

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



## **Rukwa 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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The United Republic of Tanzania

## **Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile**

### **Rukwa Region**

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Ministry of Finance  
**Dar es Salaam**

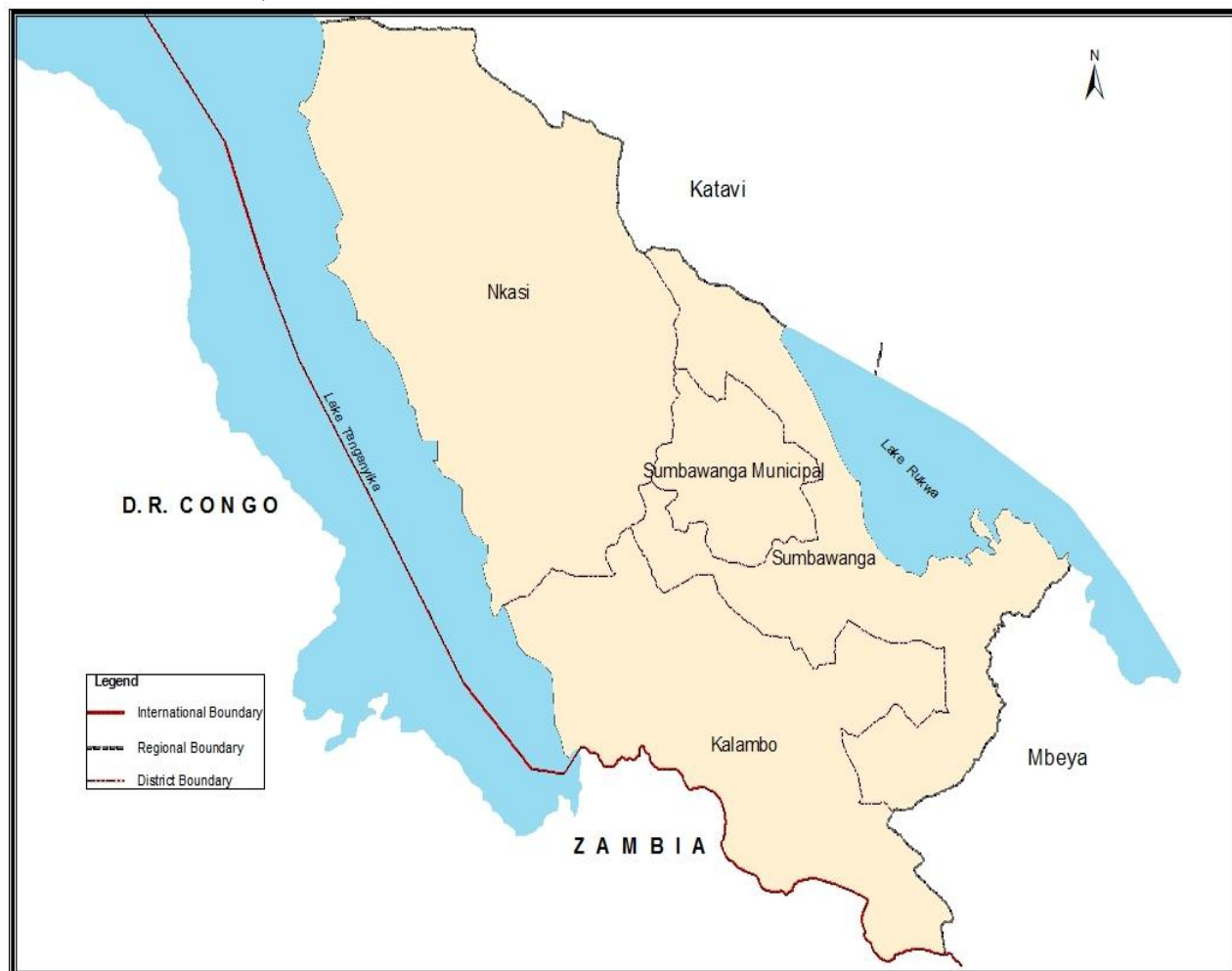
and

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

**March, 2016**



## RUKWA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## **Foreword**

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

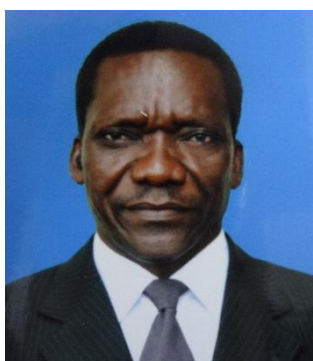
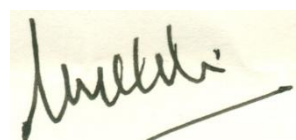
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Executive Summary**

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

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

Rukwa 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 Rukwa population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Rukwa had a population of 1.0 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 94. Population of Rukwa is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 38 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Rukwa region will double in the next 21 years. Rukwa population is predominantly rural with 83 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Rukwa was 3.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.6 percent and 5.6 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Rukwa increased from 0.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Rukwa region. It highlights challenges associated with age data in most developing countries including Tanzania.

Subsequently, it is observed that the 2012 PHC data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 51 percent of the population in Rukwa region is aged below 15 years, and three (3) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Rukwa 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. Rukwa region had a total of 198,011 private households, out of which 148,698 (75 percent) were in rural areas and 49,313 (25 percent) were in urban areas. Twenty eight (28 percent) of households in Rukwa region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 19.5 percent in 2002 Census to 24.9 percent in 2012. Average household size was 5.0 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.1 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.7 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 9.3 compared to 3.4 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Rukwa region. Fifty nine (59 percent) of the people were married and four percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–79 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 23.3 years for males and 19.9 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 23.2 years in 2002 to 23.3 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 19.5 years in 2002 and 19.9 years in 2012.

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



Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only seven (7) percent of Rukwa 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. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 75 percent of all persons in Rukwa region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.94) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9 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 if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that one (1) percent of total private households in Rukwa region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Rukwa region has 16,563 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Zambia (67 percent) followed by Democratic Republic of Congo (17 percent). On remittances, results show that nine (9) percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Rukwa region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 59 percent. Literacy rate was highest among the urban population (72 percent) than the rural population (55 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 70 percent and was higher in urban areas (81 percent) than in rural areas (66 percent). Adult literacy for males (79 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (62 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 84.7 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal Council to 60.9 percent in Sumbawanga District Council. Generally, literacy increased from 53 percent in 2002 to 59 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 64 percent in 2002 to 70 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 57 percent in 2002 to 65 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (75 percent) than in rural areas (62 percent). Female NER (66 percent) was higher than that of males (63 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Sumbawanga Municipal Council (80.3 percent) to 57.8

percent in Sumbawanga district. Six in every ten children (64.6 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 (75.1 percent) compared to rural areas (61.7 percent). There were no significant differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 69 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that one percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 66 percent of the population was employed during the seven days prior to the Census night. Results further reveal that 71 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Rukwa resident was farming (70 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported two (2) percent of Rukwa region population. Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 77 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 58 percent compared to rural areas (83 percent). Thirty five (35) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 52 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority of households (51 percent) had used Grass or Leaves as the main roofing material followed by iron sheets (45 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 72 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 37 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (75 percent) of households in Rukwa region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (25 percent). Majority (72 percent) of all private households in Rukwa region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 73 percent of the households in Rukwa region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 21 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (seven (7) percent had water piped into their houses, two (2) percent piped into yard and 12 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 23 compared to 21 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Rukwa region is uncommon, less than one (0.3) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (99 percent) used wood-fuel 75 percent firewood and 23 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, eight (8) percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 70 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 four (4) percent in 2002 to eight (8) percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Rukwa Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (52 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (22 percent). Majority of households (56 percent) reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where less than one (0.8) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were hand hoe (86 percent), followed by land or farm (80 percent), house (78 percent), radio (52 percent) and mobile phone (42 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, 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 Rukwa region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (81 percent) while in urban areas (19 percent), 51 percent of all private households in Rukwa were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.9 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Rukwa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>768,002</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>236,537</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	487,311	48.5	374,572	48.8	112,739	47.7
Female	517,228	51.5	393,430	51.2	123,798	52.3
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>198,259</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>158,027</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>40,232</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Male	98,039	20.1	78,130	20.9	19,909	17.7
Female	100,220	19.4	79,897	20.3	20,323	16.4
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>506,993</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>398,946</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>108,047</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Male	250,765	51.5	198,075	52.9	52,690	46.7
Female	256,228	49.5	200,871	51.1	55,357	44.7
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>566,719</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>442,399</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>124,320</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Male	280,074	57.5	219,807	58.7	60,267	53.5
Female	286,645	55.4	222,592	56.6	64,053	51.7
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>39,533</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>30,552</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8,981</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Male	19,402	4.0	15,230	4.1	4,172	3.7
Female	20,131	3.9	15,322	3.9	4,809	3.9
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>25,774</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>19,977</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Male	12,479	2.6	9,876	2.6	2,603	2.3
Female	13,295	2.6	10,101	2.6	3,194	2.6
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148,698</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>49,313</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Male Headed Households	142,816	72.1	109,705	73.8	33,111	67.1
Female Headed Households	55,195	27.9	38,993	26.2	16,202	32.9
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	5.0	-	5.1	-	4.7
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	3.4	-	3.4	-	3.3
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	9.3	-	10.0	-	7.5
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	288,260	58.9	223,954	61.6	64,306	51.1
Never Married	140,493	28.7	96,330	26.5	44,163	35.1
Living Together	35,847	7.3	25,566	7.0	10,281	8.2
Separated	5,357	1.1	3,770	1.0	1,587	1.3
Divorced	9,244	1.9	6,577	1.8	2,667	2.1
Widowed	10,214	2.1	7,401	2.0	2,813	2.2
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration</b>						
<b>Citizenship:</b>						
Tanzanians	998,170	99.4	762,814	99.3	235,356	99.5

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

Indicator	Rukwa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	6,369	0.6	5,188	0.7	1,181	0.5
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	65,357	6.6	27,786	3.7	37,571	16.1
Population with Birth Notification	36,002	3.6	23,991	3.2	12,011	5.2
<b>Orphan hood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>	<b>36,763</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>25,747</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11,016</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Male	18,045	6.5	12,930	5.9	5,115	8.6
Female	18,717	6.6	12,818	5.8	5,900	9.3
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,563</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Male	9,140	1.9	6,823	1.8	2,317	2.1
Female	7,423	1.5	5,575	1.4	1,848	1.5
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	471,815	59.3	332,515	55.2	139,300	72.2
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	341,883	69.9	240,400	66.1	101,483	80.7
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	137,602	75.7	95,317	71.7	42,285	86.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	241,169	73.7	168,275	69.8	72,894	84.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	134,530	64.6	99,984	61.7	34,546	75.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	171,262	82.3	127,588	78.7	43,674	94.9
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>	<b>241,318</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>173,332</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary School	212,085	87.9	159,437	92.0	52,648	77.4
Training after Primary	1,490	0.6	1,006	0.6	484	0.7
Secondary School	23,813	9.9	11,457	6.6	12,356	18.2
Training after Secondary	1,547	0.6	748	0.4	799	1.2
University and Others	2,383	1.0	684	0.4	1,699	2.5
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	4,006	1.0	2,898	0.9	1,108	1.3
Professionals	3,802	0.9	1,998	0.6	1,804	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	12,577	3.1	8,980	2.7	3,597	4.4
Clerks	2,382	0.6	1,187	0.4	1,196	1.5
Small Business Managers	1,619	0.4	799	0.2	820	1.0
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	16,885	4.1	7,582	2.3	9,303	11.3
Street Vendors and Related Workers	7,164	1.8	3,146	1.0	4,017	4.9
Crafts and Related Workers	13,844	3.4	6,234	1.9	7,610	9.2
Farmers	285,548	69.8	248,640	76.0	36,907	44.9
Livestock Keepers	5,257	1.3	3,750	1.1	1,507	1.8
Fishermen	8,287	2.0	7,081	2.2	1,206	1.5
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	1,858	0.5	517	0.2	1,341	1.6
Elementary Occupations	29,229	7.1	22,023	6.7	7,206	8.8
Others	15,827	3.9	11,474	3.5	4,353	5.3
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	268	0.03	175	0.02	93	0.04
Seeing	15,905	1.60	11,961	1.58	3,944	1.69

Indicator	Rukwa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	9,217	0.93	7,114	0.94	2,103	0.90
Walking	10,885	1.10	8,393	1.11	2,492	1.07
Remembering	9,556	0.96	7,171	0.94	2,385	1.02
Self-Care	7,682	0.77	5,853	0.77	1,829	0.79
Other Disability	3,335	0.34	2,654	0.35	681	0.29
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	152,386	77.0	123,629	83.1	28,758	58.3
Living without Paying any Rent	9,713	4.9	7,273	4.9	2,441	5.0
Rented Privately	31,567	15.9	15,011	10.1	16,556	33.6
Rented by Employer	1,236	0.6	748	0.5	488	1.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,115	0.6	588	0.4	526	1.1
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,598	0.8	1,156	0.8	441	0.9
Owned by Employer (Rent)	396	0.2	292	0.2	103	0.2
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	96	0.0	45	0.0	50	0.1
Cement Bricks	1,193	0.6	313	0.2	881	1.8
Sundried Bricks	46,264	23.4	34,846	23.4	11,417	23.2
Baked Bricks	141,732	71.6	106,092	71.3	35,640	72.3
Timber	41	0.0	25	0.0	16	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	77	0.0	57	0.0	19	0.0
Poles and Mud	4,589	2.3	3,903	2.6	686	1.4
Grass	3,861	1.9	3,274	2.2	587	1.2
Tent	159	0.1	142	0.1	17	0.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	147,892	74.7	123,949	83.4	23,943	48.6
Non Earth	49,944	25.2	24,635	16.6	25,308	51.3
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	89,758	45.3	54,370	36.6	35,387	71.8
Grass/Leaves	100,882	50.9	88,397	59.4	12,485	25.3
Mud and Leaves	6,127	3.1	5,051	3.4	1,076	2.2
Others	1,244	0.6	879	0.6	365	0.7
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	137,914	69.6	106,357	71.5	31,558	64.0
Electricity	16,388	8.3	4,670	3.1	11,720	23.8
Others	43,707	22.1	37,671	25.3	6,035	12.2
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	190,517	96.2	167,460	112.6	23,057	46.8
Charcoal	28,481	14.4	9,910	6.7	18,571	37.7
Kerosene	2,160	1.1	1,583	1.1	577	1.2
Electricity	1,752	0.9	479	0.3	1,271	2.6
Others	1,408	0.7	859	0.6	550	1.1

Indicator	Rukwa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	42,178	21.3	26,266	17.7	15,912	32.3
Other Protected Sources	41,607	21.0	27,063	18.2	14,545	29.5
Unprotected Sources	114,226	57.7	95,370	64.1	18,856	38.2
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	18,609	9.4	2,080	1.4	16,529	33.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	1,053	0.5	563	0.4	491	1.0
Pit Latrine	165,910	83.8	135,332	91.0	30,576	62.0
Others	208	0.1	171	0.1	38	0.1
No Facility	12,231	6.2	10,552	7.1	1,678	3.4
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	2,694	1.4	38	0.0	2,656	5.4
Burnt	28,202	14.2	22,913	15.4	5,289	10.7
Roadside Dumping	2,594	1.3	1,893	1.3	700	1.4
Burying/Pit	111,221	56.2	81,221	54.6	30,000	60.8
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	53,300	26.9	42,632	28.7	10,668	21.6
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio	102,604	51.8	71,984	48.4	30,620	62.1
Mobile Phone	83,701	42.3	51,855	34.9	31,846	64.6
Hand Hoe	171,171	86.4	135,014	90.8	36,158	73.3
Television	12,619	6.4	2,898	1.9	9,720	19.7
Land or Farm	158,084	79.8	129,179	86.9	28,905	58.6
House	155,055	78.3	125,761	84.6	29,295	59.4
Bicycle	69,464	35.1	51,232	34.5	18,232	37.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	6,063	3.1	3,760	2.5	2,302	4.7
Power Tiller	1,086	0.5	810	0.5	277	0.6
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	8,046	4.1	4,208	2.8	3,838	7.8
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	3,409	1.7	1,887	1.3	1,522	3.1
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	77	0.9	64	0.5	13	2.3
Parastatal Pensions Fund ( PPF)	540	0.3	216	0.1	324	0.7
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	1,811	0.9	683	0.5	1,128	2.3
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	894	0.5	416	0.3	478	1.0
<i>Source: Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, National Bureau of Statistics</i>						

## Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	i
Executive Summary .....	iii
Summary of Key Indicators for Rukwa Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census.....	viii
Contents .....	xii
List of Figures .....	xxii
List of Maps .....	xxv
Concepts and Definitions .....	xxvii
 <b>Chapter One.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 What is a Population Census?.....	1
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania.....	1
1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC.....	2
1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC .....	2
1.3.1 Legal Framework.....	2
1.3.2 Census Organization .....	3
1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments .....	4
1.3.4 Cartographic Work .....	5
1.4 Census Enumeration Activities.....	7
1.5 Data Processing.....	10
1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures .....	11
 <b>Chapter Two .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type .....	12
2.3 Population Size and Growth .....	13
 <b>Chapter Three .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Age and Sex Profile .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data .....	17
3.2 Age and Sex Profile .....	18



3.2.1	Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups .....	18
3.2.2	Population Pyramid.....	20
3.3	Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups.....	22
3.3.1	Young Population (0-14 Years).....	23
3.3.2	Youth Population (15-24 Years).....	23
3.3.3	Working Age Population (15-64 Years).....	25
3.3.4	Elderly Population .....	25
3.3.5	Age Dependency Ratio .....	26
<b>Chapter Four .....</b>		<b>27</b>
<b>Household Composition.....</b>		<b>27</b>
4.1	Introduction.....	27
4.2	Number of Households .....	27
4.3	Average Household Size.....	30
4.4	Household Headship .....	31
<b>Chapter Five .....</b>		<b>34</b>
<b>Marital Status .....</b>		<b>34</b>
5.1	Introduction.....	34
5.2	Marital Status.....	34
5.3	Mean Age at First Marriage.....	40
<b>Chapter Six .....</b>		<b>43</b>
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration.....</b>		<b>43</b>
6.1	Citizenship .....	43
6.2	Birth Certificate .....	45
6.3	Birth Registration.....	45
<b>Chapter Seven.....</b>		<b>48</b>
<b>Survival of Parents.....</b>		<b>48</b>
7.1	Introduction.....	48
7.2	Survival of Parents.....	48
7.3	Orphans in Rukwa Region.....	54
<b>Chapter Eight .....</b>		<b>57</b>

<b>Diaspora .....</b>	<b>57</b>
8.1 Introduction.....	57
8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora .....	57
 <b>Chapter Nine.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Literacy and Education .....</b>	<b>62</b>
9.1 Literacy .....	62
9.2 Education .....	72
 <b>Chapter Ten .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Economic Activity .....</b>	<b>83</b>
10.1 Introduction.....	83
10.2 Usual Economic Activity.....	83
10.3 Current Economic Activity .....	87
10.4 Employment Status .....	91
10.5 Main Occupation.....	92
10.6 Main Industry.....	95
 <b>Chapter Eleven .....</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Disability .....</b>	<b>98</b>
11.1 Introduction.....	98
11.2 Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups).....	98
11.3 Persons with Disabilities.....	101
 <b>Chapter Twelve .....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities.....</b>	<b>105</b>
12.1 Introduction.....	105
12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household .....	105
12.3 Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located .....	106
12.4 Roofing Materials .....	107
12.5 Flooring Material .....	107
12.6 Walls Materials .....	108
12.7 Rooms for Sleeping .....	108
12.8 Source of Drinking Water.....	110
12.9 Source of Energy .....	113

12.9.1	Source of Energy for Cooking .....	113
12.9.2	Source of Energy for Lighting .....	114
12.10	Type of Toilet Facility .....	117
12.11	Refuse Disposal .....	119
12.12	Ownership of Assets .....	120
12.13	Social Security Schemes .....	122
<b>Chapter Thirteen .....</b>		<b>123</b>
<b>Agriculture and Livestock .....</b>		<b>123</b>
13.1	Introduction.....	123
13.2	Households Engaged in Agriculture .....	123
13.3	Livestock and Poultry .....	125
13.4	Fish Farming .....	128
References .....		130
Annexes: Questionnaires .....		131

## **List of Tables**

Table 2.1:	Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	12
Table 2.2:	Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	13
Table 2.3:	Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Rukwa Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	14
Table 2.4:	Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Rukwa Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	15
Table 2.5:	Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	16
Table 2.6:	Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2002-2012 Censuses .....	16
Table 3.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	18
Table 3.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	19
Table 3.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	19
Table 3.4:	Population by Key Age Groups; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	22
Table 4.1:	Total Number of Private Households by Age, Residence and Sex of Head of Household; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	28
Table 4.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	29
Table 4.3:	Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	31
Table 4.4:	Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	32
Table 4.5:	Number of Households and Average Household Size by District, Type of Headship and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	32
Table 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	35
Table 5.2:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	36
Table 5.3:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	36
Table 5.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	37

Table 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	37
Table 5.6:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	38
Table 5.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	38
Table 5.8:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	39
Table 5.9:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	39
Table 5.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	40
Table 5.11:	Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	42
Table 6.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	44
Table 6.2:	Percentage Distribution Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	46
Table 6.3:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	46
Table 6.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	47
Table 6.5:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	47
Table 7.1:	Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	49
Table 7.2:	Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	49
Table 7.3:	Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	50
Table 7.4:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	51
Table 7.5:	Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	51
Table 7.6:	Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	51

Table 7.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex, District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census: Rural .....	52
Table 7.8:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex, District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census: Urban .....	52
Table 7.9:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	52
Table 7.10:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	53
Table 7.11:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	53
Table 7.12:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Rural; 2012 Census .....	53
Table 7.13:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	54
Table 7.14:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District, Survival of Parents and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	56
Table 8.1:	Number and Percentages of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	57
Table 8. 2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	58
Table 8.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	59
Table 8.4:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	59
Table 8. 5:	Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	61
Table 9.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	63
Table 9.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	63
Table 9.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	64
Table 9.4:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	65
Table 9.5:	Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	68

Table 9.6:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	69
Table 9.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	70
Table 9.8:	Percentage Distribution of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by District and Literacy Status: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	71
Table 9.9:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	73
Table 9.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census.....	75
Table 9.11:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census.....	76
Table 9.12:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	78
Table 9.13:	Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Residence and Sex: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	80
Table 9.14:	Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	82
Table 10.1:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	84
Table 10.2:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	85
Table 10.3:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	85
Table 10.4:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	86
Table 10.5:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	86
Table 10.6:	Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date): Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	87
Table 10.7:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	88

Table 10.8: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census .....	89
Table 10.9: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	89
Table 10.10: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	90
Table 10.11: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	90
Table 10.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Type of Current Economic Activity (7 Days prior to the Census date): Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	91
Table 10.13: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	92
Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Employment Status: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	92
Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	94
Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	95
Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	96
Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	97
Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	99
Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	100
Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census.....	100
Table 11.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census .....	101
Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	102
Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census.....	104



Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census.....	104
Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	105
Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	106
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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	106
Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	107
Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	108
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	108
Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping and District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	110
Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Main Source of Drinking Water; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	111
Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of head of Household, District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	114
Table 12. 10:Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	115
Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Type of Toilet Facility; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	118
Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Refuse Disposal; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	119
Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Ownership of Assets: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	120
Table 12. 14:Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	122
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	123
Table 13.2: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Households Engaged in Agriculture, Type of Crops during 2011/12 Agricultural Year and Residence; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	124

Table 13.3: Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	125
Table 13.4: Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	126
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.....	128
Table 13. 6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012.....	128
Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	129

## **List of Figures**

Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Rukwa Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses .....	14
Figure 2.2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Rukwa Region, 1967–2012 Censuses.....	15
Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	20
Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census.....	21
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census.....	21
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Rukwa Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	23
Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Rukwa Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	24
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Rukwa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	24
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Rukwa Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	25
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Rukwa Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	26
Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Rukwa Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	26
Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	30
Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Regions; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	31
Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	32

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	35
Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	41
Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	41
Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	42
Figure 7.1: Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	54
Figure 9.1: Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	64
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	66
Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	68
Figure 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	69
Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census.....	70
Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census.....	71
Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	74
Figure 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Rural and Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	77
Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	79
Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	79
Figure 9.11: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	80
Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	82
Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	103
Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	109

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	113
Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Census .....	117
Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Rukwa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses .....	119
Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	124
Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	126

## List of Maps

Map 9. 1:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	67
Map 9.2:	Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	81
Map 12. 1:	Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census .....	112
Map 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census.....	116

## 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 25<sup>th</sup> /26<sup>th</sup> 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 Size, Growth and Distribution**

**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**

**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.

**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.

## **Marital Status**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

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

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

## **Diaspora**

**Diaspora** are citizens living outside the country.

## **Literacy and Education**

**Educational Attainment** is the highest grade 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).

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

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

## **Economic Activity**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

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

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

# **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.

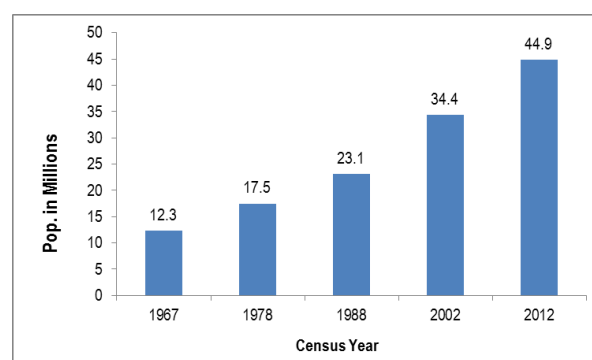
#### **1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania**

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

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

Data collected by the censuses show that Tanzania's population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average 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. The Order to conduct the 2012 Population and Housing Census on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 was made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2012 and gazetted on the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 as directed by the Act.



*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 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012.*

### **1.3.2 Census Organization**

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

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

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

region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions and districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

### **1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments**

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

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Fund. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had extra sections on Survival of Parents, Economic Activity Fertility, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires included questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

Data collected were mainly demographic characteristics (Relationship, Sex, Age, Disability, Marital Status, Citizenship and Place of Residence); Literacy and Education; Migration; Economic



Activity; Fertility; General and Maternal Mortality; Social Security Funds; 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 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 picked 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 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011 and involved a complete enumeration of the population in 44 randomly sampled Enumeration Areas (38 for Tanzania Mainland and 6 for Tanzania Zanzibar). Experience and results obtained from the Pilot Census, provided valuable inputs in the final preparations towards 2012 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

### **1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign**

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

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, resources were availed to regional authorities through the Regional and District Census Committees to carry out the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people in their respective areas.

The Government's collaboration with a private media consulting firm facilitated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup>/26<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012.*

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

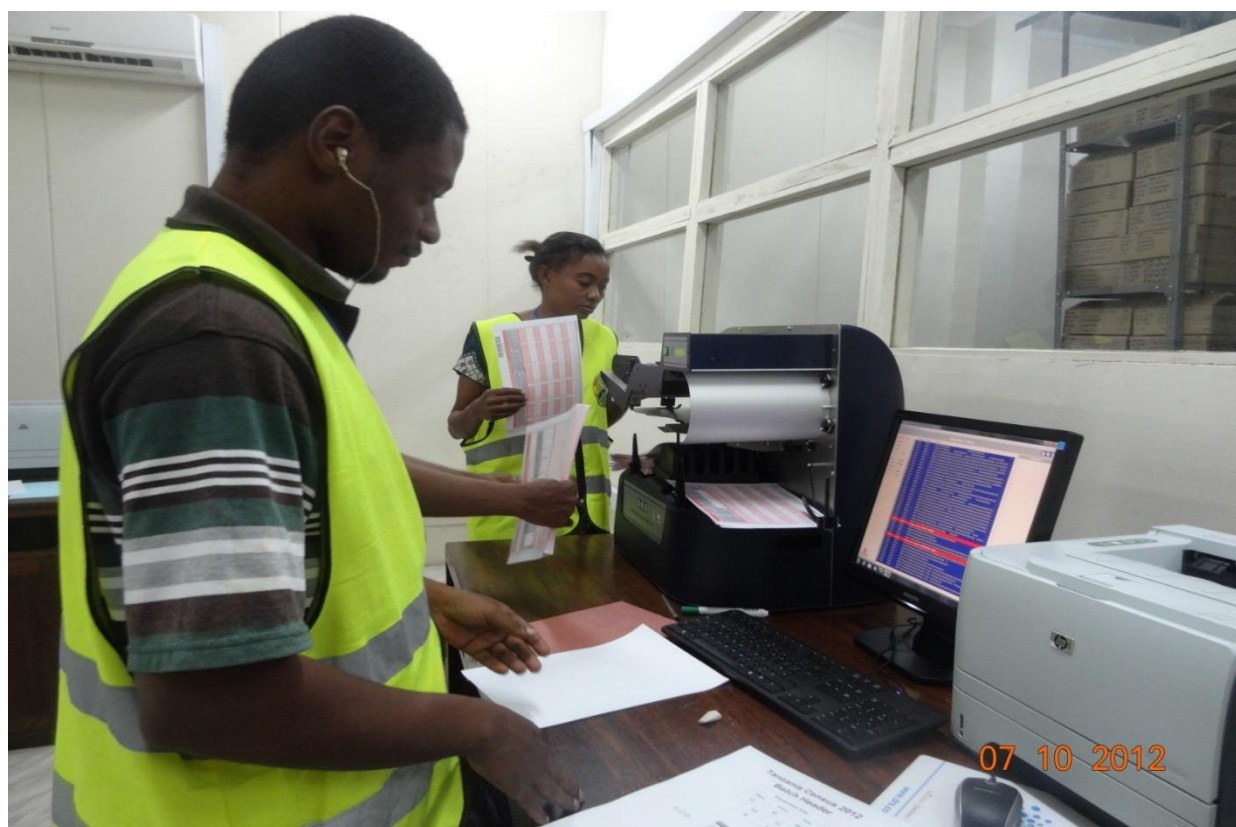
The duration for enumeration as per the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2012. In most areas, the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2012. However, in some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

#### **1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities**

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and accuracy. Thereafter, all materials including the questionnaires, EA maps and the population summaries (SWMT 15A) were transported to the respective Regional Census Offices from where they were in turn shipped to the Census Data Processing Centre at Kibaha, Pwani Region.

#### **1.5 Data Processing**

Data capture and processing of the 2012 PHC was carried out at the Census Data Processing Centre in Kibaha, Pwani Region. Data processing started with validation of the EAs, followed by sorting and separation of the questionnaires. The data was captured electronically from the questionnaires using the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) scanning technology and through manual data entry for special questionnaires such as community questionnaires. The scanning of the 2012 PHC questionnaires was completed in a record time of 66 days, starting from the 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2012. Manual data entry was completed on 12<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> up to 24<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. The launching of other publications will adhere to the Census Results Release Calendar that was posted on the NBS and OCGS websites. The Release Calendar is reviewed as and when necessary.

## **1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures**

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

## Chapter Two

### Population Size, Growth and Distribution

#### 2.1 Introduction

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

#### 2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Homeless areas with 24 persons while in urban areas it was found in both Refugee Camps and in Health Institutions/Facilities with 3 persons each.

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>768,002</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>236,537</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	991,912	98.74	758,968	98.82	232,944	98.48
Special Institutions	515	0.05	222	0.03	293	0.12
Inmates Institutions	73	0.01	66	0.01	7	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	488	0.05	416	0.05	72	0.03
Refugee Camps	3	0.00	-	-	3	0.00
Homeless People	28	0.00	24	0.00	4	0.00
Travellers/In transit	28	0.00	28	0.00	-	-
Health Institutions/Facilities	35	0.00	32	0.00	3	0.00
Education/AI Institutions	1,513	0.15	166	0.02	1,347	0.57
Orphanage Centres	210	0.02	39	0.01	171	0.07
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,734	0.97	8,041	1.05	1,693	0.72



Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,004,539 persons in Rukwa Region, 991,912 (98 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 were more than twice (758,968 persons) those in urban areas (232,944 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (511,544 persons) compared to male population (480,368 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>487,311</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>517,228</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Private Households	991,912	98.74	480,368	98.58	511,544	98.90
Special Institutions	515	0.05	352	0.07	163	0.03
Inmates Institutions	73	0.01	71	0.01	2	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	488	0.05	342	0.07	146	0.03
Refugee Camps	3	0.00	3	0.00	-	-
Homeless People	28	0.00	17	0.00	11	0.00
Travellers/In transit	28	0.00	22	0.00	6	0.00
Health Institutions/Facilities	35	0.00	18	0.00	17	0.00
Education/AI Institutions	1,513	0.15	727	0.15	786	0.15
Orphanage Centres	210	0.02	128	0.03	82	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	9,734	0.97	5,263	1.08	4,471	0.86

## 2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Rukwa Region in 2012 was about 1.0 million. Out of that, 76.5 percent (0.7 million) were in rural areas and 23.5 percent (0.2 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Rukwa Region was 3.2 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.6 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 5.6 percent. The average annual growth rate of Rukwa Region increased from 0.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 3.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

**Table 2.3: Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Rukwa 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					
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>698,718</b>	<b>725,902</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Rural	599,968	591,327	768,002	-1.4	29.9	-0.1	2.6	26.5
Urban	98,750	134,575	236,537	36.3	75.8	2.2	5.6	12.3

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary among districts. It ranges from -0.2 percent recorded in Kalambo District Council to 6.5 percent recorded in Sumbawanga Municipal Council.

