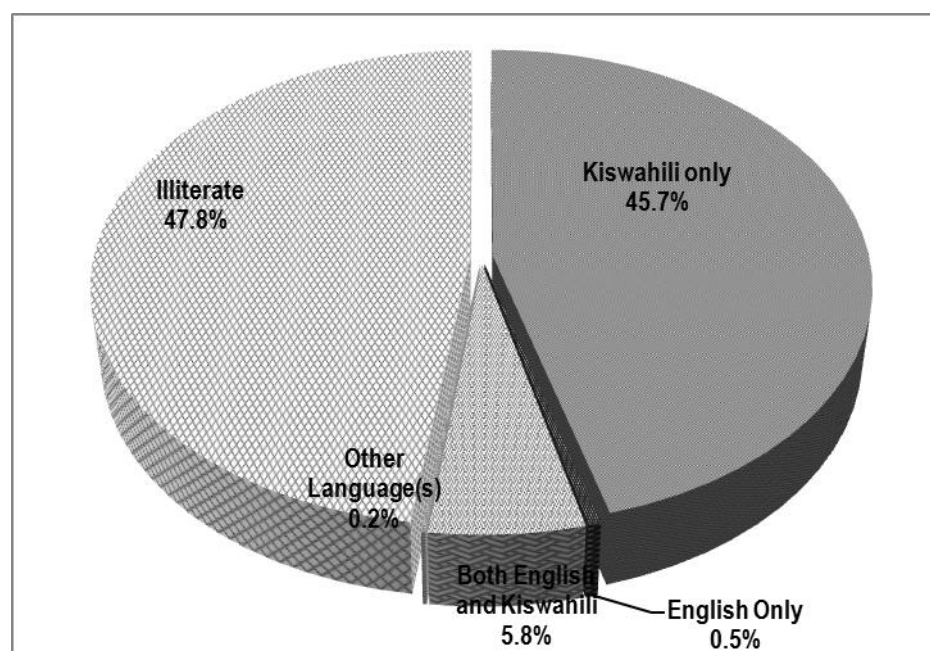


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (85.3 percent) than in rural areas (47.3 percent), and there were slightly more males who were literate (55.5 percent) compared with females (49.0 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tabora Region	45.7	0.5	5.8	0.2	52.2	47.8	1,829,833
Male	47.7	0.6	7.0	0.2	55.5	44.5	895,867
Female	43.7	0.4	4.7	0.2	49.0	51.0	933,966
Tabora Rural	43.4	0.4	3.3	0.2	47.3	52.7	1,594,342
Male	46.0	0.5	4.2	0.2	50.9	49.1	784,679
Female	40.8	0.3	2.5	0.2	43.7	56.3	809,663
Tabora Urban	61.2	1.2	22.9	0.1	85.3	14.7	235,491
Male	59.7	1.4	26.7	0.1	87.9	12.1	111,188
Female	62.4	1.1	19.5	0.1	83.1	16.9	124,303

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

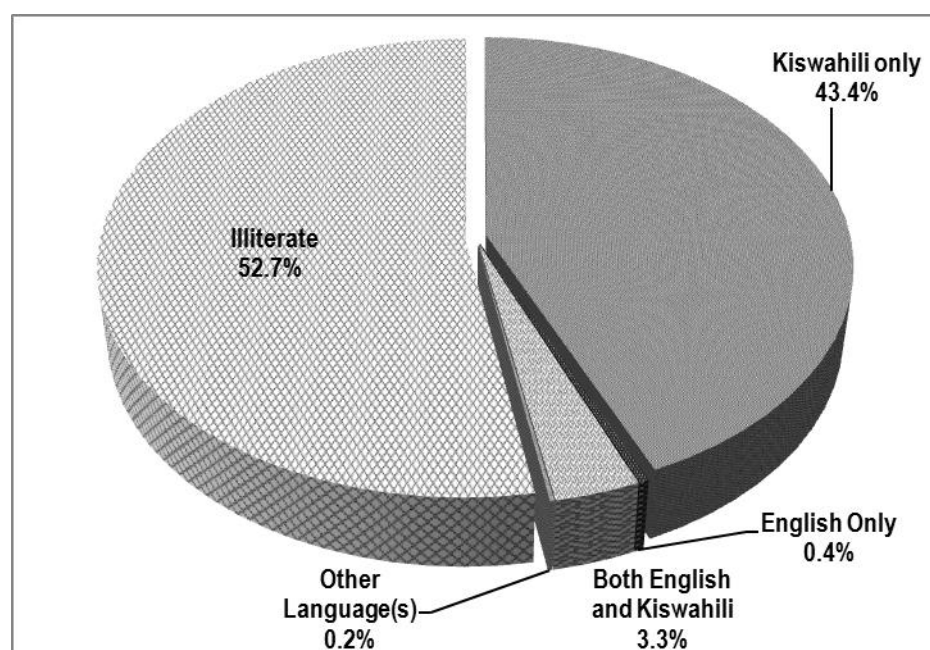
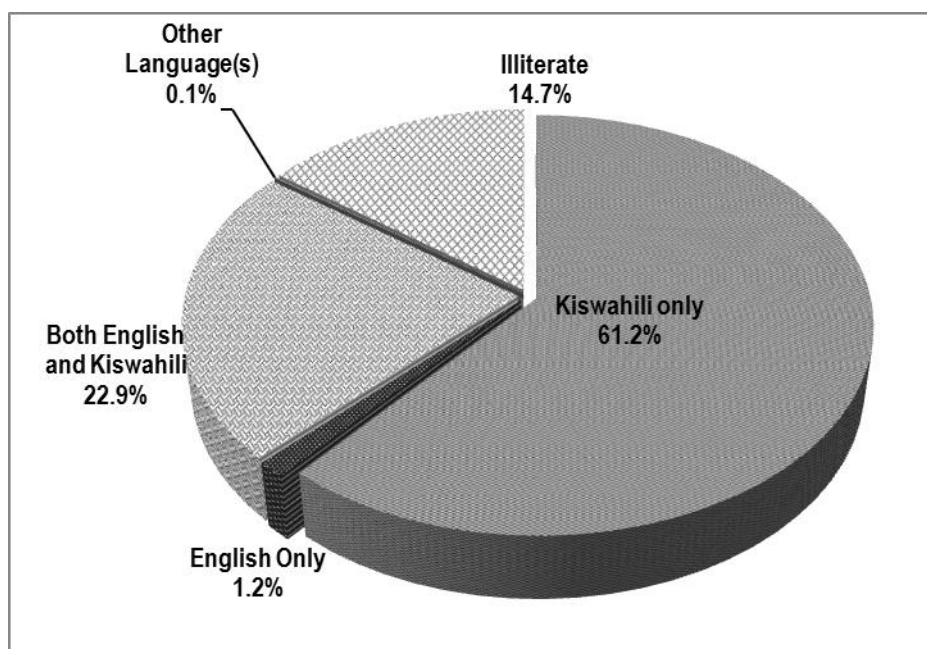


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Tabora Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Tabora Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Uyui District Council (57.4 percent) followed by Kaliua District Council (56.1 percent) and Nzega District Council (49.3 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Urambo District Council (40.9 percent) and Tabora Municipal Council (20.3 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tabora Region	45.7	0.5	5.8	0.2	52.2	47.8	1,829,833
Nzega	45.1	0.5	5.0	0.2	50.7	49.3	403,151
Igunga	47.3	0.4	5.0	0.1	52.8	47.2	317,702
Uyui	39.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	42.6	57.4	316,033
Urambo	51.3	0.4	7.4	0.1	59.1	40.9	153,321
Sikonge	45.4	0.3	5.0	0.1	50.8	49.2	142,596
Tabora Municipal	59.7	1.4	18.5	0.1	79.7	20.3	185,187
Kaliua	40.2	0.3	3.2	0.2	43.9	56.1	311,843

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

During the 2012 PHC, all persons age 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, had dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

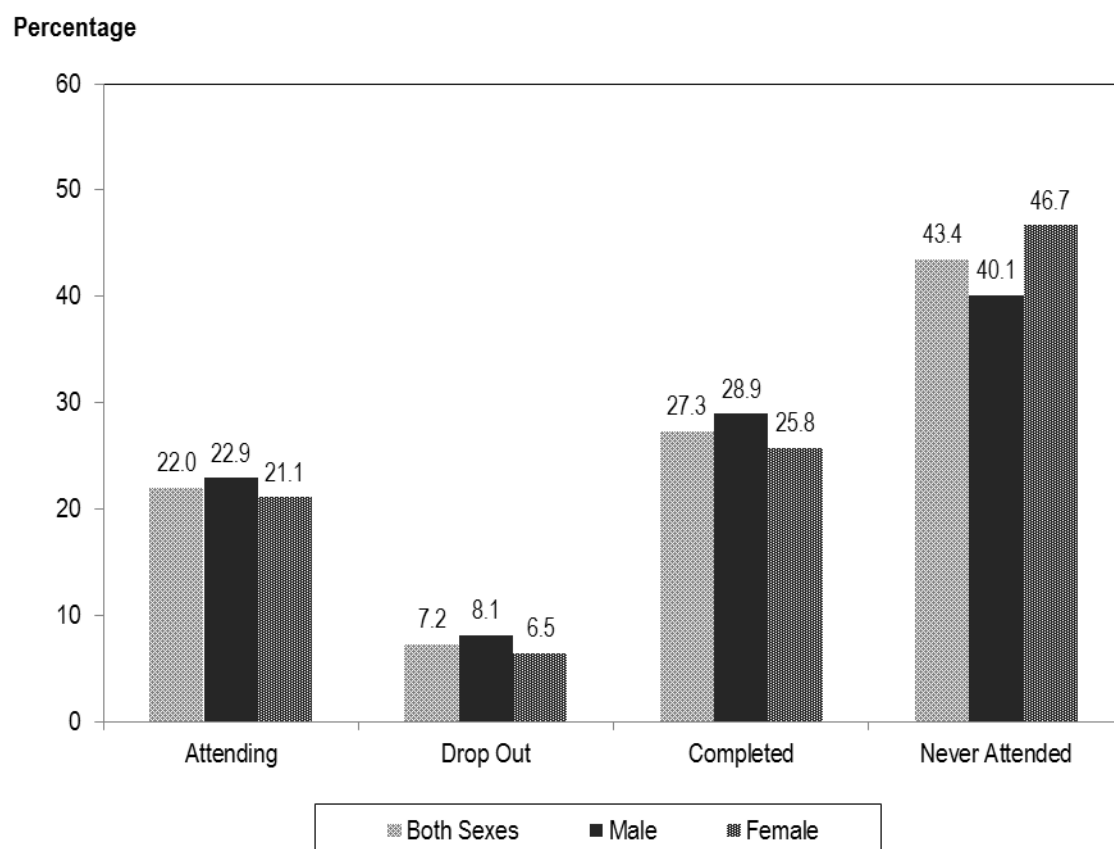
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, 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 aged 5 years and above. Twenty-two (**43.4**) percent of 1.8 million people in Tabora Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (46.7 percent) having never been to school compared with males (40.1 percent). About 27 (27.3) percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 22.0 percent were attending and 7.2 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Tabora 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	1,829,833	22.0	7.2	27.3	43.4	895,867	22.9	8.1	28.9	40.1	933,966	21.1	6.5	25.8	46.7
5	82,169	13.1	0.2	0.4	86.3	41,967	12.4	0.2	0.4	87.0	40,202	13.9	0.2	0.4	85.6
6	79,969	20.5	0.2	0.4	78.9	40,211	19.1	0.3	0.4	80.2	39,758	21.9	0.2	0.4	77.5
5-6	162,138	16.8	0.2	0.4	82.7	82,178	15.7	0.2	0.4	83.7	79,960	17.8	0.2	0.4	81.6
7	78,756	36.3	0.4	0.5	62.8	40,309	34.0	0.4	0.6	65.1	38,447	38.8	0.4	0.5	60.3
8	71,109	47.9	0.6	0.5	51.0	35,426	44.5	0.5	0.6	54.4	35,683	51.3	0.6	0.5	47.7
9	59,657	58.4	0.9	0.5	40.1	29,722	56.1	1.0	0.5	42.4	29,935	60.7	0.8	0.6	37.9
10	73,483	60.3	1.7	0.8	37.3	37,307	58.8	1.8	0.7	38.6	36,176	61.8	1.6	0.8	35.9
11	47,287	66.9	2.4	1.0	29.8	23,596	66.5	2.6	1.1	29.8	23,691	67.2	2.2	0.9	29.7
12	75,773	65.1	3.6	1.7	29.6	38,686	64.6	3.8	1.7	29.9	37,087	65.7	3.3	1.7	29.3
13	51,809	63.8	5.1	3.4	27.7	26,182	63.5	5.6	3.1	27.8	25,627	64.2	4.5	3.7	27.6
7-13	457,874	55.9	2.0	1.1	41.0	231,228	54.2	2.1	1.1	42.5	226,646	57.6	1.8	1.2	39.5
14	54,314	56.2	6.8	9.1	28.0	27,159	56.9	7.5	7.9	27.7	27,155	55.4	6.0	10.3	28.3
15	49,865	44.8	8.1	18.4	28.7	25,605	46.4	9.0	16.0	28.6	24,260	43.1	7.1	21.0	28.8
16	47,164	36.3	8.9	27.0	27.8	23,402	40.0	10.0	24.0	26.1	23,762	32.6	7.8	30.0	29.5
17	42,894	28.6	9.9	33.9	27.6	21,806	33.4	11.0	30.8	24.7	21,088	23.6	8.8	37.0	30.6
14 - 17	194,237	42.3	8.3	21.3	28.0	97,972	44.9	9.3	18.9	26.9	96,265	39.7	7.3	23.7	29.2
18	55,793	19.3	10.5	37.8	32.4	26,827	24.4	11.8	35.8	28.1	28,966	14.5	9.4	39.7	36.4
19	37,645	16.6	11.4	42.9	29.2	17,286	23.0	12.3	39.7	25.0	20,359	11.1	10.5	45.6	32.7
18 - 19	93,438	18.2	10.9	39.9	31.1	44,113	23.8	12.0	37.3	26.9	49,325	13.1	9.8	42.1	34.9
20	63,260	8.8	11.0	41.9	38.4	27,734	13.3	12.6	41.6	32.5	35,526	5.3	9.7	42.1	42.9
21	28,749	9.5	12.5	48.0	30.1	13,693	13.3	13.7	47.3	25.7	15,056	6.0	11.3	48.6	34.1
22	43,710	6.4	11.9	48.2	33.5	20,146	9.1	13.4	48.4	29.0	23,564	4.0	10.7	48.0	37.4
23	27,544	5.2	11.5	49.2	34.0	12,535	7.3	13.4	49.7	29.6	15,009	3.5	10.0	48.8	37.7
24	30,862	3.9	11.4	49.6	35.0	13,968	5.3	13.5	51.0	30.2	16,894	2.7	9.7	48.5	39.0
20 - 24	194,125	7.0	11.6	46.5	34.9	88,076	10.2	13.2	46.7	29.9	106,049	4.4	10.2	46.3	39.1
25+	728,021	0.9	10.2	44.7	44.2	352,300	1.0	11.7	51.2	36.1	375,721	0.8	8.9	38.6	51.7

Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Tabora 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 48.1 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 11.5 percent of urban population. Likewise, the proportion of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (7.3 percent) than in urban areas (5.8 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (46.8 percent) than in the rural areas (24.6 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 35.9 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 20.0 percent in the rural areas.