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

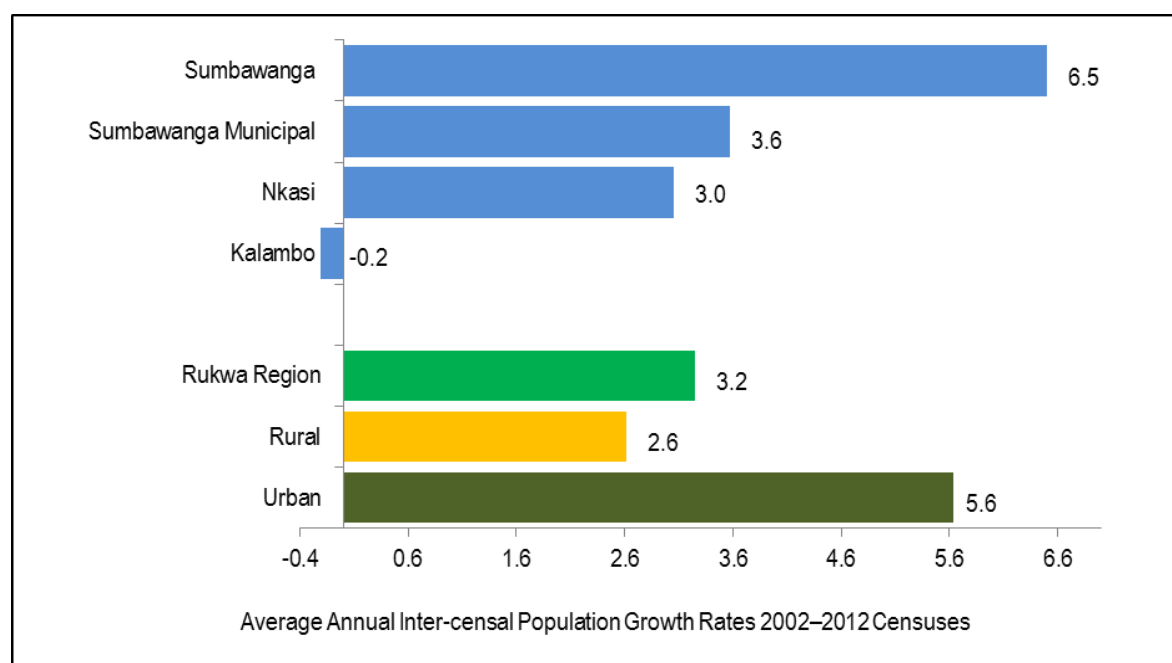


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Rukwa Region has decreased from 4.5 percent in 1967/78 to 3.2 percent in 2002/2012.

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

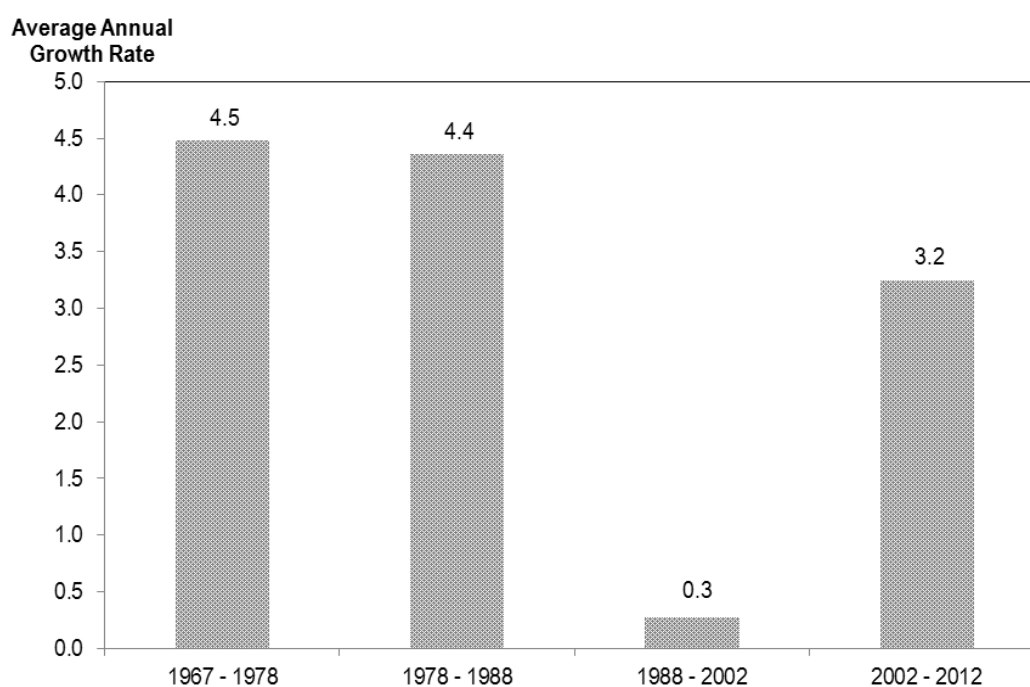


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Rukwa region increased by 38.4 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Rukwa Region has increased by 3.9 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Rukwa districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Sumbawanga District Council (91.5 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Kalambo District Council (-2.1 percent).

**Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>698,718</b>	<b>725,902</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Rural	599,968	591,327	<b>768,002</b>	- 1.4	29.9	- 0.1	2.6	-668.9	26.5
Urban	98,750	134,575	<b>236,537</b>	36.3	75.8	2.2	5.6	31.4	12.3
Kalambo	N/A	212,078	207,700	N/A	- 2.1	N/A	- 0.2	N/A	- 332.3
Sumbawanga	238,953	159,671	305,846	- 33.2	91.5	- 2.9	6.5	-24.1	10.7
Nkasi	107,239	207,311	281,200	93.3	35.6	4.7	3.0	14.7	22.7
Sumbawanga Municipal	90,703	146,842	209,793	61.9	42.9	3.4	3.6	20.1	19.4

**Note:**

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Kalambo a new district

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Rukwa Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Sumbawanga District with 30.4 percent (305,846 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Kalambo District with 20.7 percent (207,700).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas (768,002 persons) was more than twice that of urban areas (236,537 persons).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>768,002</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>236,537</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Kalambo	207,700	20.7	204,768	26.7	2,932	1.2
Sumbawanga	305,846	30.4	273,788	35.6	32,058	13.6
Nkasi	281,200	28.0	203,857	26.5	77,343	32.7
Sumbawanga Municipal	209,793	20.9	85,589	11.1	124,204	52.5

Table 2.6 presents Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Rukwa Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.5 million in 2002 to 0.7 million in 2012, an increase of 29.9 percent from the 2002 to 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.1 million in 2002 to 0.2 million in 2012, an increase of 75.8 percent.

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

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>591,327</b>	<b>768,002</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>134,575</b>	<b>236,537</b>	<b>75.8</b>
Kalambo	196,811	204,768	4.0	15,267	2,932	- 80.8
Sumbawanga	155,166	273,788	76.4	4,505	32,058	611.6
Nkasi	166,811	203,857	22.2	40,500	77,343	91.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	72,539	85,589	18.0	74,303	124,204	67.2

## **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 the anomalies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

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

## 3.2 Age and Sex Profile

### 3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Rukwa Region was 94 males for every 100 females, for Rukwa rural it was 95 and for Rukwa urban it was 91 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios for the population aged 40 to 49 years, 55 to 64 years and 75 to 79 years were above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Rukwa Region and for Rukwa rural. On the other hand, Rukwa urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged 40 to 44 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,004,539	100.0	487,311	100.0	517,228	100.0	94.2
0–4	198,259	19.7	98,039	20.1	100,220	19.4	97.8
5–9	172,004	17.1	85,257	17.5	86,747	16.8	98.3
10–14	136,730	13.6	67,469	13.8	69,261	13.4	97.4
15–19	100,521	10.0	47,430	9.7	53,091	10.3	89.3
20–24	84,785	8.4	37,480	7.7	47,305	9.1	79.2
25–29	74,069	7.4	33,924	7.0	40,145	7.8	84.5
30–34	59,609	5.9	28,758	5.9	30,851	6.0	93.2
35–39	46,571	4.6	23,109	4.7	23,462	4.5	98.5
40–44	33,249	3.3	16,751	3.4	16,498	3.2	101.5
45–49	24,675	2.5	12,370	2.5	12,305	2.4	100.5
50–54	21,068	2.1	10,430	2.1	10,638	2.1	98.0
55–59	13,466	1.3	6,892	1.4	6,574	1.3	104.8
60–64	13,759	1.4	6,923	1.4	6,836	1.3	101.3
65–69	7,743	0.8	3,767	0.8	3,976	0.8	94.7
70–74	7,081	0.7	3,393	0.7	3,688	0.7	92.0
75–79	4,304	0.4	2,191	0.4	2,113	0.4	103.7
80+	6,646	0.7	3,128	0.6	3,518	0.7	88.9

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>768,002</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>374,572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>393,430</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>
0–4	158,027	20.6	78,130	20.9	79,897	20.3	97.8
5–9	136,060	17.7	67,751	18.1	68,309	17.4	99.2
10–14	104,859	13.7	52,194	13.9	52,665	13.4	99.1
15–19	73,104	9.5	34,758	9.3	38,346	9.7	90.6
20–24	61,647	8.0	27,156	7.2	34,491	8.8	78.7
25–29	55,105	7.2	25,376	6.8	29,729	7.6	85.4
30–34	44,173	5.8	21,452	5.7	22,721	5.8	94.4
35–39	34,648	4.5	17,290	4.6	17,358	4.4	99.6
40–44	25,045	3.3	12,613	3.4	12,432	3.2	101.5
45–49	18,633	2.4	9,422	2.5	9,211	2.3	102.3
50–54	16,031	2.1	7,964	2.1	8,067	2.1	98.7
55–59	10,118	1.3	5,236	1.4	4,882	1.2	107.3
60–64	10,575	1.4	5,354	1.4	5,221	1.3	102.5
65–69	5,946	0.8	2,908	0.8	3,038	0.8	95.7
70–74	5,518	0.7	2,680	0.7	2,838	0.7	94.4
75–79	3,315	0.4	1,727	0.5	1,588	0.4	108.8
80+	5,198	0.7	2,561	0.7	2,637	0.7	97.1

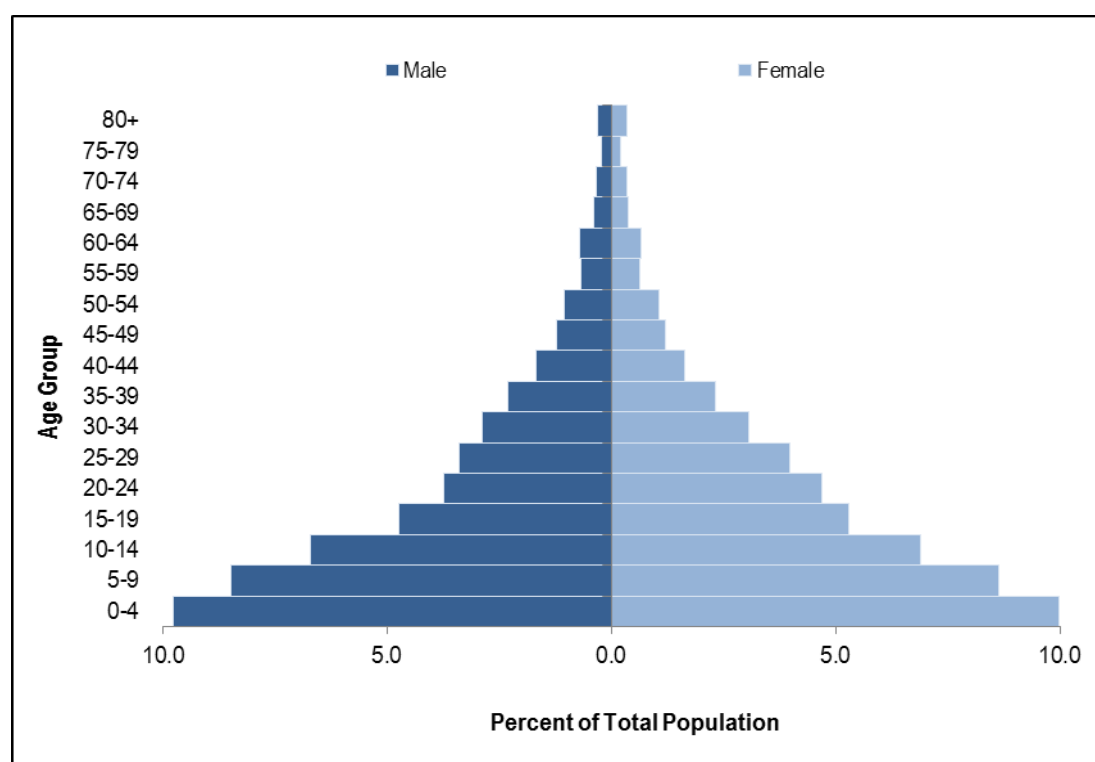
**Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Rukwa Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,537</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>112,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>123,798</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.1</b>
0–4	40,232	17.0	19,909	17.7	20,323	16.4	98.0
5–9	35,944	15.2	17,506	15.5	18,438	14.9	94.9
10–14	31,871	13.5	15,275	13.5	16,596	13.4	92.0
15–19	27,417	11.6	12,672	11.2	14,745	11.9	85.9
20–24	23,138	9.8	10,324	9.2	12,814	10.4	80.6
25–29	18,964	8.0	8,548	7.6	10,416	8.4	82.1
30–34	15,436	6.5	7,306	6.5	8,130	6.6	89.9
35–39	11,923	5.0	5,819	5.2	6,104	4.9	95.3
40–44	8,204	3.5	4,138	3.7	4,066	3.3	101.8
45–49	6,042	2.6	2,948	2.6	3,094	2.5	95.3
50–54	5,037	2.1	2,466	2.2	2,571	2.1	95.9
55–59	3,348	1.4	1,656	1.5	1,692	1.4	97.9
60–64	3,184	1.3	1,569	1.4	1,615	1.3	97.2
65–69	1,797	0.8	859	0.8	938	0.8	91.6
70–74	1,563	0.7	713	0.6	850	0.7	83.9
75–79	989	0.4	464	0.4	525	0.4	88.4
80+	1,448	0.6	567	0.5	881	0.7	64.4

### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

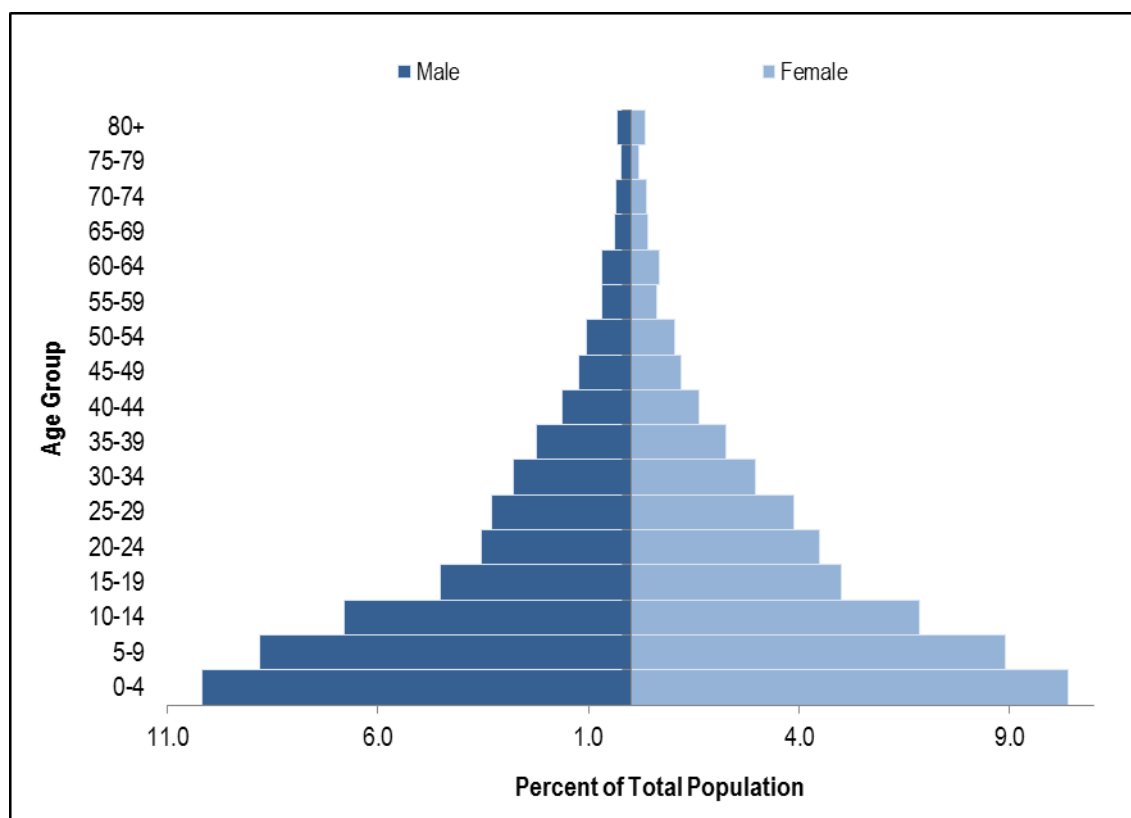
A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative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

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

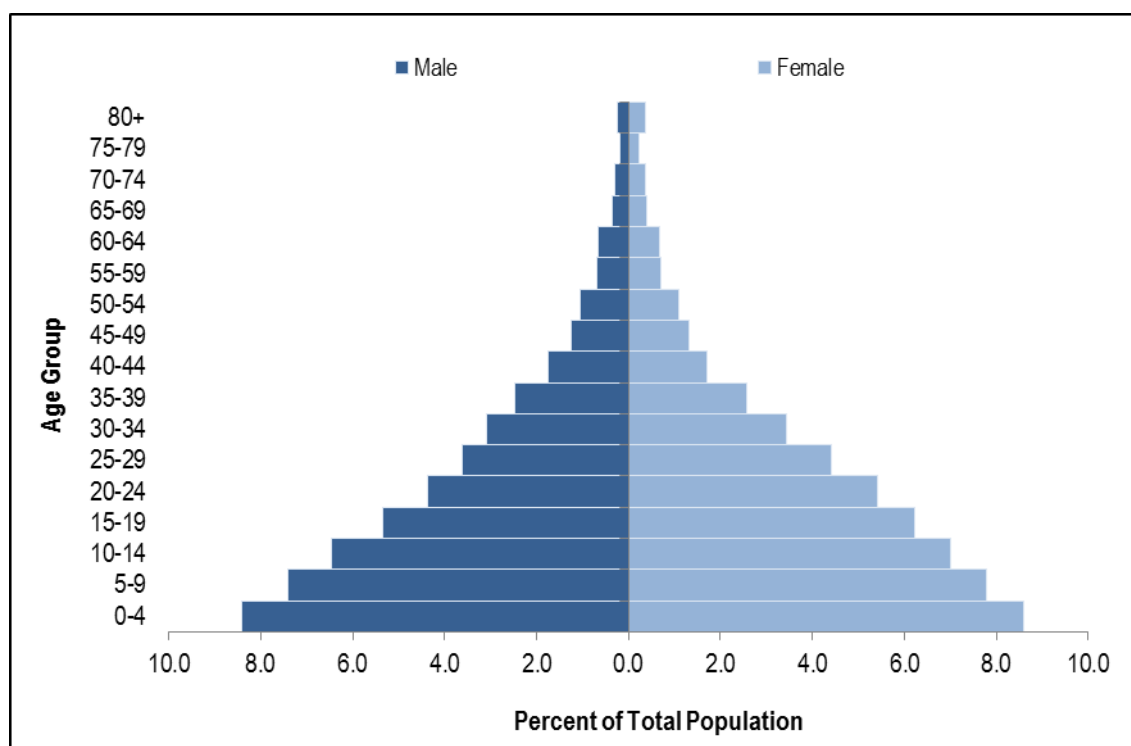




**Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census**



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population whereby 51 percent of Rukwa total population was below 15 years of age and only three (3) percent of the population were those aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

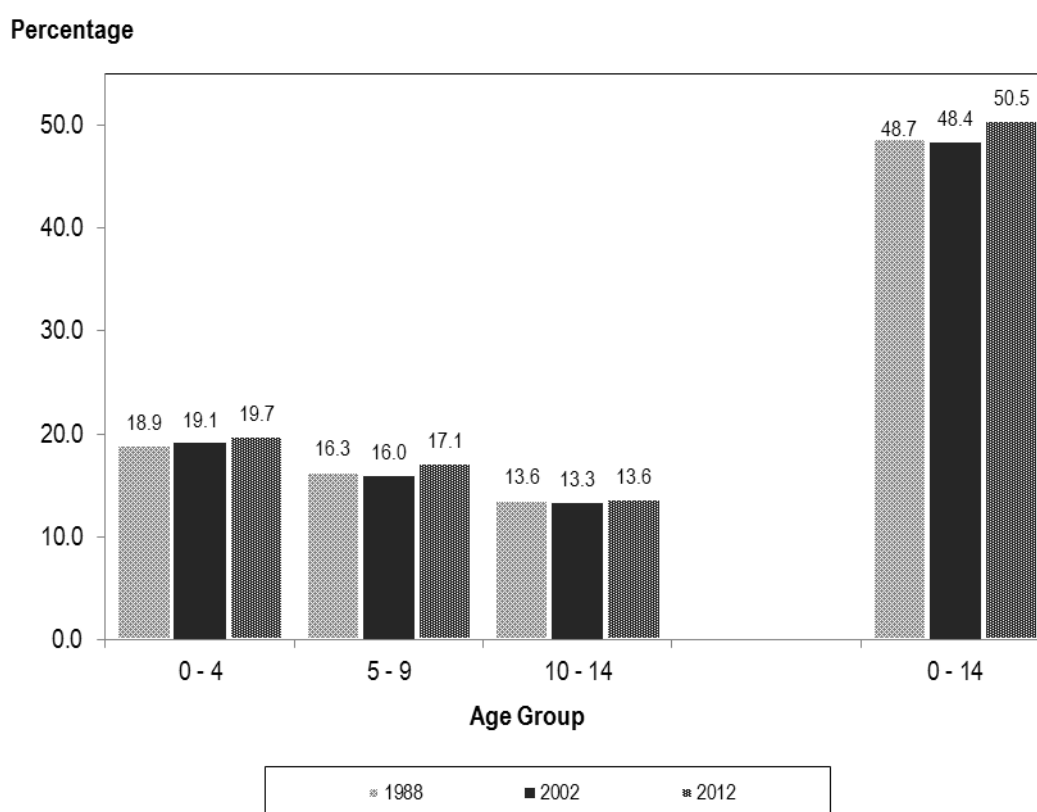
**Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Population Group	Rukwa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>768,002</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>236,537</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	487,311	48.5	374,572	48.8	112,739	47.7
Female	517,228	51.5	393,430	51.2	123,798	52.3
<b>Children (Under 1 year)</b>	<b>42,330</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>33,507</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8,823</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Male	20,883	4.3	16,553	4.4	4,330	3.8
Female	21,447	4.1	16,954	4.3	4,493	3.6
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>198,259</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>158,027</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>40,232</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Male	98,039	20.1	78,130	20.9	19,909	17.7
Female	100,220	19.4	79,897	20.3	20,323	16.4
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>506,993</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>398,946</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>108,047</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Male	250,765	51.5	198,075	52.9	52,690	46.7
Female	256,228	49.5	200,871	51.1	55,357	44.7
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>566,719</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>442,399</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>124,320</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Male	280,074	57.5	219,807	58.7	60,267	53.5
Female	286,645	55.4	222,592	56.6	64,053	51.7
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>185,306</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>134,751</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>50,555</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Male	84,910	17.4	61,914	16.5	22,996	20.4
Female	100,396	19.4	72,837	18.5	27,559	22.3
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>333,165</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>244,658</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>88,507</b>	<b>37.4</b>
Male	154,820	31.8	114,147	30.5	40,673	36.1
Female	178,345	34.5	130,511	33.2	47,834	38.6
<b>School-Age Population</b>						
<b>Primary school (7–13 years)</b>	<b>209,858</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>163,442</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>46,416</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Male	103,881	21.3	81,326	21.7	22,555	20.0
Female	105,977	20.5	82,116	20.9	23,861	19.3
<b>Secondary School (14–17 years)</b>	<b>83,150</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>60,933</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>22,217</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Male	40,690	8.3	30,394	8.1	10,296	9.1
Female	42,460	8.2	30,539	7.8	11,921	9.6
<b>Working Age Population (15–64 years)</b>	<b>471,772</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>349,079</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>122,693</b>	<b>51.9</b>
Male	224,067	46.0	166,621	44.5	57,446	51.0
Female	247,705	47.9	182,458	46.4	65,247	52.7
<b>Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)</b>	<b>223,657</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>164,288</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>59,369</b>	<b>48.0</b>
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>39,533</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>30,552</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8,981</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Male	19,402	4.0	15,230	4.1	4,172	3.7
Female	20,131	3.9	15,322	3.9	4,809	3.9
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>25,774</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>19,977</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Male	12,479	2.6	9,876	2.6	2,603	2.3
Female	13,295	2.6	10,101	2.6	3,194	2.6
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>		<b>113</b>		<b>120</b>		<b>93</b>

### 3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age decreased from 49 percent in 1988 Census to 48 percent in 2002 Census but increased to 51 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a high level of fertility in the region over the 24 years period.

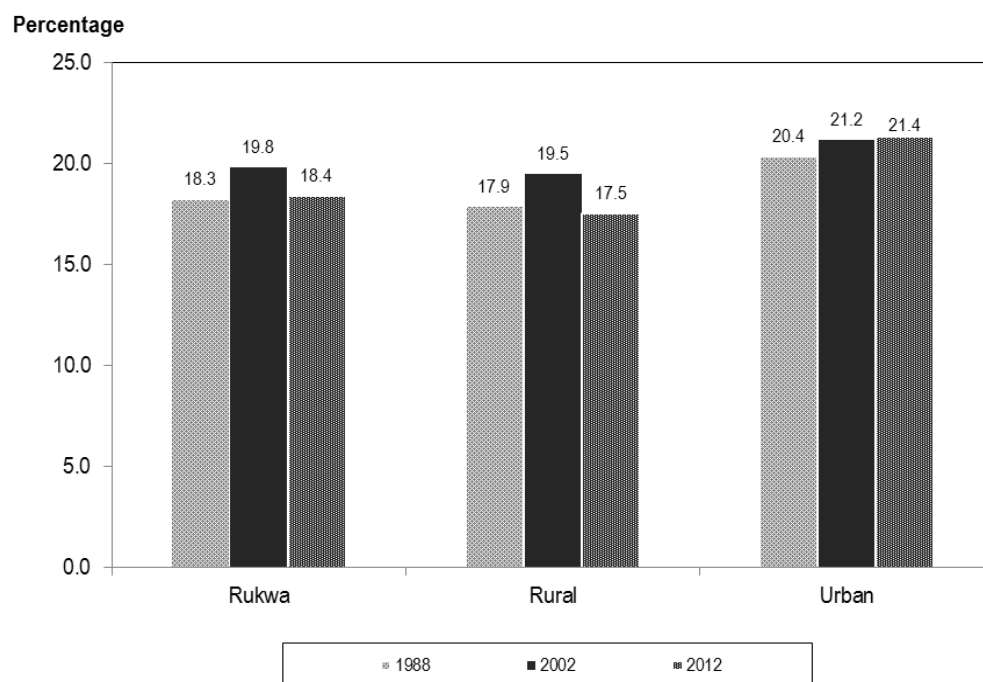
**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Rukwa Region  
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

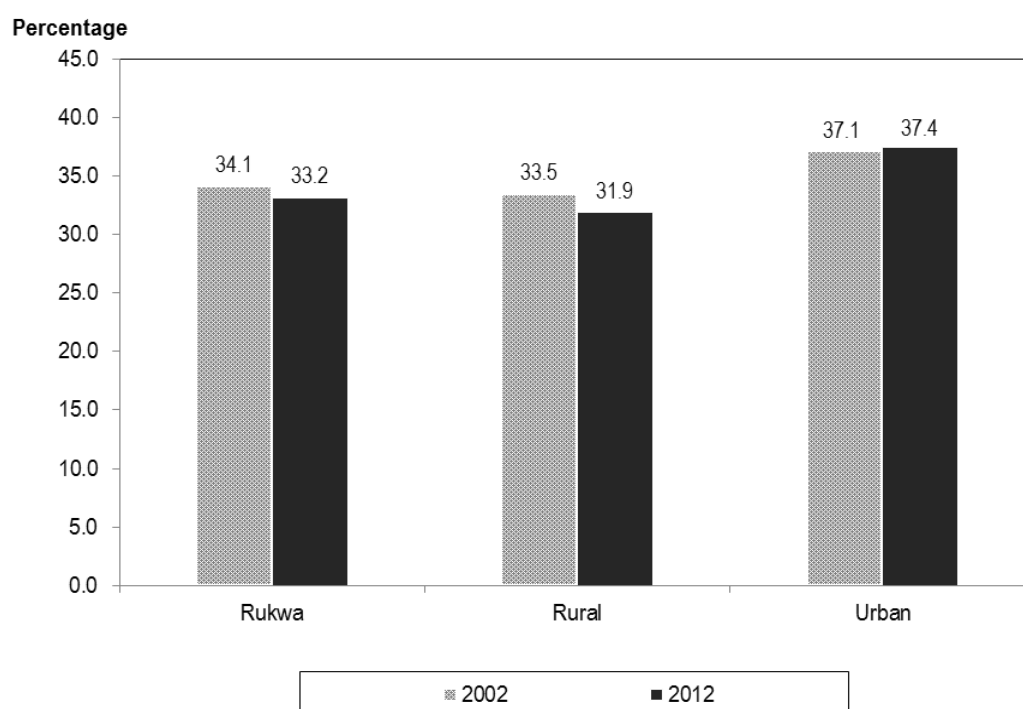
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Rukwa Region, Rukwa rural and Rukwa urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Rukwa Region increased from 18.3 percent in 1988 to 19.8 percent in 2002 and then decreased to 18.4 percent in 2012 census. The same trend is observed in rural areas but that of urban areas increased from 20.4 percent in 1988 to 21.4 percent in the 2012 PHC.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 34.1 percent in 2002 to 33.2 percent in 2012 for Rukwa Region and slightly decreased from 33.5 to 31.9 percent for Rukwa rural and for Rukwa urban there was almost no change between the two censuses.

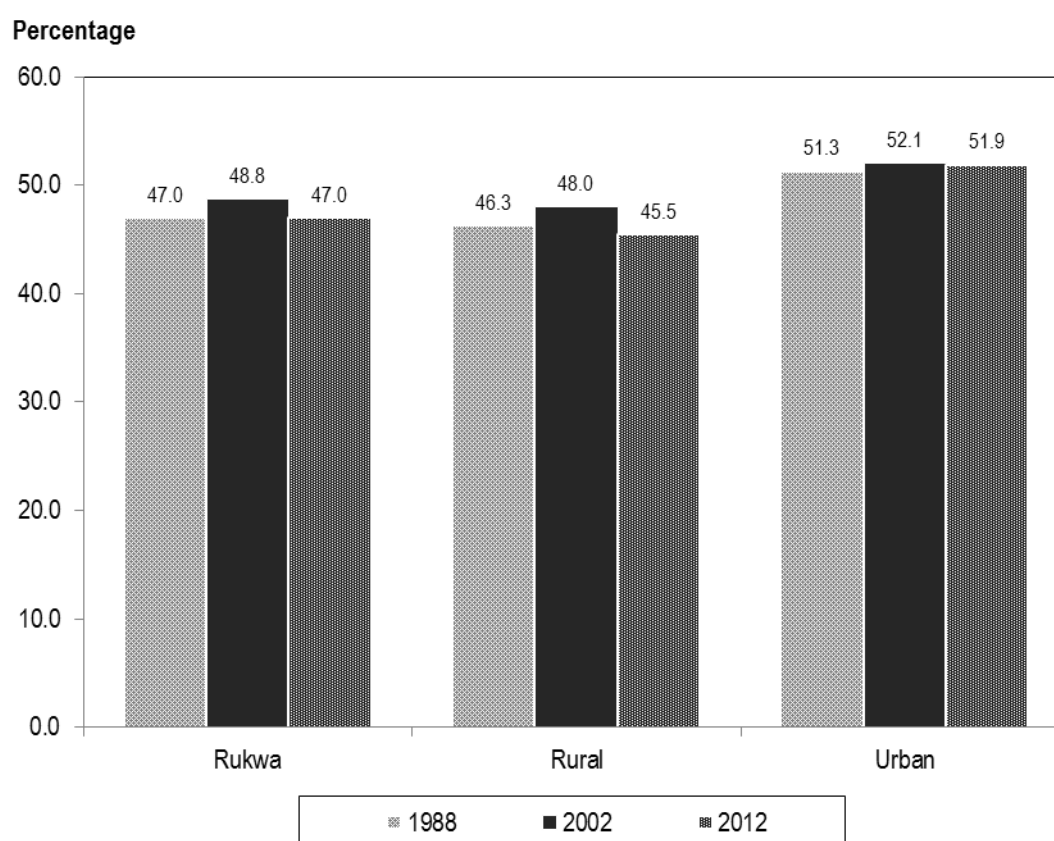
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Rukwa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of Rukwa's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 47 percent in 1988 Census to 48.8 percent in 2002 but decreased to 47 percent in 2012. For Rukwa rural, it increased from 46.3 percent in 1988 to 48 percent in 2002 but decreased to 45.5 percent in 2012 Census. On the other hand, The proportion of the population aged 15-64 years in Rukwa urban increased slightly from 51.3 in 1988 to 52.1 percent in 2002 but remained close to the 2002 in 2012 (51.9 percent), as shown in Figure 3.7.