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

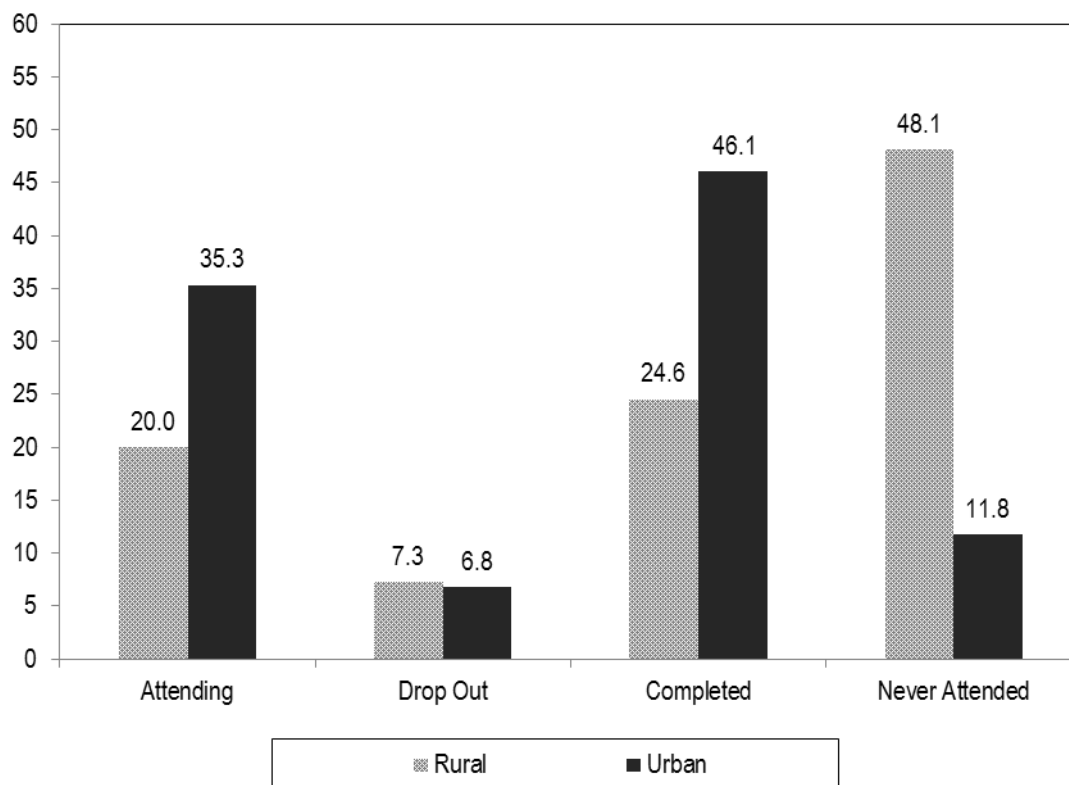
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,594,342	20.0	7.3	24.6	48.1	784,679	20.8	8.3	26.4	44.5	809,663	19.2	6.4	22.8	51.7
5	75,053	9.8	0.2	0.4	89.7	38,422	9.3	0.2	0.4	90.2	36,631	10.4	0.2	0.3	89.1
6	72,966	16.3	0.2	0.4	83.2	36,741	15.0	0.3	0.3	84.4	36,225	17.5	0.2	0.4	81.9
5-6	148,019	13.0	0.2	0.4	86.5	75,163	12.1	0.2	0.4	87.4	72,856	13.9	0.2	0.3	85.5
7	71,309	31.6	0.4	0.5	67.5	36,538	29.2	0.4	0.5	69.9	34,771	34.1	0.4	0.5	65.0
8	64,495	43.7	0.6	0.5	55.2	32,252	40.3	0.5	0.5	58.6	32,243	47.2	0.6	0.5	51.8
9	53,509	54.5	1.0	0.5	44.1	26,832	52.2	1.0	0.5	46.2	26,677	56.7	0.9	0.5	41.9
10	66,286	56.7	1.8	0.8	40.8	33,790	55.3	1.9	0.7	42.1	32,496	58.1	1.7	0.8	39.4
11	41,889	63.4	2.5	1.0	33.1	21,000	63.2	2.7	1.0	33.0	20,889	63.6	2.4	0.9	33.2
12	67,117	61.6	3.7	1.7	32.9	34,500	61.2	4.0	1.7	33.1	32,617	62.0	3.5	1.7	32.8
13	45,552	60.3	5.4	3.3	31.0	23,169	59.9	6.0	3.2	30.9	22,383	60.8	4.7	3.4	31.0
7-13	410,157	51.9	2.0	1.1	45.0	208,081	50.3	2.2	1.1	46.4	202,076	53.6	1.9	1.1	43.5
14	47,927	52.8	7.2	8.8	31.2	24,120	53.5	8.0	7.8	30.7	23,807	52.0	6.3	9.9	31.7
15	43,557	41.2	8.5	18.0	32.3	22,723	42.8	9.4	16.0	31.8	20,834	39.4	7.4	20.3	32.9
16	40,544	31.3	9.4	27.5	31.8	20,391	35.2	10.6	24.7	29.5	20,153	27.4	8.2	30.3	34.1
17	36,410	22.9	10.6	34.6	31.9	18,738	27.8	11.8	32.0	28.3	17,672	17.7	9.2	37.3	35.7
14 - 17	168,438	38.2	8.8	21.3	31.8	85,972	40.7	9.8	19.2	30.2	82,466	35.5	7.7	23.4	33.5
18	48,124	14.8	10.9	37.3	37.0	23,303	19.5	12.4	36.3	31.8	24,821	10.4	9.6	38.3	41.8
19	31,488	12.1	11.9	42.0	34.1	14,447	17.3	13.1	40.2	29.3	17,041	7.6	10.8	43.5	38.1
18 - 19	79,612	13.7	11.3	39.2	35.8	37,750	18.7	12.7	37.8	30.9	41,862	9.2	10.1	40.4	40.3
20	54,840	6.0	11.2	39.6	43.3	24,114	9.6	13.2	40.6	36.6	30,726	3.1	9.6	38.8	48.5
21	23,985	6.3	13.2	45.4	35.1	11,499	9.5	14.9	45.6	30.0	12,486	3.3	11.6	45.3	39.9
22	36,796	4.0	12.4	44.9	38.8	17,137	6.3	14.2	46.1	33.5	19,659	2.0	10.8	43.8	43.4
23	22,756	2.9	12.0	45.1	40.0	10,473	4.5	14.4	46.4	34.6	12,283	1.6	9.9	44.0	44.6
24	25,777	2.3	11.8	45.2	40.7	11,748	3.2	14.4	47.3	35.0	14,029	1.5	9.6	43.4	45.5
20 - 24	164,154	4.6	11.9	43.3	40.2	74,971	7.1	14.0	44.5	34.4	89,183	2.4	10.2	42.2	45.1
25+	623,962	0.7	10.4	39.8	49.2	302,742	0.7	12.1	46.4	40.7	321,220	0.6	8.7	33.6	57.1

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tabora Urban, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	139,676	35.9	5.8	46.8	11.5	65,568	38.1	6.1	46.9	8.9	74,108	34.0	5.5	46.7	13.9
5	4,289	50.4	0.1	0.6	49.0	2,126	49.9	0.1	0.4	49.6	2,163	50.9	0.0	0.7	48.4
6	4,230	66.6	0.1	0.6	32.6	2,038	65.3	0.2	0.4	34.1	2,192	67.9	0.0	0.8	31.3
5-6	8,519	58.4	0.1	0.6	40.8	4,164	57.4	0.2	0.4	42.0	4,355	59.4	0.0	0.8	39.8
7	4,380	84.0	0.2	0.7	15.2	2,154	81.8	0.2	0.7	17.3	2,226	86.1	0.1	0.7	13.1
8	3,968	90.7	0.4	0.7	8.2	1,914	89.7	0.5	0.6	9.1	2,054	91.6	0.3	0.8	7.3
9	3,817	93.7	0.5	0.7	5.1	1,872	92.5	0.7	0.9	5.9	1,945	94.9	0.3	0.6	4.3
10	4,160	94.3	0.8	0.7	4.2	2,005	93.5	1.1	0.9	4.4	2,155	95.1	0.5	0.5	3.9
11	3,330	94.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	1,633	93.3	2.3	1.4	3.0	1,697	95.5	0.9	1.4	2.1
12	5,025	92.7	1.7	2.2	3.4	2,495	91.6	2.1	2.0	4.3	2,530	93.8	1.3	2.5	2.5
13	3,469	90.0	2.3	4.8	2.9	1,659	89.3	2.5	4.9	3.3	1,810	90.6	2.2	4.6	2.6
7-13	28,149	91.3	1.0	1.6	6.1	13,732	90.1	1.3	1.6	7.0	14,417	92.4	0.8	1.6	5.2
14	3,817	82.6	2.8	11.9	2.7	1,781	83.8	3.8	9.7	2.8	2,036	81.5	2.0	13.9	2.6
15	3,851	72.3	3.1	21.2	3.4	1,841	73.3	4.1	18.8	3.8	2,010	71.3	2.3	23.4	3.0
16	3,823	67.7	4.6	24.7	3.0	1,793	69.6	5.6	21.2	3.5	2,030	66.0	3.7	27.7	2.6
17	3,847	62.2	4.9	30.4	2.6	1,838	66.1	5.7	25.7	2.5	2,009	58.5	4.2	34.6	2.6
14 - 17	15,338	71.2	3.9	22.1	2.9	7,253	73.1	4.8	18.9	3.1	8,085	69.4	3.0	24.9	2.7
18	4,337	52.8	6.1	37.4	3.7	2,072	57.7	6.7	31.5	4.2	2,265	48.3	5.5	42.9	3.2
19	3,379	43.7	6.9	46.7	2.8	1,607	52.5	6.0	39.0	2.6	1,772	35.8	7.6	53.7	2.9
18 - 19	7,716	48.8	6.4	41.5	3.3	3,679	55.4	6.4	34.7	3.5	4,037	42.8	6.4	47.6	3.1
20	4,495	29.4	7.9	58.6	4.1	2,081	36.9	8.3	51.3	3.5	2,414	22.9	7.6	64.8	4.7
21	2,782	25.3	8.7	62.3	3.6	1,311	32.9	8.2	55.7	3.2	1,471	18.6	9.2	68.3	3.9
22	3,743	20.5	8.3	67.5	3.8	1,730	28.8	8.3	59.9	3.1	2,013	13.3	8.3	74.0	4.4
23	2,534	17.4	8.6	70.6	3.5	1,144	24.6	9.5	63.1	2.8	1,390	11.4	7.8	76.7	4.1
24	2,825	12.9	9.5	72.9	4.7	1,286	17.1	10.1	69.0	3.8	1,539	9.4	8.9	76.2	5.5
20 - 24	16,379	21.9	8.5	65.6	4.0	7,552	29.1	8.8	58.8	3.3	8,827	15.8	8.3	71.3	4.5
25+	63,575	1.8	8.3	74.8	15.0	29,188	2.2	8.9	80.3	8.6	34,387	1.5	7.9	70.1	20.5

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

Percentage



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is clear that attendance status differ among districts in Tabora Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Tabora Municipal Council (33.3 percent) followed by Urambo District Council (26.7 percent) and Igunga District Council (22.4 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Uyui District Council (17.7 percent) and Kaliua District Council (17.2 percent).

Table 9.12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status: Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Tabora Region	1,829,833	22.0	7.2	27.3	43.4	895,867	22.9	8.1	28.9	40.1	933,966	21.1	6.5	25.8	46.7
Nzega	403,151	21.9	6.2	27.1	44.8	195,115	22.9	7.0	28.9	41.1	208,036	21.0	5.5	25.3	48.2
Igunga	317,702	22.4	5.1	30.0	42.5	154,264	23.1	5.8	31.7	39.4	163,438	21.6	4.5	28.4	45.5
Uyui	316,033	17.7	7.2	21.8	53.4	156,007	18.5	8.1	23.4	50.0	160,026	16.8	6.3	20.2	56.7
Urambo	153,321	26.7	10.1	27.4	35.8	75,831	27.8	11.4	28.8	32.0	77,490	25.6	8.8	26.1	39.5
Sikonge	142,596	21.6	8.1	26.6	43.7	70,177	22.4	8.8	28.5	40.3	72,419	20.8	7.3	24.9	47.0
Tabora Municipal	185,187	33.3	7.3	42.2	17.2	89,161	34.7	7.4	43.1	14.9	96,026	31.9	7.3	41.4	19.4
Kaliua	311,843	17.2	9.0	21.9	51.9	155,312	18.0	10.2	23.9	47.9	156,531	16.4	7.8	19.9	55.8

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.

Figure 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 52.2 percent in the 2002 Census to 55.9 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 52.5 to 57.6 percent) compared with males (from 51.8 to 54.2 percent). The urban NER increased from 81.4 percent in 2002 to 90.0 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 48.3 to 51.9 percent respectively.

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

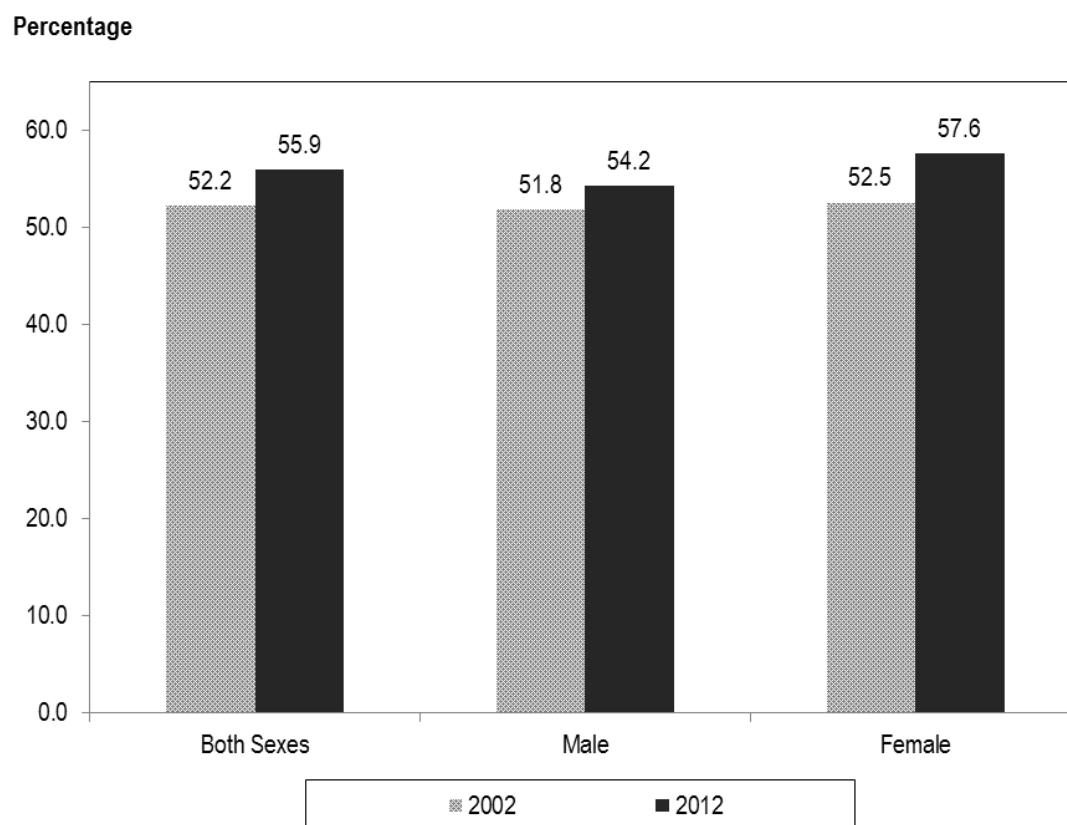
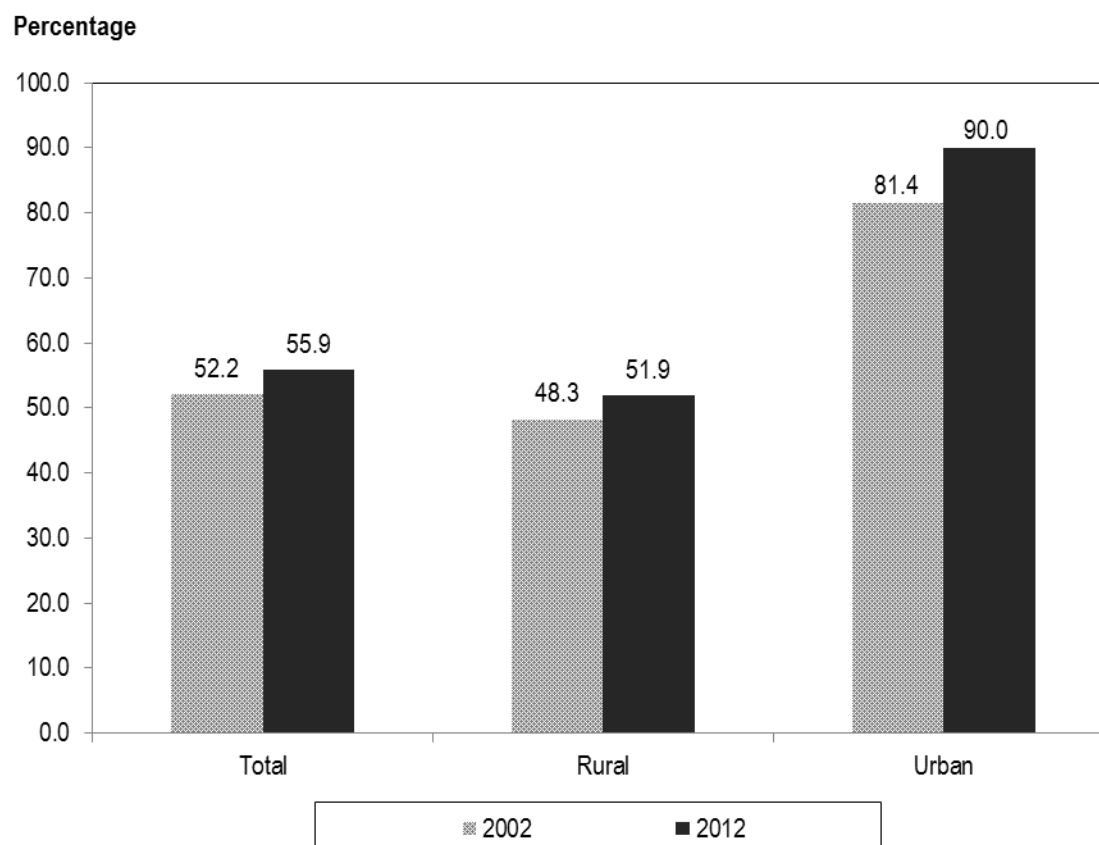