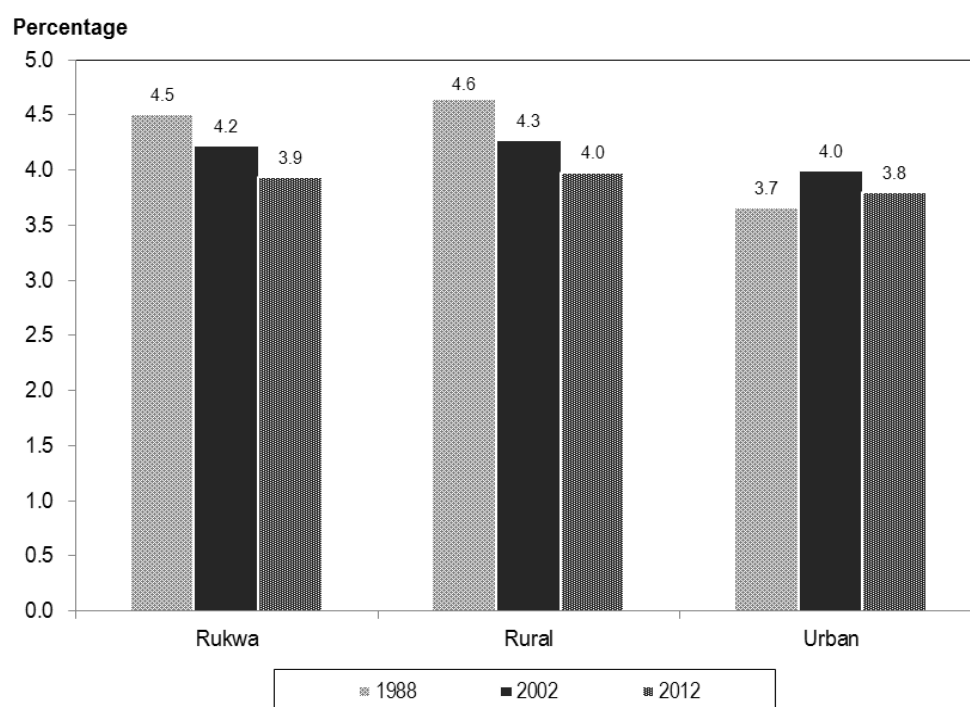
**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Rukwa Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Rukwa Region decreased from five (4.5) percent in 1988 to four (4.2) percent in 2002 and continued to decline to 3.9 percent in 2012 Census. A similar trend is observed in Rukwa rural, (Figure 3.8).

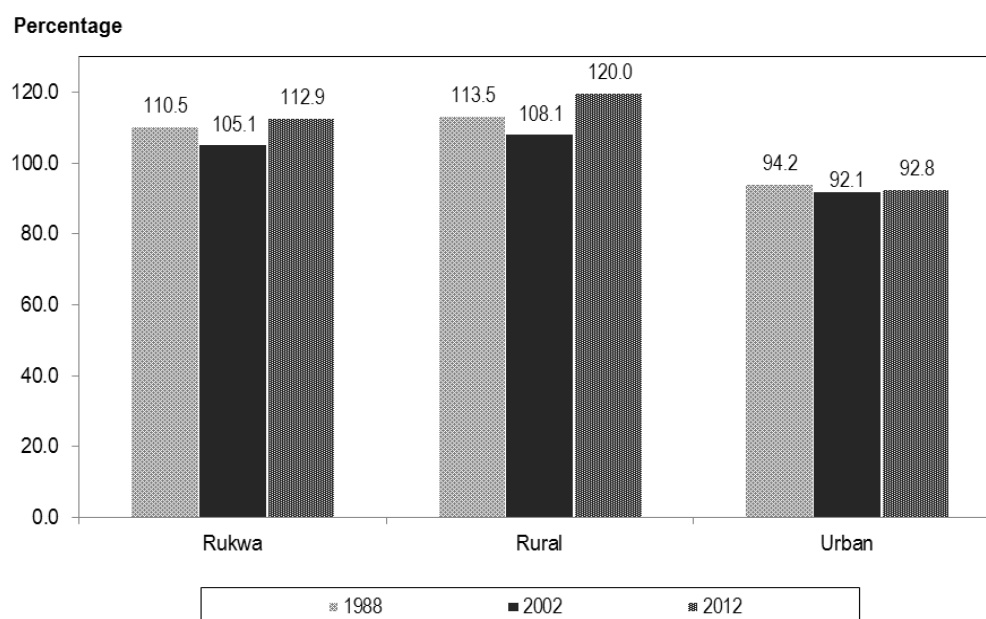
**Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Rukwa Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Rukwa age dependency ratio was 111 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 111 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

**Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Rukwa 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 (199,766) covered by the Census.

#### **4.2 Number of Households**

According to the 2012 PHC, Rukwa Region had a total of 198,011 private households. Seventy five (75) percent of the private households (148,698 households) were in rural areas and 25 percent (49,313 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Seventy two (72) percent and 28 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; Rukwa 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	198,011	142,816	72.1	55,195	27.9	148,698	75.1	109,705	76.8	38,993	70.6	49,313	24.9	33,111	23.2	16,202	29.4	
< 10	102	79	77.5	23	22.5	89	87.3	68	86.1	21	91.3	13	12.7	11	13.9	2	8.7	
10-14	543	273	50.3	270	49.7	373	68.7	195	71.4	178	65.9	170	31.3	78	28.6	92	34.1	
15-19	4,420	2,252	51.0	2,168	49.0	3,120	70.6	1,601	71.1	1,519	70.1	1,300	29.4	651	28.9	649	29.9	
20-24	21,364	14,981	70.1	6,383	29.9	16,264	76.1	11,868	79.2	4,396	68.9	5,100	23.9	3,113	20.8	1,987	31.1	
25-29	32,362	24,502	75.7	7,860	24.3	24,375	75.3	18,954	77.4	5,421	69.0	7,987	24.7	5,548	22.6	2,439	31.0	
30-34	31,129	23,350	75.0	7,779	25.0	23,019	73.9	17,604	75.4	5,415	69.6	8,110	26.1	5,746	24.6	2,364	30.4	
35-39	25,985	19,524	75.1	6,461	24.9	19,245	74.1	14,752	75.6	4,493	69.5	6,740	25.9	4,772	24.4	1,968	30.5	
40-44	19,640	14,470	73.7	5,170	26.3	14,679	74.7	10,968	75.8	3,711	71.8	4,961	25.3	3,502	24.2	1,459	28.2	
45-49	14,910	10,904	73.1	4,006	26.9	11,188	75.0	8,360	76.7	2,828	70.6	3,722	25.0	2,544	23.3	1,178	29.4	
50-54	13,123	9,229	70.3	3,894	29.7	9,885	75.3	7,102	77.0	2,783	71.5	3,238	24.7	2,127	23.0	1,111	28.5	
55-59	8,589	6,171	71.8	2,418	28.2	6,416	74.7	4,723	76.5	1,693	70.0	2,173	25.3	1,448	23.5	725	30.0	
60-64	9,137	6,260	68.5	2,877	31.5	6,971	76.3	4,859	77.6	2,112	73.4	2,166	23.7	1,401	22.4	765	26.6	
65-69	5,095	3,358	65.9	1,737	34.1	3,911	76.8	2,615	77.9	1,296	74.6	1,184	23.2	743	22.1	441	25.4	
70-74	4,673	2,984	63.9	1,689	36.1	3,654	78.2	2,377	79.7	1,277	75.6	1,019	21.8	607	20.3	412	24.4	
75-79	2,846	1,902	66.8	944	33.2	2,199	77.3	1,505	79.1	694	73.5	647	22.7	397	20.9	250	26.5	
80+	4,093	2,577	63.0	1,516	37.0	3,310	80.9	2,154	83.6	1,156	76.3	783	19.1	423	16.4	360	23.7	



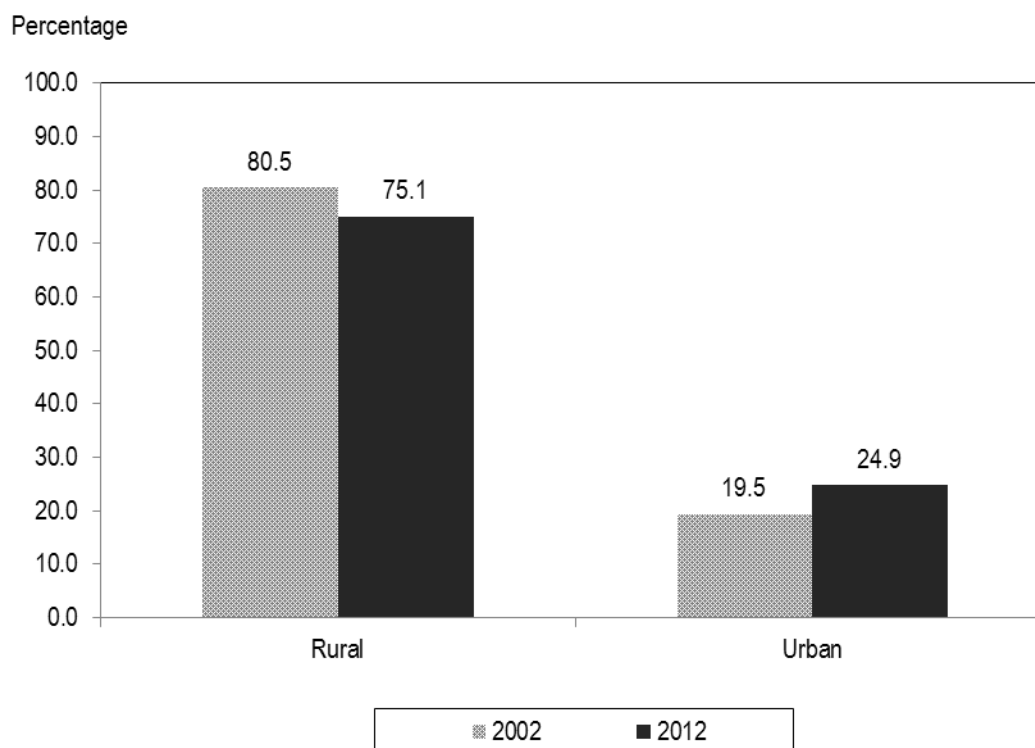
Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Sumbawanga being the district with the largest population had 31 percent of the total number of private households in Rukwa Region while Kalambo District had the smallest proportion of the private households (21 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Kalambo District (98.5 percent) followed by Sumbawanga (88.8 percent) while the district with the biggest number of private households in urban areas was Sumbawanga Municipal (62.1 percent).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148,698</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>49,313</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Kalambo	41,697	21.1	41,081	98.5	616	1.5
Sumbawanga	60,431	30.5	53,636	88.8	6,795	11.2
Nkasi	52,666	26.6	37,620	71.4	15,046	28.6
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	21.8	16,361	37.9	26,856	62.1

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Rukwa Region from 19.5 percent in 2002 to 24.9 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is a decrease of rural households from 80.5 percent to 75.1 percent during the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

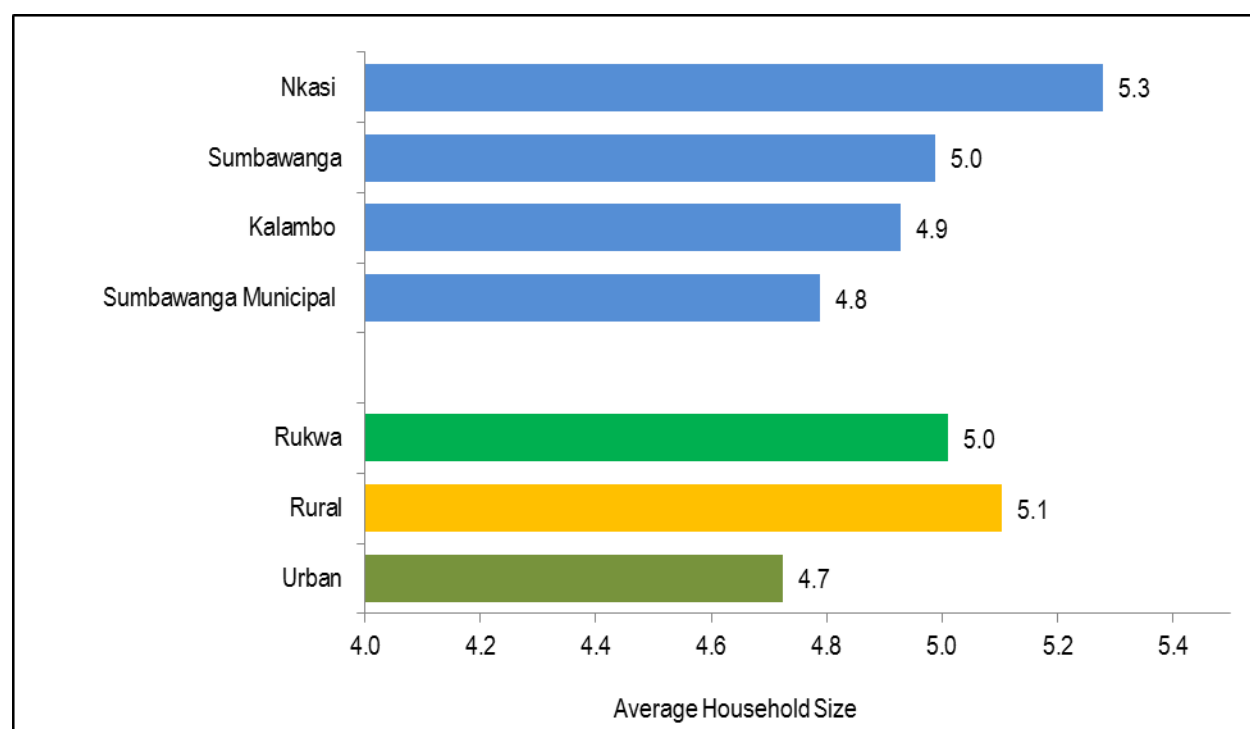
**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



### 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 Rukwa Region in the 2002 and 2012 PHC has remained the same which is 5.0. Rural households with an average size of 5.1 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.7 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.8 persons in Sumbawanga Municipal to 5.3 persons in Nkasi District.

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



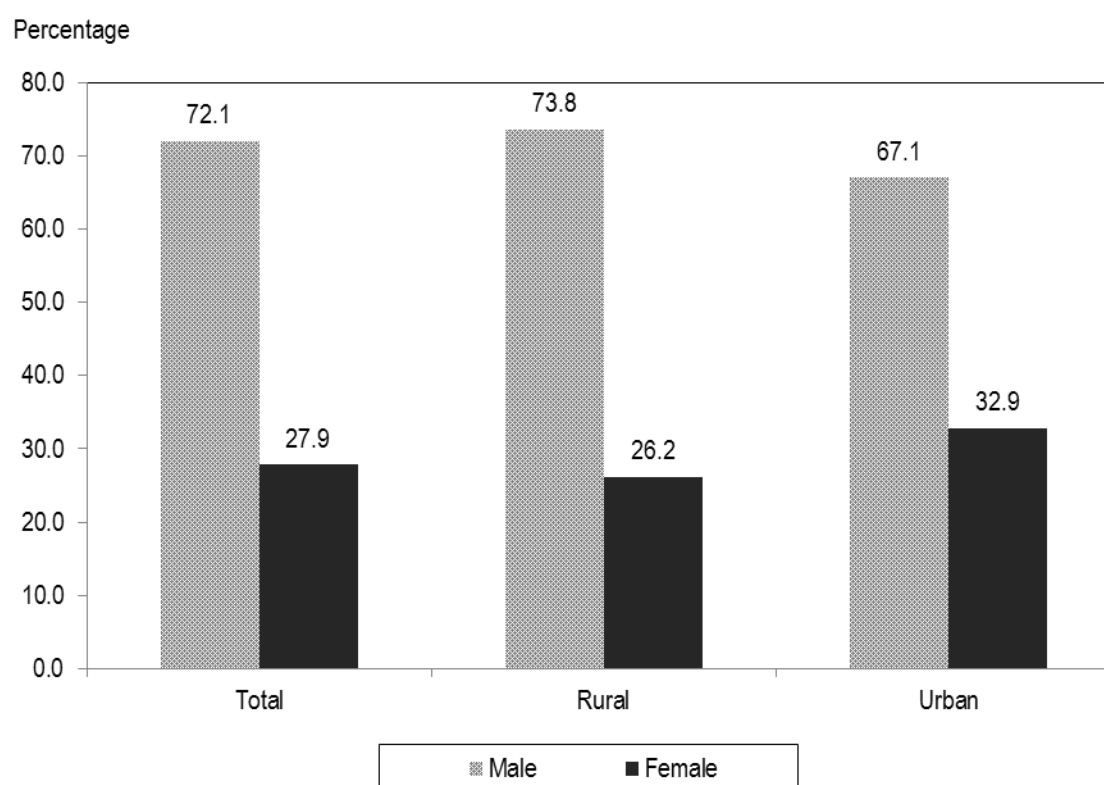
**Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>1,127,979</b>	<b>991,912</b>	<b>225,115</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Rural	930,502	758,968	181,241	148,698	5.1	5.1
Urban	197,477	232,944	43,874	49,313	4.5	4.7

#### **4.4 Household Headship**

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that seventy two (72.1) percent of the total private households in Rukwa Region were headed by males and a twenty eight (27.9) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has increased from 69.4 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 72.1 percent in 2012 while the proportion of female headed households has decreased slightly from 30.6 percent in 2002 Census to 27.9 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Rukwa Region	69.4	30.6	72.1	27.9
Rural	71.4	28.6	73.8	26.2
Urban	60.8	39.2	67.1	32.9

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 9.3 more than twice that of male headed households (3.4 persons) (Table 4.5). The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

**Table 4. 5: Number of Households and Average Household Size by District, Type of Headship and Sex; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>142,816</b>	<b>55,195</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Rural	148,698	109,705	38,993	5.1	3.4	10.0
Urban	49,313	33,111	16,202	4.7	3.3	7.5
Kalambo	41,697	30,581	11,116	4.9	3.2	9.5
Sumbawanga	60,431	43,852	16,579	5.0	3.3	9.4
Nkasi	52,666	38,400	14,266	5.3	3.5	10.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	29,983	13,234	4.8	3.3	8.1

## **Chapter Five**

### **Marital Status**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **5.2 Marital Status**

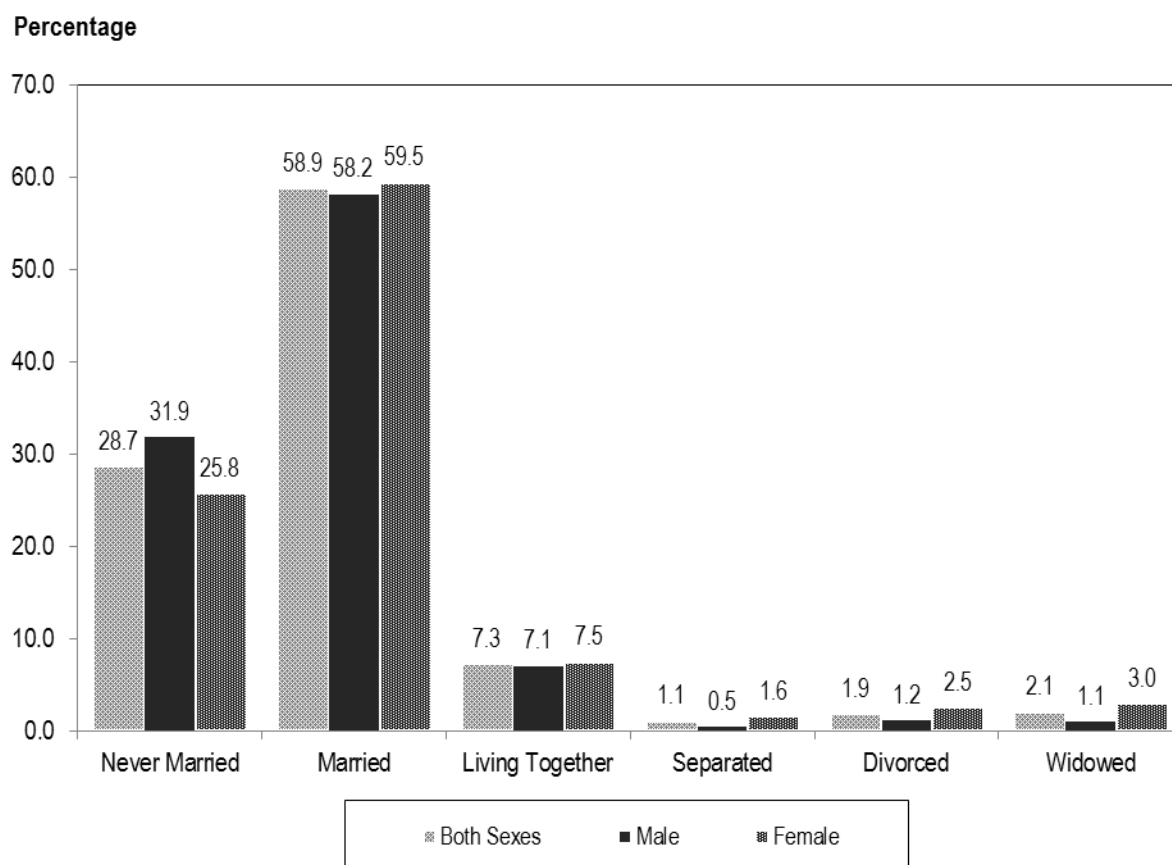
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Rukwa Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 28.7 percent of the people in Rukwa Region aged 15 years and above had never married, 81 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 58.9 percent of the people were married and 2.1 percent were widowed. It is further shown that as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 81 percent for persons of age 15–19 to 11.1 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>489,415</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
15–19	98,927	81.0	16.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	-
20–24	82,819	38.3	51.4	7.7	2.0	0.5	0.0
25–29	72,882	15.8	71.3	10.7	1.1	1.0	0.0
30–34	58,672	9.1	76.8	9.6	3.0	1.4	0.1
35–39	45,851	6.6	79.0	9.6	3.1	1.5	0.1
40–44	32,749	6.3	80.5	8.3	1.9	1.8	1.2
45–49	24,312	4.7	80.4	7.4	2.1	2.0	3.4
50–54	20,789	6.4	77.5	6.7	2.6	2.3	4.5
55–59	13,291	6.6	73.4	8.1	4.4	2.2	5.3
60–64	13,627	8.5	71.6	7.1	3.6	2.1	7.1
65–69	7,675	5.5	69.2	8.7	3.9	2.2	10.6
70–74	7,005	9.7	60.5	6.6	4.2	1.8	17.2
75–79	4,245	8.4	50.6	4.8	1.7	1.8	32.8
80+	6,571	11.1	39.7	3.3	1.2	1.2	43.5

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas by five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (31.9 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (25.8 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3 percent) was three as much as that of males (1.1 percent). Also the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,803</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
15-19	46,654	90.8	8.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	36,354	51.3	40.8	5.7	2.0	0.2	0.1
25-29	33,163	19.2	69.1	10.8	0.4	0.4	0.0
30-34	28,151	9.4	77.8	10.3	2.0	0.5	0.1
35-39	22,645	6.0	81.2	10.4	1.8	0.6	0.1
40-44	16,452	4.8	83.5	9.3	0.7	0.7	0.9
45-49	12,136	3.2	84.4	8.4	0.9	0.9	2.2
50-54	10,269	3.9	83.6	8.0	1.2	1.1	2.2
55-59	6,783	3.7	82.3	8.0	2.3	1.3	2.4
60-64	6,854	3.9	81.8	8.2	2.0	1.3	2.8
65-69	3,728	2.4	80.5	8.7	2.0	1.1	5.3
70-74	3,359	4.2	76.9	8.1	2.2	1.7	6.9
75-79	2,161	4.5	70.7	6.7	1.4	1.2	15.5
80+	3,094	5.8	64.8	5.7	1.1	1.2	21.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>257,612</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
15-19	52,273	72.2	24.1	3.5	0.1	0.1	-
20-24	46,465	28.2	59.7	9.3	2.0	0.8	0.0
25-29	39,719	12.9	73.0	10.7	1.8	1.5	0.0
30-34	30,521	8.9	76.0	9.0	3.8	2.2	0.1
35-39	23,206	7.3	76.8	8.9	4.4	2.5	0.1
40-44	16,297	7.7	77.5	7.3	3.1	3.0	1.4
45-49	12,176	6.1	76.4	6.5	3.3	3.1	4.6
50-54	10,520	8.9	71.6	5.4	4.0	3.5	6.6
55-59	6,508	9.6	64.0	8.2	6.7	3.2	8.3
60-64	6,773	13.1	61.2	6.0	5.3	2.9	11.4
65-69	3,947	8.4	58.6	8.6	5.6	3.2	15.6
70-74	3,646	14.8	45.3	5.3	6.0	1.9	26.6
75-79	2,084	12.4	29.7	2.8	2.0	2.4	50.7
80+	3,477	15.8	17.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	63.1



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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>363,598</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
15–19	72,240	79.0	18.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	-
20–24	60,653	33.8	56.0	7.6	2.0	0.5	0.0
25–29	54,174	13.3	74.7	9.9	1.1	1.0	0.0
30–34	43,417	7.9	79.1	8.9	2.8	1.3	0.1
35–39	34,075	5.8	80.7	9.1	2.9	1.4	0.1
40–44	24,637	5.6	81.7	8.0	1.9	1.7	1.1
45–49	18,355	4.2	81.7	7.3	2.0	1.8	3.1
50–54	15,811	5.7	78.8	6.6	2.5	2.3	4.1
55–59	9,988	6.1	75.0	7.8	4.1	2.1	4.9
60–64	10,471	7.9	72.8	7.1	3.5	2.1	6.6
65–69	5,894	5.0	70.8	8.5	3.8	2.1	9.8
70–74	5,460	9.4	62.0	6.6	3.9	1.6	16.4
75–79	3,272	8.0	52.4	5.1	1.5	1.5	31.5
80+	5,151	10.4	42.2	3.5	1.1	1.1	41.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,099</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
15–19	34,282	90.3	9.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	26,567	46.3	45.6	5.9	1.9	0.2	0.1
25–29	24,770	16.0	73.3	10.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
30–34	20,929	8.2	80.0	9.3	1.9	0.5	0.1
35–39	16,907	5.4	82.7	9.5	1.7	0.6	0.1
40–44	12,363	4.3	84.6	8.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
45–49	9,232	3.0	85.0	8.2	0.9	0.8	2.1
50–54	7,836	3.6	84.4	7.6	1.1	1.1	2.1
55–59	5,149	3.3	83.5	7.7	2.2	1.1	2.2
60–64	5,294	3.8	82.4	8.0	1.9	1.1	2.7
65–69	2,877	2.0	82.1	8.2	2.0	0.9	4.9
70–74	2,652	3.9	77.9	7.8	2.0	1.7	6.6
75–79	1,703	4.1	71.5	7.0	1.3	1.2	14.9
80+	2,538	5.4	66.2	5.8	0.9	1.3	20.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,499</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
15-19	37,958	68.8	27.3	3.6	0.2	0.1	-
20-24	34,086	24.1	64.2	9.0	2.0	0.7	0.0
25-29	29,404	11.1	75.9	9.9	1.7	1.4	0.0
30-34	22,488	7.6	78.2	8.5	3.6	2.1	0.0
35-39	17,168	6.3	78.7	8.6	4.0	2.2	0.1
40-44	12,274	6.9	78.9	7.2	3.1	2.7	1.2
45-49	9,123	5.4	78.3	6.4	3.1	2.7	4.1
50-54	7,975	7.8	73.3	5.5	3.8	3.4	6.1
55-59	4,839	9.1	66.0	8.0	6.2	3.1	7.7
60-64	5,177	12.0	63.0	6.2	5.1	3.1	10.6
65-69	3,017	8.0	60.0	8.8	5.5	3.2	14.6
70-74	2,808	14.5	47.0	5.5	5.6	1.6	25.7
75-79	1,569	12.2	31.7	3.0	1.8	1.8	49.5
80+	2,613	15.3	19.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	62.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,817</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
15-19	26,687	86.2	11.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	-
20-24	22,166	50.6	38.6	8.0	2.2	0.5	0.1
25-29	18,708	23.0	61.3	13.2	1.3	1.2	0.0
30-34	15,255	12.7	70.6	11.7	3.4	1.6	0.1
35-39	11,776	9.0	74.1	11.2	3.7	1.9	0.1
40-44	8,112	8.3	76.7	9.3	1.9	2.4	1.4
45-49	5,957	6.1	76.4	7.8	2.6	2.6	4.4
50-54	4,978	8.5	73.4	7.2	2.9	2.4	5.5
55-59	3,303	8.1	68.3	9.0	5.2	2.8	6.6
60-64	3,156	10.4	67.5	7.1	4.1	2.2	8.7
65-69	1,781	6.9	64.1	9.3	4.1	2.7	12.9
70-74	1,545	10.9	55.0	6.6	5.2	2.5	19.8
75-79	973	9.6	44.3	3.8	2.2	3.0	37.2
80+	1,420	13.5	30.4	2.7	1.5	1.3	50.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,704</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
15-19	12,372	92.1	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	9,787	64.8	27.8	5.0	2.3	0.1	0.1
25-29	8,393	28.9	56.8	13.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
30-34	7,222	12.8	71.4	12.9	2.2	0.6	0.1
35-39	5,738	7.5	76.9	12.8	2.1	0.6	0.1
40-44	4,089	6.4	80.2	10.8	0.7	0.9	1.1
45-49	2,904	3.8	82.4	9.0	0.9	1.1	2.7
50-54	2,433	4.8	80.7	9.3	1.4	1.1	2.7
55-59	1,634	4.9	78.5	9.0	2.4	2.1	3.1
60-64	1,560	4.2	79.6	8.8	2.1	1.9	3.3
65-69	851	3.6	75.2	10.6	2.1	1.9	6.6
70-74	707	5.4	73.1	9.1	2.7	1.7	8.1
75-79	458	5.9	67.7	5.5	1.7	1.3	17.9
80+	556	7.4	58.5	5.4	2.0	0.7	26.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,113</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>
15-19	14,315	81.2	15.4	3.3	0.1	0.1	-
20-24	12,379	39.4	47.2	10.3	2.2	0.8	0.0
25-29	10,315	18.2	64.9	13.1	2.0	1.8	0.0
30-34	8,033	12.6	69.8	10.5	4.5	2.4	0.1
35-39	6,038	10.3	71.5	9.6	5.3	3.1	0.1
40-44	4,023	10.2	73.1	7.7	3.2	4.0	1.8
45-49	3,053	8.3	70.7	6.7	4.2	4.0	6.1
50-54	2,545	12.1	66.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	8.2
55-59	1,669	11.3	58.4	8.9	8.0	3.4	10.0
60-64	1,596	16.4	55.6	5.5	6.0	2.5	14.1
65-69	930	9.8	54.0	8.2	5.9	3.4	18.7
70-74	838	15.6	39.6	4.5	7.4	3.1	29.7
75-79	515	12.8	23.5	2.3	2.5	4.5	54.4
80+	864	17.4	12.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	66.6

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 24.6 percent in Kalambo District Council to 35.3 percent in Sumbawanga municipal council. For the married category, the range was from 52.6 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal Council to 65.5 percent in Kalambo District Council. The proportion for the separated was one (1.1) percent for all districts

and that of widowed category was about two (1.9) percent for all districts. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was higher in Nkasi and Sumbawanga district councils compared to other districts.

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

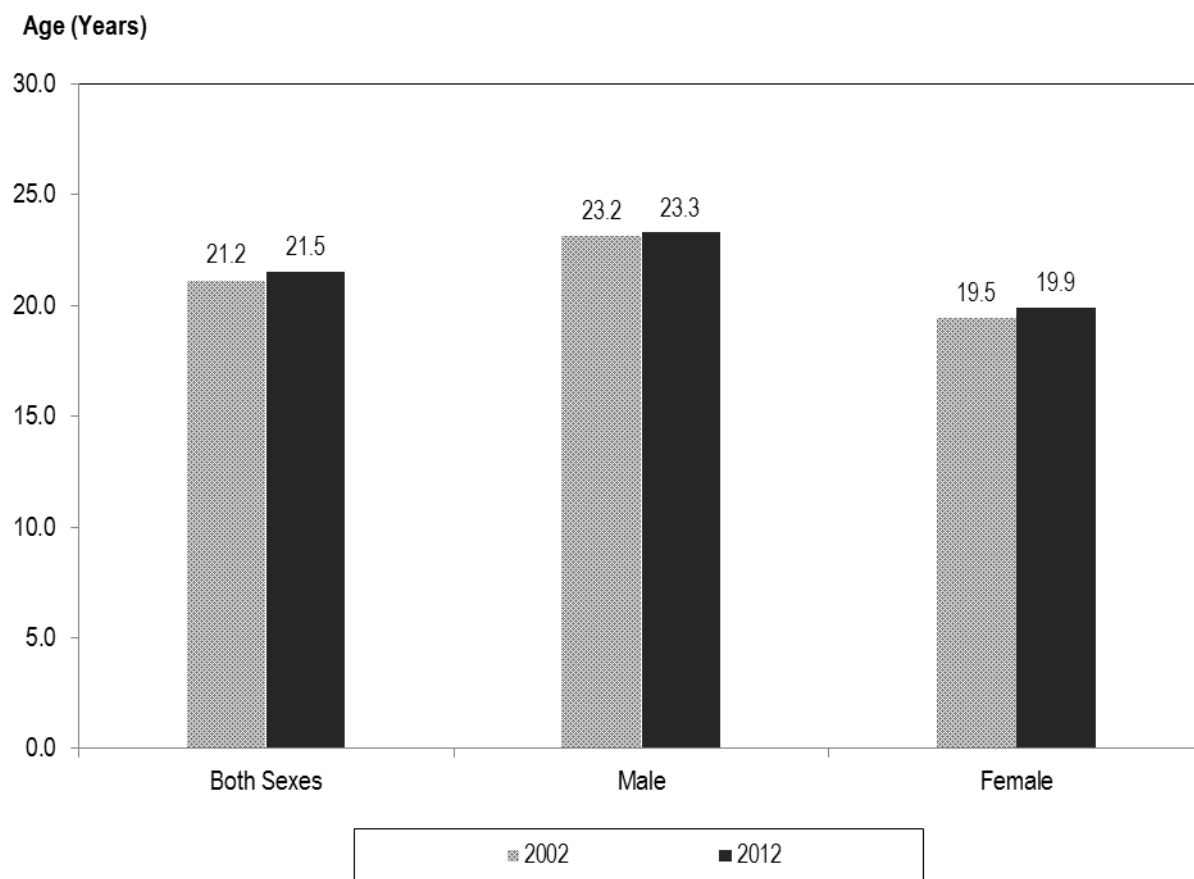
District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>489,415</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Rural	363,598	26.5	61.6	7.0	1.0	1.8	2.0
Urban	125,817	35.1	51.1	8.2	1.3	2.1	2.2
Kalambo	98,419	24.6	65.5	5.4	0.9	1.6	1.9
Sumbawanga	145,128	25.8	61.2	8.1	1.1	1.7	2.2
Nkasi	134,563	29.4	56.8	8.3	1.2	2.2	2.1
Sumbawanga Municipal	111,305	35.3	52.6	6.9	1.2	2.0	2.1

### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

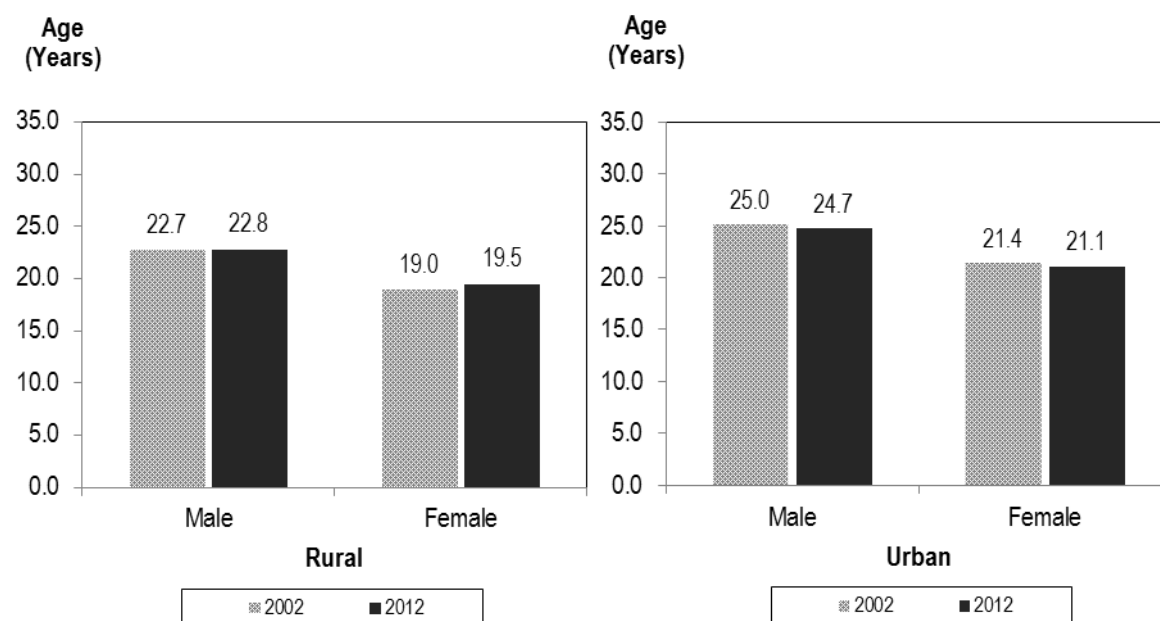
Mean Age at First Marriage is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. A population, in which age at marriage is low, tends to have early childbearing and high fertility. Since there was no direct question on age at first marriage in the 2012 PHC, the mean age at first marriage is estimated using 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 in 2002 to 19.9 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 23.2 years in 2002 Census to 23.3 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 in the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 21.4 to 21.1 years and that of males decreased from 25.0 to 24.7 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 19.0 to 19.5 years and that of males slightly increased from 22.7 to 22.8 years.

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



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

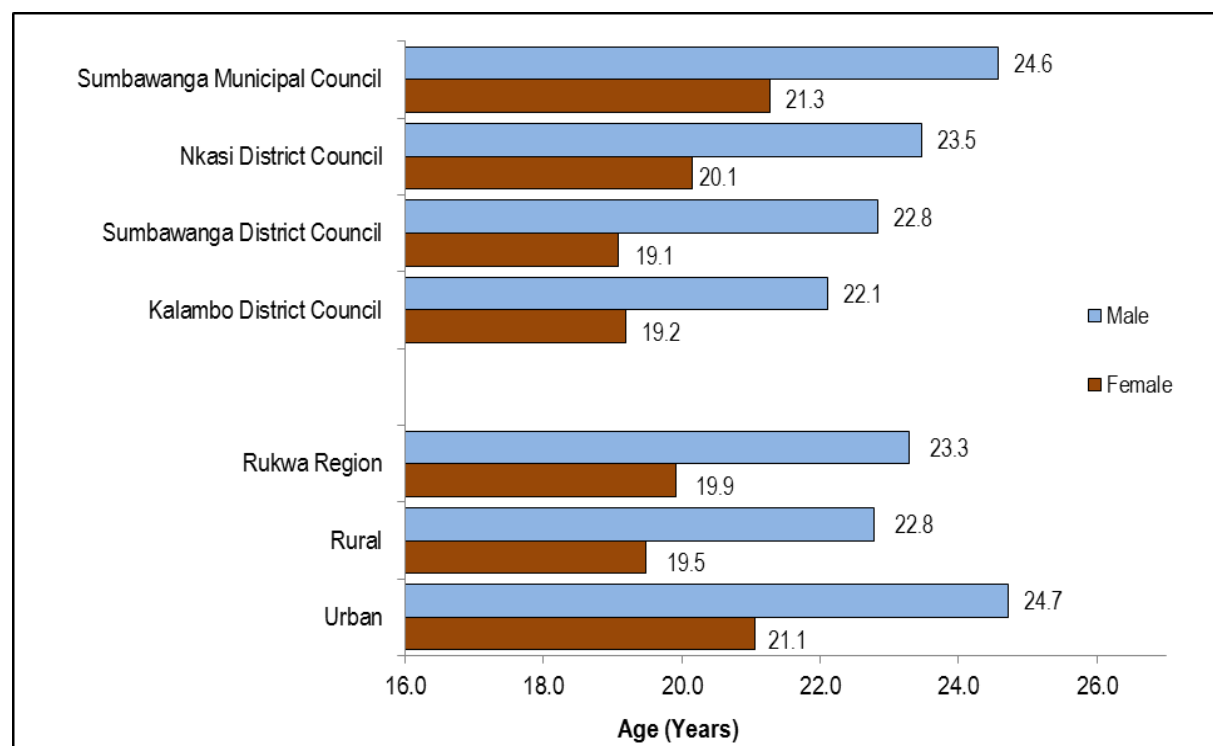


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both males and females.. Sumbawanga Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (24.6 years and 21.3 years respectively) followed by Nkasi District Council (23.5 for males and 20.1 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Kalambo District Council (22.1 years for males and 19.2 for females).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Rural	20.7	21.0	22.7	22.8	19.0	19.5
Urban	23.0	22.8	25.0	24.7	21.4	21.1
Kalambo District Council	20.4	20.6	22.4	22.1	18.8	19.2
Sumbawanga District Council	20.6	20.8	22.9	22.8	18.5	19.1
Nkasi District Council	21.2	21.7	23.1	23.5	19.6	20.1
Sumbawanga Municipal Council	22.8	22.9	24.6	24.6	21.2	21.3

**Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**



## **Chapter Six**

### **Citizenship and Birth Registration**

#### **6.1 Citizenship**

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,004,539</b>	<b>487,311</b>	<b>517,228</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>768,002</b>	<b>374,572</b>	<b>393,430</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>236,537</b>	<b>112,739</b>	<b>123,798</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>998,170</b>	<b>484,208</b>	<b>513,962</b>	<b>99.37</b>	<b>762,814</b>	<b>372,023</b>	<b>390,791</b>	<b>99.32</b>	<b>235,356</b>	<b>112,185</b>	<b>123,171</b>	<b>99.50</b>
Angola	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	7	7	0	0.001	7	7	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	433	279	154	0.043	417	272	145	0.054	16	7	9	0.007
Comoro	3	1	2	0.000	3	1	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	13	5	8	0.001	6	2	4	0.001	7	3	4	0.003
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	9	8	1	0.001	8	7	1	0.001	1	1	0	0.000
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	9	5	4	0.001	5	2	3	0.001	4	3	1	0.002
Rwanda	6	2	4	0.001	5	1	4	0.001	1	1	0	0.000
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	7	5	2	0.001	2	2	0	0.000	5	3	2	0.002
Swaziland	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Uganda	15	8	7	0.001	15	8	7	0.002	0	0	0	0.000
DRC	4,611	2,249	2,362	0.459	3,644	1,806	1,838	0.474	967	443	524	0.409
Zimbabwe	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Zambia	919	322	597	0.091	833	288	545	0.108	86	34	52	0.036
<b>Other African Countries</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.009</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.003</b>
China	65	62	3	0.006	55	53	2	0.007	10	9	1	0.004
India	4	3	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	4	3	1	0.002
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
<b>Other Asian Countries</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Italy	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	5	4	1	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	3	3	0	0.001
Great Britain	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000



Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	14	6	8	0.001	7	4	3	0.001	7	2	5	0.003
<b>Other European Countries</b>	4	4	0	0.000	4	4	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Canada	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
USA	8	4	4	0.001	8	4	4	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	152	82	70	0.015	91	46	45	0.012	61	36	25	0.026

## 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 seven (6.6) percent of Rukwa Region population had birth certificates while four (3.6) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (86.9 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notifications. 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 Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
0 - 4	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	85.3	85.2	85.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
5 - 9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	87.0	87.1	86.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
10 - 14	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	87.7	87.7	87.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
15 - 19	7.8	7.7	7.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	87.1	87.2	87.0	2.4	2.3	2.5
20 - 24	10.0	11.0	9.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	85.5	84.4	86.4	2.7	2.8	2.7
25 - 29	9.0	10.7	7.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	86.8	84.6	88.6	3.0	3.5	2.5
30 - 34	7.1	8.2	6.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	89.0	87.6	90.3	2.7	3.2	2.3
35 - 39	6.1	7.0	5.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	90.0	89.0	91.1	2.7	3.0	2.4
40 - 44	5.9	6.8	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.2	89.0	91.5	2.7	3.1	2.4
45 - 49	5.7	6.7	4.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.3	89.1	91.4	2.9	3.1	2.7
50 - 54	5.3	6.3	4.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	90.5	89.4	91.7	3.0	2.9	3.1
55 - 59	4.8	6.0	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	90.6	89.5	91.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
60 - 64	3.7	4.7	2.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	91.5	91.1	92.0	3.6	2.8	4.3
65 - 69	3.5	4.3	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	91.5	91.0	92.0	3.9	3.5	4.3
70 - 74	2.8	3.7	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	91.5	91.0	92.0	4.8	4.2	5.2
75 - 79	2.6	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	91.2	91.1	91.3	4.8	4.2	5.4
80+	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	90.2	90.5	90.0	6.4	5.9	6.9

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Rukwa Urban Areas (16.1 percent) was four times that of Rukwa Rural Areas (3.7 percent).

**Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
0 - 4	3.6	3.6	3.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	88.5	88.5	88.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
5 - 9	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.8	90.1	90.2	90.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
10 - 14	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	91.4	91.2	91.6	2.0	2.1	2.0
15 - 19	3.5	3.3	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	91.9	92.0	91.8	2.3	2.2	2.4
20 - 24	5.1	5.3	5.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	90.7	90.5	91.0	2.7	2.7	2.6
25 - 29	5.4	6.8	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	90.7	89.0	92.2	2.8	3.2	2.5
30 - 34	4.3	5.1	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	92.1	91.1	93.1	2.6	2.9	2.3
35 - 39	3.6	4.3	2.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	93.0	92.1	93.8	2.5	2.7	2.2
40 - 44	3.6	4.5	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.8	91.7	94.0	2.5	2.8	2.3
45 - 49	3.4	4.1	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	93.0	92.1	93.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
50 - 54	3.3	4.0	2.6	1.0	1.3	0.8	92.7	91.9	93.5	3.0	2.8	3.1
55 - 59	3.0	3.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	92.9	92.4	93.5	2.9	2.8	3.0
60 - 64	2.6	3.4	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	93.0	92.8	93.1	3.5	2.7	4.4
65 - 69	2.3	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.1	93.1	93.0	3.8	3.1	4.4
70 - 74	1.9	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	92.8	92.5	93.1	4.5	3.8	5.1
75 - 79	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	92.2	92.2	92.2	4.6	3.8	5.5
80+	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	90.9	91.3	90.5	6.6	5.9	7.3

**Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa 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	16.1	17.0	15.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	76.2	75.0	77.2	2.5	2.7	2.4
0 - 4	14.5	14.4	14.6	11.2	11.6	10.9	72.9	72.6	73.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
5 - 9	15.1	15.0	15.2	8.0	8.2	7.9	75.1	75.0	75.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
10 - 14	16.1	16.3	15.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	75.7	75.7	75.6	2.3	2.1	2.5
15 - 19	19.7	20.0	19.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	74.0	73.8	74.2	2.7	2.5	2.9
20 - 24	23.5	26.5	21.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	71.3	68.0	73.9	2.9	3.1	2.7
25 - 29	19.5	22.4	17.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	75.3	71.6	78.4	3.4	4.5	2.6
30 - 34	15.2	17.1	13.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	80.1	77.5	82.5	3.1	4.0	2.3
35 - 39	13.4	14.8	12.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	81.5	79.6	83.3	3.3	3.9	2.6
40 - 44	12.8	13.7	12.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	82.4	80.9	83.8	3.3	4.0	2.7
45 - 49	12.8	14.8	10.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	82.0	79.6	84.3	3.7	4.1	3.3
50 - 54	11.6	13.9	9.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	83.6	81.1	86.0	3.2	3.3	3.2
55 - 59	10.4	13.3	7.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	83.7	80.4	86.9	3.8	4.2	3.3
60 - 64	7.4	9.2	5.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	86.7	85.1	88.2	3.8	3.4	4.2
65 - 69	7.6	9.3	6.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	86.3	83.8	88.6	4.4	4.9	4.0
70 - 74	6.0	7.4	4.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	87.1	85.4	88.5	5.7	5.7	5.7
75 - 79	4.7	5.0	4.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	87.9	87.1	88.5	5.1	5.5	4.9
80+	4.7	5.9	3.9	1.7	1.1	2.1	87.9	86.9	88.5	5.7	6.1	5.4

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant differences among the districts in Rukwa Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Sumbawanga Municipal Council (16.3 percent) and the lowest was Sumbawanga District Council (3.6 percent).

**Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Rukwa 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
Rukwa Region	6.6	6.9	6.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	87.4	86.9	87.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Kalambo	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	90.6	90.3	90.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Sumbawanga	3.6	3.9	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	92.4	92.1	92.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nkasi	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	87.4	87.0	87.8	2.5	2.6	2.4
Sumbawanga Municipal	16.3	17.1	15.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	76.7	75.6	77.7	2.2	2.3	2.0

## **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 or her parents. Depending on the society in question, the age limit for somebody to be called a child is predetermined. In Tanzania, a child is defined as a person who is under 18 years of age thus an orphan is a child aged 0 - 17 years who has lost one or both of his/her parents.

#### **7.2 Survival of Parents**

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present percentage distribution of population by survival of parents by age groups for both sexes, male and female population. The tables indicate that 74.9 percent of all persons in Rukwa Region and 94 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

**Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>991,892</b>	<b>742,874</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>41,855</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>106,395</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100,767</b>	<b>10.2</b>
< 1	41,900	41,257	98.5	149	0.4	392	0.9	102	0.2
1–4	154,521	149,897	97.0	1,307	0.8	2,856	1.8	460	0.3
5–9	170,619	161,492	94.7	2,243	1.3	5,765	3.4	1,120	0.7
10–14	135,457	122,035	90.1	3,344	2.5	8,116	6.0	1,962	1.4
15–19	98,927	81,724	82.6	4,008	4.1	9,803	9.9	3,392	3.4
20–24	82,819	59,985	72.4	5,451	6.6	12,139	14.7	5,243	6.3
25–29	72,882	45,847	62.9	6,139	8.4	13,869	19.0	7,027	9.6
30–34	58,672	31,715	54.1	5,577	9.5	13,730	23.4	7,650	13.0
35–39	45,851	21,230	46.3	4,485	9.8	12,147	26.5	7,989	17.4
40–44	32,749	11,860	36.2	3,454	10.5	8,917	27.2	8,518	26.0
45–49	24,312	6,715	27.6	2,175	8.9	6,890	28.3	8,531	35.1
50–54	20,789	4,065	19.6	1,550	7.5	5,049	24.3	10,125	48.7
55–59	13,291	1,992	15.0	888	6.7	2,907	21.9	7,503	56.5
60–64	13,627	1,336	9.8	606	4.4	2,158	15.8	9,527	69.9
65+	25,476	1,725	6.8	477	1.9	1,657	6.5	21,617	84.9
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>561,403</b>	<b>524,640</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>9,146</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>0.9</b>

**Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>480,348</b>	<b>362,844</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>19,859</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>50,942</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>46,703</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<1	20,695	20,341	98.3	82	0.4	206	1.0	66	0.3
1–4	76,463	74,170	97.0	629	0.8	1,428	1.9	236	0.3
5–9	84,566	80,174	94.8	1,068	1.3	2,790	3.3	533	0.6
10–14	66,841	60,155	90.0	1,720	2.6	4,006	6.0	960	1.4
15–19	46,654	38,814	83.2	1,722	3.7	4,596	9.9	1,522	3.3
20–24	36,354	26,998	74.3	2,234	6.1	5,006	13.8	2,116	5.8
25–29	33,163	21,153	63.8	2,642	8.0	6,432	19.4	2,936	8.9
30–34	28,151	15,458	54.9	2,713	9.6	6,501	23.1	3,479	12.4
35–39	22,645	10,937	48.3	2,251	9.9	5,830	25.7	3,626	16.0
40–44	16,452	6,386	38.8	1,760	10.7	4,525	27.5	3,781	23.0
45–49	12,136	3,545	29.2	1,119	9.2	3,496	28.8	3,977	32.8
50–54	10,269	2,220	21.6	829	8.1	2,574	25.1	4,646	45.2
55–59	6,783	1,113	16.4	459	6.8	1,491	22.0	3,720	54.8
60–64	6,854	597	8.7	354	5.2	1,196	17.4	4,708	68.7
65+	12,322	783	6.4	277	2.2	863	7.0	10,399	84.4
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>277,459</b>	<b>259,413</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>10,958</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>0.9</b>

**Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>511,544</b>	<b>380,030</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>21,997</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>55,453</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>54,064</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<1	21,205	20,916	98.6	67	0.3	186	0.9	37	0.2
1–4	78,058	75,727	97.0	678	0.9	1,428	1.8	224	0.3
5–9	86,053	81,318	94.5	1,174	1.4	2,975	3.5	586	0.7
10–14	68,616	61,880	90.2	1,624	2.4	4,110	6.0	1,002	1.5
15–19	52,273	42,909	82.1	2,286	4.4	5,207	10.0	1,871	3.6
20–24	46,465	32,988	71.0	3,217	6.9	7,133	15.4	3,127	6.7
25–29	39,719	24,694	62.2	3,497	8.8	7,436	18.7	4,091	10.3
30–34	30,521	16,257	53.3	2,864	9.4	7,229	23.7	4,172	13.7
35–39	23,206	10,293	44.4	2,234	9.6	6,316	27.2	4,363	18.8
40–44	16,297	5,474	33.6	1,695	10.4	4,392	26.9	4,736	29.1
45–49	12,176	3,170	26.0	1,057	8.7	3,394	27.9	4,555	37.4
50–54	10,520	1,845	17.5	721	6.9	2,475	23.5	5,479	52.1
55–59	6,508	879	13.5	430	6.6	1,416	21.8	3,783	58.1
60–64	6,773	739	10.9	253	3.7	962	14.2	4,819	71.2
65+	13,154	942	7.2	201	1.5	793	6.0	11,218	85.3
<b>Total (Age 0-17)</b>	<b>283,944</b>	<b>265,227</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>0.9</b>

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 percent) than in urban areas (71 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Kalambo District Council (76.4 percent) While the least proportion was observed in Sumbawanga Municipal Council (72.2 percent) followed by Sumbawanga and Nkasi Districts(75.3 percent each). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (10.7 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.2 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Sumbawanga Municipal councils (10.5 percent) followed by Kalambo and Sumbawanga District Councils (10.1 percent each) and the lowest was in Nkasi District (10.0 percent).

**Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>991,892</b>	<b>742,874</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>41,855</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>106,395</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100,767</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Rural	758,968	576,993	76.0	30,784	4.1	76,818	10.1	74,374	9.8
Urban	232,924	165,882	71.2	11,072	4.8	29,577	12.7	26,393	11.3
Kalambo	205,476	157,061	76.4	7,565	3.7	20,077	9.8	20,774	10.1
Sumbawanga	301,477	227,034	75.3	12,499	4.1	31,472	10.4	30,473	10.1
Nkasi	277,966	209,443	75.3	12,063	4.3	28,569	10.3	27,891	10.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	206,973	149,337	72.2	9,728	4.7	26,278	12.7	21,630	10.5

**Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>480,348</b>	<b>362,844</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>19,859</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>50,942</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>46,703</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Rural	369,455	282,679	76.5	14,729	4.0	37,282	10.1	34,764	9.4
Urban	110,893	80,165	72.3	5,129	4.6	13,660	12.3	11,939	10.8
Kalambo	99,320	76,753	77.3	3,489	3.5	9,491	9.6	9,587	9.7
Sumbawanga	146,401	111,012	75.8	5,969	4.1	15,266	10.4	14,154	9.7
Nkasi	135,383	102,597	75.8	5,702	4.2	13,908	10.3	13,175	9.7
Sumbawanga Municipal	99,244	72,482	73.0	4,699	4.7	12,277	12.4	9,787	9.9

**Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>511,544</b>	<b>380,030</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>21,997</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>55,453</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>54,064</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Rural	389,513	294,313	75.6	16,054	4.1	39,536	10.2	39,610	10.2
Urban	122,031	85,717	70.2	5,942	4.9	15,918	13.0	14,454	11.8
Kalambo	106,156	80,307	75.6	4,076	3.8	10,586	10.0	11,187	10.5
Sumbawanga	155,076	116,022	74.8	6,530	4.2	16,205	10.4	16,319	10.5
Nkasi	142,583	106,846	74.9	6,361	4.5	14,661	10.3	14,715	10.3
Sumbawanga Municipal	107,729	76,856	71.3	5,030	4.7	14,001	13.0	11,843	11.0

**Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex, District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>758,968</b>	<b>576,993</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>30,784</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>76,818</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>74,374</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Male	369,455	282,679	76.5	14,729	4.0	37,282	10.1	34,764	9.4
Female	389,513	294,313	75.6	16,054	4.1	39,536	10.2	39,610	10.2
Kalambo	97,953	75,737	77.3	3,438	3.5	9,320	9.5	9,458	9.7
Sumbawanga	131,261	100,001	76.2	5,386	4.1	13,440	10.2	12,434	9.5
Nkasi	98,685	75,113	76.1	4,169	4.2	10,044	10.2	9,359	9.5
Sumbawanga Municipal	41,556	31,828	76.6	1,736	4.2	4,479	10.8	3,513	8.5

**Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex, District and Survival Status of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>232,924</b>	<b>165,882</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>11,072</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>29,577</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>26,393</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Male	110,893	80,165	72.3	5,129	4.6	13,660	12.3	11,939	10.8
Female	122,031	85,717	70.2	5,942	4.9	15,918	13.0	14,454	11.8
Kalambo	1,367	1,016	74.3	51	3.7	171	12.5	129	9.4
Sumbawanga	15,140	11,011	72.7	583	3.9	1,827	12.1	1,720	11.4
Nkasi	36,698	27,484	74.9	1,533	4.2	3,864	10.5	3,816	10.4
Sumbawanga Municipal	57,688	40,654	70.5	2,962	5.1	7,798	13.5	6,274	10.9

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

**Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>991,892</b>	<b>742,874</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>41,855</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>106,395</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100,767</b>	<b>10.2</b>
< 1	41,900	41,257	98.5	149	0.4	392	0.9	102	0.2
1-4	154,521	149,897	97.0	1,307	0.8	2,856	1.8	460	0.3
5-9	170,619	161,492	94.7	2,243	1.3	5,765	3.4	1,120	0.7
10-14	135,457	122,035	90.1	3,344	2.5	8,116	6.0	1,962	1.4
15-19	98,927	81,724	82.6	4,008	4.1	9,803	9.9	3,392	3.4
20-24	82,819	59,985	72.4	5,451	6.6	12,139	14.7	5,243	6.3
25+	307,649	126,485	41.1	25,353	8.2	67,324	21.9	88,487	28.8



**Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>480,348</b>	<b>362,844</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>19,859</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>50,942</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>46,703</b>	<b>9.7</b>
< 1	20,695	20,341	98.3	82	0.4	206	1.0	66	0.3
1-4	76,463	74,170	97.0	629	0.8	1,428	1.9	236	0.3
5-9	84,566	80,174	94.8	1,068	1.3	2,790	3.3	533	0.6
10-14	66,841	60,155	90.0	1,720	2.6	4,006	6.0	960	1.4
15-19	46,654	38,814	83.2	1,722	3.7	4,596	9.9	1,522	3.3
20-24	36,354	26,998	74.3	2,234	6.1	5,006	13.8	2,116	5.8
25+	148,775	62,192	41.8	12,403	8.3	32,910	22.1	41,271	27.7

**Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>511,544</b>	<b>380,030</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>21,997</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>55,453</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>54,064</b>	<b>10.6</b>
< 1	21,205	20,916	98.6	67	0.3	186	0.9	37	0.2
1-4	78,058	75,727	97.0	678	0.9	1,428	1.8	224	0.3
5-9	86,053	81,318	94.5	1,174	1.4	2,975	3.5	586	0.7
10-14	68,616	61,880	90.2	1,624	2.4	4,110	6.0	1,002	1.5
15-19	52,273	42,909	82.1	2,286	4.4	5,207	10.0	1,871	3.6
20-24	46,465	32,988	71.0	3,217	6.9	7,133	15.4	3,127	6.7
25+	158,874	64,293	40.5	12,950	8.2	34,415	21.7	47,216	29.7

**Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>758,968</b>	<b>576,993</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>30,784</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>76,818</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>74,374</b>	<b>9.8</b>
< 1	33,163	32,657	98.5	123	0.4	304	0.9	80	0.2
1-4	123,355	119,865	97.2	990	0.8	2,113	1.7	387	0.3
5-9	134,943	128,201	95.0	1,671	1.2	4,223	3.1	847	0.6
10-14	103,909	94,701	91.1	2,342	2.3	5,586	5.4	1,280	1.2
15-19	72,240	60,839	84.2	2,796	3.9	6,461	8.9	2,144	3.0
20-24	60,653	44,644	73.6	3,950	6.5	8,547	14.1	3,512	5.8
25+	230,705	96,086	41.6	18,911	8.2	49,584	21.5	66,123	28.7

**Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Rukwa 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	232,924	165,882	71.2	11,072	4.8	29,577	12.7	26,393	11.3
< 1	8,737	8,600	98.4	26	0.3	88	1.0	22	0.3
1-4	31,166	30,032	96.4	318	1.0	743	2.4	74	0.2
5-9	35,676	33,291	93.3	571	1.6	1,542	4.3	273	0.8
10-14	31,548	27,334	86.6	1,002	3.2	2,531	8.0	682	2.2
15-19	26,687	20,884	78.3	1,212	4.5	3,343	12.5	1,248	4.7
20-24	22,166	15,342	69.2	1,501	6.8	3,592	16.2	1,731	7.8
25+	76,944	30,398	39.5	6,442	8.4	17,740	23.1	22,363	29.1

### 7.3 Orphans in Rukwa 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 (0.94 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly higher for female children (6.59 percent) compared with male children (6.50 percent).

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

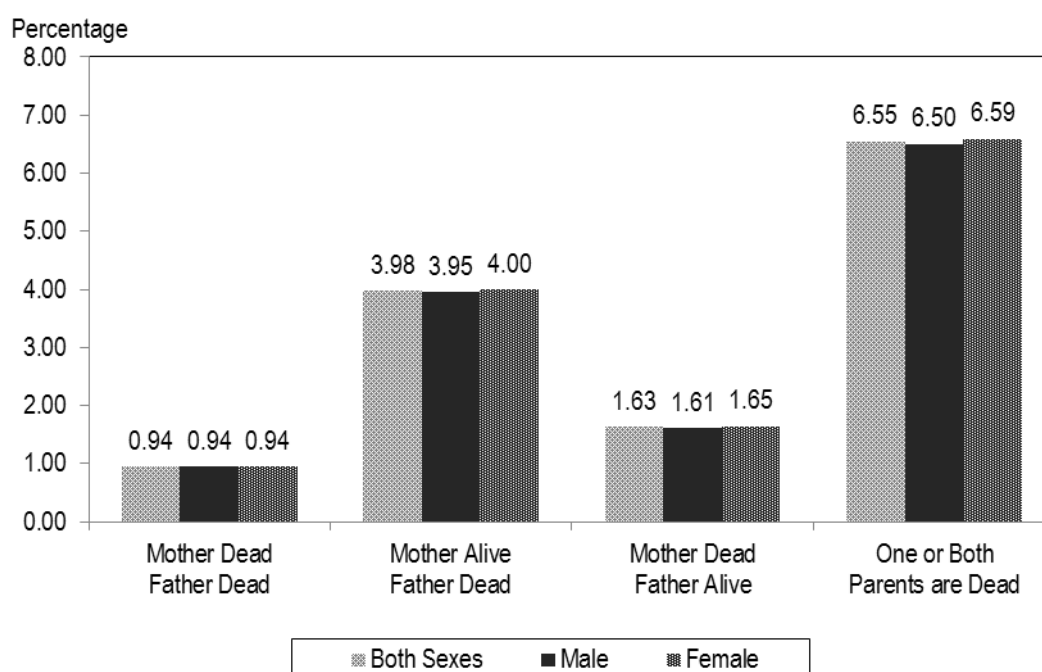


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Sumbawanga Municipal Councils (8.6 percent). The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Kalambo District (5.5 percent). Generally, in Rukwa Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (1.3 percent) than in rural areas (0.8 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by District, Survival of Parents and Sex; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>561,403</b>	<b>277,459</b>	<b>283,944</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Rural	438,337	217,818	220,519	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.9	5.9	5.8
Urban	123,066	59,641	63,425	2.1	2.0	2.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	9.0	8.6	9.3
Kalambo	118,712	59,124	59,588	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.5	5.5	5.5
Sumbawanga	173,090	85,836	87,254	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	6.4	6.4	6.4
Nkasi	159,662	79,019	80,643	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	6.1	6.1	6.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	109,939	53,480	56,459	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.6	8.5	8.8

## 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. One (1.3) percent of total private households in Rukwa 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 slightly higher in urban areas (1.5 percent) than in rural areas (1.2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Kalambo District Council (3.0 percent).