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Tabora Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The gross enrolment ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. All children (100 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 (109.5 percent) than in rural areas (66.3 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

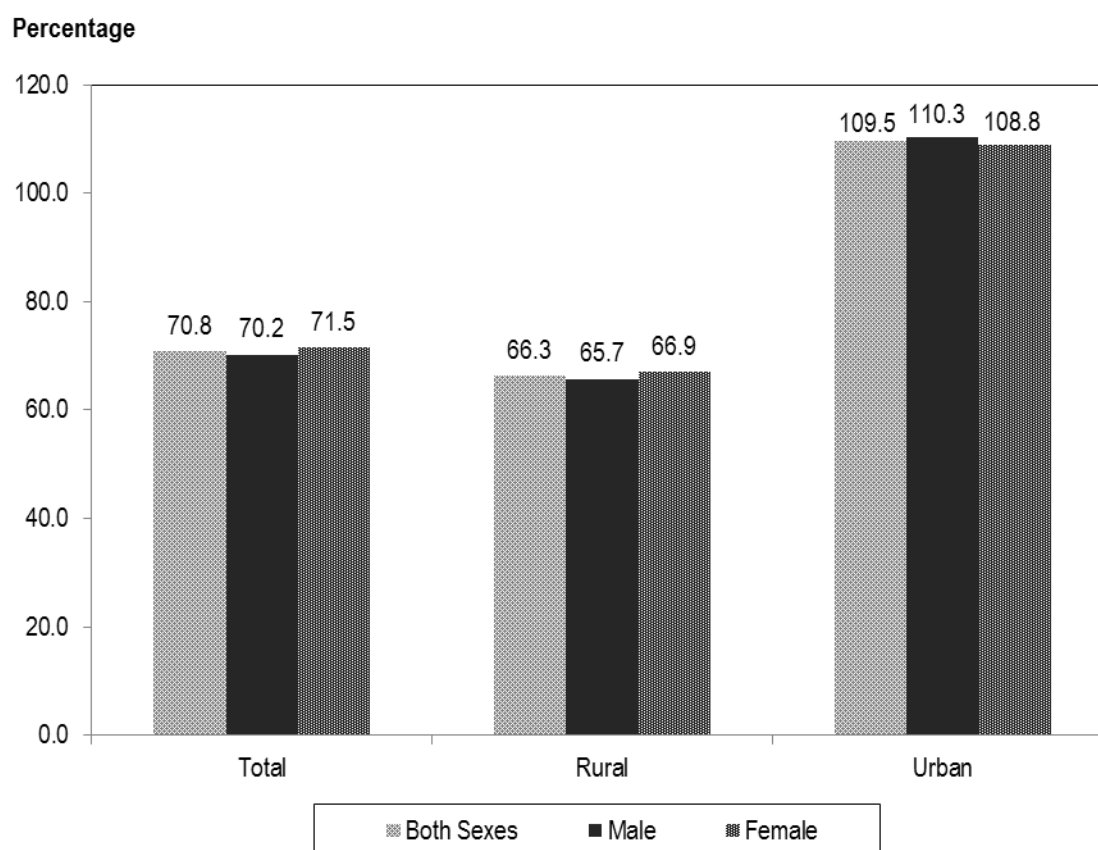
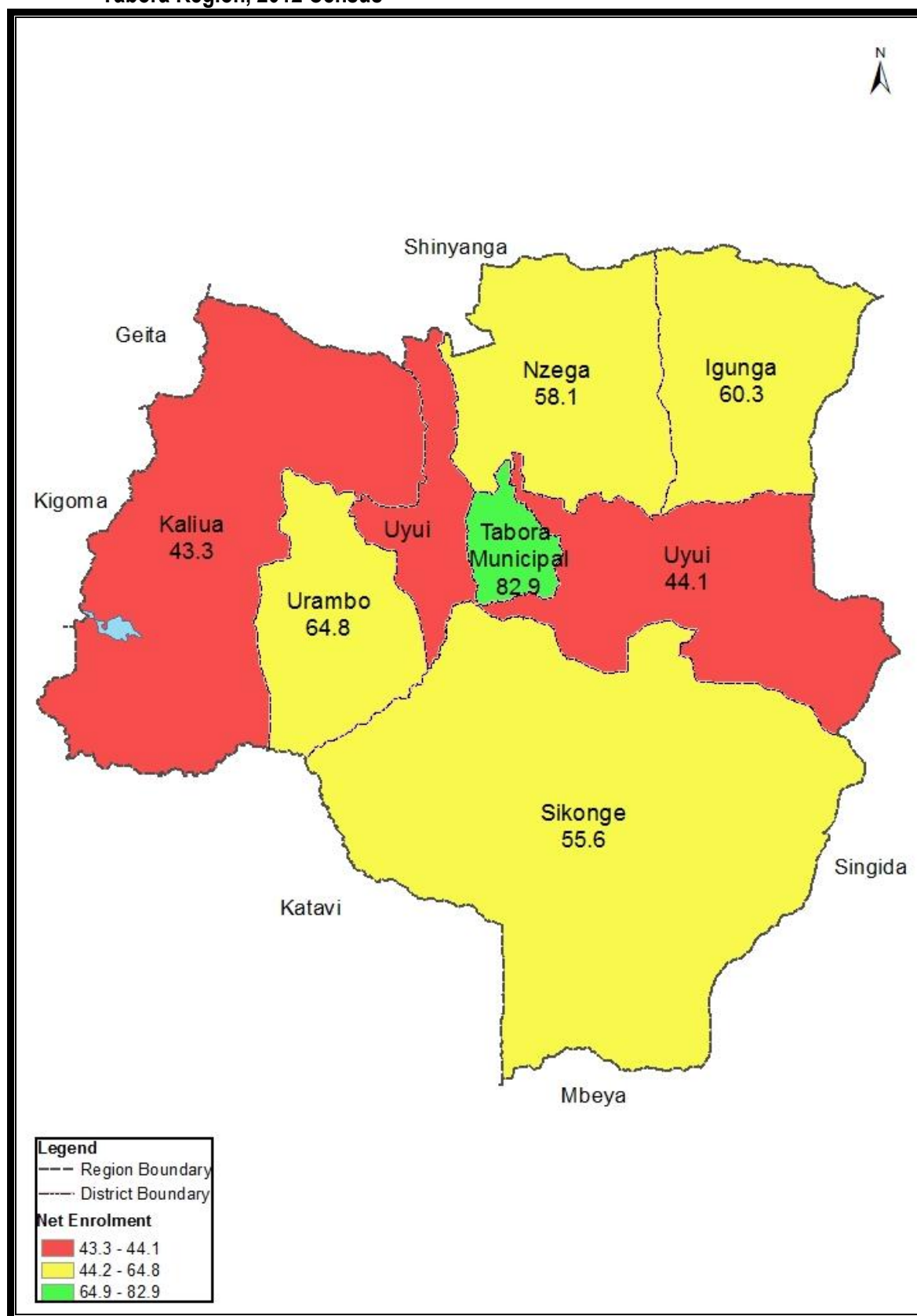


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 82.9 percent in Tabora Municipal Council to 43.3 percent in Kaliua District. Districts with NER below 70 are Urambo District (64.8 percent), Igunga District Council (60.3 percent), Nzega District Council (58.1 percent), Sikonge District Council (55.6 percent) and Uyui District Council (44.1 percent).

Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tabora Region	55.9	54.2	57.6	51.9	50.3	53.6	90.0	89.5	90.5
Nzega	58.1	55.7	60.5	55.7	53.3	58.1	90.9	90.7	91.0
Igunga	60.3	57.6	63.0	58.1	55.4	60.8	88.8	87.3	90.1
Uyui	44.1	43.3	44.9	43.3	42.5	44.2	82.8	81.8	83.8
Urambo	64.8	63.4	66.3	61.1	59.6	62.6	90.5	90.5	90.5
Sikonge	55.6	54.6	56.6	53.9	52.9	54.9	92.5	92.8	92.3
Tabora Municipal	82.9	81.6	84.2	68.0	66.0	70.1	90.4	89.9	90.9
Kaliua	43.3	42.7	44.0	43.2	42.5	43.9	81.5	81.8	81.2

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

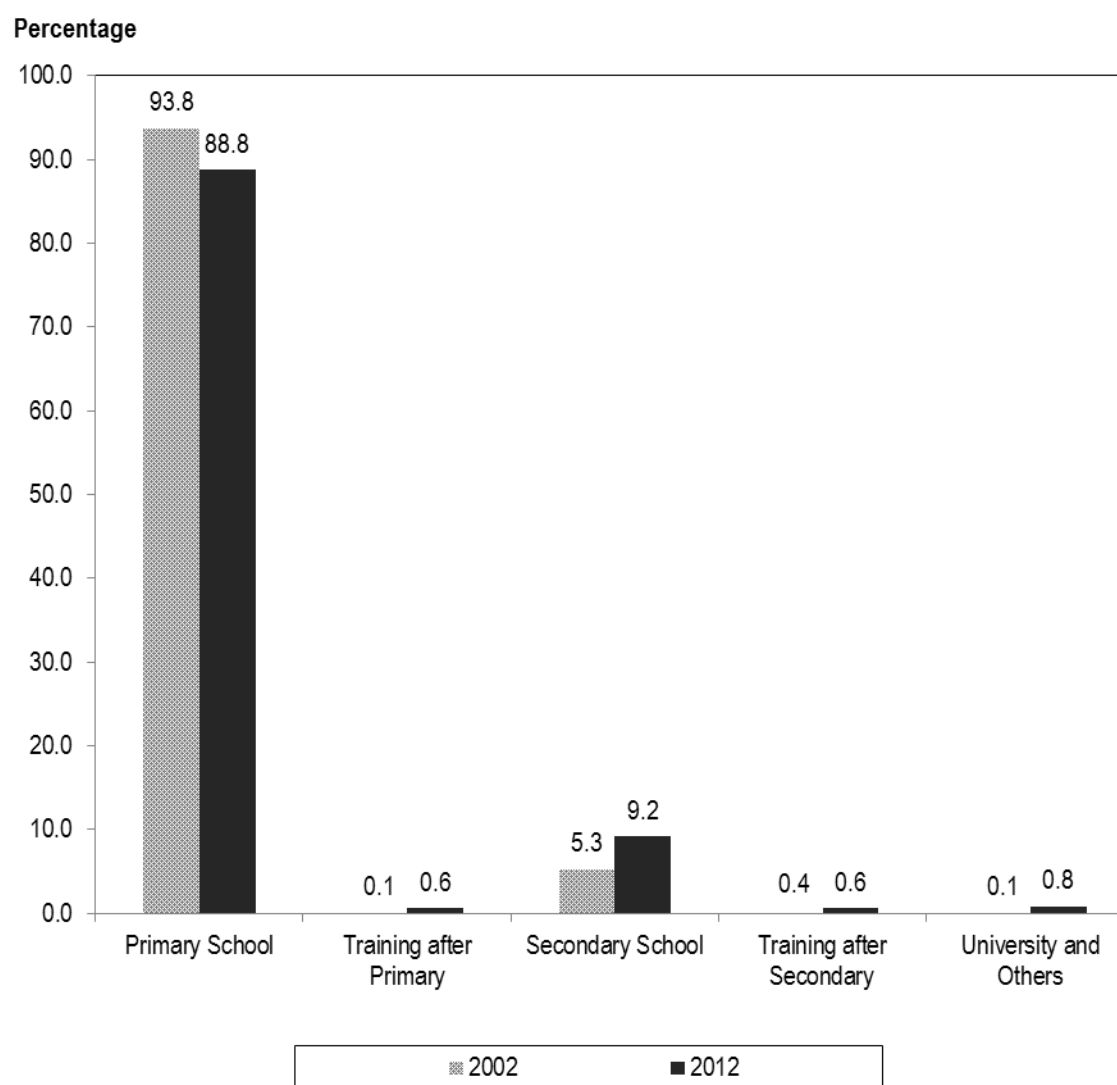
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 499,457 persons who attained any level of education, 259,068 (51.9 percent) were males and 240,389 (48.1 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 88.8 percent, followed by secondary education (9.2 percent), and university and others (0.8 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (90.5 percent) compared with males (87.3 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 9.2 percent and 0.8 percent for University or equivalent level.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	499,457	259,068	240,389	100	100	100
Primary School	443,614	226,055	217,559	88.8	87.3	90.5
Training after Primary	2,907	1,476	1,431	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	45,939	27,000	18,939	9.2	10.4	7.9
Training after Secondary	2,825	1,575	1,250	0.6	0.6	0.5
University and Others	4,172	2,962	1,210	0.8	1.1	0.5

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that the proportion of the population that had attained secondary education increased from 5.3 percent to 9.2 percent and from 0.1 percent to 0.8 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Tabora 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 applied to classify working age groups, five among them describing the unemployment status and distinguishing unemployment and economically inactive status. The categories are;-

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 980,098 (67 percent) out of 1,457,980 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior

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

to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 477,882 people (32.7 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 30,518 persons (2.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 15.2 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 12.2 and 3.2 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,457,980	67.2	2.1	12.2	15.2	3.2
10–14	302,650	30.8	0.6	16.7	49.3	2.7
15–19	233,343	57.2	1.9	14.2	25.2	1.6
20–24	194,112	75.9	2.9	13.5	7.1	0.6
25–29	158,943	83.5	4.3	11.7	-	0.5
30–34	128,167	86.4	2.7	10.3	-	0.6
35–39	104,177	87.7	2.2	9.6	-	0.5
40–44	79,645	88.5	2.2	8.6	-	0.7
45–49	58,382	89.2	2.2	7.8	-	0.8
50–54	52,995	86.8	1.9	8.8	-	2.4
55–59	31,843	86.1	1.7	8.8	-	3.4
60–64	33,665	80.1	1.8	9.1	-	9.0
65–69	21,384	75.6	1.7	9.3	-	13.4
70–74	22,387	64.8	1.4	9.3	-	24.4
75–79	12,909	62.7	1.5	6.8	-	28.9
80 +	23,378	41.3	0.0	0.1	-	58.6

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 (70.1 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (49.4 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.8 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,257,010	70.1	1.8	11.6	13.3	3.3
10–14	268,771	34.0	0.6	17.7	44.8	2.8
15–19	200,123	63.1	1.8	13.6	20.0	1.6
20–24	164,154	81.4	2.5	11.7	3.9	0.6
25–29	134,505	86.3	3.2	10.0	-	0.5
30–34	108,458	88.3	2.3	8.9	-	0.6
35–39	88,775	89.0	2.0	8.5	-	0.5
40–44	68,245	89.7	2.0	7.7	-	0.6
45–49	50,057	90.2	1.9	7.0	-	0.8
50–54	45,777	87.7	1.9	8.0	-	2.5
55–59	27,363	87.2	1.5	7.9	-	3.4
60–64	29,581	81.0	1.8	8.3	-	9.0
65–69	18,845	76.7	1.7	8.5	-	13.1
70–74	19,843	66.9	1.4	8.6	-	23.2
75–79	11,574	64.9	1.5	6.1	-	27.5
80 +	20,939	42.9	0.0	0.1	-	56.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	200,970	49.4	4.0	16.2	27.4	3.0
10–14	33,879	4.8	0.3	8.3	85.1	1.4
15–19	33,220	21.5	2.6	17.7	56.5	1.6
20–24	29,958	45.8	5.4	23.4	24.8	0.6
25–29	24,438	68.2	10.5	20.8	-	0.5
30–34	19,709	75.9	5.2	18.3	-	0.6
35–39	15,402	79.9	3.6	15.7	-	0.7
40–44	11,400	81.5	3.1	14.4	-	1.0
45–49	8,325	83.0	3.6	12.8	-	0.6
50–54	7,218	81.5	2.4	13.7	-	2.4
55–59	4,480	79.9	2.9	14.0	-	3.3
60–64	4,084	74.0	2.5	14.5	-	9.0
65–69	2,539	66.9	1.9	15.2	-	15.9
70–74	2,544	49.1	2.0	15.2	-	33.7
75–79	1,335	43.2	1.7	13.3	-	41.8
80 +	2,439	27.5	-	0.1	-	72.4

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (71.4 percent) compared with females (63.3 percent) were employed.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	708,100	71.4	2.5	6.7	16.6	2.8
10–14	152,914	32.2	0.6	15.2	49.2	2.8
15–19	114,908	57.4	2.3	9.5	29.0	1.7
20–24	88,063	80.0	3.8	5.4	10.2	0.7
25–29	71,714	90.2	5.7	3.4	-	0.6
30–34	60,788	93.5	3.2	2.7	-	0.6
35–39	50,395	95.1	2.4	2.1	-	0.5
40–44	39,924	95.0	2.4	2.1	-	0.6
45–49	29,749	94.7	2.8	1.9	-	0.6
50–54	26,699	94.2	2.3	2.1	-	1.4
55–59	16,212	93.7	1.9	2.3	-	2.2
60–64	17,276	88.9	2.3	2.8	-	6.0
65–69	10,609	88.2	1.8	2.4	-	7.6
70–74	11,051	77.4	2.2	3.4	-	16.9
75–79	6,711	74.7	1.3	3.1	-	20.9
80 +	11,087	52.5	-	-	-	47.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	749,880	63.3	1.7	17.4	13.9	3.7
10–14	149,736	29.4	0.5	18.2	49.5	2.5
15–19	118,435	57.0	1.5	18.7	21.5	1.4
20–24	106,049	72.5	2.2	20.3	4.5	0.5
25–29	87,229	78.0	3.1	18.4	-	0.4
30–34	67,379	80.0	2.3	17.3	-	0.5
35–39	53,782	80.8	2.1	16.6	-	0.5
40–44	39,721	82.0	2.0	15.2	-	0.7
45–49	28,633	83.5	1.6	13.9	-	1.0
50–54	26,296	79.4	1.5	15.6	-	3.5
55–59	15,631	78.3	1.5	15.4	-	4.7
60–64	16,389	70.8	1.3	15.7	-	12.2
65–69	10,775	63.1	1.7	16.1	-	19.1
70–74	11,336	52.6	0.7	15.1	-	31.7
75–79	6,198	49.7	1.7	10.9	-	37.7
80 +	12,291	31.2	0.1	0.1	-	68.6

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Tabora Region. Results revealed that Tabora Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (53.9 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from one percent of the population in Kaliua District Council to three percent in Tabora Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two percent of the population in Kaliua District Council to four percent in Nzega District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Tabora Region	1,457,980	67.2	2.1	12.2	15.2	3.2
Rural	1,257,010	70.1	1.8	11.6	13.3	3.3
Urban	200,970	49.4	4.0	16.2	27.4	3.0
Male	708,100	71.4	2.5	6.7	16.6	2.8
Female	749,880	63.3	1.7	17.4	13.9	3.7
Nzega	321,973	63.8	2.9	13.8	15.4	4.0
Igunga	251,787	67.3	1.9	12.8	14.6	3.4
Uyui	247,975	71.8	1.8	11.4	12.0	3.0
Urambo	122,327	65.1	2.4	13.1	16.2	3.3
Sikonge	113,233	68.3	1.7	14.1	12.8	3.0
Tabora Municipal	155,728	53.9	3.0	13.6	26.5	3.0
Kaliua	244,957	75.9	1.0	8.3	12.3	2.5

10.3 Current Economic Activity

Current economic activity is defined as the activities performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services seven days prior to the Census night.

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 1,457,980 persons aged 10 years and above, 850,604 (about 58 percent) were employed while the remaining 42 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 12.2 percent of the population, 21.9 percent were home maintenance workers and 3.7 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 four (3.9) 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,457,980	58.3	3.9	21.9	12.2	3.7
10–14	302,650	26.9	1.3	29.3	39.0	3.5
15–19	233,343	48.8	3.3	25.3	20.4	2.2
20–24	194,112	64.9	5.3	22.9	6.1	0.7
25–29	158,943	72.1	6.5	20.8	-	0.6
30–34	128,167	75.3	5.0	19.0	-	0.7
35–39	104,177	77.3	4.5	17.5	-	0.6
40–44	79,645	77.6	4.8	16.8	-	0.8
45–49	58,382	78.5	4.9	15.6	-	1.0
50–54	52,995	76.1	4.3	17.0	-	2.6
55–59	31,843	75.8	3.9	16.7	-	3.7
60–64	33,665	70.3	3.7	16.6	-	9.3
65–69	21,384	65.2	4.2	16.7	-	13.8
70–74	22,387	56.3	3.2	15.5	-	25.1
75–79	12,909	53.2	2.6	13.9	-	30.3
80 +	23,378	36.5	0.1	0.1	-	63.3

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (60 percent) than in urban areas (47.7 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was 3.8 percent in rural areas and 4.4 percent in urban areas.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,257,010	60.0	3.8	22.2	10.2	3.8
10–14	268,771	29.7	1.4	30.8	34.4	3.7
15–19	200,123	53.4	3.3	25.6	15.5	2.3
20–24	164,154	68.7	5.2	22.3	3.1	0.7
25–29	134,505	73.2	5.8	20.4	-	0.6
30–34	108,458	75.7	4.9	18.8	-	0.6
35–39	88,775	77.4	4.6	17.5	-	0.6
40–44	68,245	77.4	4.9	16.9	-	0.8
45–49	50,057	78.0	5.0	15.9	-	1.1
50–54	45,777	75.7	4.4	17.3	-	2.7
55–59	27,363	75.8	3.9	16.7	-	3.6
60–64	29,581	70.5	3.8	16.5	-	9.3
65–69	18,845	65.7	4.5	16.5	-	13.4
70–74	19,843	57.7	3.2	15.0	-	24.1
75–79	11,574	55.0	2.7	13.7	-	28.7
80 +	20,939	37.7	0.1	0.1	-	62.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	200,970	47.7	4.4	20.3	24.4	3.2
10–14	33,879	5.1	0.5	17.4	75.3	1.7
15–19	33,220	21.3	2.9	23.9	50.2	1.8
20–24	29,958	44.2	5.8	26.5	22.8	0.7
25–29	24,438	65.9	10.5	23.0	-	0.6
30–34	19,709	73.1	5.9	20.1	-	0.9
35–39	15,402	77.2	4.4	17.5	-	0.8
40–44	11,400	79.0	4.1	15.9	-	1.0
45–49	8,325	81.2	4.2	14.0	-	0.6
50–54	7,218	78.8	3.8	15.1	-	2.3
55–59	4,480	75.5	3.9	16.8	-	3.8
60–64	4,084	69.2	3.4	17.9	-	9.5
65–69	2,539	62.1	2.4	18.7	-	16.9
70–74	2,544	44.9	2.9	18.8	-	33.4
75–79	1,335	37.5	1.8	16.3	-	44.4
80 +	2,439	25.8	-	0.3	-	73.8

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (about 64 percent) compared with females of whom only 53 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (5.2 percent) than that of female (2.7 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	708,100	64.0	5.2	14.3	13.3	3.3
10–14	152,914	28.7	1.5	27.3	38.7	3.8
15–19	114,908	50.7	4.3	18.9	23.6	2.5
20–24	88,063	70.9	7.5	12.2	8.6	0.8
25–29	71,714	80.7	9.3	9.3	-	0.7
30–34	60,788	84.5	7.0	7.8	-	0.7
35–39	50,395	86.4	6.0	6.9	-	0.6
40–44	39,924	86.0	6.0	7.1	-	0.8
45–49	29,749	86.2	6.6	6.5	-	0.8
50–54	26,699	85.0	5.9	7.5	-	1.6
55–59	16,212	84.3	5.1	8.1	-	2.5
60–64	17,276	80.6	5.1	7.9	-	6.4
65–69	10,609	78.1	5.6	7.5	-	8.7
70–74	11,051	67.9	4.6	9.2	-	18.2
75–79	6,711	64.1	3.0	9.4	-	23.5
80 +	11,087	47.1	0.0	0.1	-	52.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	749,880	53.0	2.7	29.1	11.1	4.0
10–14	149,736	25.1	1.0	31.4	39.3	3.2
15–19	118,435	47.0	2.3	31.6	17.3	1.9
20–24	106,049	59.9	3.5	31.8	4.1	0.6
25–29	87,229	65.0	4.2	30.2	-	0.5
30–34	67,379	66.9	3.3	29.1	-	0.7
35–39	53,782	68.8	3.1	27.5	-	0.6
40–44	39,721	69.2	3.5	26.5	-	0.9
45–49	28,633	70.5	3.1	25.1	-	1.3
50–54	26,296	67.0	2.7	26.7	-	3.7
55–59	15,631	66.9	2.6	25.7	-	4.8
60–64	16,389	59.5	2.3	25.8	-	12.4
65–69	10,775	52.5	2.9	25.8	-	18.8
70–74	11,336	44.9	1.7	21.6	-	31.9
75–79	6,198	41.3	2.1	18.8	-	37.7
80 +	12,291	26.9	0.2	0.2	-	72.7

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Tabora Region. Results revealed that Tabora Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (52.8 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from two percent of the population in Kaliua District Council to 5.7 percent in Igunga Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three percent of the population in Kaliua District Council to five percent in Nzega District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Tabora Region	1,457,980	58.3	3.9	21.9	12.2	3.7
Rural	1,257,010	60.0	3.8	22.2	10.2	3.8
Urban	200,970	47.7	4.4	20.3	24.4	3.2
Male	708,100	64.0	5.2	14.3	13.3	3.3
Female	749,880	53.0	2.7	29.1	11.1	4.0
Nzega	321,973	52.5	4.9	26.2	11.9	4.5
Igunga	251,787	55.2	5.7	23.7	11.3	4.2
Uyui	247,975	64.8	2.9	20.8	7.9	3.5
Urambo	122,327	56.1	4.1	23.8	12.4	3.6
Sikonge	113,233	56.8	3.8	25.4	10.4	3.6
Tabora Municipal	155,728	52.8	3.1	17.0	24.0	3.2
Kaliua	244,957	68.1	2.1	16.0	11.0	2.8

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (65.2 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (15.1 percent) and family Worker category (12.9 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	850,604	0.3	5.9	15.1	65.2	12.9	0.2	0.4
10–14	81,490	0.1	1.3	3.1	25.6	68.2	0.3	1.5
15–19	113,845	0.2	3.7	11.1	70.5	13.5	0.5	0.5
20–24	125,989	0.3	5.9	15.4	69.8	8.1	0.2	0.3
25–29	114,575	0.4	7.7	18.1	67.4	6.2	0.1	0.2
30–34	96,457	0.3	7.4	19.6	67.1	5.4	0.1	0.2
35–39	80,567	0.3	6.9	19.4	68.2	5.0	0.1	0.2
40–44	61,827	0.3	7.4	18.6	68.6	4.9	0.0	0.2
45–49	45,808	0.4	8.1	17.5	69.1	4.7	0.0	0.1
50–54	40,327	0.4	8.9	15.6	69.9	4.8	0.1	0.2
55–59	24,123	0.3	9.2	14.8	70.4	5.1	0.1	0.2
60–64	23,665	0.6	4.6	15.1	73.5	5.9	0.1	0.3
65–69	13,947	0.4	2.5	15.2	75.3	6.2	0.1	0.3
70–74	12,592	0.5	2.3	13.9	76.0	6.9	-	0.4
75–79	6,862	0.4	2.4	12.5	76.5	7.7	0.0	0.6
80 +	8,529	0.4	1.9	12.9	75.8	7.9	0.1	1.0

Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Employment Status: Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Tabora Region	850,604	0.3	5.9	15.1	65.2	12.9	0.2	0.4
Rural	754,666	0.3	3.3	11.3	70.7	13.9	0.1	0.4
Urban	95,938	0.5	26.5	45.5	21.7	5.1	0.5	0.3
Male	452,960	0.3	7.4	16.4	63.2	12.0	0.1	0.4
Female	397,645	0.3	4.2	13.6	67.4	14.0	0.2	0.3
Nzega	169,086	0.3	4.6	17.2	65.0	12.3	0.1	0.4
Igunga	138,880	0.3	4.5	15.4	62.3	17.3	0.1	0.2
Uyui	160,779	0.2	2.6	7.7	71.5	16.7	0.2	1.0
Urambo	68,601	0.3	5.9	12.7	71.7	9.2	0.2	0.1
Sikonge	64,290	0.3	4.5	11.1	71.8	12.2	0.1	0.1
Tabora Municipal	82,205	0.4	20.7	38.0	32.4	7.8	0.4	0.3
Kaliua	166,764	0.2	4.9	11.2	72.5	10.8	0.0	0.3