**Table 8.1: Number and Percentages of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>148,698</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>49,313</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Kalambo	41,697	1,245	3.0	41,081	1,230	3.0	616	15	2.4
Sumbawanga	60,431	265	0.4	53,636	215	0.4	6,795	50	0.7
Nkasi	52,666	687	1.3	37,620	384	1.0	15,046	303	2.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	387	0.9	16,361	28	0.2	26,856	359	1.3

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 (60.8 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (31.6 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Kalambo	1,245	725	58.2	424	34.1	86	6.9	10	0.8
Sumbawanga	265	182	68.7	64	24.2	16	6.0	3	1.1
Nkasi	687	400	58.2	223	32.5	60	8.7	4	0.6
Sumbawanga Municipal	387	263	68.0	105	27.1	17	4.4	2	0.5

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons living outside Tanzania originating from rural and urban areas of Rukwa Region. Results show that 74.9 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 25.1 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,563</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>25.1</b>
Angola	12	0.1	6	0.0	6	0.1
Botswana	30	0.2	4	0.0	26	0.6
Burundi	195	1.2	135	1.1	60	1.4
Comoro	12	0.1	2	0.0	10	0.2
Kenya	450	2.7	187	1.5	263	6.3
Lesotho	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Malawi	489	3.0	351	2.8	138	3.3
Mauritius	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Mozambique	29	0.2	15	0.1	14	0.3
Namibia	33	0.2	32	0.3	1	0.0
Rwanda	30	0.2	19	0.2	11	0.3
Seychelles	16	0.1	0	0.0	16	0.4
Somalia	104	0.6	16	0.1	88	2.1
Swaziland	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
South Africa	134	0.8	53	0.4	81	1.9
Uganda	106	0.6	58	0.5	48	1.2
Republic of Congo	2,863	17.3	1,494	12.1	1,369	32.9
Zimbabwe	48	0.3	25	0.2	23	0.6
Zambia	11,109	67.1	9,641	77.8	1,468	35.2
Other African Countries	72	0.4	30	0.2	42	1.0
China	16	0.1	3	0.0	13	0.3
India	12	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.3
Pakistan	27	0.2	1	0.0	26	0.6
Other Asian Countries	302	1.8	106	0.9	196	4.7
Italy	12	0.1	6	0.0	6	0.1
Nordic Countries	37	0.2	19	0.2	18	0.4
Great Britain	118	0.7	69	0.6	49	1.2
Germany	24	0.1	11	0.1	13	0.3
Other European Countries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada	45	0.3	5	0.0	40	1.0
USA	182	1.1	93	0.8	89	2.1
Not Reported	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentages of persons from Rukwa Region living outside the country by country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 16,563 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Zambia (67.1 percent) followed by Democratic Republic of Congo (17.3 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,563</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Angola	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0
Botswana	30	0.2	19	0.2	11	0.1
Burundi	195	1.2	88	1.0	107	1.4
Comoro	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0
Kenya	450	2.7	202	2.2	248	3.3
Lesotho	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Malawi	489	3.0	318	3.5	171	2.3
Mauritius	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Mozambique	29	0.2	18	0.2	11	0.1
Namibia	33	0.2	20	0.2	13	0.2
Rwanda	30	0.2	16	0.2	14	0.2
Seychelles	16	0.1	4	0.0	12	0.2
Somalia	104	0.6	45	0.5	59	0.8
Swaziland	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
South Africa	134	0.8	109	1.2	25	0.3
Uganda	106	0.6	52	0.6	54	0.7
DRC	2,863	17.3	1,463	16.0	1,400	18.9
Zimbabwe	48	0.3	14	0.2	34	0.5
Zambia	11,109	67.1	6,208	67.9	4,901	66.0
Other African Countries	72	0.4	40	0.4	32	0.4
China	16	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.1
India	12	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1
Pakistan	27	0.2	11	0.1	16	0.2
Other Asian Countries	302	1.8	218	2.4	84	1.1
Italy	12	0.1	10	0.1	2	0.0
Nordic Countries	37	0.2	19	0.2	18	0.2
Great Britain	118	0.7	82	0.9	36	0.5
Germany	24	0.1	14	0.2	10	0.1
Other European Countries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada	45	0.3	23	0.3	22	0.3
USA	182	1.1	82	0.9	100	1.3
Not Reported	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	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 nine (9.3) 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,563</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Angola	12	0	0.0
Botswana	30	6	20.0
Burundi	195	4	2.1
Comoro	12	4	33.3
Kenya	450	47	10.4
Lesotho	4	2	50.0
Malawi	489	47	9.6
Mauritius	1	1	100.0
Mozambique	29	10	34.5
Namibia	33	6	18.2
Rwanda	30	9	30.0
Seychelles	16	2	12.5
Somalia	104	2	1.9
Swaziland	3	0	0.0
South Africa	134	29	21.6
Uganda	106	17	16.0
Republic of Congo	2,863	161	5.6
Zimbabwe	48	5	10.4
Zambia	11,109	1,045	9.4
Other African Countries	72	12	16.7
China	16	5	31.3
India	12	0	0.0
Pakistan	27	3	11.1
Other Asian Countries	302	0	0.0
Italy	12	4	33.3
Nordic Countries	37	11	29.7
Great Britain	118	25	21.2
Germany	24	3	12.5
Other European Countries	0	2	-
Canada	45	18	40.0
USA	182	24	13.2
Not Reported	5	1	20.0

## **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 Rukwa Region**

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 795,491 persons age 5 years and above, 471,815 (59.3 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (64.1 percent) than females (54.9 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 66.6 to 73.5 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 72.2 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas (55.2 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>795,491</b>	<b>383,210</b>	<b>412,281</b>	<b>471,815</b>	<b>245,577</b>	<b>226,238</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>
5-9	170,619	84,566	86,053	39,654	18,869	20,785	23.2	22.3	24.2
10-14	135,457	66,841	68,616	90,278	44,004	46,274	66.6	65.8	67.4
15-19	98,927	46,654	52,273	76,270	37,061	39,209	77.1	79.4	75.0
20-24	82,819	36,354	46,465	61,332	29,731	31,601	74.1	81.8	68.0
25-29	72,882	33,163	39,719	50,691	26,245	24,446	69.6	79.1	61.5
30-34	58,672	28,151	30,521	42,753	22,725	20,028	72.9	80.7	65.6
35-39	45,851	22,645	23,206	33,843	18,638	15,205	73.8	82.3	65.5
40-44	32,749	16,452	16,297	24,167	13,635	10,532	73.8	82.9	64.6
45-49	24,312	12,136	12,176	17,862	10,287	7,575	73.5	84.8	62.2
50-54	20,789	10,269	10,520	12,726	8,334	4,392	61.2	81.2	41.7
55-59	13,291	6,783	6,508	7,341	5,132	2,209	55.2	75.7	33.9
60-64	13,627	6,854	6,773	6,374	4,600	1,774	46.8	67.1	26.2
65-69	7,675	3,728	3,947	3,220	2,331	889	42.0	62.5	22.5
70-74	7,005	3,359	3,646	2,352	1,761	591	33.6	52.4	16.2
75-79	4,245	2,161	2,084	1,352	1,048	304	31.8	48.5	14.6
80+	6,571	3,094	3,477	1,600	1,176	424	24.3	38.0	12.2

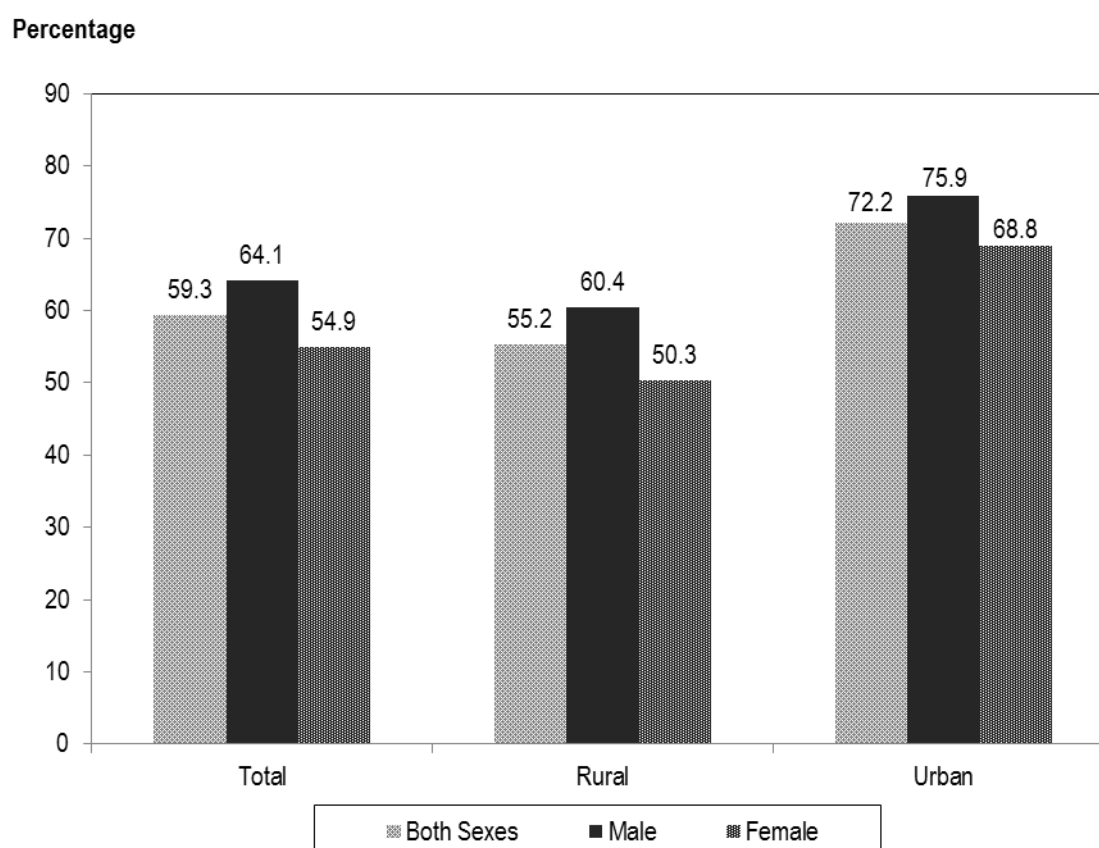
**Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Rukwa Rural, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>602,450</b>	<b>292,038</b>	<b>310,412</b>	<b>332,515</b>	<b>176,412</b>	<b>156,103</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>50.3</b>
5-9	134,943	67,204	67,739	26,848	12,843	14,005	19.9	19.1	20.7
10-14	103,909	51,735	52,174	65,267	32,105	33,162	62.8	62.1	63.6
15-19	72,240	34,282	37,958	53,016	26,099	26,917	73.4	76.1	70.9
20-24	60,653	26,567	34,086	42,301	20,887	21,414	69.7	78.6	62.8
25-29	54,174	24,770	29,404	35,496	18,839	16,657	65.5	76.1	56.6
30-34	43,417	20,929	22,488	30,231	16,401	13,830	69.6	78.4	61.5
35-39	34,075	16,907	17,168	24,075	13,534	10,541	70.7	80.0	61.4
40-44	24,637	12,363	12,274	17,424	10,006	7,418	70.7	80.9	60.4
45-49	18,355	9,232	9,123	12,996	7,680	5,316	70.8	83.2	58.3
50-54	15,811	7,836	7,975	9,126	6,206	2,920	57.7	79.2	36.6
55-59	9,988	5,149	4,839	5,126	3,731	1,395	51.3	72.5	28.8
60-64	10,471	5,294	5,177	4,522	3,385	1,137	43.2	63.9	22.0
65-69	5,894	2,877	3,017	2,277	1,712	565	38.6	59.5	18.7
70-74	5,460	2,652	2,808	1,688	1,313	375	30.9	49.5	13.4
75-79	3,272	1,703	1,569	966	776	190	29.5	45.6	12.1
80+	5,151	2,538	2,613	1,156	895	261	22.4	35.3	10.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,041</b>	<b>91,172</b>	<b>101,869</b>	<b>139,300</b>	<b>69,165</b>	<b>70,135</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>68.8</b>
5-9	35,676	17,362	18,314	12,806	6,026	6,780	35.9	34.7	37.0
10-14	31,548	15,106	16,442	25,011	11,899	13,112	79.3	78.8	79.7
15-19	26,687	12,372	14,315	23,254	10,962	12,292	87.1	88.6	85.9
20-24	22,166	9,787	12,379	19,031	8,844	10,187	85.9	90.4	82.3
25-29	18,708	8,393	10,315	15,195	7,406	7,789	81.2	88.2	75.5
30-34	15,255	7,222	8,033	12,522	6,324	6,198	82.1	87.6	77.2
35-39	11,776	5,738	6,038	9,768	5,104	4,664	82.9	89.0	77.2
40-44	8,112	4,089	4,023	6,743	3,629	3,114	83.1	88.8	77.4
45-49	5,957	2,904	3,053	4,866	2,607	2,259	81.7	89.8	74.0
50-54	4,978	2,433	2,545	3,600	2,128	1,472	72.3	87.5	57.8
55-59	3,303	1,634	1,669	2,215	1,401	814	67.1	85.7	48.8
60-64	3,156	1,560	1,596	1,852	1,215	637	58.7	77.9	39.9
65-69	1,781	851	930	943	619	324	52.9	72.7	34.8
70-74	1,545	707	838	664	448	216	43.0	63.4	25.8
75-79	973	458	515	386	272	114	39.7	59.4	22.1
80+	1,420	556	864	444	281	163	31.3	50.5	18.9

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



### 9.1.3 Adult Literacy

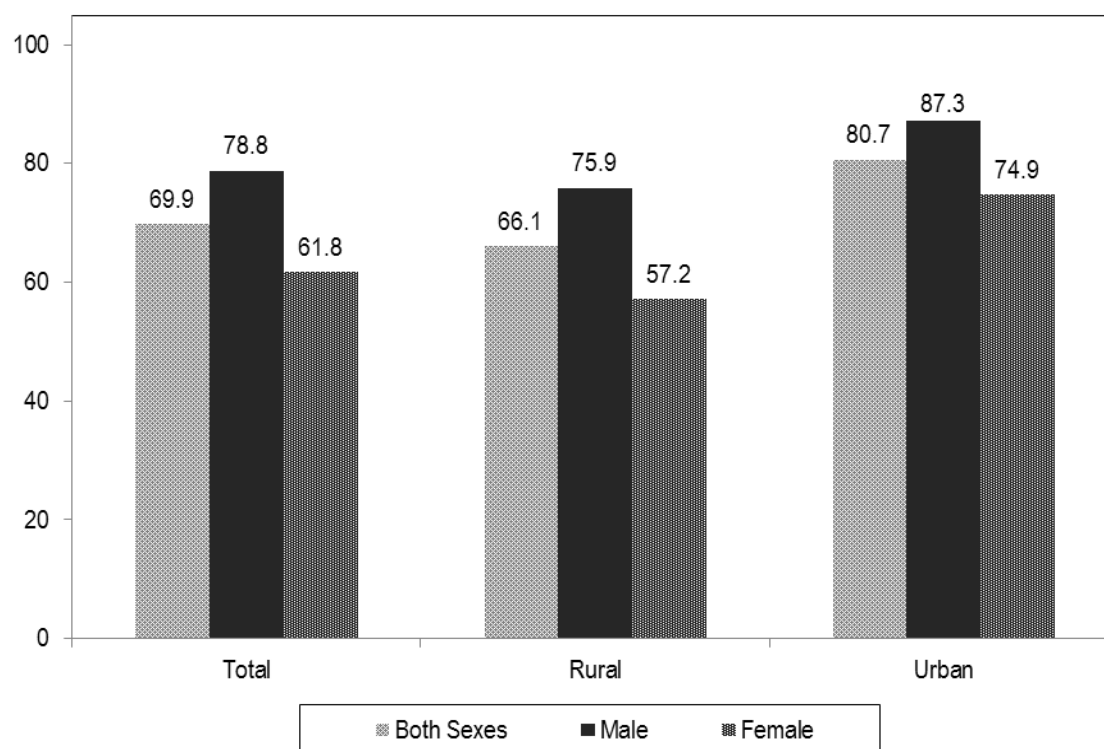
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Rukwa Region stands at 69.9 percent and it was higher in urban areas (80.7 percent) than in rural areas ( 66.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>74.9</b>
15–19	77.1	79.4	75.0	73.4	76.1	70.9	87.1	88.6	85.9
20–24	74.1	81.8	68.0	69.7	78.6	62.8	85.9	90.4	82.3
25–29	69.6	79.1	61.5	65.5	76.1	56.6	81.2	88.2	75.5
30–34	72.9	80.7	65.6	69.6	78.4	61.5	82.1	87.6	77.2
35–39	73.8	82.3	65.5	70.7	80.0	61.4	82.9	89.0	77.2
40–44	73.8	82.9	64.6	70.7	80.9	60.4	83.1	88.8	77.4
45–49	73.5	84.8	62.2	70.8	83.2	58.3	81.7	89.8	74.0
50–54	61.2	81.2	41.7	57.7	79.2	36.6	72.3	87.5	57.8
55–59	55.2	75.7	33.9	51.3	72.5	28.8	67.1	85.7	48.8
60–64	46.8	67.1	26.2	43.2	63.9	22.0	58.7	77.9	39.9
65–69	42.0	62.5	22.5	38.6	59.5	18.7	52.9	72.7	34.8
70–74	33.6	52.4	16.2	30.9	49.5	13.4	43.0	63.4	25.8
75–79	31.8	48.5	14.6	29.5	45.6	12.1	39.7	59.4	22.1
80+	24.3	38.0	12.2	22.4	35.3	10.0	31.3	50.5	18.9

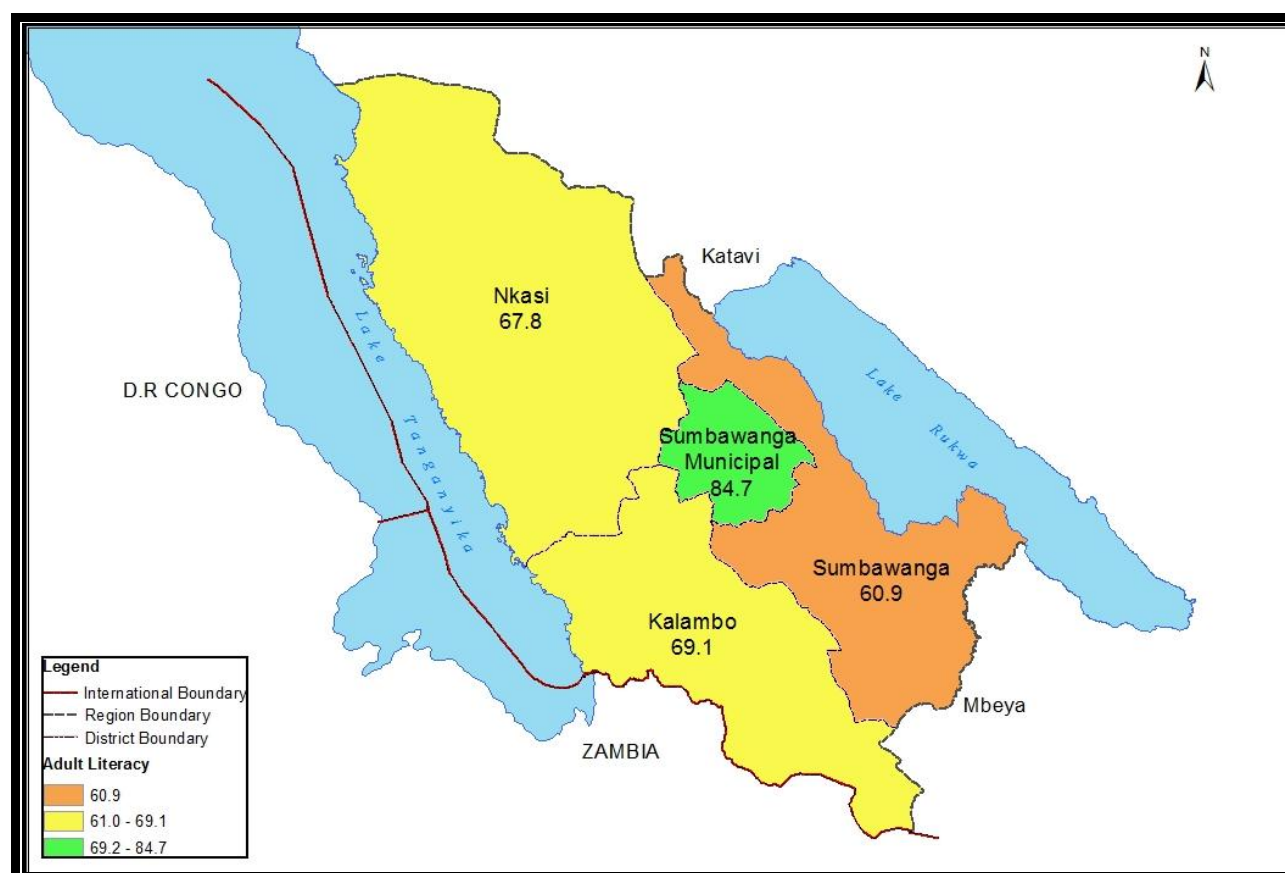
**Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 84.7 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal Council to 60.9 percent in Sumbawanga District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate below 70 percent were Kalambo District Council (69.1 percent) and Nkasi district Council (67.8 percent).

**Map 9.1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**



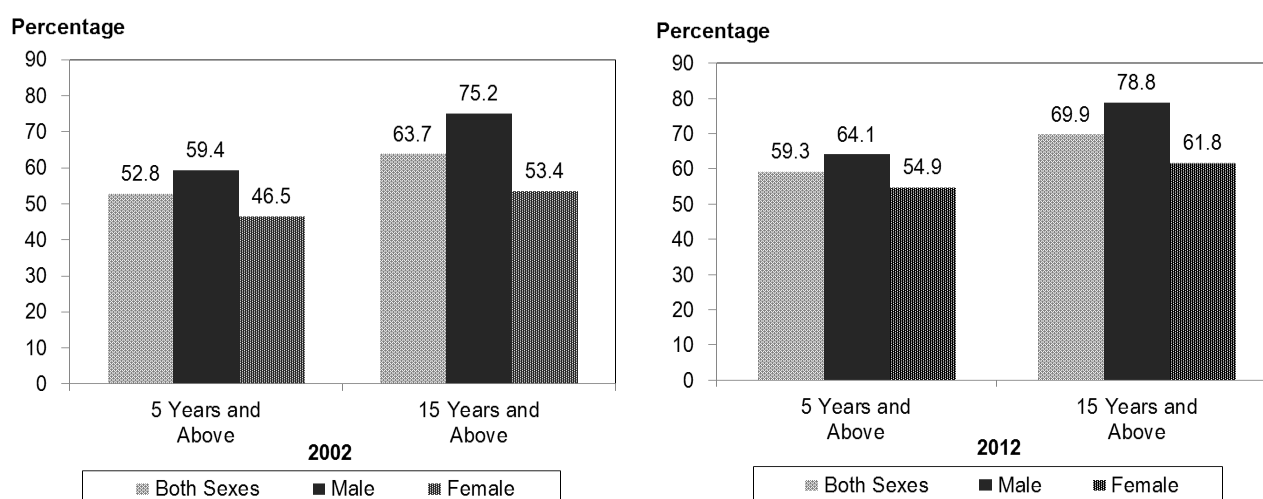
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Sumbawanga Municipal from 76.6 percent in 2002 to 84.7 percent in 2012 and Nkasi District from 60.1 percent in 2002 to 67.8 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census. The percentage change in these districts ranges between 3.3 percent in Sumbawanga District Council and 5.7 percent in Kalambo District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 52.8 percent to 59.3 percent for persons of age 5 years and above, and from 63.7 percent to 69.9 percent for persons age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females aged 5 years and above have also increased from 59.4 percent to 64.1 percent for males and from 46.5 percent to 54.9 percent for females.

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

District	Literate Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Rural	60.9	73.0	49.8	77.1	79.4	75.0	26.6	8.9	50.6
Urban	75.3	84.5	67.5	74.1	81.8	68.0	-1.7	-3.3	0.7
Kalambo	63.4	77.0	51.2	69.1	80.3	59.3	9.1	4.4	15.8
Sumbawanga	57.6	71.0	45.5	60.9	72.5	50.4	5.6	2.1	10.6
Nkasi	60.1	70.9	50.0	67.8	75.8	60.5	12.7	6.8	21.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	76.9	84.3	70.3	84.7	89.5	80.4	10.2	6.2	14.4

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



#### 9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (51.4 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (7.2 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 increasing age.



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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>795,491</b>
5-9	22.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	23.2	76.8	170,619
10-14	63.6	0.2	2.7	0.1	66.6	33.4	135,457
15-19	59.9	1.2	15.9	0.1	77.1	22.9	98,927
20-24	55.5	1.4	17.0	0.2	74.1	25.9	82,819
25-29	58.8	0.8	9.8	0.2	69.6	30.4	72,882
30-34	64.7	0.6	7.4	0.2	72.9	27.1	58,672
35-39	65.9	0.5	7.2	0.2	73.8	26.2	45,851
40-44	65.9	0.5	7.2	0.2	73.8	26.2	32,749
45-49	65.5	0.5	7.4	0.1	73.5	26.5	24,312
50-54	52.7	0.6	7.8	0.2	61.2	38.8	20,789
55-59	46.2	0.7	8.2	0.2	55.2	44.8	13,291
60-64	40.9	0.3	5.3	0.2	46.8	53.2	13,627
65-69	36.5	0.3	4.8	0.3	42.0	58.0	7,675
70-74	29.8	0.2	3.4	0.2	33.6	66.4	7,005
75-79	28.6	0.4	2.6	0.2	31.8	68.2	4,245
80+	22.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	24.3	75.7	6,571

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

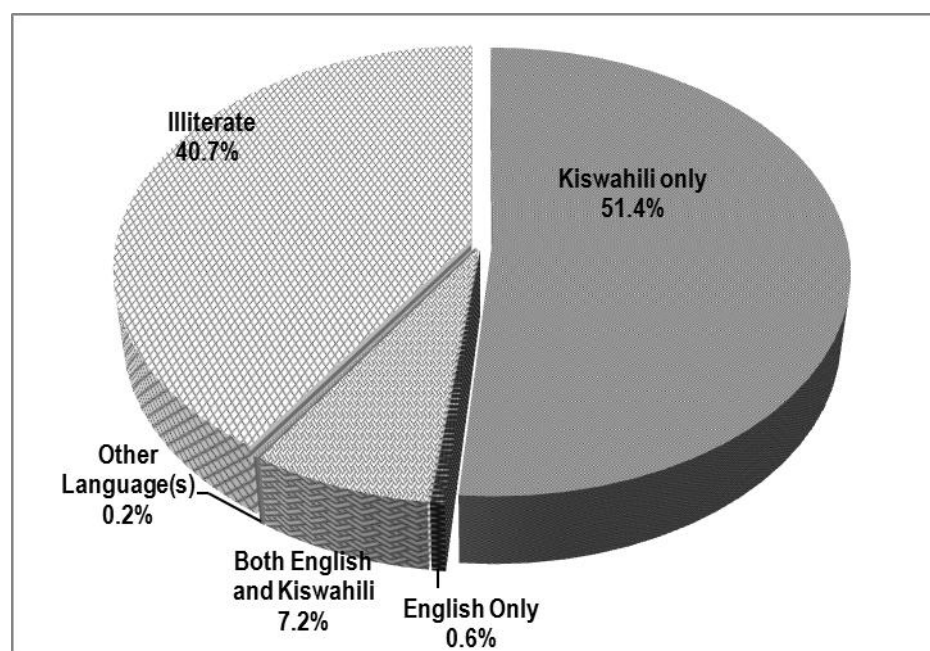
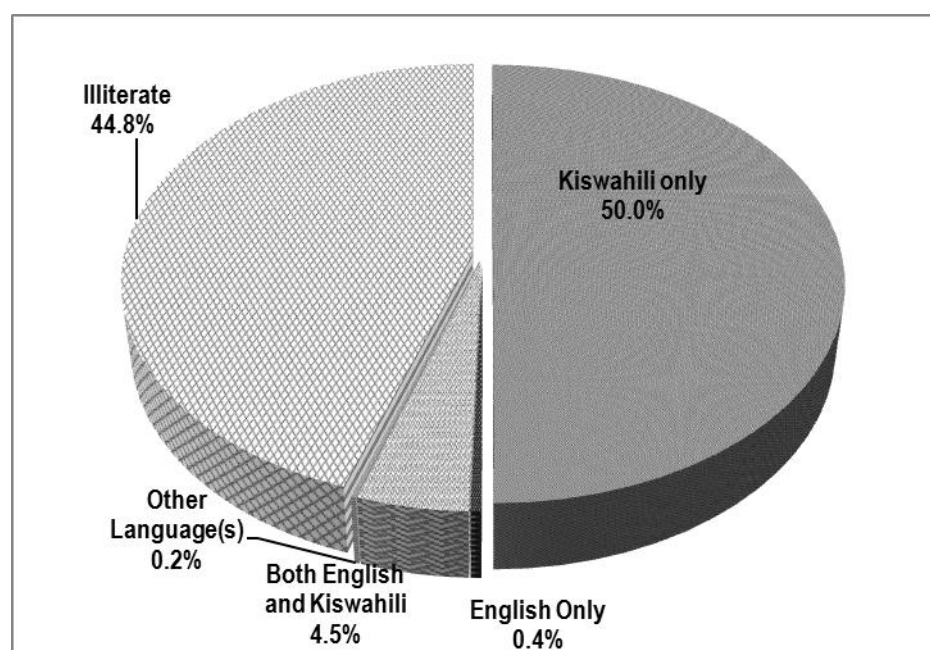


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (72.2 percent) than in rural areas (55.2 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (64.1 percent) compared with females (54.9 percent).

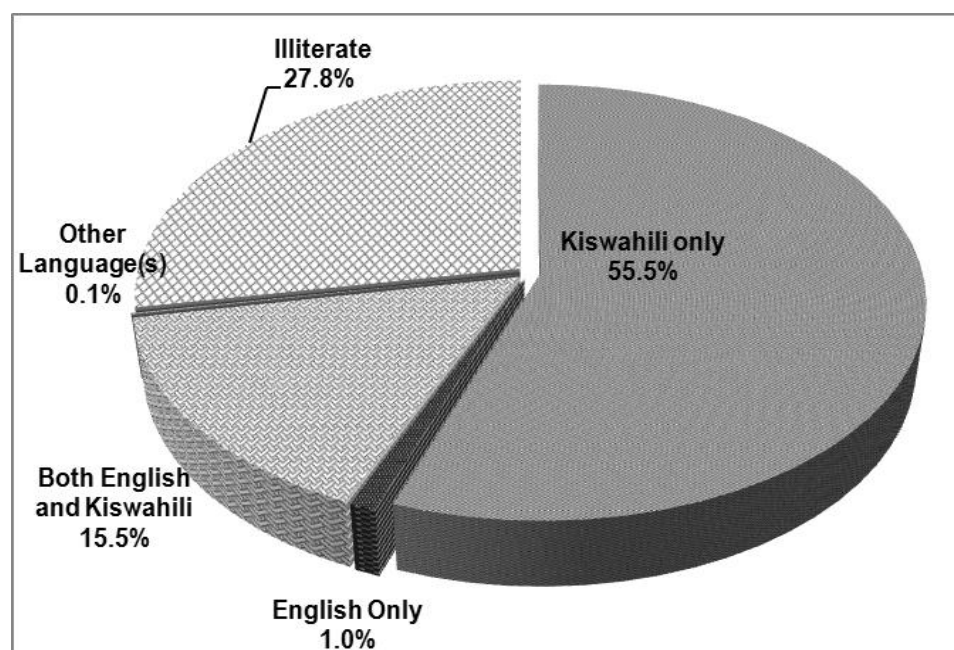
**Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>795,491</b>
Male	54.1	0.7	9.1	0.2	64.1	35.9	383,210
Female	48.9	0.4	5.4	0.2	54.9	45.1	412,281
<b>Rukwa Rural</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>602,450</b>
Male	53.6	0.6	6.1	0.2	60.4	39.6	292,038
Female	46.7	0.3	3.0	0.2	50.3	49.7	310,412
<b>Rukwa Urban</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>193,041</b>
Male	55.7	1.2	18.9	0.1	75.9	24.1	91,172
Female	55.4	0.8	12.6	0.1	68.8	31.2	101,869

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



**Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Rukwa 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 Rukwa Region. The District Council with the highest illiteracy rate was Nkasi District Council (49.1 percent) followed by Sumbawanga Municipal Council (43.4 percent) and Sumbawanga District Council (42.0 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Kalambo District Council (40.7 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status					Total	
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate		Illiterate
Rukwa Region	51.4	0.6	7.2	0.2	59.3	40.7	795,491
Kalambo	51.4	0.6	7.2	0.2	59.3	40.7	795,491
Sumbawanga	52.2	0.5	4.9	0.4	58.0	42.0	162,934
Nkasi	46.2	0.4	4.2	0.1	50.9	49.1	239,249
Sumbawanga Municipal	50.8	0.4	5.2	0.2	56.6	43.4	220,735

## **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**

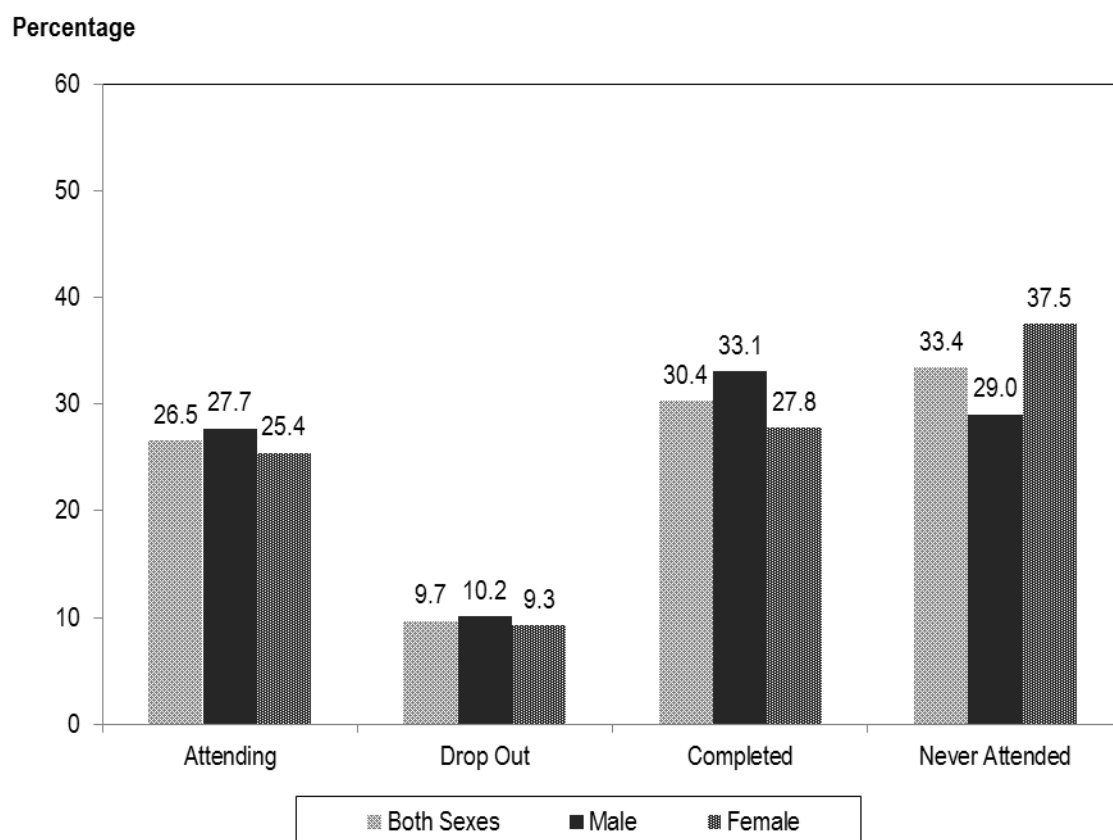
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, 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. Thirty-three (33.4) percent of people in Rukwa Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (37.5 percent) having never been to school compared with males (29.0 percent). About thirty (30.4) percent of the population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 26.5 percent were attending and 9.7 percent had dropped out.

**Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>795,491</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>383,210</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>412,281</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>
5	37,659	14.9	0.2	0.2	84.7	18,915	14.2	0.3	0.3	85.2	18,744	15.6	0.1	0.2	84.1
6	37,173	24.7	0.3	0.3	74.7	18,236	23.5	0.2	0.3	76.0	18,937	25.9	0.3	0.3	73.5
5-6	74,832	19.8	0.2	0.2	79.7	37,151	18.8	0.3	0.3	80.7	37,681	20.8	0.2	0.2	78.8
7	35,018	45.0	0.4	0.4	54.2	17,641	42.1	0.5	0.3	57.1	17,377	47.9	0.4	0.4	51.3
8	33,531	57.9	0.9	0.3	40.9	16,344	56.0	1.0	0.3	42.7	17,187	59.7	0.8	0.3	39.2
9	27,238	68.7	1.4	0.4	29.5	13,430	67.6	1.5	0.4	30.6	13,808	69.7	1.3	0.4	28.5
10	33,454	70.2	2.4	0.4	27.0	16,584	69.0	2.6	0.5	27.9	16,870	71.3	2.1	0.4	26.2
11	21,123	74.7	3.6	0.6	21.1	10,260	74.6	3.9	0.5	21.0	10,863	74.8	3.3	0.7	21.2
12	36,552	72.2	5.4	1.2	21.2	18,265	71.7	5.9	1.1	21.3	18,287	72.8	4.9	1.2	21.1
13	21,182	70.8	7.4	2.8	19.1	10,496	70.3	8.1	2.7	18.9	10,686	71.3	6.7	2.8	19.2
7-13	208,098	64.6	2.8	0.8	31.7	103,020	63.3	3.1	0.8	32.8	105,078	65.9	2.6	0.8	30.7
14	23,146	65.5	8.8	7.4	18.3	11,236	65.8	9.7	6.0	18.5	11,910	65.3	7.9	8.7	18.2
15	21,364	54.1	10.8	15.9	19.2	10,710	55.5	12.0	14.2	18.3	10,654	52.6	9.5	17.7	20.1
16	20,293	44.9	11.8	25.6	17.7	9,852	49.0	12.3	22.6	16.0	10,441	41.0	11.2	28.5	19.2
17	17,249	36.4	12.7	33.8	17.1	8,332	41.9	13.0	29.9	15.1	8,917	31.2	12.4	37.4	19.0
14 - 17	82,052	51.3	10.8	19.7	18.2	40,130	54.0	11.6	17.2	17.2	41,922	48.8	10.1	22.0	19.1
18	23,271	25.6	14.3	39.5	20.6	10,624	33.3	14.0	35.6	17.1	12,647	19.0	14.6	42.8	23.6
19	16,750	21.8	15.5	44.3	18.5	7,136	32.0	14.3	39.4	14.4	9,614	14.2	16.3	47.9	21.6
18 - 19	40,021	24.0	14.8	41.5	19.7	17,760	32.8	14.1	37.1	16.0	22,261	16.9	15.4	45.0	22.7
20	24,694	12.3	15.4	46.7	25.6	10,044	19.9	15.5	46.4	18.3	14,650	7.0	15.4	46.9	30.6
21	12,518	12.7	17.0	51.1	19.2	5,636	18.8	17.1	50.0	14.1	6,882	7.7	16.9	52.0	23.4
22	19,028	8.1	17.1	52.7	22.1	8,493	12.9	17.4	54.6	15.2	10,535	4.3	17.0	51.2	27.6
23	12,850	7.1	17.2	53.5	22.2	5,936	10.9	17.3	56.9	14.9	6,914	3.8	17.1	50.7	28.4
24	13,729	4.6	17.5	53.8	24.0	6,245	7.0	18.0	58.4	16.7	7,484	2.6	17.2	50.0	30.2
20 - 24	82,819	9.3	16.7	51.0	23.0	36,354	14.4	16.9	52.6	16.1	46,465	5.3	16.5	49.7	28.5
25+	307,669	0.8	13.8	53.5	31.9	148,795	0.9	15.0	62.7	21.5	158,874	0.7	12.6	45.0	41.7

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for the population age five years and above. The results indicate that 36.8 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 22.8 percent of urban population. Likewise, the proportion of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (9.7 percent) than in urban areas (9.5 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (35.2 percent) than in the rural areas (28.8 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 32.5 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 24.6 percent in the rural areas.

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

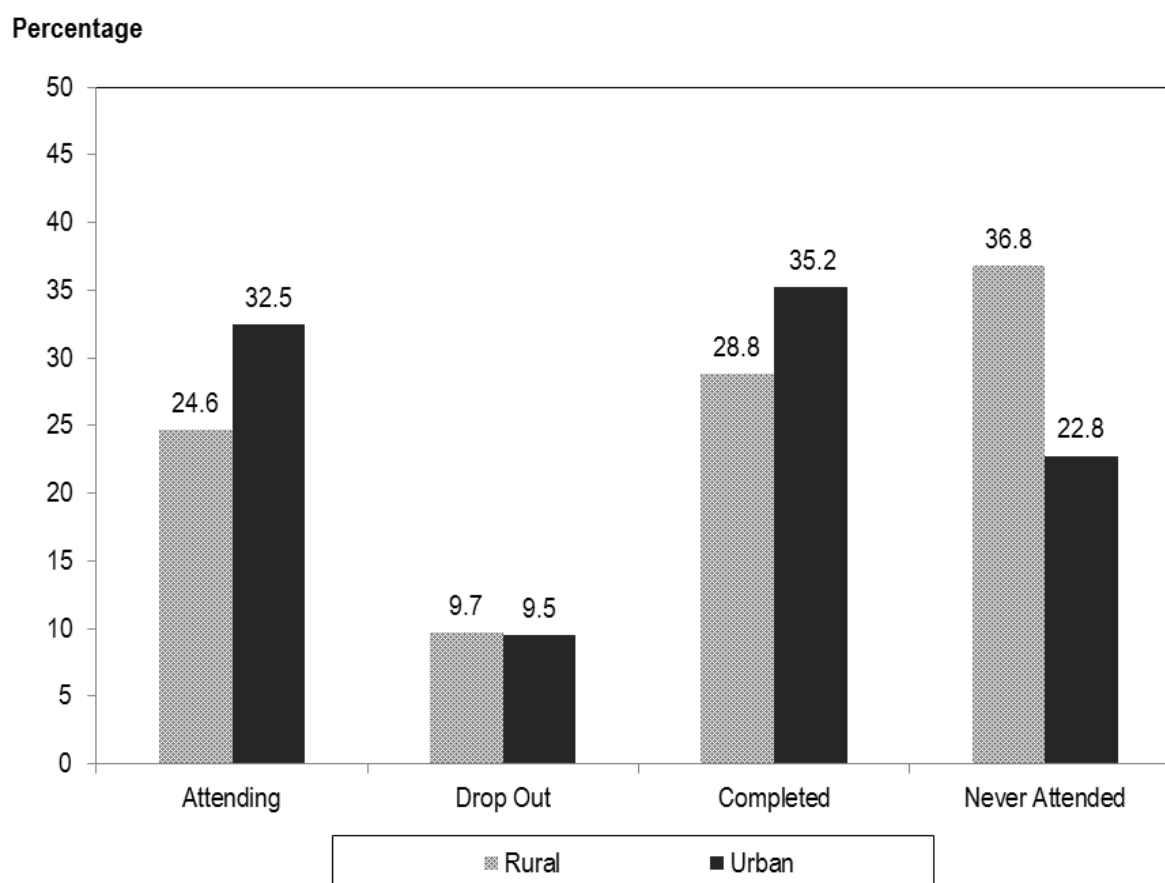
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Total</b>	<b>602,450</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>292,038</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>310,412</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>
5	29,941	12.4	0.3	0.2	87.1	15,116	11.9	0.4	0.3	87.5	14,825	13.0	0.1	0.2	86.7
6	29,545	21.4	0.3	0.2	78.1	14,592	20.3	0.2	0.3	79.2	14,953	22.4	0.3	0.2	77.0
5-6	59,486	16.9	0.3	0.2	82.6	29,708	16.0	0.3	0.3	83.4	29,778	17.7	0.2	0.2	81.9
7	27,687	41.3	0.5	0.3	57.8	13,985	38.4	0.5	0.3	60.8	13,702	44.4	0.5	0.3	54.8
8	26,633	54.8	0.9	0.3	43.9	13,028	53.2	1.1	0.2	45.5	13,605	56.5	0.8	0.3	42.4
9	21,137	65.8	1.5	0.3	32.4	10,483	64.5	1.6	0.4	33.5	10,654	67.0	1.4	0.3	31.4
10	26,329	67.8	2.4	0.4	29.4	13,073	66.7	2.8	0.4	30.1	13,256	68.9	2.1	0.4	28.6
11	16,061	72.4	3.7	0.5	23.3	7,856	72.3	4.0	0.4	23.2	8,205	72.5	3.4	0.7	23.4
12	28,313	69.7	5.7	1.2	23.4	14,267	69.0	6.3	1.2	23.5	14,046	70.3	5.2	1.2	23.3
13	15,917	67.9	7.8	2.7	21.6	7,971	67.1	8.7	2.7	21.5	7,946	68.8	6.9	2.7	21.7
7-13	162,077	61.7	3.0	0.7	34.6	80,663	60.3	3.3	0.7	35.7	81,414	63.0	2.6	0.8	33.6
14	17,289	62.8	9.2	7.3	20.7	8,568	62.6	10.2	6.1	21.1	8,721	63.0	8.2	8.5	20.4
15	15,972	50.5	11.2	16.6	21.7	8,169	51.7	12.4	15.2	20.7	7,803	49.4	9.8	18.0	22.8
16	14,783	39.8	12.3	27.3	20.6	7,336	43.9	13.1	24.6	18.3	7,447	35.7	11.6	29.9	22.8
17	12,212	29.2	13.6	36.8	20.4	5,957	34.6	14.1	33.3	18.0	6,255	24.1	13.2	40.0	22.7
14 - 17	60,256	47.1	11.4	20.6	20.9	30,030	49.5	12.3	18.5	19.7	30,226	44.7	10.5	22.7	22.1
18	17,210	19.9	15.0	41.7	23.4	7,813	26.7	15.0	38.6	19.6	9,397	14.2	15.0	44.3	26.5
19	12,063	15.5	16.3	46.4	21.8	5,007	24.5	15.8	42.5	17.2	7,056	9.1	16.7	49.1	25.1
18 - 19	29,273	18.1	15.6	43.6	22.7	12,820	25.9	15.3	40.2	18.7	16,453	12.0	15.7	46.4	25.9
20	18,529	8.5	16.0	46.2	29.3	7,444	14.6	16.6	47.9	20.9	11,085	4.5	15.6	45.1	34.9
21	8,972	8.0	18.2	51.4	22.4	4,070	12.8	19.0	51.8	16.4	4,902	4.1	17.6	51.0	27.3
22	13,885	4.7	18.0	51.5	25.8	6,191	7.7	19.1	55.1	18.0	7,694	2.3	17.1	48.5	32.1
23	9,271	3.5	18.3	52.1	26.2	4,294	5.6	19.0	57.6	17.7	4,977	1.6	17.6	47.3	33.4
24	9,996	2.6	18.2	51.3	27.9	4,568	4.0	19.1	57.5	19.3	5,428	1.3	17.4	46.1	35.2
20 - 24	60,653	5.8	17.5	49.9	26.8	26,567	9.4	18.4	53.4	18.8	34,086	3.0	16.8	47.2	33.0
25+	230,705	0.5	13.8	50.6	35.1	112,250	0.6	15.2	60.3	24.0	118,455	0.5	12.4	41.4	45.8

**Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,041</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>91,172</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>101,869</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>
5	7,718	24.4	0.1	0.2	75.3	3,799	23.5	0.1	0.2	76.2	3,919	25.3	0.2	0.2	74.3
6	7,628	37.7	0.2	0.4	61.7	3,644	36.1	0.2	0.5	63.2	3,984	39.1	0.2	0.4	60.3
5-6	15,346	31.0	0.2	0.3	68.5	7,443	29.7	0.1	0.3	69.8	7,903	32.2	0.2	0.3	67.3
7	7,331	58.8	0.2	0.4	40.6	3,656	56.5	0.2	0.4	42.9	3,675	61.0	0.2	0.5	38.2
8	6,898	69.7	0.7	0.4	29.2	3,316	67.2	0.8	0.4	31.7	3,582	72.1	0.7	0.4	26.9
9	6,101	78.8	1.2	0.6	19.5	2,947	78.5	1.0	0.4	20.1	3,154	79.0	1.3	0.7	19.0
10	7,125	78.9	2.1	0.5	18.5	3,511	77.6	2.2	0.7	19.5	3,614	80.1	2.1	0.4	17.5
11	5,062	81.9	3.3	0.8	14.0	2,404	82.0	3.5	0.8	13.7	2,658	81.9	3.1	0.7	14.3
12	8,239	81.0	4.3	1.2	13.6	3,998	81.0	4.6	1.0	13.4	4,241	80.9	3.9	1.3	13.8
13	5,265	79.4	6.2	3.1	11.3	2,525	80.5	6.1	2.9	10.5	2,740	78.5	6.2	3.3	12.0
7-13	46,021	75.1	2.5	0.9	21.6	22,357	74.1	2.5	0.9	22.5	23,664	75.9	2.4	1.0	20.7
14	5,857	73.6	7.5	7.6	11.3	2,668	76.0	8.1	5.5	10.3	3,189	71.7	6.9	9.3	12.1
15	5,392	64.5	9.6	14.1	11.8	2,541	68.0	10.6	10.7	10.7	2,851	61.5	8.7	17.0	12.8
16	5,510	58.6	10.2	21.3	9.9	2,516	63.8	10.0	16.9	9.3	2,994	54.2	10.4	25.0	10.5
17	5,037	53.7	10.3	26.7	9.3	2,375	60.3	10.3	21.4	8.0	2,662	47.9	10.4	31.3	10.4
14 - 17	21,796	63.0	9.4	17.1	10.6	10,100	67.2	9.7	13.4	9.6	11,696	59.3	9.0	20.2	11.4
18	6,061	41.7	12.4	33.2	12.7	2,811	51.7	11.1	27.3	9.9	3,250	33.0	13.5	38.4	15.1
19	4,687	37.9	13.1	38.9	10.0	2,129	49.7	10.7	31.9	7.8	2,558	28.1	15.2	44.8	11.9
18 - 19	10,748	40.0	12.7	35.7	11.5	4,940	50.8	10.9	29.3	9.0	5,808	30.9	14.3	41.2	13.7
20	6,165	23.4	13.7	48.2	14.7	2,600	35.0	12.1	42.2	10.8	3,565	15.0	14.8	52.7	17.5
21	3,546	24.6	13.9	50.3	11.2	1,566	34.5	12.4	45.1	8.0	1,980	16.8	15.1	54.4	13.7
22	5,143	17.3	14.8	56.0	11.9	2,302	26.8	12.6	53.0	7.6	2,841	9.7	16.5	58.4	15.4
23	3,579	16.6	14.4	57.3	11.8	1,642	24.8	12.7	54.9	7.6	1,937	9.6	15.8	59.2	15.4
24	3,733	9.9	15.9	60.5	13.6	1,677	14.9	14.8	60.9	9.4	2,056	5.9	16.8	60.2	17.1
20 - 24	22,166	18.8	14.5	53.9	12.8	9,787	27.8	12.8	50.5	8.8	12,379	11.7	15.7	56.5	16.0
25+	76,964	1.5	13.8	62.4	22.2	36,545	1.9	14.3	70.0	13.8	40,419	1.2	13.3	55.6	29.9



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



### 9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

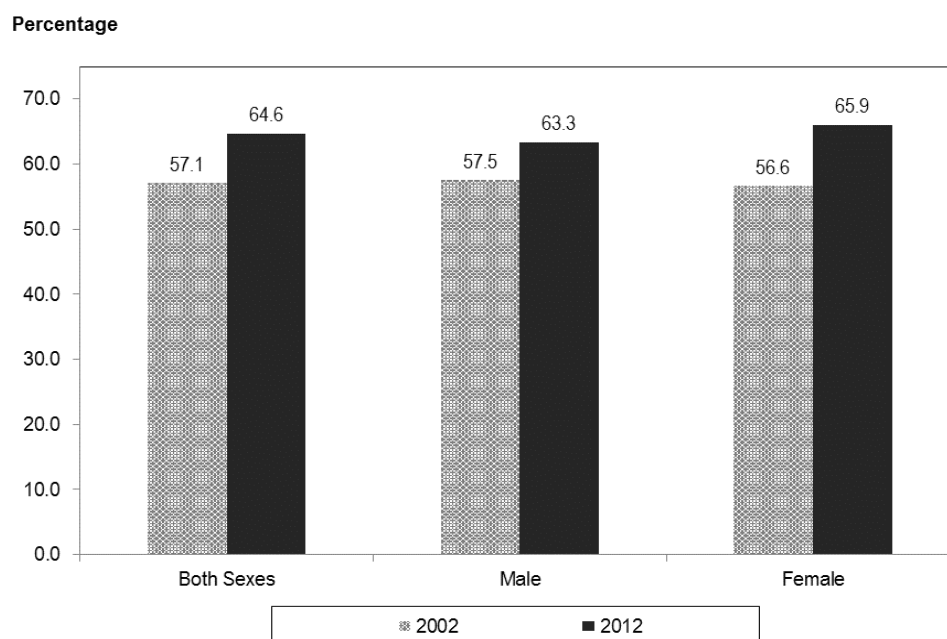
Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing illiteracy attendance status differ among districts in Rukwa region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Sumbawanga Municipal Council (35.0 percent) followed by Kalambo District council (26.2 percent) and Nkasi district Council (24.2 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance Rate was Sumbawanga District Council (22.8 percent).

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

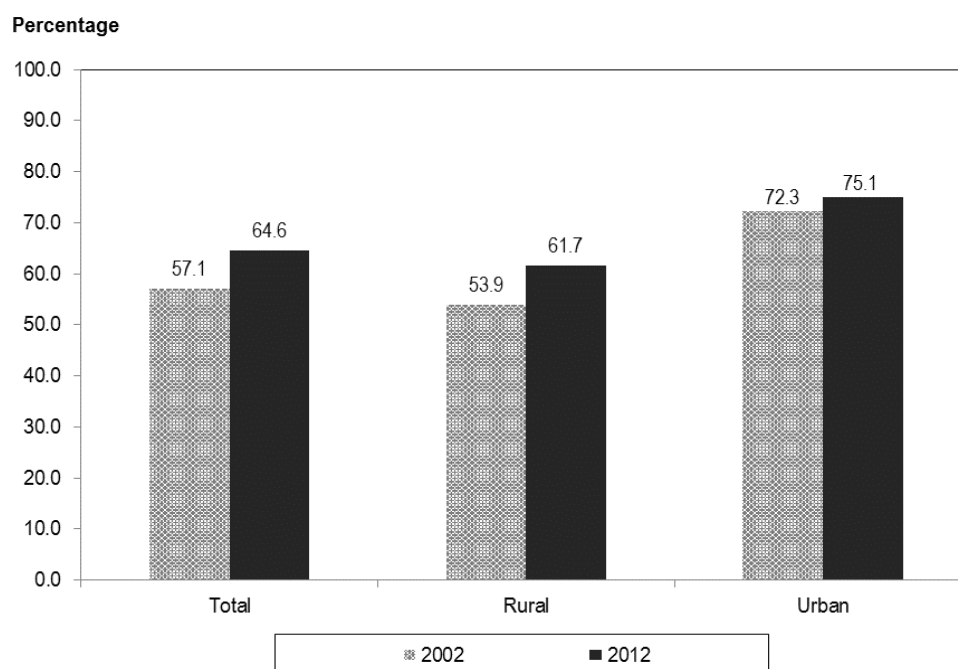
District	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>795,491</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>383,210</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>412,281</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>
Kalambo	162,934	26.2	9.5	30.9	33.4	78,338	27.9	9.9	34.3	28.0	84,596	24.7	9.1	27.7	38.4
Sumbawanga	239,249	22.8	8.6	27.2	41.4	115,684	23.9	9.3	31.4	35.4	123,565	21.7	7.9	23.3	47.0
Nkasi	220,735	24.2	11.7	28.0	36.1	107,019	25.0	12.1	30.4	32.4	113,716	23.5	11.2	25.8	39.5
Sumbawanga Municipal	172,573	35.0	8.9	37.2	18.9	82,169	36.6	9.0	37.8	16.6	90,404	33.6	8.8	36.7	21.0

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present net enrolment rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 57.1 percent in the 2002 Census to 64.6 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 56.6 to 65.9 percent) compared with males (from 57.5 to 63.3 percent). The urban NER increased from 72.3 percent in 2002 to 75.1 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 53.9 to 61.7 percent respectively.

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



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



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. About 65 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 (75.1 percent) than in rural areas (61.7 percent). There were slight differences in GER between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

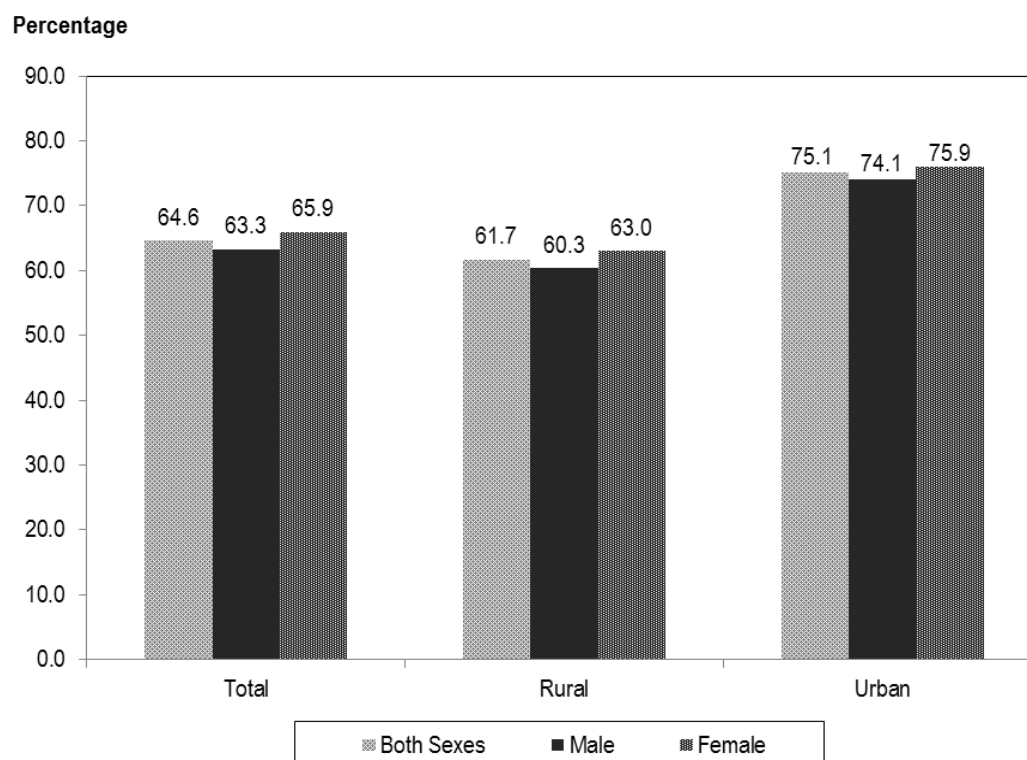
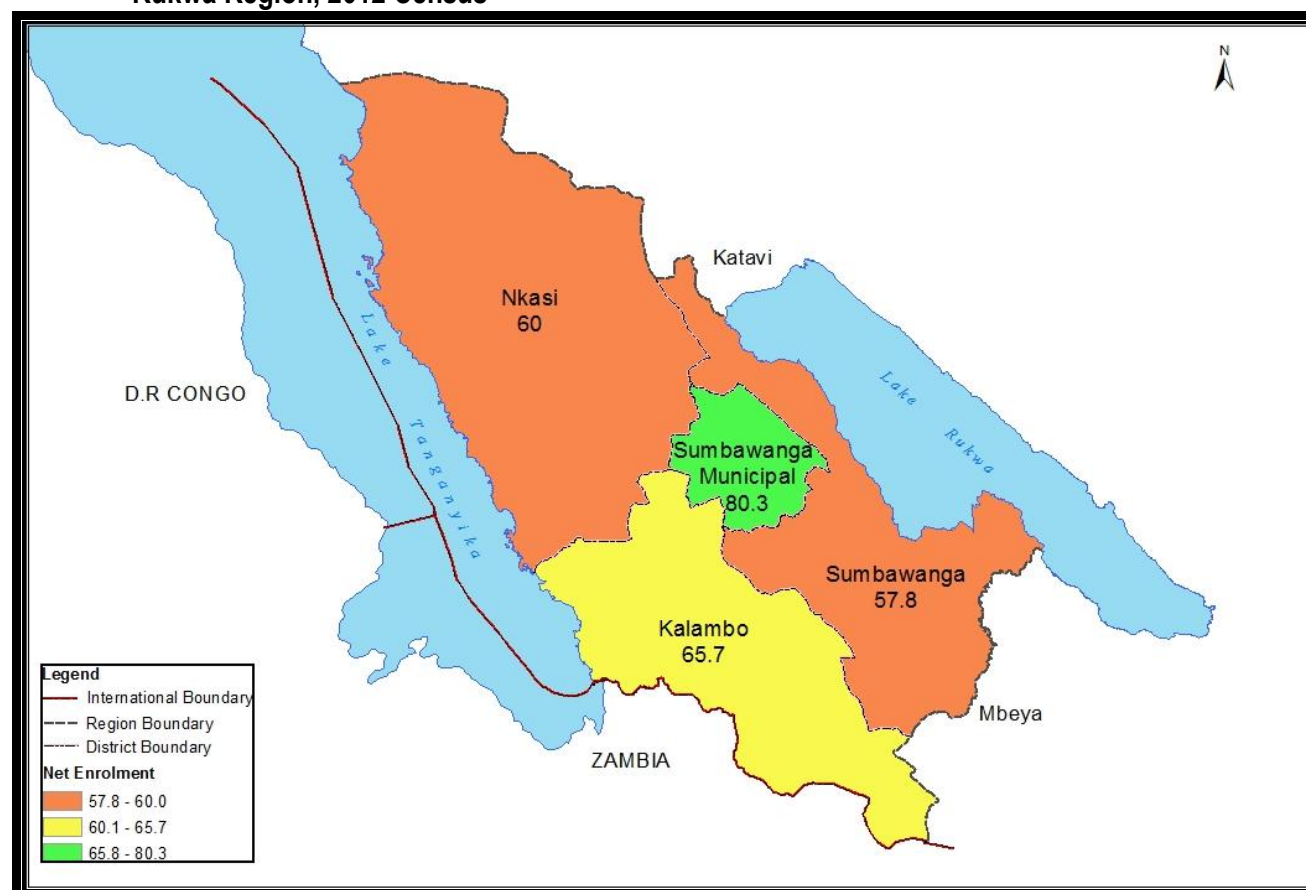


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 80.3 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal Council to 57.8 percent in Sumbawanga District. Districts with NER below 70 are Kalambo District (65.7 percent) and Nkasi District Council (60 percent).

**Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Residence and Sex: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>
Kalambo	65.7	64.9	66.5	65.4	64.6	66.2	88.6	86.8	90.4
Sumbawanga	57.8	57.1	58.5	56.3	55.6	56.9	71.1	70.3	71.8
Nkasi	60.0	58.2	61.8	59.4	57.3	61.4	61.7	60.4	63.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	80.3	78.5	81.9	74.5	71.3	77.6	85.1	84.8	85.4

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



#### 9.2.4 Education Attainment

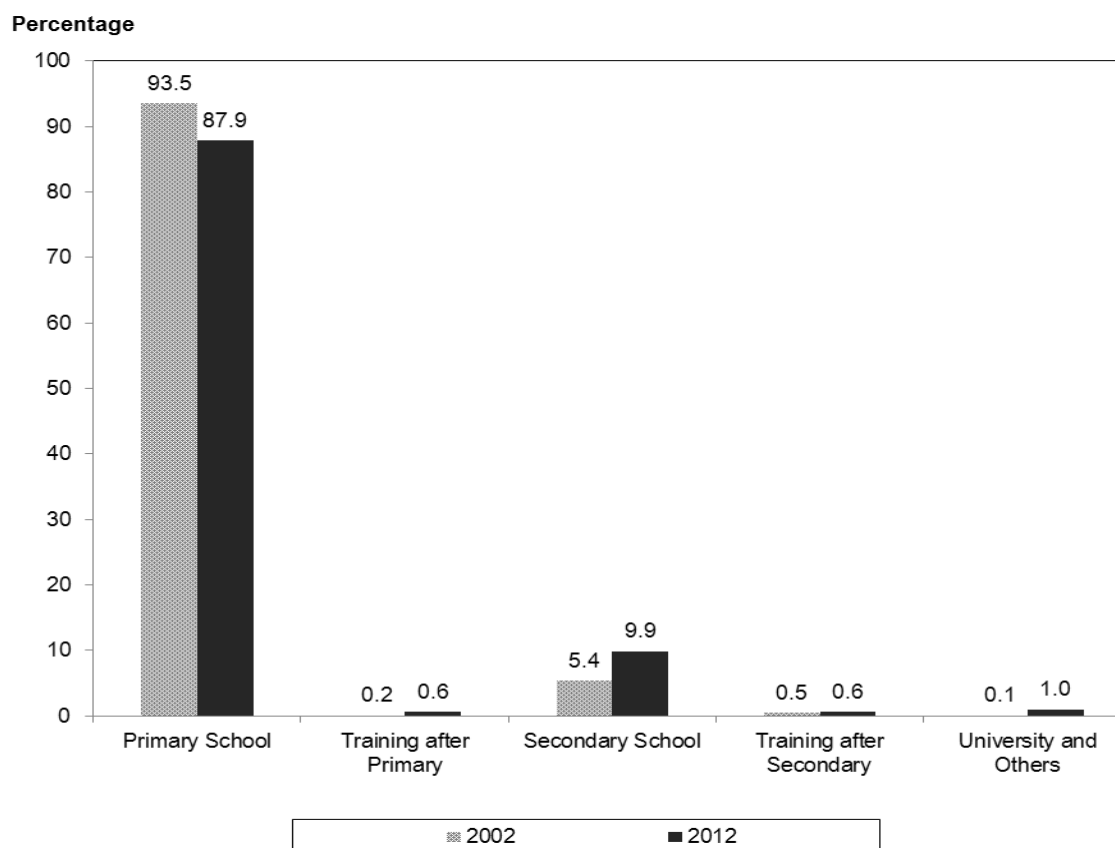
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 241,318 persons who attained any level of education, 126,637 (52.5 percent) were males and 114,681 (47.5 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 87.9 percent, followed by secondary education (9.9 percent), and university and others (1.0 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (90.3 percent) compared with males (85.7 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>241,318</b>	<b>126,637</b>	<b>114,681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Primary School	212,085	108,555	103,530	87.9	85.7	90.3
Training after Primary	1,490	805	685	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	23,813	14,535	9,278	9.9	11.5	8.1
Training after Secondary	1,547	970	577	0.6	0.8	0.5
University and Others	2,383	1,772	611	1.0	1.4	0.5

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 5.4 percent to 9.9 percent and from 0.1 percent to 1.0 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; Rukwa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



# 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)<sup>2</sup>.
- } 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 429,824 (68.8 percent) out of 624,852 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 195,028 people (31.2 percent) aged 10 years and above

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

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 8,077 persons (1.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 20 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted seven and three percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>624,852</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
10–14	135,457	22.8	0.4	12.9	60.7	3.3
15–19	98,927	53.4	1.3	9.8	33.8	1.6
20–24	82,819	79.5	1.8	7.7	10.2	0.8
25–29	72,882	90.8	3.3	5.4	-	0.6
30–34	58,672	93.5	1.5	4.4	-	0.7
35–39	45,851	95.0	1.0	3.5	-	0.5
40–44	32,749	95.0	1.0	3.3	-	0.7
45–49	24,312	96.0	0.8	2.3	-	0.9
50–54	20,789	93.9	0.9	3.4	-	1.8
55–59	13,291	93.4	0.7	2.9	-	3.0
60–64	13,627	87.9	0.7	4.0	-	7.4
65–69	7,675	85.8	0.7	4.1	-	9.4
70–74	6,985	72.8	0.8	4.2	-	22.2
75–79	4,245	67.9	0.5	2.8	-	28.9
80 +	6,571	43.0	-	0.1	-	56.9

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 (72.6 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (57.6 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (2.6 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (0.8 percent).