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 that 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 Tabora people (about 61.2 percent) while Fisherman categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.2 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	850,604	1.2	1.1	4.0	0.7	0.7	4.3	1.7	3.9	61.2	3.9	0.2	0.4	8.8	7.3	0.5
10–14	81,490	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.1	1.0	61.8	6.5	0.1	0.0	9.3	17.1	1.1
15–19	113,845	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	3.2	1.1	2.4	64.9	4.4	0.2	0.1	9.2	12.5	0.7
20–24	125,989	1.1	1.0	4.5	0.9	0.8	4.4	1.6	3.8	62.5	3.9	0.2	0.4	8.9	5.6	0.5
25–29	114,575	1.4	1.6	5.2	1.0	0.7	5.5	2.0	4.9	59.0	3.2	0.2	0.6	9.1	5.0	0.5
30–34	96,457	1.5	1.5	5.1	1.0	0.9	6.1	2.2	5.5	58.5	3.2	0.3	0.6	8.7	4.8	0.3
35–39	80,567	1.7	1.2	5.4	0.9	0.9	5.5	2.4	5.1	59.5	3.0	0.3	0.5	8.3	5.0	0.3
40–44	61,827	1.8	1.5	5.5	0.8	0.9	5.3	2.1	5.3	59.0	3.2	0.2	0.7	8.2	5.1	0.5
45–49	45,808	2.0	1.8	5.5	0.9	0.9	4.9	2.0	4.1	59.6	3.4	0.3	0.5	8.3	5.3	0.3
50–54	40,327	2.1	1.9	6.1	0.8	0.7	3.8	1.5	4.2	60.3	3.9	0.4	0.4	8.3	5.0	0.5
55–59	24,123	2.2	2.2	6.6	0.7	0.4	3.7	1.4	3.5	60.6	3.9	0.2	0.3	9.3	4.5	0.4
60–64	23,665	1.5	1.2	4.7	0.7	0.8	2.7	1.3	3.5	64.6	3.8	0.3	0.1	9.0	5.1	0.6
65–69	13,947	1.3	1.2	5.3	0.6	0.7	2.2	1.4	3.3	64.8	3.9	0.1	0.1	8.2	6.3	0.6
70–74	12,592	1.3	0.8	4.2	0.7	0.2	2.4	1.5	2.5	68.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	8.9	5.4	0.6
75–79	6,862	1.4	0.9	4.2	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.2	2.8	65.2	3.4	0.2	0.0	10.3	6.5	1.1
80+	8,529	1.1	1.0	5.2	0.7	0.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	66.6	2.9	-	0.0	9.6	5.6	0.8

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

District	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Tabora Region	850,604	1.2	1.1	4.0	0.7	0.7	4.3	1.7	3.9	61.2	3.9	0.2	0.4	8.8	7.3	0.5
Rural	754,666	1.0	0.8	3.5	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	66.5	4.2	0.2	0.1	8.5	7.5	0.6
Urban	95,938	2.4	3.6	8.2	2.4	2.3	20.5	6.9	13.2	19.5	0.8	0.2	2.6	11.3	5.9	0.4
Male	452,960	1.4	1.2	4.1	0.7	0.7	3.8	1.8	5.3	58.9	4.9	0.3	0.7	8.6	7.3	0.5
Female	397,645	1.0	1.0	3.8	0.8	0.7	5.0	1.7	2.3	63.8	2.7	0.2	0.0	9.1	7.3	0.6
Nzega	169,086	1.2	1.4	4.7	0.9	1.7	4.1	1.9	4.2	58.0	5.7	0.1	0.4	9.0	6.0	0.8
Igunga	138,880	0.7	1.4	3.9	0.5	0.5	3.6	1.3	3.3	54.6	5.7	0.1	0.3	13.3	10.5	0.3
Uyui	160,779	1.0	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.3	2.6	0.9	1.8	68.5	3.8	0.1	0.1	8.3	8.7	0.5
Urambo	68,601	1.2	1.1	3.7	0.6	0.4	3.5	2.2	4.2	71.5	1.7	0.1	0.4	5.2	3.7	0.6
Sikonge	64,290	0.9	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.0	4.3	69.8	3.6	0.1	0.1	5.5	7.4	0.4
Tabora Municipal	82,205	1.8	2.6	6.9	2.4	1.7	16.1	5.2	10.4	29.6	1.4	0.3	2.0	13.4	5.7	0.4
Kaliua	166,764	1.6	0.5	3.6	0.5	0.1	2.3	1.1	2.6	71.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	6.0	6.7	0.6

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 (64.4 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (5.6 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Electricity Gas and Steam' and 'Information and Communication' (0.1 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Tabora 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	850,604	64.4	3.4	3.1	2.2	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.7	5.6	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	8.9	1.8
10–14	81,490	65.1	5.1	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	3.3
15–19	113,845	67.7	3.7	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.8	5.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	2.4
20–24	125,989	65.5	3.3	2.9	2.3	0.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	5.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	8.7	1.2
25–29	114,575	62.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	0.2	1.2	2.4	3.0	6.1	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.4	7.9	1.7
30–34	96,457	61.6	3.0	3.3	2.7	0.2	1.0	2.7	3.7	6.7	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	7.5	1.5
35–39	80,567	62.6	2.7	3.3	2.7	0.2	1.1	2.6	3.3	6.4	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	7.5	1.7
40–44	61,827	62.7	3.0	3.6	2.6	0.2	0.9	2.7	3.2	6.1	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	7.2	1.7
45–49	45,808	62.6	3.4	3.1	2.4	0.3	1.1	2.5	3.1	5.7	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	7.5	1.6
50–54	40,327	64.7	3.5	3.2	2.2	0.2	0.6	2.0	2.7	4.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.6	7.5	1.7
55–59	24,123	63.7	3.2	3.4	2.0	0.2	1.0	1.7	2.6	5.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.9	8.5	1.6
60–64	23,665	67.6	3.3	3.5	2.2	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.2	4.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	8.5	1.3
65–69	13,947	68.2	4.0	3.0	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.8	2.7	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	8.9	1.3
70–74	12,592	70.3	2.8	2.9	1.7	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.0	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	9.1	1.2
75–79	6,862	70.4	2.7	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.8	4.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	1.9
80+	8,529	71.7	3.1	3.6	1.5	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	8.7	1.3

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Tabora Region	850,604	64.4	3.4	3.1	2.2	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.7	5.6	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	8.9	1.8
Rural	754,666	70.0	3.6	2.9	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.7	5.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	9.2	1.3
Urban	95,938	20.9	2.0	4.6	8.3	0.8	4.1	5.6	11.0	10.3	2.6	5.4	1.0	2.2	3.9	3.1	1.5	6.8	5.6
Male	452,960	62.9	4.3	3.2	2.4	0.2	0.8	3.2	2.7	5.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	7.8	2.0
Female	397,645	66.2	2.4	2.9	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.9	2.8	5.3	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	10.2	1.6
Nzega	169,086	62.6	4.2	3.8	3.1	0.1	0.7	2.5	2.6	6.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	9.3	1.0
Igunga	138,880	62.4	4.9	2.7	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.4	4.2	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	12.1	2.0
Uyui	160,779	71.1	3.1	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	4.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	12.5	1.0
Urambo	68,601	69.7	1.8	2.8	2.1	0.2	1.2	2.8	2.9	6.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	4.8	1.3
Sikonge	64,290	69.6	3.5	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.1	5.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	7.8	1.9
Tabora Municipal	82,205	32.8	2.4	4.6	6.1	0.6	3.6	5.0	8.7	8.5	2.2	3.8	0.8	2.1	3.4	2.0	1.0	7.2	5.1
Kaliua	166,764	72.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.8	5.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	5.5	1.8

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

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, six questions were included in the census questionnaire and they were asked for all respondents in the household. disabilities questions included in the 2012 census questionnaire were focused on albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing and walking. 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 (1.5 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability: Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tabora Region	797	0.04	33,069	1.5	18,585	0.8	23,077	1.0	16,677	0.7	14,715	0.7	6,049	0.3
Nzega	171	0.03	7,743	1.6	4,317	0.9	5,399	1.1	3,264	0.7	2,974	0.6	1,383	0.3
Igunga	101	0.03	6,095	1.5	3,383	0.9	3,983	1.0	2,825	0.7	2,310	0.6	1,040	0.3
Uyui	168	0.04	4,286	1.1	2,479	0.6	3,097	0.8	2,327	0.6	2,408	0.6	928	0.2
Urambo	78	0.04	3,070	1.6	1,718	0.9	2,189	1.2	1,606	0.9	1,243	0.7	606	0.3
Sikonge	51	0.03	3,023	1.7	1,728	1.0	2,250	1.3	2,067	1.2	1,825	1.0	452	0.3
Tabora Municipal	113	0.05	3,757	1.7	1,891	0.9	2,564	1.2	1,789	0.8	1,146	0.5	664	0.3
Kaliua	115	0.03	5,095	1.3	3,069	0.8	3,595	0.9	2,799	0.7	2,809	0.7	976	0.3

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 2,250,921 persons enumerated in Tabora Region, 797 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (171) were in Nzega District followed by Uyui District Council (168 persons). 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	797	0.04	427	0.04	370	0.03	2,250,921	1,107,020	1,143,901
0 – 4	111	0.03	62	0.03	49	0.02	421,088	211,153	209,935
5 – 9	109	0.03	65	0.03	44	0.02	371,660	187,635	184,025
10 – 14	110	0.04	60	0.04	50	0.03	302,666	152,930	149,736
15 – 19	84	0.04	41	0.04	43	0.04	233,361	114,926	118,435
20 – 24	96	0.05	45	0.05	51	0.05	194,125	88,076	106,049
25 – 29	36	0.02	19	0.03	17	0.02	158,962	71,714	87,248
30 – 34	37	0.03	18	0.03	19	0.03	128,167	60,788	67,379
35 – 39	24	0.02	16	0.03	8	0.01	104,195	50,413	53,782
40 – 44	29	0.04	13	0.03	16	0.04	79,663	39,935	39,728
45 – 49	18	0.03	10	0.03	8	0.03	58,401	29,759	28,642
50 – 54	22	0.04	14	0.05	8	0.03	53,019	26,717	26,302
55 – 59	10	0.03	2	0.01	8	0.05	31,852	16,219	15,633
60 – 64	24	0.07	17	0.10	7	0.04	33,676	17,280	16,396
65 – 69	14	0.07	10	0.09	4	0.04	21,396	10,618	10,778
70 – 74	26	0.12	11	0.10	15	0.13	22,396	11,056	11,340
75 – 79	16	0.12	7	0.10	9	0.15	12,916	6,714	6,202
80+	31	0.13	17	0.15	14	0.11	23,378	11,087	12,291

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	659	0.03	358	0.04	301	0.03	1,978,508	977,379	1,001,129
0 – 4	98	0.03	54	0.03	44	0.02	384,166	192,700	191,466
5 – 9	89	0.03	56	0.03	33	0.02	337,332	170,785	166,547
10 – 14	90	0.03	56	0.04	34	0.03	268,771	136,579	132,192
15 – 19	61	0.03	32	0.03	29	0.03	200,123	99,602	100,521
20 – 24	82	0.05	39	0.05	43	0.05	164,154	74,971	89,183
25 – 29	28	0.02	15	0.02	13	0.02	134,505	60,741	73,764
30 – 34	31	0.03	14	0.03	17	0.03	108,458	51,524	56,934
35 – 39	18	0.02	11	0.03	7	0.02	88,775	43,024	45,751
40 – 44	26	0.04	10	0.03	16	0.05	68,245	34,148	34,097
45 – 49	18	0.04	10	0.04	8	0.03	50,057	25,423	24,634
50 – 54	18	0.04	11	0.05	7	0.03	45,777	23,011	22,766
55 – 59	8	0.03	2	0.01	6	0.04	27,363	13,963	13,400
60 – 64	16	0.05	11	0.07	5	0.03	29,581	15,269	14,312
65 – 69	11	0.06	7	0.07	4	0.04	18,845	9,414	9,431
70 – 74	23	0.12	9	0.09	14	0.14	19,843	9,952	9,891
75 – 79	15	0.13	6	0.10	9	0.16	11,574	6,101	5,473
80+	27	0.13	15	0.15	12	0.11	20,939	10,172	10,767

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	138	0.05	69	0.05	69	0.05	272,413	129,641	142,772
0 – 4	13	0.04	8	0.04	5	0.03	36,922	18,453	18,469
5 – 9	20	0.06	9	0.05	11	0.06	34,328	16,850	17,478
10 – 14	20	0.06	4	0.02	16	0.09	33,895	16,351	17,544
15 – 19	23	0.07	9	0.06	14	0.08	33,238	15,324	17,914
20 – 24	14	0.05	6	0.05	8	0.05	29,971	13,105	16,866
25 – 29	8	0.03	4	0.04	4	0.03	24,457	10,973	13,484
30 – 34	6	0.03	4	0.04	2	0.02	19,709	9,264	10,445
35 – 39	6	0.04	5	0.07	1	0.01	15,420	7,389	8,031
40 – 44	3	0.03	3	0.05	0	0.00	11,418	5,787	5,631
45 – 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,344	4,336	4,008
50 – 54	4	0.06	3	0.08	1	0.03	7,242	3,706	3,536
55 – 59	2	0.04	0	0.00	2	0.09	4,489	2,256	2,233
60 – 64	8	0.20	6	0.30	2	0.10	4,095	2,011	2,084
65 – 69	3	0.12	3	0.25	0	0.00	2,551	1,204	1,347
70 – 74	3	0.12	2	0.18	1	0.07	2,553	1,104	1,449
75 – 79	1	0.07	1	0.16	0	0.00	1,342	613	729
80+	4	0.16	2	0.22	2	0.13	2,439	915	1,524

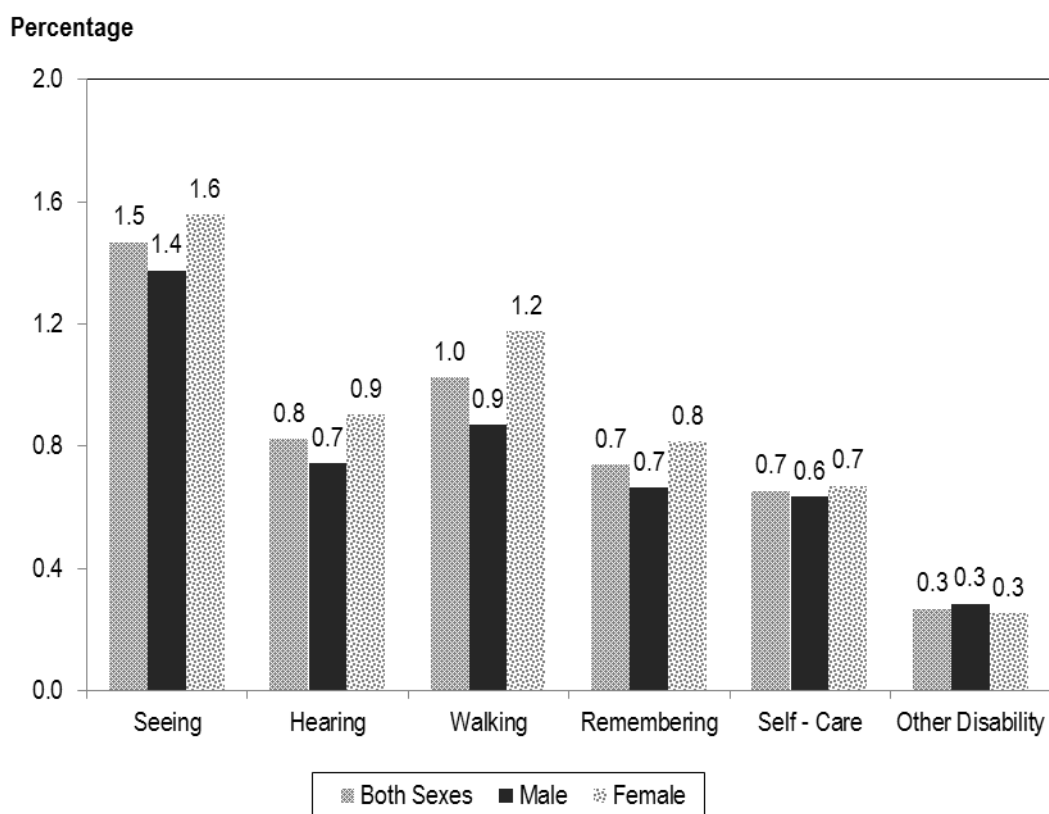
11.3 Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups)

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 (1.5 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.0 percent) and difficulty in hearing (0.8 percent). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the proportion of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the proportion of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the proportion of the population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 19 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3
0 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1
10 – 19	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
20 – 29	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
30 – 39	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
40 – 49	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.3
50 – 59	5.1	1.6	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	4.5	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	5.7	1.9	4.1	1.7	0.7	0.5
60 – 69	8.8	3.1	5.4	2.6	1.2	0.6	8.0	2.2	3.8	1.9	0.9	0.7	9.7	3.9	7.1	3.3	1.5	0.5
70+	19.4	8.5	12.9	7.2	5.2	0.8	18.8	7.1	10.6	5.6	4.2	0.8	20.0	9.8	15.1	8.7	6.2	0.8

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Tabora 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 urban than rural areas.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3
0 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1
10 – 19	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
20 – 29	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
30 – 39	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
40 – 49	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.1	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.4
50 – 59	5.0	1.6	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	4.4	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	5.5	1.9	4.0	1.6	0.7	0.5
60 – 69	8.7	3.1	5.2	2.4	1.2	0.6	7.9	2.3	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.7	9.4	4.0	6.8	3.1	1.5	0.6
70+	19.1	8.5	12.5	7.0	5.1	0.8	18.6	7.2	10.3	5.5	4.2	0.8	19.7	9.9	14.6	8.4	6.1	0.8

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3
0–9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1
10–19	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
20–29	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
30–39	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
40–49	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.3
50–59	6.0	1.2	3.4	1.7	0.5	0.5	5.0	0.8	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	6.9	1.7	4.4	2.5	0.6	0.5
60–69	10.1	2.8	7.2	3.7	1.4	0.6	8.6	1.8	4.9	2.3	1.2	0.8	11.5	3.8	9.5	5.1	1.7	0.4
70+	21.9	8.0	16.7	8.9	5.7	0.6	21.2	6.6	13.3	6.7	4.4	0.6	22.3	9.0	19.1	10.5	6.7	0.6

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator 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 about 80 percent of private households in Tabora Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (87.7 percent) than in urban areas (39.9 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Unit	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Tabora Region	379,770	79.7	4.0	14.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Rural	316,065	87.7	4.1	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
Urban	63,705	39.9	3.7	51.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	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 (58 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 14.1 percent of seniors citizen (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Tabora 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	379,770	79.7	4.0	14.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Below 15	1,017	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.3
15 – 19	6,158	1.3	1.9	3.4	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.2
20 – 24	24,867	5.1	9.8	13.1	8.4	12.8	10.7	9.7
25 – 29	45,506	10.0	15.0	21.3	15.8	21.0	18.3	25.3
30 – 34	54,512	13.3	14.8	19.7	12.7	20.4	16.7	12.5
35 – 39	50,898	13.1	14.1	14.5	14.7	12.7	14.7	14.4
40 – 44	43,776	12.0	9.6	9.7	13.1	10.2	9.2	13.4
45 – 49	33,786	9.5	7.9	6.0	12.0	6.2	8.2	7.7
50 – 54	32,544	9.3	7.2	4.7	11.4	5.0	9.8	3.5
55 – 59	19,648	5.7	4.1	2.4	5.0	4.9	5.2	2.9
60 – 64	20,889	6.3	4.5	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.8
65+	46,168	14.1	10.7	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.4	5.2
Total Age Groups	379,770	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 four (33.6) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only about six (5.7) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (52.5 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 37 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with 2.9 percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Tabora Region	302,516	5.7	0.7	4.4	52.5	3.1	0.0	33.6
Rural	277,129	2.9	0.5	2.4	56.1	3.1	0.0	35.1
Urban	25,387	37.0	2.4	26.1	13.6	3.7	0.0	17.3

12.4 Building Materials for Roofing

Table 12.4 shows that 48.5 percent of private households in Tabora Region used grass or leaves as the main roofing material, followed by iron sheets (36.2 percent) and mud and leaves (14.8 percent). Ninety four percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 25 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 23.9 percent in Uyui District and Kaliua District to 82.8 percent in Tabora Municipal.

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

District	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Tabora Region	379,770	36.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	48.5	14.8	0.1	0.0
Rural	316,065	24.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	57.4	17.4	0.0	0.1
Urban	63,705	93.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	4.0	1.5	0.2	0.0
Nzega	85,773	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	59.3	11.8	0.0	0.0
Igunga	61,721	35.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.6	38.1	0.0	0.1
Uyui	59,791	23.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	61.2	14.4	0.0	0.0
Urambo	32,118	39.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.2	7.2	0.0	0.1
Sikonge	29,715	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	56.6	7.0	0.1	0.0
Tabora Municipal	47,241	81.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	15.1	1.8	0.2	0.0
Kaliua	63,411	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	62.8	13.5	0.1	0.1

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 78.1 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (20.6 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (70.5 percent), followed by earth or sand (25.9 percent). On the other hand, 88.6 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (10.6 percent). Across districts, about 62 percent of the total private households in Tabora Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by Urambo District (24 percent) and Sikonge District (21 percent.)

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

District	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/ Bamboo Planks	Earth/ Sand	Animal Dung
Tabora Region	379,770	20.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	78.1	0.2
Rural	316,065	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	88.6	0.2
Urban	63,705	70.5	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.9	0.0
Nzega	85,773	16.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	83.3	0.1
Igunga	61,721	15.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	83.4	0.0
Uyui	59,791	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	89.4	0.1
Urambo	32,118	24.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	74.9	0.3
Sikonge	29,715	20.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	78.4	0.0
Tabora Municipal	47,241	59.1	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	37.4	0.0
Kaliua	63,411	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	87.2	0.6

12.6 Building Materials for Walls

Table 12.6 shows that 57 percent of all private households in Tabora Region had their house walls built of sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were poles and mud (20.5 percent) and baked bricks (13.3 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in urban areas used cement bricks (33.2 percent) as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (30.8 percent), while in rural areas, the main wall materials used were sundried bricks (63.8 percent), followed by poles and mud (22.4 percent).

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

District	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Tabora Region	379,770	0.2	6.5	57.0	13.3	0.0	0.1	20.5	2.3	0.0
Rural	316,065	0.0	1.1	63.8	9.8	0.0	0.1	22.4	2.7	0.1
Urban	63,705	0.8	33.2	23.6	30.8	0.0	0.1	11.3	0.2	0.0
Nzega	85,773	0.1	5.3	70.0	7.8	0.0	0.2	14.8	1.8	0.0
Igunga	61,721	0.0	5.5	83.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.9	0.1
Uyui	59,791	0.0	0.9	52.6	9.5	0.1	0.2	32.8	4.0	0.0
Urambo	32,118	0.1	3.2	53.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	13.7	1.9	0.0
Sikonge	29,715	0.0	1.7	40.8	16.2	0.1	0.1	39.1	2.0	0.0
Tabora Municipal	47,241	0.9	30.1	24.7	25.7	0.0	0.1	17.9	0.5	0.0
Kaliua	63,411	0.0	0.7	52.0	13.6	0.0	0.1	29.3	4.3	0.1

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 62 percent of the households in Tabora Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 18.9 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 19 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban areas (27.2 percent) than rural areas (22 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

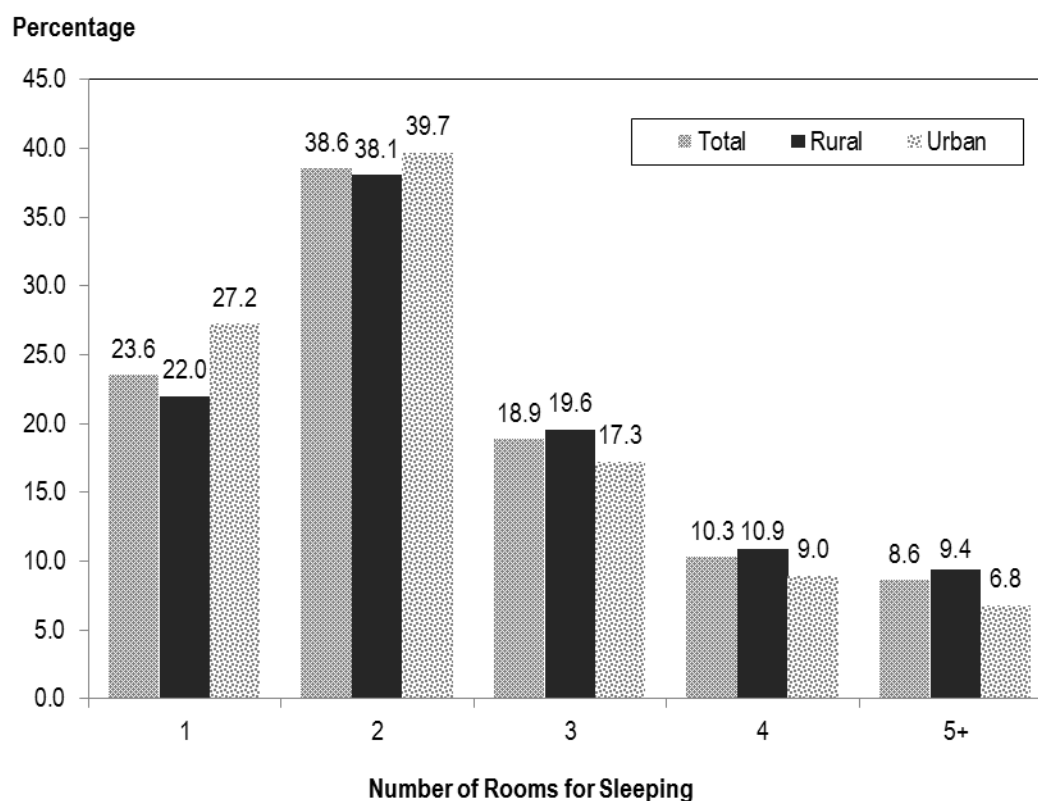


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Tabora Region	5.9	379,770	23.6	38.6	18.9	10.3	8.6	2.5
Male headed household	4.2	266,117	20.5	40.7	19.4	10.5	8.9	2.6
Female headed household	10.1	113,653	38.7	27.8	16.4	9.5	7.6	2.4
Rural	6.3	316,065	22.0	38.1	19.6	10.9	9.4	2.6
Urban	4.3	63,705	27.2	39.7	17.3	9.0	6.8	2.3
Nzega	5.7	85,773	21.0	40.6	19.4	10.1	8.8	2.6
Igunga	6.4	61,721	23.1	37.1	20.0	10.6	9.2	2.6
Uyui	6.6	59,791	20.5	41.2	18.9	10.6	8.7	2.6
Urambo	5.9	32,118	19.8	40.0	19.9	11.0	9.2	2.6
Sikonge	5.9	29,715	22.2	39.3	20.0	10.0	8.5	2.5
Tabora Municipal	4.6	47,241	35.6	29.0	17.2	9.9	8.2	2.4
Kaliua	6.1	63,411	24.1	40.7	17.3	10.0	7.9	2.5

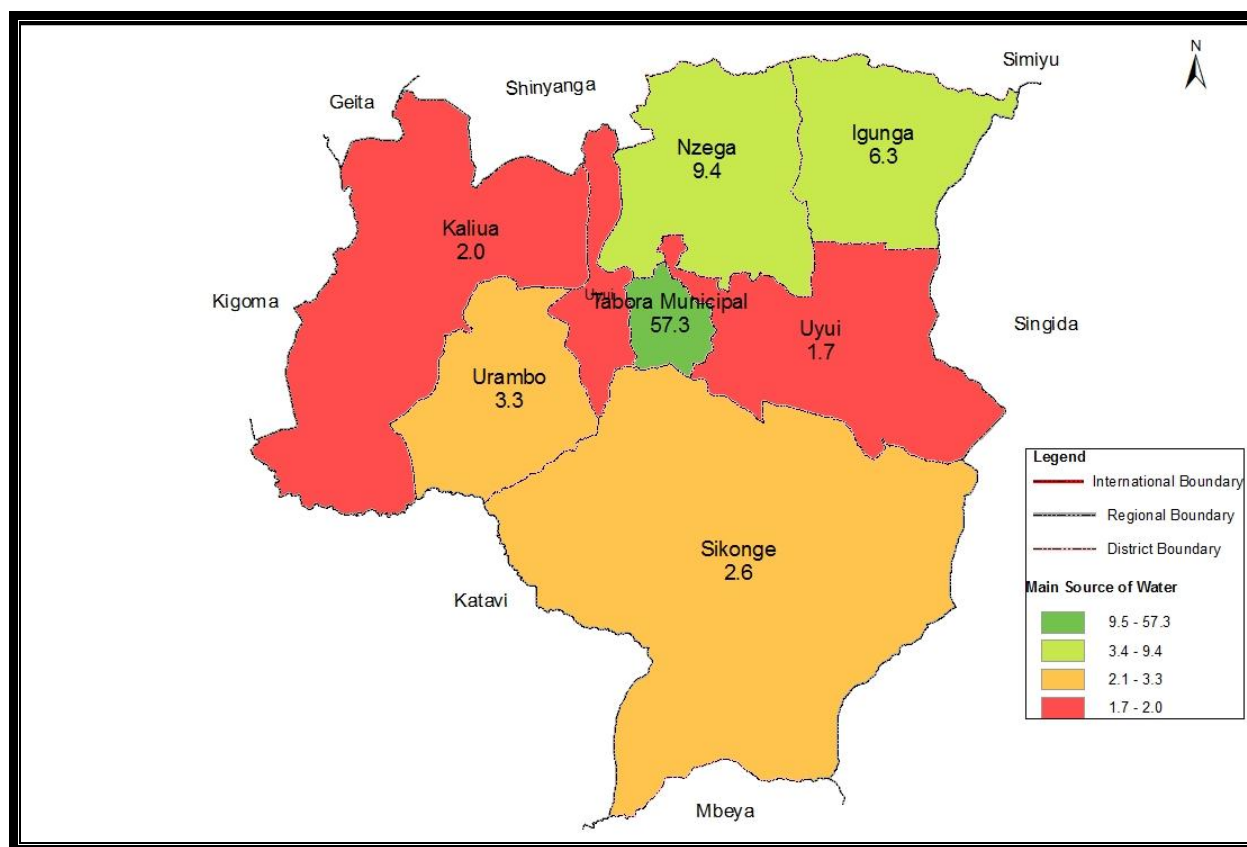
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 11 percent of private households in Tabora Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (3.6 percent had water piped into their houses, 3.1 percent piped into yard and 4.6 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 54 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with three (3) percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from two percent each in Uyui District and Kaliua District to 57 percent in Tabora Municipal.