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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>467,507</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
10–14	103,909	26.0	0.4	13.7	56.7	3.2
15–19	72,240	61.4	1.0	8.6	27.7	1.4
20–24	60,653	86.9	1.2	5.3	5.9	0.7
25–29	54,174	94.1	1.9	3.5	-	0.5
30–34	43,417	95.6	0.9	2.9	-	0.6
35–39	34,075	96.9	0.6	2.1	-	0.4
40–44	24,637	96.3	0.7	2.3	-	0.7
45–49	18,355	97.3	0.4	1.6	-	0.7
50–54	15,811	95.4	0.6	2.4	-	1.6
55–59	9,988	94.8	0.5	2.0	-	2.8
60–64	10,471	90.5	0.3	2.8	-	6.4
65–69	5,894	87.8	0.4	3.0	-	8.7
70–74	5,460	75.8	0.7	3.6	-	19.9
75–79	3,272	70.3	0.5	2.0	-	27.1
80 +	5,151	45.3	-	0.1	-	54.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,345</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
10–14	31,548	11.9	0.3	10.1	73.8	3.9
15–19	26,687	31.8	2.3	13.3	50.2	2.3
20–24	22,166	59.2	3.7	14.2	22.0	1.0
25–29	18,708	81.1	7.2	10.9	-	0.7
30–34	15,255	87.4	3.1	8.6	-	0.9
35–39	11,776	89.6	2.2	7.5	-	0.8
40–44	8,112	91.0	1.9	6.4	-	0.7
45–49	5,957	91.9	1.8	4.6	-	1.6
50–54	4,978	89.0	1.8	6.7	-	2.4
55–59	3,303	89.3	1.4	5.4	-	3.8
60–64	3,156	79.2	2.0	7.9	-	10.9
65–69	1,781	79.2	1.5	7.7	-	11.5
70–74	1,525	61.9	1.2	6.4	-	30.4
75–79	973	59.8	0.4	5.2	-	34.5
80 +	1,420	34.6	-	-	-	65.4

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 (70.1 percent) compared with females (67.6 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>298,624</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
10–14	66,841	23.9	0.4	11.7	60.4	3.6
15–19	46,654	50.5	1.5	6.6	39.6	1.8
20–24	36,354	78.3	2.3	2.9	15.6	0.9
25–29	33,163	94.2	4.2	1.1	-	0.5
30–34	28,151	97.0	1.4	0.8	-	0.8
35–39	22,645	98.0	1.0	0.5	-	0.5
40–44	16,452	97.7	1.2	0.6	-	0.6
45–49	12,136	97.8	0.7	0.4	-	1.1
50–54	10,269	97.1	0.9	0.8	-	1.2
55–59	6,783	96.6	0.6	0.9	-	1.9
60–64	6,854	93.6	0.8	1.0	-	4.7
65–69	3,728	92.6	0.7	0.9	-	5.8
70–74	3,339	85.4	0.9	0.9	-	12.8
75–79	2,161	76.9	0.5	0.8	-	21.7
80 +	3,094	55.2	-	-	-	44.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>326,228</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
10–14	68,616	21.7	0.3	14.0	61.0	3.0
15–19	52,273	56.1	1.2	12.7	28.6	1.4
20–24	46,465	80.4	1.5	11.5	6.0	0.7
25–29	39,719	88.0	2.5	9.0	-	0.6
30–34	30,521	90.2	1.5	7.7	-	0.6
35–39	23,206	92.2	0.9	6.4	-	0.5
40–44	16,297	92.3	0.9	6.0	-	0.8
45–49	12,176	94.2	0.8	4.2	-	0.7
50–54	10,520	90.7	1.0	5.9	-	2.4
55–59	6,508	90.1	0.8	4.8	-	4.3
60–64	6,773	82.1	0.6	7.0	-	10.2
65–69	3,947	79.5	0.7	7.1	-	12.8
70–74	3,646	61.2	0.7	7.2	-	30.9
75–79	2,084	58.4	0.5	4.8	-	36.2
80 +	3,477	32.1	-	0.1	-	67.8

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 Rukwa Region. Results revealed that Rukwa Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (57.6 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 0.7 percent of the population in Sumbawanga District Council to 2.4 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal Council, while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 2.6 percent of the population in Sumbawanga District Council to three percent in Nkasi District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>624,852</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Rural	467,507	72.6	0.8	6.3	17.6	2.6
Urban	157,345	57.6	2.6	10.1	26.4	3.2
Male	298,624	70.1	1.5	4.4	21.6	2.5
Female	326,228	67.6	1.1	10.0	18.3	3.0
Kalambo	126,836	72.6	0.9	5.1	18.7	2.7
Sumbawanga	185,451	73.5	0.7	7.2	15.9	2.6
Nkasi	172,208	69.9	1.2	8.0	17.8	3.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	140,357	57.6	2.4	8.6	28.6	2.7

### 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 624,852 persons aged 10 years and above, 409,359 (65.5 percent) were employed while the remaining 35 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 14.5 percent of the population, 14.7 percent were home maintenance workers and three 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 two 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>624,852</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
10–14	135,457	24.4	0.8	27.6	43.5	3.8
15–19	98,927	51.4	1.7	19.5	25.3	2.1
20–24	82,819	74.5	3.0	13.4	8.2	0.9
25–29	72,882	85.2	4.1	10.0	-	0.7
30–34	58,672	88.1	2.6	8.3	-	1.0
35–39	45,851	89.5	2.1	7.7	-	0.8
40–44	32,749	90.0	2.0	7.0	-	1.1
45–49	24,312	91.3	1.7	5.8	-	1.2
50–54	20,789	88.4	1.7	7.8	-	2.1
55–59	13,291	87.2	1.8	7.3	-	3.7
60–64	13,627	82.9	1.6	7.1	-	8.5
65–69	7,675	79.5	1.9	8.4	-	10.2
70–74	6,985	67.9	1.3	7.4	-	23.4
75–79	4,245	62.5	1.5	6.3	-	29.7
80 +	6,571	39.4	-	-	-	60.6

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (70 percent) than in urban areas (52.3 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (4.1 percent) than in rural areas (1.4 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>467,507</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
10–14	103,909	28.3	0.6	28.4	39.1	3.5
15–19	72,240	59.9	1.2	17.7	19.4	1.8
20–24	60,653	82.6	2.0	10.3	4.3	0.8
25–29	54,174	89.0	2.5	7.8	-	0.7
30–34	43,417	90.7	1.8	6.6	-	0.9
35–39	34,075	92.1	1.3	6.0	-	0.6
40–44	24,637	92.2	1.4	5.4	-	1.0
45–49	18,355	93.2	1.1	4.8	-	0.9
50–54	15,811	90.6	1.1	6.4	-	2.0
55–59	9,988	89.9	1.3	5.5	-	3.3
60–64	10,471	86.5	0.9	5.4	-	7.2
65–69	5,894	82.8	1.3	6.5	-	9.4
70–74	5,460	71.9	1.0	6.2	-	20.9
75–79	3,272	66.2	1.4	5.0	-	27.4
80 +	5,151	42.1	-	-	-	57.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,345</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
10–14	31,548	11.3	1.2	25.0	58.0	4.5
15–19	26,687	28.5	3.1	24.3	41.1	3.1
20–24	22,166	52.5	5.6	21.9	18.7	1.2
25–29	18,708	74.0	8.8	16.3	-	0.9
30–34	15,255	80.7	4.8	13.2	-	1.3
35–39	11,776	82.1	4.1	12.5	-	1.3
40–44	8,112	83.1	3.7	11.8	-	1.4
45–49	5,957	85.3	3.7	8.8	-	2.2
50–54	4,978	81.4	3.7	12.5	-	2.4
55–59	3,303	78.9	3.5	12.7	-	4.9
60–64	3,156	70.7	4.2	12.5	-	12.7
65–69	1,781	68.6	4.0	14.5	-	12.9
70–74	1,525	53.6	2.2	11.8	-	32.5
75–79	973	50.3	1.6	10.7	-	37.5
80 +	1,420	29.6	-	-	-	70.4

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (68.2 percent) compared with females, of whom 63.1 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (2.5 percent) than that of female (1.6 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>298,624</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
10–14	66,841	25.9	0.8	25.6	43.5	4.1
15–19	46,654	49.8	2.0	16.0	29.8	2.5
20–24	36,354	75.8	3.8	6.8	12.6	1.0
25–29	33,163	90.2	5.6	3.5	-	0.7
30–34	28,151	93.2	3.0	2.7	-	1.0
35–39	22,645	94.2	2.5	2.6	-	0.8
40–44	16,452	94.4	2.3	2.3	-	0.9
45–49	12,136	94.3	2.2	2.3	-	1.2
50–54	10,269	93.6	1.9	3.0	-	1.6
55–59	6,783	91.8	2.5	3.1	-	2.6
60–64	6,854	89.9	1.9	2.8	-	5.3
65–69	3,728	86.4	2.3	4.0	-	7.2
70–74	3,339	82.0	1.4	2.2	-	14.4
75–79	2,161	72.3	2.1	3.1	-	22.4
80 +	3,094	51.3	-	-	-	48.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
<b>Total</b>	<b>326,228</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
10–14	68,616	22.9	0.7	29.5	43.5	3.4
15–19	52,273	52.8	1.5	22.6	21.3	1.8
20–24	46,465	73.5	2.3	18.6	4.7	0.9
25–29	39,719	81.0	2.9	15.3	-	0.8
30–34	30,521	83.4	2.2	13.5	-	0.9
35–39	23,206	84.9	1.7	12.7	-	0.7
40–44	16,297	85.4	1.6	11.8	-	1.2
45–49	12,176	88.3	1.2	9.2	-	1.2
50–54	10,520	83.4	1.5	12.6	-	2.5
55–59	6,508	82.3	1.2	11.6	-	4.9
60–64	6,773	75.7	1.3	11.4	-	11.6
65–69	3,947	72.9	1.5	12.6	-	13.0
70–74	3,646	55.0	1.2	12.2	-	31.7
75–79	2,084	52.3	0.8	9.6	-	37.3
80 +	3,477	28.9	-	-	-	71.1

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 Rukwa Region. Results revealed that Rukwa Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (56.7 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 1.5 percent of the population in Kalambo District Council to three percent in Sumbawanga Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 2.9 percent of the population in Kalambo District Council to 3.6 percent in Nkasi District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>624,852</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Rural	467,507	70.0	1.4	13.5	12.3	2.9
Urban	157,345	52.3	4.1	18.6	21.2	3.8
Male	298,624	68.2	2.5	10.5	15.9	2.9
Female	326,228	63.1	1.6	18.7	13.2	3.4
Kalambo	126,836	71.6	1.5	9.7	14.3	2.9
Sumbawanga	185,451	67.4	1.6	17.8	10.1	3.0
Nkasi	172,208	66.2	2.2	16.8	11.3	3.6
Sumbawanga Municipal	140,357	56.7	3.0	12.8	24.5	3.0

#### **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 (70.9 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (13.5 percent) and family Worker category (9.5 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>409,359</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
10–14	33,026	0.1	2.5	2.3	23.1	71.1	0.2	0.8
15–19	50,831	0.1	3.5	9.9	72.5	13.1	0.5	0.4
20–24	61,714	0.2	5.3	14.5	74.7	4.7	0.4	0.2
25–29	62,066	0.2	7.5	17.5	72.0	2.6	0.1	0.1
30–34	51,681	0.2	7.1	17.3	73.1	2.2	0.1	0.1
35–39	41,040	0.2	6.5	16.8	74.4	1.9	0.0	0.1
40–44	29,460	0.2	6.4	15.4	76.0	1.8	0.0	0.1
45–49	22,196	0.2	6.4	14.2	77.7	1.3	0.0	0.1
50–54	18,381	0.3	7.1	11.3	79.3	1.9	0.0	0.1
55–59	11,584	0.3	8.0	10.7	79.1	1.7	0.0	0.2
60–64	11,290	0.4	3.6	9.9	83.9	2.2	-	-
65–69	6,102	0.2	2.5	9.6	84.8	2.6	-	0.2
70–74	4,744	0.1	2.0	8.2	86.8	2.4	0.1	0.4
75–79	2,653	0.2	1.3	10.3	84.9	3.3	-	-
80 +	2,591	-	1.6	9.6	81.7	5.8	0.2	1.0

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>409,359</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	327,076	0.2	3.1	9.1	77.2	10.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	82,283	0.2	15.9	30.8	45.8	6.5	0.4	0.3
Male	203,662	0.2	8.0	14.7	67.4	9.2	0.2	0.2
Female	205,696	0.2	3.3	12.2	74.2	9.7	0.2	0.2
Kalambo	90,846	0.2	3.0	8.1	78.7	9.6	0.1	0.2
Sumbawanga	125,042	0.2	2.9	8.8	78.0	9.9	0.1	0.1
Nkasi	113,929	0.3	4.7	14.6	69.4	10.6	0.2	0.2
Sumbawanga Municipal	79,542	0.2	14.4	25.1	52.8	6.9	0.3	0.2

## 10.5 Main Occupation

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



The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Rukwa people (69.8 percent) while Small Business Managers categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.4 percent).

**Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>409,359</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
10–14	33,026	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	1.1	1.3	64.6	3.9	0.7	0.0	8.8	13.4	1.0
15–19	50,831	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	4.0	1.2	2.3	73.0	2.1	1.5	0.2	7.4	7.5	0.3
20–24	61,714	1.0	0.8	3.5	0.6	0.4	4.7	1.9	3.4	69.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	7.4	2.5	0.2
25–29	62,066	1.1	1.6	4.1	0.7	0.6	4.8	2.3	4.4	66.2	0.9	2.8	0.6	7.6	2.3	0.2
30–34	51,681	1.3	1.4	3.8	0.7	0.5	4.5	2.1	4.5	67.3	0.8	2.5	0.8	7.2	2.3	0.2
35–39	41,040	1.4	1.1	4.1	0.6	0.6	4.5	2.4	3.9	68.4	0.9	2.5	0.6	7.1	2.0	0.1
40–44	29,460	1.2	1.0	3.9	0.7	0.6	3.6	2.2	3.8	69.9	0.7	2.6	0.6	7.0	2.1	0.1
45–49	22,196	1.6	0.9	4.0	0.9	0.4	3.3	2.1	3.5	72.0	0.6	1.9	0.3	6.1	2.1	0.2
50–54	18,381	1.6	1.8	4.3	0.9	0.3	2.8	1.0	3.1	73.4	0.9	1.5	0.3	5.8	2.2	0.2
55–59	11,584	1.1	1.7	5.1	0.8	0.2	2.6	1.2	2.8	74.4	0.8	1.3	0.3	5.0	2.3	0.4
60–64	11,290	1.1	0.9	3.1	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.7	2.7	77.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	5.9	3.1	0.2
65–69	6,102	0.9	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.6	2.8	77.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.3	3.3	0.4
70–74	4,744	1.4	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.0	81.3	1.2	0.9	-	5.4	2.8	0.3
75–79	2,653	0.7	-	3.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.4	2.9	79.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	6.0	2.4	0.4
80+	2,591	0.8	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.2	78.5	0.8	0.5	-	5.8	3.7	1.3

**Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>409,359</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Rural	327,076	0.9	0.6	2.7	0.4	0.2	2.3	1.0	1.9	76.0	1.1	2.2	0.2	6.7	3.5	0.2
Urban	82,283	1.3	2.2	4.4	1.5	1.0	11.3	4.9	9.2	44.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	8.8	5.3	0.4
Male	203,662	1.1	1.2	3.4	0.6	0.4	3.3	1.6	4.9	66.4	1.7	3.6	0.9	6.9	3.7	0.2
Female	205,696	0.8	0.7	2.8	0.6	0.4	4.9	1.9	1.9	73.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	7.4	4.0	0.3
Kalambo	90,846	0.8	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.8	1.6	81.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.7	3.0	0.2
Sumbawanga	125,042	1.3	0.9	3.0	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.1	2.4	68.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	13.5	3.7	0.3
Nkasi	113,929	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.3	3.7	1.4	3.3	71.8	2.6	4.4	0.2	3.7	4.6	0.2
Sumbawanga Municipal	79,542	1.2	2.0	4.5	1.2	0.9	9.9	4.3	7.2	54.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	7.1	4.1	0.3

## 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 (72.5 percent) than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (5 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included '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; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>409,359</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
10–14	33,026	69.8	5.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.6	3.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	3.2
15–19	50,831	75.1	4.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.4	4.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.8
20–24	61,714	72.2	4.2	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.6	5.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	4.3	0.9
25–29	62,066	69.3	4.3	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.7	2.2	4.3	5.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.4	3.6	0.9
30–34	51,681	69.7	4.1	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.5	2.4	4.4	5.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.5	3.5	0.8
35–39	41,040	71.4	3.8	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.6	2.3	4.3	5.6	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	3.3	0.8
40–44	29,460	72.4	3.9	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	2.3	3.5	5.5	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	3.1	0.9
45–49	22,196	74.7	3.4	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.6	3.3	5.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	3.1	1.0
50–54	18,381	75.4	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.4	4.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.7	3.6	0.7
55–59	11,584	75.2	3.0	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	1.2	2.1	5.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.7	0.6	3.2	0.8
60–64	11,290	80.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.3	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	3.7	0.8
65–69	6,102	80.5	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.5
70–74	4,744	83.4	3.2	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.1	0.3
75–79	2,653	79.4	2.6	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.5	5.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.3
80+	2,591	79.4	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	5.7	0.4

**Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>409,359</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Rural	327,076	79.3	4.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.6	4.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	4.1	0.8
Urban	82,283	45.3	3.4	2.3	5.3	0.5	1.2	4.6	10.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	6.9	2.7
Male	203,662	69.7	5.9	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.4	2.8	2.6	5.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.3	3.8	1.3
Female	205,696	75.2	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	4.1	4.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	5.6	1.0
Kalambo	90,846	80.4	3.8	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.1	5.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.8
Sumbawanga	125,042	78.2	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	5.5	0.7
Nkasi	113,929	72.4	7.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	2.8	3.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	5.3	1.2
Sumbawanga Municipal	79,542	54.6	1.0	1.9	4.6	0.5	1.1	3.8	8.4	6.9	1.8	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.0	0.9	5.1	2.3

## **Chapter Eleven**

### **Disability**

#### **11.1 Introduction**

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

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

In the 2012 PHC, all respondents were asked questions on disability. Persons with disabilities were defined as persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. Disabilities included in the 2012 census questionnaire were albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing and walking. Other categories were difficulty in remembering, self-care and other types of disability.

#### **11.2 Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups)**

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by district and type of disability. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.6 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.03 percent).

**Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability: Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>15,905</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>9,217</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Kalambo	47	0.02	3,304	1.6	1,810	0.9	2,236	1.1	1,891	0.9	1,638	0.8	665	0.3
Sumbawanga	72	0.02	4,856	1.6	2,998	1.0	3,560	1.2	3,050	1.0	2,585	0.9	1,067	0.4
Nkasi	69	0.02	4,983	1.8	3,058	1.1	3,360	1.2	3,425	1.2	2,327	0.8	1,110	0.4
Sumbawanga Municipal	80	0.04	2,762	1.3	1,351	0.7	1,729	0.8	1,190	0.6	1,132	0.5	493	0.2

### 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 991,912 persons enumerated in Rukwa Region, 268 persons (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (80) were in Sumbawanga Municipal followed by 72 in Sumbawanga District Council. 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>991,912</b>	<b>480,368</b>	<b>511,544</b>
0 – 4	38	0.02	22	0.02	16	0.02	196,421	97,158	99,263
5 – 9	45	0.03	29	0.03	16	0.02	170,619	84,566	86,053
10 – 14	37	0.03	23	0.03	14	0.02	135,457	66,841	68,616
15 – 19	35	0.04	20	0.04	15	0.03	98,927	46,654	52,273
20 – 24	22	0.03	12	0.03	10	0.02	82,819	36,354	46,465
25 – 29	13	0.02	7	0.02	6	0.02	72,882	33,163	39,719
30 – 34	8	0.01	4	0.01	4	0.01	58,672	28,151	30,521
35 – 39	12	0.03	9	0.04	3	0.01	45,851	22,645	23,206
40 – 44	14	0.04	8	0.05	6	0.04	32,749	16,452	16,297
45 – 49	5	0.02	1	0.01	4	0.03	24,312	12,136	12,176
50 – 54	6	0.03	5	0.05	1	0.01	20,789	10,269	10,520
55 – 59	3	0.02	2	0.03	1	0.02	13,291	6,783	6,508
60 – 64	5	0.04	3	0.04	2	0.03	13,627	6,854	6,773
65 – 69	8	0.10	4	0.11	4	0.10	7,675	3,728	3,947
70 – 74	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.05	7,005	3,359	3,646
75 – 79	5	0.12	2	0.09	3	0.14	4,245	2,161	2,084
80+	10	0.15	7	0.23	3	0.09	6,571	3,094	3,477

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>758,968</b>	<b>369,455</b>	<b>389,513</b>
0 – 4	28	0.02	14	0.02	14	0.02	156,518	77,417	79,101
5 – 9	33	0.02	23	0.03	10	0.01	134,943	67,204	67,739
10 – 14	24	0.02	16	0.03	8	0.02	103,909	51,735	52,174
15 – 19	18	0.02	8	0.02	10	0.03	72,240	34,282	37,958
20 – 24	13	0.02	7	0.03	6	0.02	60,653	26,567	34,086
25 – 29	8	0.01	6	0.02	2	0.01	54,174	24,770	29,404
30 – 34	4	0.01	2	0.01	2	0.01	43,417	20,929	22,488
35 – 39	5	0.01	2	0.01	3	0.02	34,075	16,907	17,168
40 – 44	8	0.03	6	0.05	2	0.02	24,637	12,363	12,274
45 – 49	3	0.02	1	0.01	2	0.02	18,355	9,232	9,123
50 – 54	6	0.04	5	0.06	1	0.01	15,811	7,836	7,975
55 – 59	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.02	9,988	5,149	4,839
60 – 64	5	0.05	3	0.06	2	0.04	10,471	5,294	5,177
65 – 69	6	0.10	4	0.14	2	0.07	5,894	2,877	3,017
70 – 74	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.04	5,460	2,652	2,808
75 – 79	4	0.12	2	0.12	2	0.13	3,272	1,703	1,569
80+	8	0.16	6	0.24	2	0.08	5,151	2,538	2,613



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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>232,944</b>	<b>110,913</b>	<b>122,031</b>
0 – 4	10	0.03	8	0.04	2	0.01	39,903	19,741	20,162
5 – 9	12	0.03	6	0.03	6	0.03	35,676	17,362	18,314
10 – 14	13	0.04	7	0.05	6	0.04	31,548	15,106	16,442
15 – 19	17	0.06	12	0.10	5	0.03	26,687	12,372	14,315
20 – 24	9	0.04	5	0.05	4	0.03	22,166	9,787	12,379
25 – 29	5	0.03	1	0.01	4	0.04	18,708	8,393	10,315
30 – 34	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.02	15,255	7,222	8,033
35 – 39	7	0.06	7	0.12	0	0.00	11,776	5,738	6,038
40 – 44	6	0.07	2	0.05	4	0.10	8,112	4,089	4,023
45 – 49	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.07	5,957	2,904	3,053
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,978	2,433	2,545
55 – 59	2	0.06	2	0.12	0	0.00	3,303	1,634	1,669
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,156	1,560	1,596
65 – 69	2	0.11	0	0.00	2	0.22	1,781	851	930
70 – 74	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.12	1,545	707	838
75 – 79	1	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.19	973	458	515
80+	2	0.14	1	0.18	1	0.12	1,420	556	864

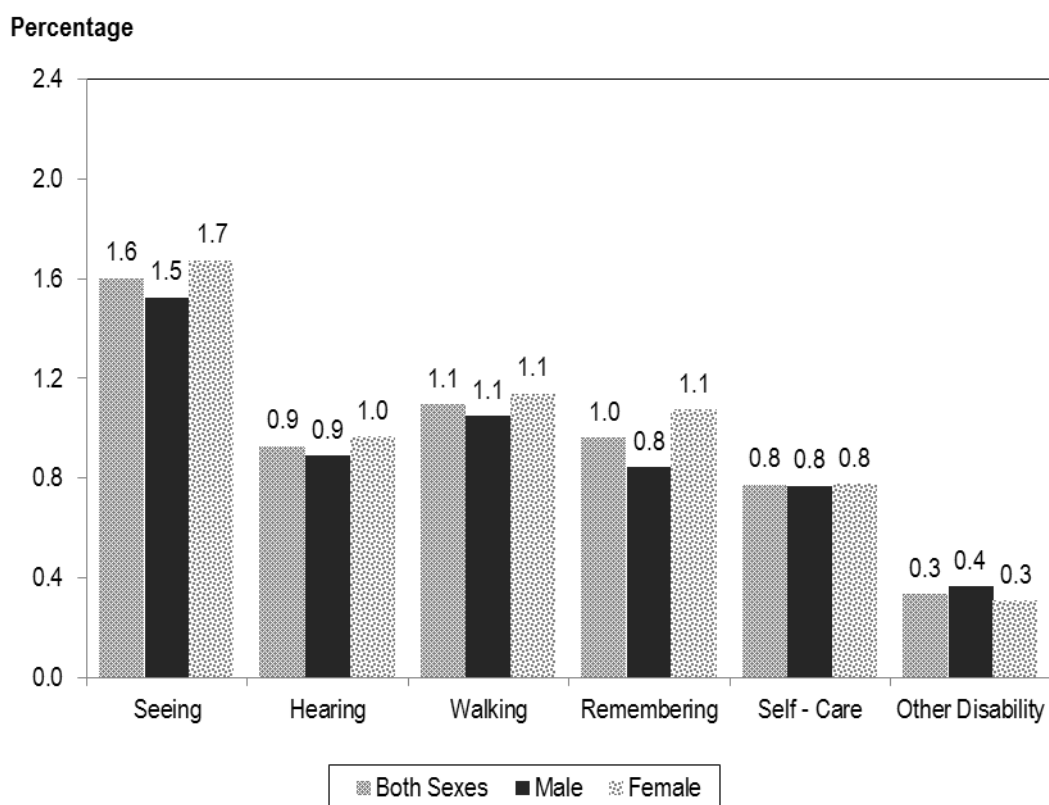
### 11.3 Persons with Disabilities

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 (1.6 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.1 percent) and difficulty in remembering (1.0 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

**Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.2
10 – 19	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
20 – 29	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3
30 – 39	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	3.2	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.5	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	3.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.4	0.5
50 – 59	6.7	1.8	3.6	2.1	0.7	0.6	6.0	1.5	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	7.3	2.2	4.5	2.6	0.7	0.6
60 – 69	10.8	3.4	6.5	3.3	1.5	0.7	9.9	2.8	5.4	2.6	1.3	0.7	11.6	3.9	7.7	4.0	1.8	0.6
70+	20.5	8.4	14.2	8.1	5.7	1.1	20.5	7.3	13.1	6.4	4.5	1.0	20.5	9.4	15.3	9.7	6.9	1.1

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



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

**Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0 – 9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2
10 – 19	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
20 – 29	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3
30 – 39	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4
40 – 49	3.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.5	2.7	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	3.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.6
50 – 59	6.6	1.8	3.7	2.1	0.6	0.6	6.1	1.5	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	7.2	2.1	4.6	2.5	0.7	0.6
60 – 69	10.8	3.4	6.5	3.2	1.5	0.7	10.0	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.2	0.8	11.6	3.9	7.5	4.0	1.7	0.6
70+	20.8	8.4	14.3	8.0	5.6	1.2	20.8	7.4	13.1	6.5	4.5	1.2	20.7	9.4	15.4	9.5	6.6	1.2

**Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Rukwa 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
0–9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.2
10–19	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
20–29	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3
30–39	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.4
40–49	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	4.0	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.4
50–59	6.8	1.8	3.5	2.3	0.8	0.6	5.9	1.4	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.5	7.8	2.2	4.3	2.8	0.9	0.6
60–69	10.6	3.4	6.8	3.6	1.6	0.6	9.6	2.8	5.4	3.0	1.5	0.5	11.4	4.0	8.2	4.3	1.8	0.7
70+	19.4	8.4	14.0	8.4	6.3	0.6	19.0	7.2	12.7	6.1	4.4	0.5	19.8	9.3	15.0	10.2	7.8	0.8

## Chapter Twelve

### Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

#### 12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator on household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household, legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built, building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, 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 77 percent of private households in Rukwa Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (83.1 percent) than in urban areas (58.3 percent).

**Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Rukwa 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)
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	148,698	83.1	4.9	10.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Urban	49,313	58.3	5.0	33.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.2

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (61 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 10.3 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

**Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status: Rukwa 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)
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Below 15	546	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0
15 – 19	4,227	1.6	5.0	3.7	3.2	1.6	2.3	0.0
20 – 24	21,061	8.4	20.0	18.3	12.7	16.4	13.1	13.4
25 – 29	32,254	13.9	21.6	25.3	23.8	27.1	22.0	26.5
30 – 34	30,719	14.7	14.2	19.4	14.6	21.3	15.1	21.7
35 – 39	26,140	13.5	11.0	12.6	13.8	11.4	15.0	14.1
40 – 44	19,880	10.8	7.4	7.4	10.4	9.9	9.2	8.8
45 – 49	14,935	8.3	4.6	4.8	7.9	4.9	9.3	3.0
50 – 54	13,355	7.7	4.5	3.3	5.8	2.5	6.8	3.3
55 – 59	8,732	5.1	2.7	1.6	4.0	1.8	5.1	1.3
60 – 64	9,222	5.6	2.3	1.4	2.7	0.4	1.1	1.5
65+	16,940	10.3	6.2	2.0	1.1	2.3	0.8	5.8
<b>Total Age Groups</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 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 five (34.7) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only six (5.9) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (51.7 percent) asTable 12.3 shows. However, 19.6 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with only 2.7 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; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>152,386</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Rural	123,629	2.7	0.5	1.5	55.0	4.0	0.0	36.3
Urban	28,758	19.6	1.7	10.0	37.3	3.4	0.0	28.0

## 12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 50.9 percent of private households in Rukwa Region used grass or leaves as the main roofing material, followed by iron sheets (45.3 percent) and mud and leaves (3.1 percent). About seventy two (72.4) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 37 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 32 percent in Kalambo District to 80 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal.

**Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	148,698	36.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	59.4	3.4	0.0	0.2
Urban	49,313	71.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	25.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
Kalambo	41,697	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	64.8	2.7	0.0	0.1
Sumbawanga	60,431	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	55.9	3.8	0.0	0.3
Nkasi	52,666	34.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	60.6	4.1	0.0	0.1
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	79.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.0	1.2	0.0	0.0

## 12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 74.7 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (24.8 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (50.8 percent), followed by earth or sand (48.6 percent). On the other hand, 83.4 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (16.2 percent). Across districts, 55.2 percent of the total private households in Sumbawanga Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 18 percent each in Nkasi and Kalambo District.

**Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	148,698	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	83.4	0.1
Urban	49,313	50.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	48.6	0.1
Kalambo	41,697	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	82.2	0.0
Sumbawanga	60,431	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	85.0	0.1
Nkasi	52,666	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	81.7	0.1
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	54.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.6	0.1

## 12.6 Walls Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 71.6 percent of all private households in Rukwa Region had their house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were sundried bricks (23.4 percent) and poles and mud two (2.3) percent. The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used baked bricks (72.3 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (23.2 percent). The same situation was also observed in rural areas whereby the main wall materials used were baked bricks(71.3 percent), followed by sundried bricks(23.4 percent).

**Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	148,698	0.0	0.2	23.4	71.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.2	0.1
Urban	49,313	0.1	1.8	23.2	72.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0
Kalambo	41,697	0.0	0.3	20.4	77.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0
Sumbawanga	60,431	0.0	0.4	16.3	75.9	0.0	0.1	3.9	3.2	0.2
Nkasi	52,666	0.0	0.2	37.8	56.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.3	0.1
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	0.1	1.7	18.5	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0

## 12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

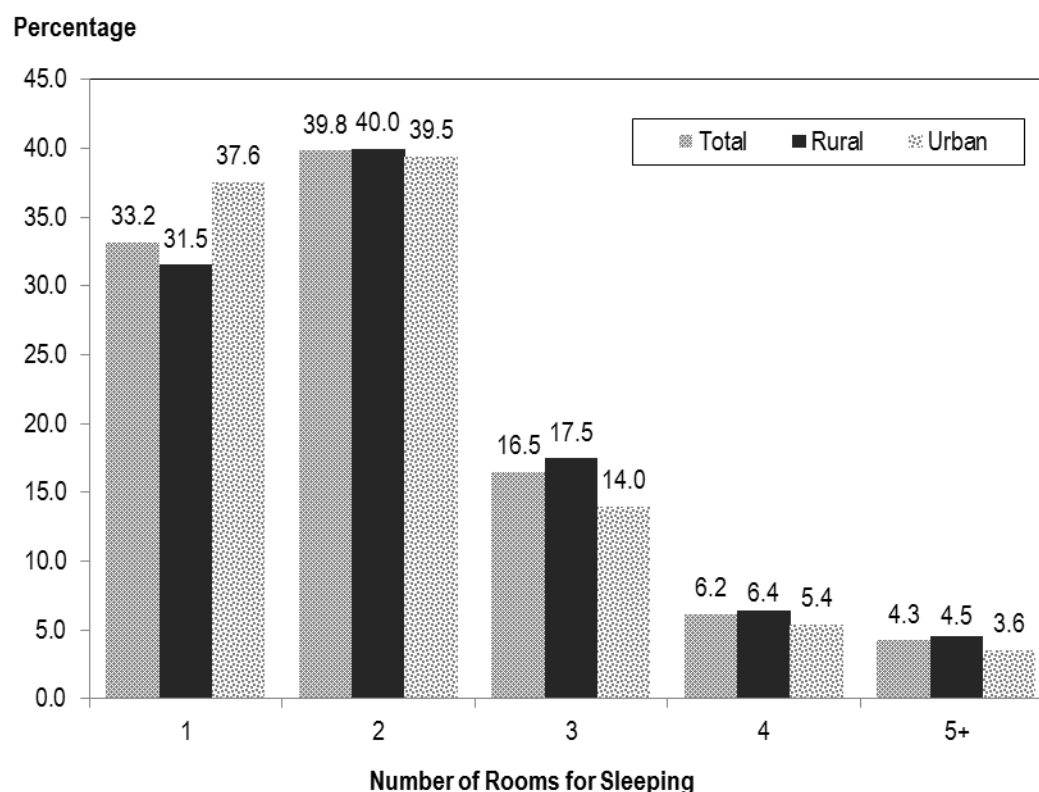
Room occupancy is vital information in estimating and understanding the requirements of accommodation for households.