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

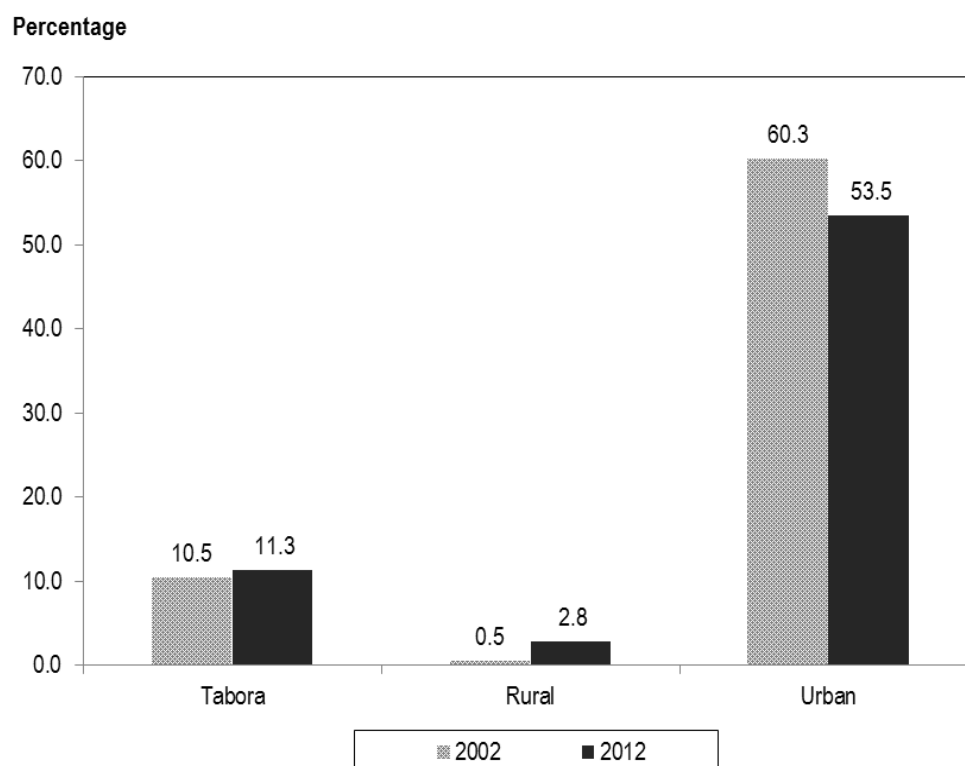
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources								Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources						
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Rain water collection	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Tabora Region	379,770	3.6	3.1	4.6	4.2	11.4	0.3	0.1	27.3	55.4	5.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	9.7	72.5
Male headed household	266,117	3.5	2.7	4.2	4.2	11.1	0.3	0.1	26.1	56.8	5.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	9.8	73.9
Female headed household	113,653	4.0	3.9	5.6	4.4	12.2	0.3	0.1	30.5	52.1	5.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	9.6	69.4
Rural	316,065	0.5	0.2	2.2	4.6	9.8	0.3	0.1	17.7	63.9	5.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	10.9	82.2
Urban	63,705	19.4	17.6	16.4	2.1	19.3	0.4	0.1	75.3	13.2	1.0	0.3	6.2	0.1	3.8	24.6
Nzega	85,773	2.3	2.0	5.1	6.3	11.9	0.3	0.1	28.0	55.4	7.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	7.7	71.9
Igunga	61,721	1.4	1.3	3.6	1.6	6.0	0.3	0.2	14.4	32.7	7.4	0.1	6.1	0.2	39.1	85.6
Uyui	59,791	0.2	0.1	1.4	3.4	9.3	0.3	0.1	14.8	70.6	7.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.6	85.2
Urambo	32,118	0.6	0.2	2.4	7.9	12.8	0.2	0.0	24.1	68.4	0.7	0.1	6.3	0.0	0.3	75.8
Sikonge	29,715	0.3	0.1	2.2	5.7	13.1	0.3	0.1	21.8	73.5	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.2	78.3
Tabora Municipal	47,241	21.7	19.2	16.4	2.5	15.8	0.2	0.1	75.9	21.6	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	24.0
Kaliua	63,411	0.5	0.1	1.4	3.4	13.4	0.7	0.2	19.7	73.4	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	80.3

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



Overall, 11 percent of private households in Tabora Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Tabora urban areas (54 percent) than in rural areas about three (2.8) percent. The proportion for Tabora urban households decreased from 60.3 percent in 2002 to 53.5 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Tabora 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 percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that use of modern source of energy for cooking in Tabora Region was very low even in urban areas. The proportion of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only three (3) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (76.8 percent firewood and 21.4 percent charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Uyui district (10.7 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 13.5 percent in Kaliua district to 20.3 percent in Urambo district).

Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	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	
Tabora Region	379,770	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	21.4	76.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male headed household	266,117	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	19.9	78.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Female headed household	113,653	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	25.0	73.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	316,065	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.3	89.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	63,705	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	81.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Nzega	85,773	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	15.4	83.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Igunga	61,721	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	15.6	82.9	0.0	0.1	0.2
Uyui	59,791	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.7	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urambo	32,118	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	20.3	77.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sikonge	29,715	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	14.7	84.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tabora Municipal	47,241	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	69.2	26.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kaliua	63,411	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.5	85.7	0.1	0.1	0.1

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Tabora Region. Observation on the table shows that 51 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (28.7 percent). Only 13.3 percent of households in Tabora 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 (Tanesco/Zeco)(51 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (42 percent). In rural areas, kerosene was the main source (53 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps(34 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	
Tabora Region	379,770	11.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.4	43.8	0.8	3.0	28.7
Male headed household	266,117	11.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.3	42.9	0.7	3.0	29.8
Female headed household	113,653	12.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	7.7	45.7	0.8	2.9	26.1
Rural	316,065	3.4	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.4	46.7	0.7	3.5	33.9
Urban	63,705	50.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	12.4	29.3	0.9	0.1	2.8
Nzega	85,773	7.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	8.4	52.0	0.7	3.0	22.8
Igunga	61,721	10.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.5	32.6	1.3	3.7	41.9
Uyui	59,791	4.7	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.4	46.5	0.7	4.1	33.4
Urambo	32,118	9.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.8	50.4	0.8	2.0	22.3
Sikonge	29,715	5.9	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.5	45.2	0.7	2.5	30.0
Tabora Municipal	47,241	44.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.8	39.6	0.3	0.3	2.0
Kaliua	63,411	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.8	40.0	0.7	3.9	42.0

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Tabora Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (46 percent) followed by Igunga and Urambo District Councils (12 percent each) and Nzega and Sikonge District Councils (9 percent each).

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

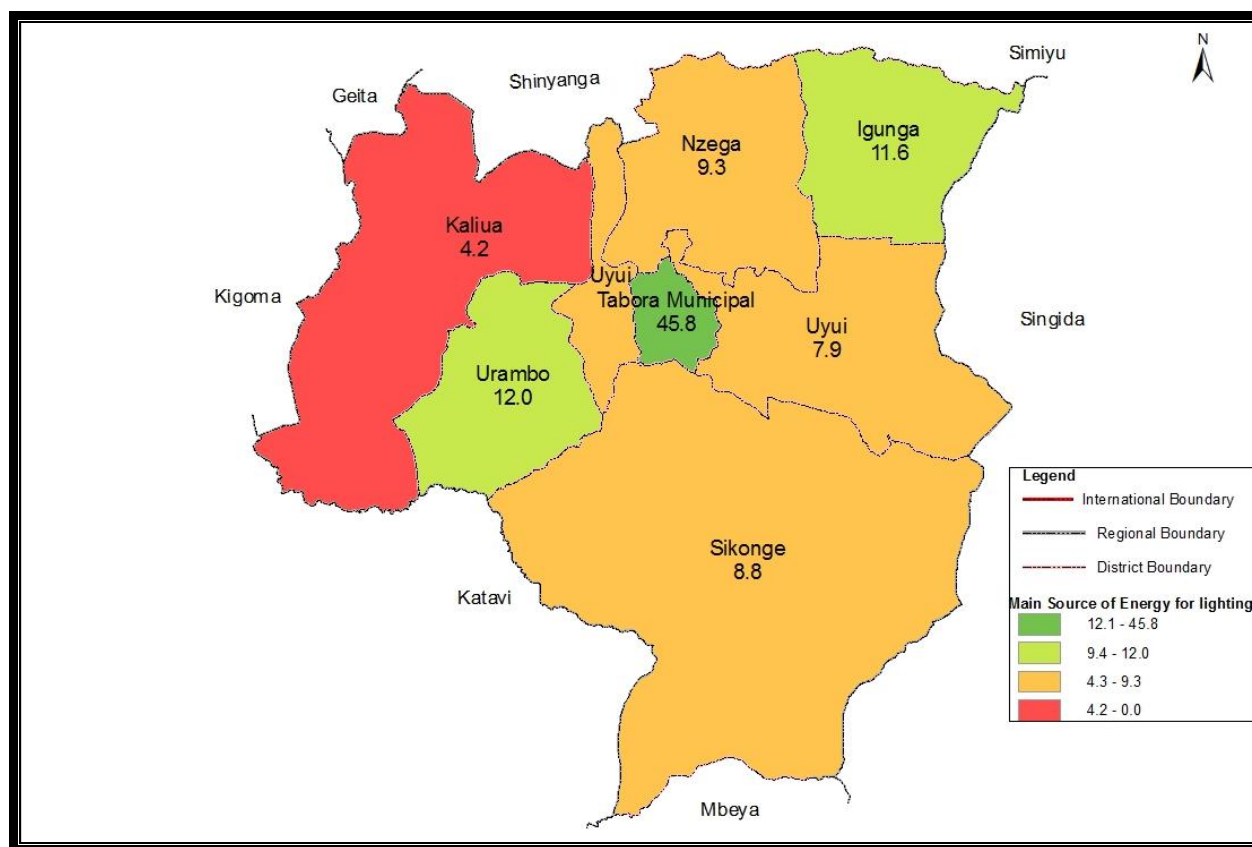
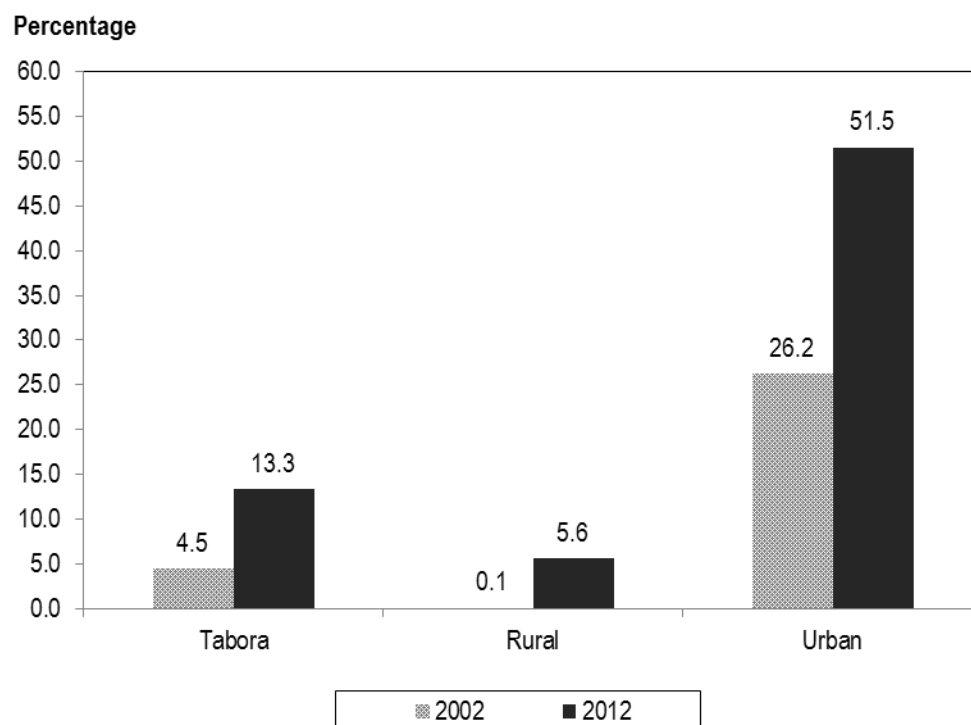


Figure 12.3 indicates that 13.3 percent of households in Tabora Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (51.5 percent) compared with rural households (5.6 percent).

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



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

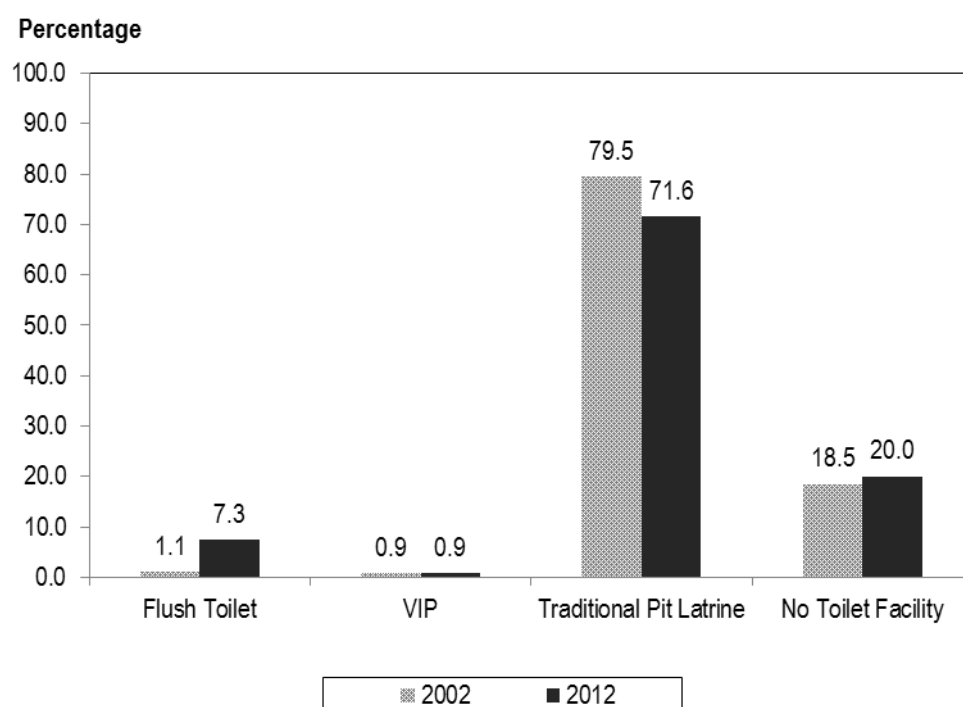
Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Tabora Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (32.8 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (30.2 percent). About 20 percent of households in Tabora Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Igunga (29.3 percent), followed by Nzega district (28.2 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Head of Household, Residence and Type of Toilet Facility; Tabora 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
Tabora Region	379,770	0.5	2.3	4.0	0.9	3.0	5.6	0.2	16.5	0.6	32.8	30.2	0.0	20.0	83.6
Male headed household	266,117	0.5	2.3	3.7	0.9	2.9	5.6	0.2	16.1	0.5	32.9	30.5	0.0	20.1	84.0
Female headed household	113,653	0.5	2.5	4.6	1.0	3.1	5.8	0.2	17.7	0.6	32.6	29.3	0.0	19.8	82.3
Rural	316,065	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.8	4.4	0.2	7.8	0.2	35.3	32.9	0.0	23.9	92.3
Urban	63,705	2.6	12.8	19.9	3.9	8.9	11.7	0.0	59.8	2.5	20.4	16.6	-	0.7	40.2
Nzega	85,773	0.4	1.9	3.2	1.1	2.4	5.0	0.1	14.1	0.4	31.9	25.6	-	28.2	86.1
Igunga	61,721	0.3	0.9	3.8	1.0	2.4	5.6	0.4	14.4	0.6	30.8	24.8	0.0	29.3	85.5
Uyui	59,791	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	4.1	0.1	7.0	0.2	33.9	35.9	0.0	22.9	92.9
Urambo	32,118	0.3	0.9	4.7	1.4	3.7	6.6	0.2	17.8	0.9	43.0	31.8	0.0	6.7	82.4
Sikonge	29,715	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.0	3.3	5.9	0.2	12.7	0.5	34.9	32.9	-	19.1	87.4
Tabora Municipal	47,241	2.6	12.7	15.4	1.7	7.0	9.9	0.0	49.3	1.5	27.1	20.4	0.0	1.6	50.6
Kaliua	63,411	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.7	4.2	0.2	7.3	0.2	32.9	41.4	0.0	18.3	92.8