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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that 73 percent of the households in Rukwa Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 17 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 10 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 (37.6 percent) than rural areas (31.5 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

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



**Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping and District; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Male headed household	3.4	142,816	33.0	40.9	16.3	5.8	3.9	2.2
Female headed household	9.3	55,195	33.8	36.5	17.2	7.2	5.2	2.0
Rural	5.1	148,698	31.5	40.0	17.5	6.4	4.5	2.1
Urban	4.7	49,313	37.6	39.5	14.0	5.4	3.6	2.2
Kalambo	4.9	41,697	32.2	41.2	17.3	6.0	3.3	2.1
Sumbawanga	5.0	60,431	37.5	40.5	13.5	4.9	3.6	2.0
Nkasi	5.3	52,666	29.1	39.5	19.3	7.0	5.2	2.3
Sumbawanga Municipal	4.8	43,217	33.2	38.1	16.7	6.9	5.1	2.2

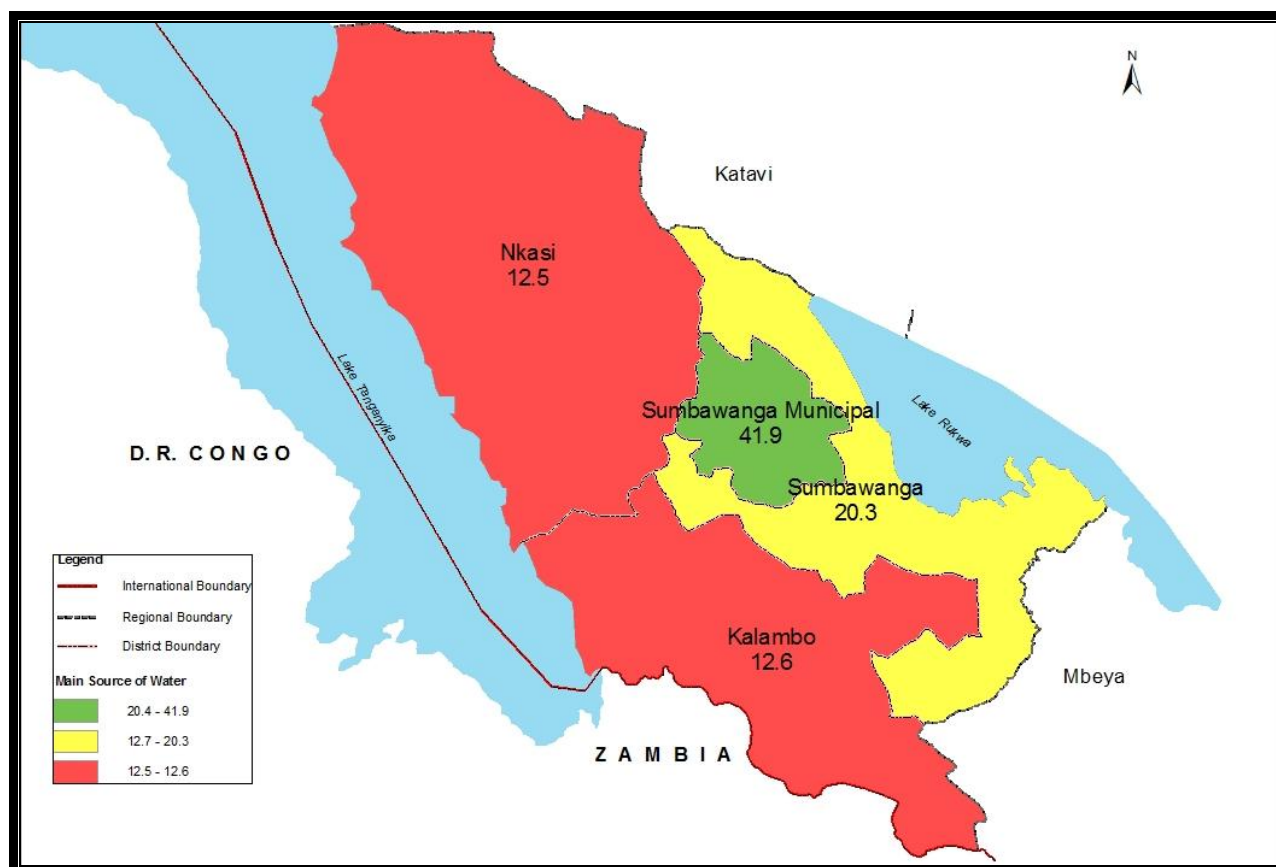
## 12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 21 percent of private households in Rukwa Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (6.8 percent had water piped into their houses, 2.1 percent had piped water into yard and 12.4 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 32 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 18 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 13 percent each in Nkasi and Kalambo Districts to 42 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal.

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

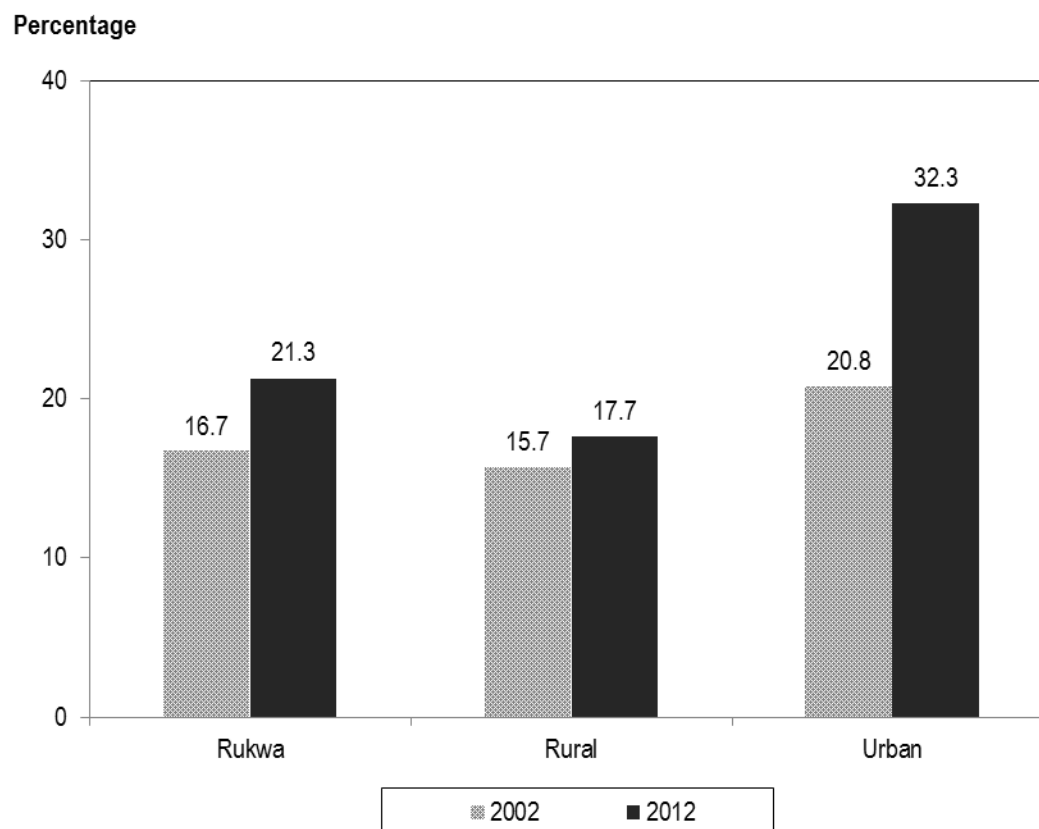
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Rukwa Region	198,011	6.8	2.1	12.4	10.1	7.3	3.1	41.8	22.1	17.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	18.2	58.2
Male headed	142,816	6.4	1.9	12.2	9.8	7.1	3.2	40.6	22.5	17.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	18.6	59.4
Female headed	55,195	7.9	2.5	12.9	10.9	7.7	3.0	44.9	21.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	17.2	55.0
Rural	148,698	4.5	0.8	12.4	9.3	5.0	3.8	35.8	22.9	20.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.0	64.4
Urban	49,313	14.0	6.0	12.3	12.5	14.0	1.3	60.1	19.5	8.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	10.0	39.9
Kalambo	41,697	3.8	0.8	8.0	8.6	5.3	5.7	32.2	22.6	28.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.0	67.8
Sumbawanga	60,431	4.5	0.9	14.9	4.4	3.9	2.9	31.5	22.7	17.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.8	68.4
Nkasi	52,666	3.0	0.5	9.0	16.1	7.5	1.8	37.9	26.2	12.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	22.0	62.2
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	17.7	6.9	17.3	12.1	13.5	2.7	70.2	15.6	12.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	29.8

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



Overall, 21 percent of private households in Rukwa Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Rukwa urban areas (32 percent) than in rural areas (18 percent). The percentage for Rukwa Urban households increased from 21 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012.

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



## 12.9 Source of Energy

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

### 12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows the percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Rukwa Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was about only one (0.9) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (99 percent) reported using wood-fuel (75.4 percent firewood and 23.3 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

**Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of head of Household, District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Rukwa 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	
Rukwa Region	198,011	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	23.3	75.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male headed household	142,816	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	21.8	76.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Female headed household	55,195	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	27.2	71.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural	148,698	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	10.6	88.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	49,313	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	61.7	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kalambo	41,697	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	14.4	84.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sumbawanga	60,431	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.4	91.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Nkasi	52,666	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	24.4	74.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	52.8	44.7	0.1	0.0	0.2

### 12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 70 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 (17.3 percent). Only eight (8.3) percent of households in Rukwa Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, about 64 percent of of private households used kerosene (lantern or chimney as their main source of energy for lighting, followed by electricity (24 percent). In rural Areas, the main source was kerosene (72 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (20.3 percent).

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

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Rukwa Region	198,011	6.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	12.0	57.6	0.8	1.6	17.3
Male headed household	142,816	6.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	12.1	57.3	0.8	1.4	18.0
Female headed household	55,195	7.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	11.7	58.3	0.7	2.1	15.5
Rural	148,698	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.0	61.5	0.7	1.9	20.3
Urban	49,313	22.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	18.2	45.8	1.0	0.7	8.3
Kalambo	41,697	1.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	8.9	62.0	0.7	2.0	20.1
Sumbawanga	60,431	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.8	58.8	1.0	2.5	26.4
Nkasi	52,666	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	23.0	51.5	0.8	1.1	17.5
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	24.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.4	59.4	0.7	0.6	1.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Sumbawanga Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (25 percent) followed by Nkasi and Kalambo district four (4) percent each

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

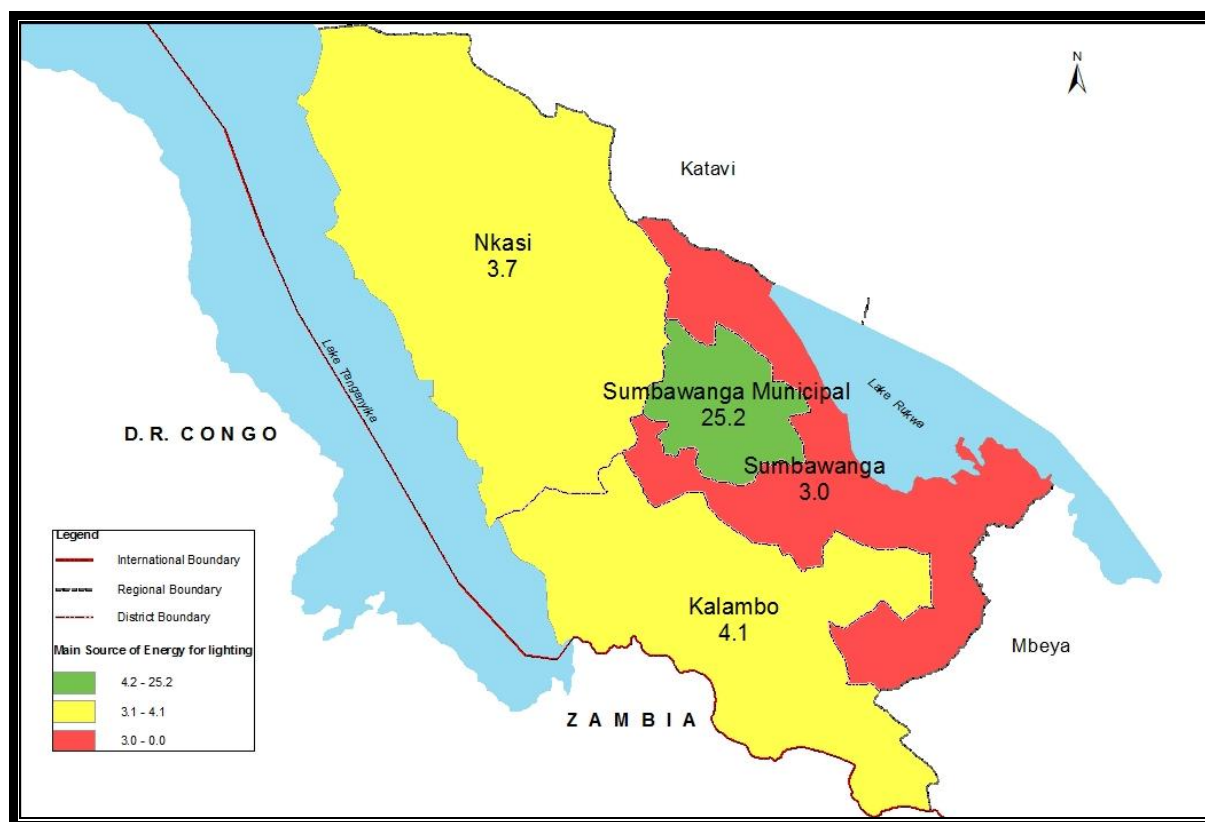
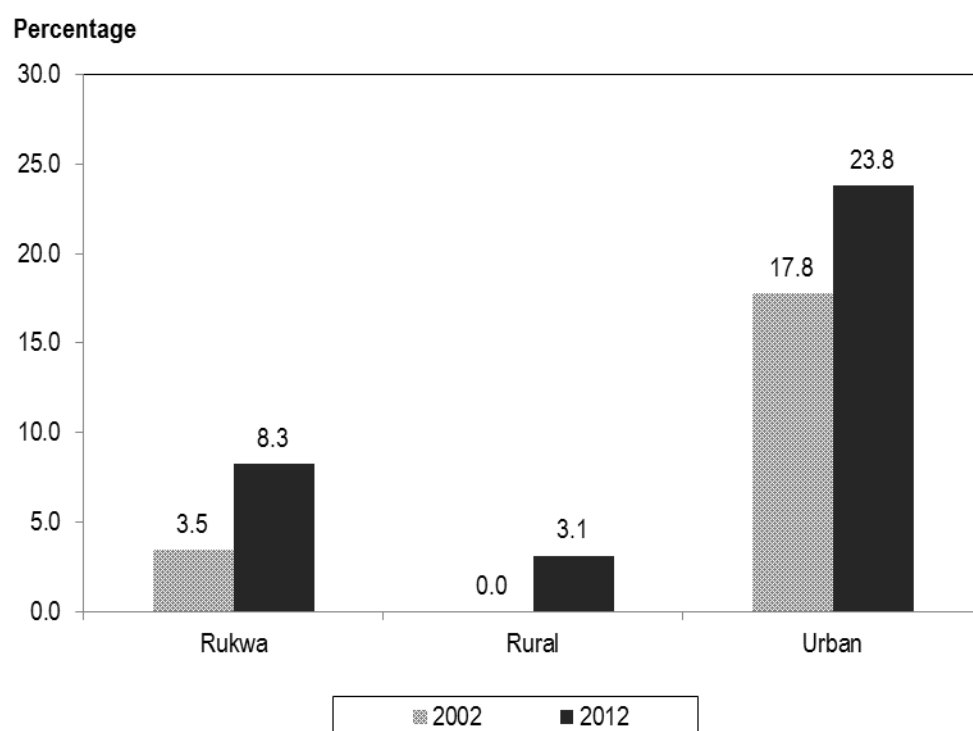


Figure 12.3 indicates that eight (8.3) percent of households in Rukwa Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (23.8 percent) compared with rural households three (3.1) percent.



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



#### **12.10 Type of Toilet Facility**

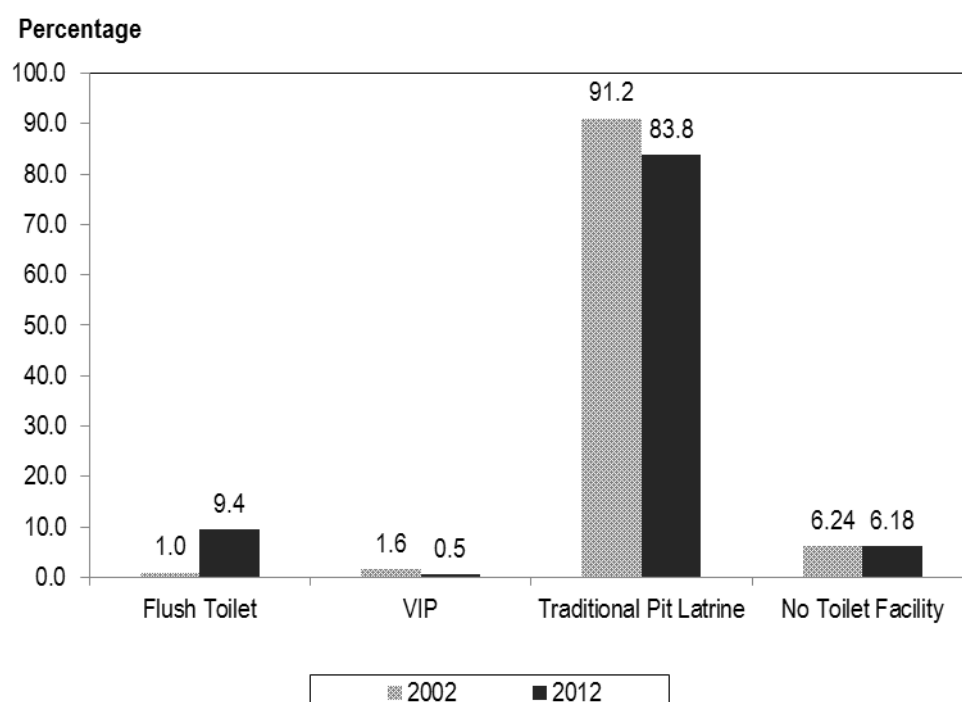
Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Rukwa Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (52.1 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (22 percent).

**Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, District and Type of Toilet Facility; Rukwa 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>
Male headed household	142,816	0.7	1.2	6.0	0.5	2.9	6.8	0.1	18.2	0.7	53.3	22.4	0.0	5.6	82.0
Female headed household	55,195	0.7	1.4	8.8	0.5	3.2	6.6	0.1	21.3	0.9	48.8	21.1	0.0	7.8	78.6
Rural	148,698	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.8	6.1	0.1	9.7	0.2	58.9	24.2	0.0	7.1	90.4
Urban	49,313	2.5	4.5	24.2	1.0	6.3	8.8	0.1	47.4	2.4	31.5	15.4	0.0	3.4	52.7
Kalambo	41,697	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.5	5.2	0.1	8.0	0.2	64.8	17.1	0.0	9.8	91.9
Sumbawanga	60,431	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.2	6.1	0.1	9.7	0.2	56.1	28.2	0.0	5.8	90.3
Nkasi	52,666	0.1	0.5	4.3	0.8	2.6	7.5	0.1	15.9	0.8	52.0	23.1	0.0	8.1	84.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	2.8	4.7	23.8	0.7	5.8	8.3	0.1	46.2	2.0	34.1	16.7	-	0.9	53.7

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Rukwa Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 91.2 percent in 2002 to 83.8 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from one (1) percent to nine (9.4) percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in households with ventilated improved pit latrine from about two (1.6) percent in 2002 to less than one (0.5) percent in 2012.

**Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Rukwa 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 56.2 percent of the private households in Rukwa Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping (26.9 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only one (0.8) percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>
Male headed household	142,816	0.6	0.4	14.3	1.2	57.0	26.4
Female headed household	55,195	1.3	0.9	14.1	1.5	54.0	28.3
Rural	148,698	0.0	0.0	15.4	1.3	54.6	28.7
Urban	49,313	3.2	2.2	10.7	1.4	60.8	21.6
Kalambo	41,697	-	0.0	16.8	1.3	50.3	31.5
Sumbawanga	60,431	0.0	0.0	11.7	1.4	61.6	25.3
Nkasi	52,666	0.0	0.0	13.1	1.3	60.0	25.6
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	3.7	2.5	16.7	1.2	49.6	26.3

## 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 86.4 percent of all private households, followed by land or farm (79.8 percent), house (78.3 percent), radio (51.8 percent) and mobile phone (42.3 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, 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 (44.9 percent) than female headed households (35.4 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 57.6 percent of male headed households compared with 36.8 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 35.1 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (20.7 percent) compared with male headed households (40.6percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Male headed household	142,816	57.6	0.6	44.9	40.6	0.9	3.4
Female headed household	55,195	36.8	0.5	35.4	20.7	0.5	2.1
Rural	148,698	48.4	0.4	34.9	34.5	0.3	2.5
Urban	49,313	62.1	1.1	64.6	37.0	2.0	4.7
Kalambo	41,697	39.9	0.5	29.5	30.2	0.4	2.8
Sumbawanga	60,431	50.5	0.4	38.6	36.8	0.4	2.7
Nkasi	52,666	53.4	0.4	40.9	33.8	0.4	2.6
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	63.1	1.1	61.5	38.8	2.0	4.5

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Male headed household	142,816	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.2	10.1	0.1
Female headed household	55,195	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.5	15.7	0.1
Rural	148,698	0.1	0.1	20.4	10.7	23.9	2.1
Urban	49,313	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.2	11.9	0.1
Kalambo	41,697	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.2	11.9	0.1
Sumbawanga	60,431	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.2	10.1	0.1
Nkasi	52,666	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.5	15.7	0.1
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	0.1	0.1	20.4	10.7	23.9	2.1

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Male headed household	142,816	0.9	0.9	3.3	32.0
Female headed household	55,195	1.1	0.8	3.0	18.8
Rural	148,698	0.1	0.2	2.9	33.6
Urban	49,313	3.6	2.8	4.0	12.4
Kalambo	41,697	0.1	0.1	2.8	35.3
Sumbawanga	60,431	0.1	0.2	3.8	32.6
Nkasi	52,666	0.3	0.5	2.3	28.3
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	3.9	2.7	3.9	15.6

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>79.8</b>
Male headed household	142,816	0.6	87.9	3.3	33.4	3.5	80.2	82.3
Female headed household	55,195	0.5	82.8	2.2	20.2	2.3	73.5	73.5
Rural	148,698	0.5	90.8	2.7	34.9	3.8	84.6	86.9
Urban	49,313	0.6	73.3	3.9	14.0	1.3	59.4	58.6
Kalambo	41,697	0.6	90.9	2.1	37.3	3.4	86.5	90.9
Sumbawanga	60,431	0.6	91.4	3.2	32.5	4.8	82.6	83.4
Nkasi	52,666	0.6	88.1	3.0	30.4	2.4	78.3	83.5
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	0.5	73.1	3.4	17.6	1.6	64.4	59.8

### 12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, about six (5.9) percent of all private households in Rukwa Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with four (4.1) 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 Sumbawanga Municipal (11.6 percent) followed by Kalambo District five (5.3) percent and Nkasi District four (4.4) percent.

**Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Rural	4.1	0.5	0.04	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.4
Urban	11.5	2.3	0.03	0.7	3.1	0.6	1.0	7.8	0.6
Kalambo	5.3	0.3	0.02	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	4.0	0.5
Sumbawanga	3.7	0.6	0.03	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.3
Nkasi	4.4	0.6	0.06	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.4
Sumbawanga Municipal	11.6	2.3	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.7	1.0	7.7	0.7

# 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 aimed primarily at determining the number of households involved in farming of major crops (such as maize, paddy, cassava and bananas), livestock keeping (including cattle, goats, and sheep), poultry and fish farming. Planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector are expected to use the information obtained from the Census to plan and conduct surveys aimed at improving the prevailing conditions in agricultural households in the country.

### 13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

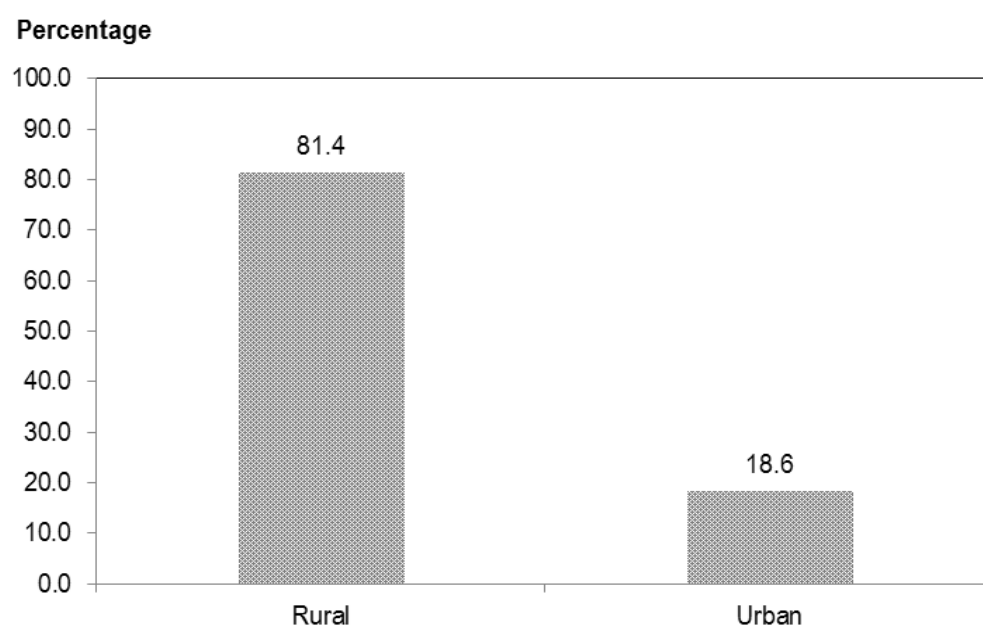
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 162,681 out of 198,011 households, equivalent to 82 percent, were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Sumbawanga District Council (54,146 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about 19 percent of households (30,182 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that the proportion of households in the districts involved in agriculture ranged from 61.1 percent in Sumbawanga Municipal to 89.6 percent in Sumbawanga District Council.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>162,681</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Kalambo	41,697	37,011	88.8	98.8	1.2
Sumbawanga	60,431	54,146	89.6	89.1	10.9
Nkasi	52,666	45,129	85.7	72.4	27.6
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	26,395	61.1	57.0	43.0

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Rukwa Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (148,356 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 Households Engaged in Agriculture, Type of Crops during 2011/12 Agricultural Year and Residence; Rukwa Region, 2012 Census**

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Rukwa Households</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>148,698</b>	<b>49,313</b>
Engaged in Agriculture	162,681	132,499	30,182
<b>Crop types</b>			
Household Grows Maize	148,356	120,502	27,854
Household Grows Paddy	27,675	22,550	5,125
Household Grows Cassava	31,727	25,787	5,940
Household Grows Banana	18,945	16,403	2,542
Household Grows Other Crops	114,866	97,608	17,258

**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 Rukwa 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 198,011 households in Rukwa Region, about 51 percent (100,713 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 84,324 households (83.7 percent) were in rural areas and 16,389 households (16.3 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that Sumbawanga district had the largest number of households of 31,242 households (51.7 percent) that were involved in livestock keeping and the smallest district Sumbawanga Municipal Council (16,801 households).

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>100,713</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Kalambo	41,697	25,310	60.7	98.6	1.4
Sumbawanga	60,431	31,242	51.7	88.9	11.1
Nkasi	52,666	27,360	52.0	77.0	23.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	16,801	38.9	62.9	37.1

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

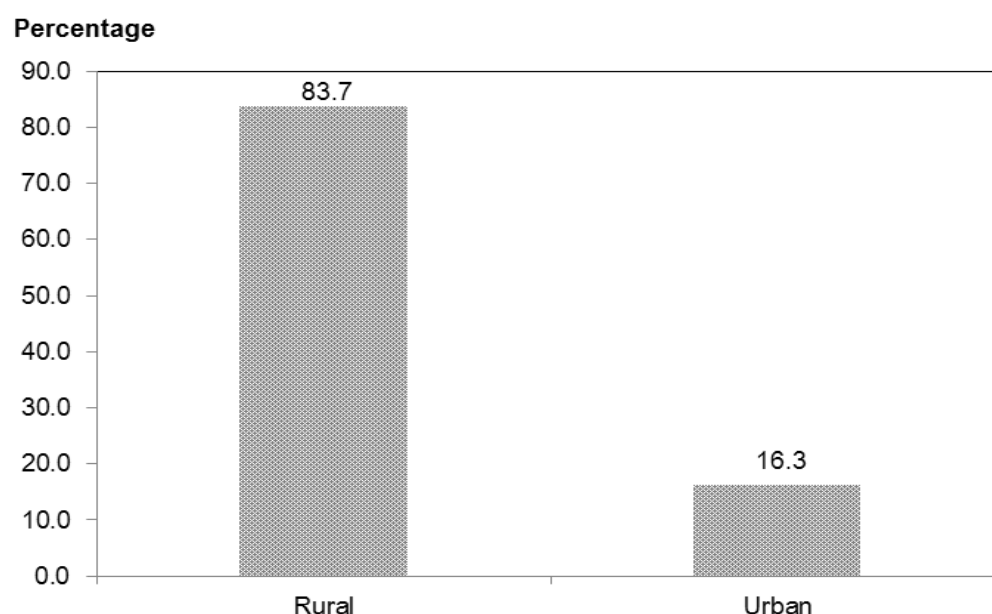


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was found out that the highest number of households kept poultry (82,204) when with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Rukwa Households</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>148,698</b>	<b>49,313</b>
Engaged in Raising Livestock	100,713	84,324	16,389
<b>Type of Livestock</b>			
Cattle	51,306	44,959	6,347
Goats	36,458	31,861	4,597
Sheep	4,163	3,628	535
Poultry	82,204	68,681	13,523

**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 Districts and Sex of Head of households as of 26<sup>th</sup> August 2012. Rukwa Region had a total of 640,014 cattle, out of which 544,624 cattle (85 percent) were kept in male headed households and 95,390 (15 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Rukwa Region as of the Census night was 35,488, of which 77 percent (27,268 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 23 percent (8,220 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 80 percent of goats (186,354 goats) in Rukwa Region were kept in male headed households, while 20 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 747,384, poultry owned by households, 79 percent (1,900,945 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 21 percent (587,390 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>640,014</b>	<b>233,399</b>	<b>35,488</b>	<b>747,384</b>	<b>544,624</b>	<b>186,354</b>	<b>27,268</b>	<b>587,390</b>	<b>95,390</b>	<b>47,045</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>159,994</b>
Kalambo	115,629	33,951	3,573	138,520	101,583	27,726	2,923	110,583	14,046	6,225	650	27,937
Sumbawanga	219,153	103,025	14,396	227,880	181,220	81,280	11,098	178,361	37,933	21,745	3,298	49,519
Nkasi	227,322	73,568	16,577	231,192	190,915	58,422	12,592	182,259	36,407	15,146	3,985	48,933
Sumbawanga Municipal	77,910	22,855	942	149,792	70,906	18,926	655	116,187	7,004	3,929	287	33,605

Table 13.6 presents the distribution number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 86 percent of the cattle (559,400 cattle) kept in Rukwa Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in 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
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>640,014</b>	<b>233,399</b>	<b>35,488</b>	<b>747,384</b>	<b>559,400</b>	<b>203,572</b>	<b>31,178</b>	<b>584,697</b>	<b>80,614</b>	<b>29,827</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>162,687</b>
Kalambo	115,629	33,951	3,573	138,520	114,686	33,535	3,555	135,780	943	416	18	2,740
Sumbawanga	219,153	103,025	14,396	227,880	205,444	96,976	14,151	208,720	13,709	6,049	245	19,160
Nkasi	227,322	73,568	16,577	231,192	183,473	56,859	12,916	167,998	43,849	16,709	3,661	63,194
Sumbawanga Municipal	77,910	22,855	942	149,792	55,797	16,202	556	72,199	22,113	6,653	386	77,593

### 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 198,011 households in Rukwa Region, only 1,798 households (0.9 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 86 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 14 percent were in urban areas.

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



District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
<b>Rukwa Region</b>	<b>198,011</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Kalambo	41,697	269	0.6	98.5	1.5
Sumbawanga	60,431	481	0.8	90.9	9.1
Nkasi	52,666	510	1.0	81.0	19.0
Sumbawanga Municipal	43,217	538	1.2	78.8	21.2

## References

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## Annexes: Questionnaires

### Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

		<b>THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA</b> <b>2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS</b>				<b>STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL</b>		<b>PHCF 2</b>		
<b>SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE</b>										
<b>A: IDENTIFICATION</b>										
Region .....		District .....		Ward/Shehia .....		Village/Street .....		EA		
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
<b>B: ALL PERSONS</b>										
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 befid Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
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																																																				
Maize	1	2																																																				
Paddy	1	2																																																				
Cassava	1	2																																																				
Banana	1	2																																																				
Other Crops	1	2																																																				
Cattle																																																						
Goats																																																						
Sheeps																																																						
Poultry																																																						

## F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

10<sup>th</sup> 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

1<sup>st</sup> HH Member

☐

6<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

2<sup>nd</sup> HH Member

☐

7<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

3<sup>rd</sup> HH Member

☐

8<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

4<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

9<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

5<sup>th</sup> HH Member

☐

10<sup>th</sup> 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

		<b>THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA</b> <b>2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS</b>					<b>PHCF 3</b>				
<b>LONG QUESTIONNAIRE</b>								<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> <b>STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL</b> </div>			
FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>											
<b>A: IDENTIFICATION</b>											
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>B: ALL PERSONS</b>											
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"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
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8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F

**F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

**G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS**

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS											
What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?				How is the household refuse disposed of?				Does your household have/own the following assets?  FOR "YES" ANSWER, THESE ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. SHADE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM			
(50)				(51)				(52)			
								<b>YES NO</b>			
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?          <div> <div>Yes = 1</div> <div>No = 2</div> </div> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?  Yes = 1 No = 2  IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"					Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?  Yes = 1 No = 2																										
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																										
<div></div>										<div></div>					Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																									<div></div>						
					<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>																Yes		No	Maize	1		2	Paddy	1		2	Cassava	1		2	Banana	1		2				Other Crops	1		2
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Other Crops	1		2																																											

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