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Tabora Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 79.5 percent in 2002 to 71.6 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from one (1.1) percent to seven (7.3) percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in households with no toilet facility from 18.5 percent in 2002 to 20 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Tabora 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 52.5 percent of the private households in Tabora Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (24.4 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 14.7 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Tabora Region	379,770	2.6	0.9	17.9	1.7	24.4	52.5
Male headed household	266,117	2.2	0.8	18.0	1.6	24.6	52.8
Female headed household	113,653	3.4	1.2	17.9	2.0	23.8	51.7
Rural	316,065	0.1	0.0	17.3	1.6	20.9	60.0
Urban	63,705	14.7	5.3	21.0	2.2	41.6	15.3
Nzega	85,773	0.8	0.6	27.8	1.2	47.4	22.2
Igunga	61,721	0.1	0.0	28.5	1.0	31.8	38.7
Uyui	59,791	0.8	0.4	22.0	0.8	67.5	8.5
Urambo	32,118	0.2	0.1	29.8	0.6	54.8	14.5
Sikonge	29,715	34.1	11.4	19.1	0.6	28.8	6.0
Tabora Municipal	47,241	0.7	0.2	25.7	1.4	30.8	41.1
Kaliua	63,411	0.1	0.1	21.3	1.2	37.7	39.6

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 85.1 percent of all private households, followed by house (81percent), land or farm (77.4 percent), bicycles (70.7 percent) and mobile phone (63.5 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (67.2 percent) than female headed households (54.9 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 68 percent of male headed households compared with 51.5 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (70.7 percent) of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (54.4 percent) compared with male headed households (77.6 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Tabora Region	379,770	63.1	0.7	63.5	70.7	1.2	4.9
Male headed household	266,117	68.0	0.8	67.2	77.6	1.3	5.6
Female headed household	113,653	51.5	0.7	54.9	54.4	0.9	3.0
Rural	316,065	61.9	0.6	59.7	74.4	0.6	4.1
Urban	63,705	68.8	1.5	82.7	52.3	4.5	8.4
Nzega	85,773	60.2	0.7	60.7	74.4	1.0	2.5
Igunga	61,721	55.6	0.8	64.4	71.8	1.3	4.4
Uyui	59,791	66.2	0.6	58.9	73.1	0.5	4.6
Urambo	32,118	69.5	0.4	63.7	72.8	1.1	6.6
Sikonge	29,715	68.8	0.5	59.4	68.8	1.0	6.2
Tabora Municipal	47,241	70.0	1.3	77.8	56.1	3.7	8.0
Kaliua	63,411	60.2	0.7	62.0	72.9	0.5	4.8

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Tabora Region	379,770	0.1	0.2	8.9	4.3	18.0	1.1
Male headed household	266,117	0.1	0.2	9.2	4.2	18.8	1.1
Female headed household	113,653	0.1	0.2	8.3	4.6	16.0	1.0
Rural	316,065	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.8	15.0	0.2
Urban	63,705	0.2	0.4	39.7	22.0	32.8	5.4
Nzega	85,773	0.1	0.1	5.8	3.0	16.2	0.6
Igunga	61,721	0.1	0.2	7.1	3.6	17.4	0.9
Uyui	59,791	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.4	13.8	0.1
Urambo	32,118	0.1	0.1	8.4	3.6	23.0	0.7
Sikonge	29,715	0.1	0.1	6.4	2.4	17.8	0.4
Tabora Municipal	47,241	0.2	0.3	35.2	19.4	29.9	5.3
Kaliua	63,411	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.6	13.5	0.2

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Tabora Region	379,770	3.2	1.2	3.5	25.3
Male headed household	266,117	3.2	1.3	3.7	27.8
Female headed household	113,653	3.3	1.0	3.0	19.5
Rural	316,065	0.5	0.3	2.1	30.1
Urban	63,705	16.7	5.9	10.3	1.7
Nzega	85,773	2.1	0.9	2.8	36.7
Igunga	61,721	2.6	1.0	3.5	39.3
Uyui	59,791	0.2	0.2	2.0	26.5
Urambo	32,118	2.4	1.1	3.0	14.8
Sikonge	29,715	1.6	0.7	2.0	17.8
Tabora Municipal	47,241	15.1	5.2	11.0	3.3
Kaliua	63,411	0.4	0.3	1.2	20.4

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Tabora Region	379,770	0.7	85.1	8.1	24.6	1.9	81.0	77.4
Male headed household	266,117	0.7	86.3	9.0	27.2	2.0	82.6	79.4
Female headed household	113,653	0.7	82.4	5.9	18.6	1.6	77.2	72.6
Rural	316,065	0.7	90.2	7.9	29.2	2.1	89.1	85.9
Urban	63,705	0.6	60.1	9.3	1.7	0.7	40.9	35.2
Nzega	85,773	0.6	87.0	7.6	34.9	2.1	86.1	82.8
Igunga	61,721	0.9	87.3	17.8	37.4	3.1	82.4	73.5
Uyui	59,791	0.8	90.7	7.2	26.3	2.9	88.6	85.6
Urambo	32,118	0.6	86.7	6.1	15.9	0.7	82.5	81.6
Sikonge	29,715	0.8	88.2	6.7	18.7	1.4	87.0	88.0
Tabora Municipal	47,241	0.6	64.8	5.4	3.4	0.7	49.2	44.5
Kaliua	63,411	0.7	88.1	3.8	19.6	1.1	85.8	83.5

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, seven (7.3) percent of all private households in Tabora 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 five (5.2) 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 Igunga District (14.7 percent) followed by Tabora Municipal (13.3 percent) and Sikonge District (7 percent).

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

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Tabora Region	7.3	1.2	0.02	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.2	0.4
Rural	5.3	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.3
Urban	17.6	4.9	0.06	1.5	4.9	1.0	1.4	9.7	0.8
Nzega	5.3	1.4	0.01	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.2
Igunga	14.7	0.8	0.01	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	13.2	0.6
Uyui	4.4	0.4	0.02	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.5
Urambo	6.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.5	4.0	0.5
Sikonge	7.0	0.8	0.00	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	5.4	0.3
Tabora Municipal	13.3	3.9	0.04	1.5	4.1	0.9	0.9	6.7	0.5
Kaliua	2.0	0.3	0.01	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

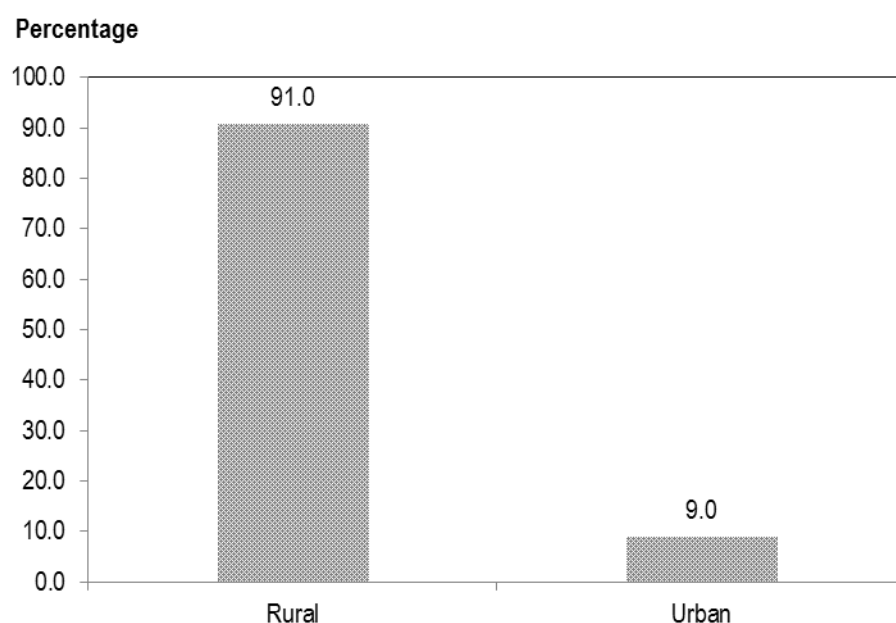
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 309,694 out of 379,770 households, equivalent to 81.5 percent, were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Nzega District Council (75,087 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby nine percent of households (28,010 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that district proportion of households involved in agriculture ranged between 49.3 percent in Tabora Municipal to 91.6 percent in Uyui District Council.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tabora Region	379,770	309,694	81.5	91.0	9.0
Nzega	85,773	75,087	87.5	94.4	5.6
Igunga	61,721	53,888	87.3	91.9	8.1
Uyui	59,791	54,754	91.6	97.5	2.5
Urambo	32,118	27,621	86.0	87.3	12.7
Sikonge	29,715	26,316	88.6	95.1	4.9
Tabora Municipal	47,241	23,283	49.3	44.1	55.9
Kaliua	63,411	48,745	76.9	99.5	0.5

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Tabora Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (301,456 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; Tabora Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tabora Households	379,770	316,065	63,705
Engaged in Agriculture	309,694	281,684	28,010
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	301,456	276,298	25,158
Household Grows Paddy	186,859	170,845	16,014
Household Grows Cassava	93,584	88,841	4,743
Household Grows Banana	21,317	20,717	600
Household Grows Other Crops	238,315	224,344	13,971

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 Tabora Region. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of households involved in livestock keeping.

Table 13.3 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 379,770 households in Tabora, 48.3 percent (183,552 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 174,643 households (95.1 percent) were in rural areas and 8,909 households (4.9 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Nzega District (55 percent) and the smallest district was Tabora Municipal Council (21 percent).

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Tabora Region	379,770	183,552	48.3	95.1	4.9
Nzega	85,773	46,948	54.7	97.1	2.9
Igunga	61,721	34,545	56.0	95.5	4.5
Uyui	59,791	35,640	59.6	98.7	1.3
Urambo	32,118	16,093	50.1	92.8	7.2
Sikonge	29,715	13,964	47.0	97.4	2.6
Tabora Municipal	47,241	10,112	21.4	60.8	39.2
Kaliua	63,411	26,250	41.4	99.9	0.1

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

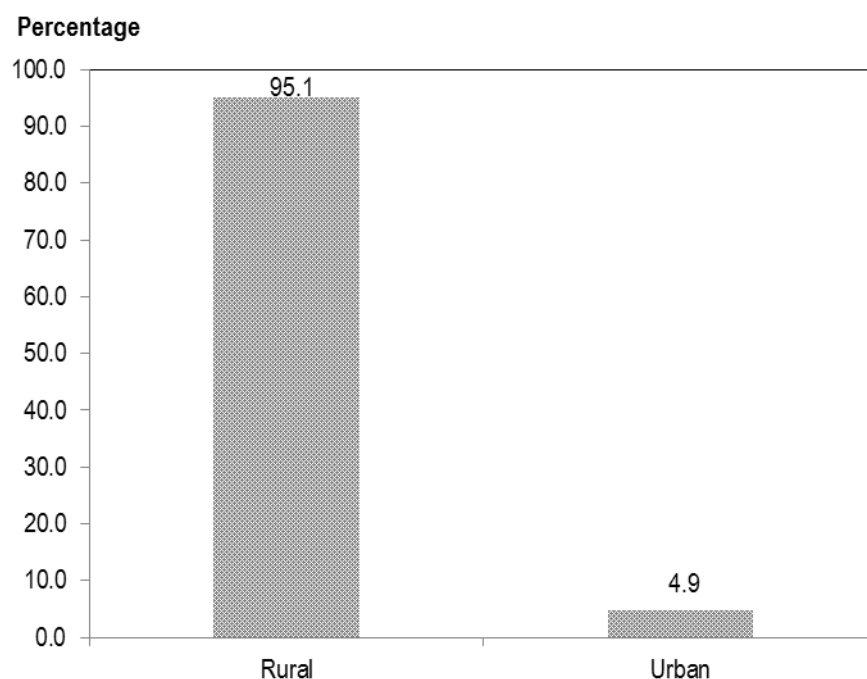


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas, during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There was a higher number of households that reared poultry (167,713 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tabora Households	379,770	316,065	63,705
Engaged in Raising Livestock	183,552	174,643	8,909
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	92,812	91,271	1,541
Goats	86,760	84,740	2,020
Sheep	39,623	39,018	605
Poultry	167,713	160,086	7,627

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 sex of head of household as of 26th August 2012. Tabora Region had 2,227,637 cattle, out of which 1,774,586 cattle (80 percent) were kept in male headed households and 453,051 (20 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Tabora Region as of the Census night was 269,456, of which 77 percent (207,508 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 23 percent (61,948 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 79 percent of goats (748,962 goats) in Tabora Region were kept in male headed households while 21 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 2,477,071 poultry owned by households, 77 percent (1,900,945 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 23 percent (576,126 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	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Tabora Region	2,227,637	953,991	269,456	2,477,071	1,774,586	748,962	207,508	1,900,945	453,051	205,029	61,948	576,126
Nzega	506,394	199,943	53,989	532,723	396,538	152,944	40,680	398,839	109,856	46,999	13,309	133,884
Igunga	485,182	288,460	93,324	403,042	386,904	225,588	70,834	306,268	98,278	62,872	22,490	96,774
Uyui	485,573	209,706	69,467	499,012	390,825	164,831	54,150	377,525	94,748	44,875	15,317	121,487
Urambo	141,022	43,807	5,860	238,803	110,859	35,244	4,600	189,559	30,163	8,563	1,260	49,244
Sikonge	215,285	76,687	23,498	219,708	171,361	61,539	18,512	173,008	43,924	15,148	4,986	46,700
Tabora Municipal	78,472	31,882	5,586	141,478	66,847	26,652	4,562	107,515	11,625	5,230	1,024	33,963
Kaliua	315,709	103,506	17,732	442,305	251,252	82,164	14,170	348,231	64,457	21,342	3,562	94,074

Table 13.6 presents the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 96 percent of the poultry (2,361,040 poultry) kept in Tabora Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in cattle, goats and sheep.

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

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Tabora Region	2,227,637	953,991	269,456	2,477,071	2,202,962	932,075	265,641	2,361,040	24,675	21,916	3,815	116,031
Nzega	506,394	199,943	53,989	532,723	503,250	197,329	53,445	514,431	3,144	2,614	544	18,292
Igunga	485,182	288,460	93,324	403,042	476,608	281,525	91,851	388,055	8,574	6,935	1,473	14,987
Uyui	485,573	209,706	69,467	499,012	482,412	208,450	69,217	493,314	3,161	1,256	250	5,698
Urambo	141,022	43,807	5,860	238,803	138,641	41,954	5,671	226,127	2,381	1,853	189	12,676
Sikonge	215,285	76,687	23,498	219,708	214,319	75,944	23,455	216,021	966	743	43	3,687
Tabora Municipal	78,472	31,882	5,586	141,478	72,157	23,465	4,286	81,183	6,315	8,417	1,300	60,295
Kaliua	315,709	103,506	17,732	442,305	315,575	103,408	17,716	441,909	134	98	16	396

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 379,770 households in Tabora Region, only 1,627 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 91 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and nine percent were in urban areas.

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



District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Tabora Region	379,770	1,627	0.4	91.2	8.8
Nzega	85,773	342	0.4	91.8	8.2
Igunga	61,721	187	0.3	93.6	6.4
Uyui	59,791	329	0.6	98.8	1.2
Urambo	32,118	234	0.7	87.2	12.8
Sikonge	29,715	171	0.6	94.7	5.3
Tabora Municipal	47,241	123	0.3	52.8	47.2
Kaliua	63,411	241	0.4	99.2	0.8

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

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

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

[illegible]

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																								
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																														
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																						
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																				
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I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																						
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																							
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61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																							
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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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